

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

4683

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 16, 1966/Sravana 25,
1888 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Migration of People due to Famine conditions in certain Regions

+

- *450. Shri N. R. Baskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people from those regions of the country which have been hit by famine con-

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ditions with regard to the availability of foodgrains have migrated to other parts of the country in order to get foodstuffs;

(b) if so, the names of the places from where people have moved to other places; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate foodstuffs to the people in the food scarcity regions of the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

STATEMENT

The normal allocations of imported foodgrains (wheat and milo) to various scarcity affected States have been increased. The quantities allotted to these States during the first eight months of 1966 are given below:

	Wheat	Milo
(Figures in '000 tonnes)		
1. Andhra Pradesh	163	
2. Gujarat	369	149
3. Madhya Pradesh	334	56
4. Maharashtra	1046	439
5. Mysore	332	151
6. Orissa	166	17
7. Rajasthan	316	86

The above allotments include the following quantities given to these States for free distribution as gratuitous relief to the old and the infirm and others who are unable to work:

	Wheat	Milo
	tonnes	tonnes
1. Orissa	14,000	3,000
2. Madhya Pradesh	7,000	—
3. Maharashtra	6,000	—
4. Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh & Mysore	5,000 (each)	—
5. Gujarat	3,100	1,000

The State Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have each been allotted 1,000 tonnes of wheat flour also for free distribution as gratuitous relief from the gift consignments received from abroad.

A quantity of 2,918 tonnes of dried peas and about 850 tonnes of beans received as gift from abroad have also been given to these affected States for free distribution.

The scarcity affected States have so far been allotted over 25,000 tonnes of milk powder for free distribution to children and expectant and nursing mothers in the affected areas. They have also been given over 500 tonnes of biscuits so far for free distribution amongst children.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I find that there is no mention of the State of Assam. Assam is facing severe scarcity of food these days. Very recently I had been to Assam and I found that in the villages and the rural areas, rice was available in the free market at Rs. 4 per k.g. But Assam has not been mentioned in the statement. May I know whether scarcity conditions do not prevail in Assam these days?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The statement refers to States which were affected by drought conditions last year and where there was a considerably significant fall in production.

As far as Assam is concerned, last year's production was almost normal,

and, therefore, Assam has not been classified as one of those areas which have been affected by drought. But there are difficulties in Assam due to other conditions. We quite realise that and we are trying to take steps to meet the situation.

Shri N. R. Laskar: It has been reported in the papers that Andhra Pradesh also is facing acute scarcity of foodgrains due to drought. May I know whether Government are taking any steps to meet the situation in Andhra Pradesh also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are supplying wheat and milo to Andhra Pradesh for consumption in the drought-affected areas, particularly in Rayalseema Telengana.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know the additional quantity of rice and wheat which the Government of Assam have asked for to meet the present situation and what quantity has been supplied by the Centre to them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot straightway give the quantities asked for by Assam. But only a few days back we had allotted a thousand tonnes on an emergency basis. The other requirements are being looked into.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि खाद्यान्न की कमी के कारण कोई भी एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में नहीं गया, जब कि मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के लोग काफी संख्या में

भूखों के मारे एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में चले गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के सामने आंकड़े नहीं आये या इस को ठीक से जानने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्र हैं उनको जो क्वांटिटी दी गई है वह राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के लिये बहुत कम है। इस के क्या कारण हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the movement of population is concerned, we have asked for information from all the State Governments, and they have replied that no migration of people has taken place because of shortage of foodgrains. But they have said that during this season there is generally a movement not from State to another, but from the rural to the urban areas, and that movement has taken place, but that is a normal movement. Therefore, all the State Governments have said that there was no movement from one State to another. That was how we understood the question and that is how it has been answered.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The second part of my question has not been answered. May I know whether Government have allotted less quantity of wheat to the wheat-eating States like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh as compared with other States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Last year, we had made a calculation of the deficit in each State, and on the basis of the deficit a proportionate allotment was made of the quantities available with the Centre. But recently there has been difficulty in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, and we have increased the quota for them.

Shri J. C. Samanta: May I know whether any of the States mentioned in the statement demanded rice also? If so, was rice or any other grain supplied to them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There was demand for rice from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore, but unfortunate-

ly, we could not supply them much of rice. Some marginal quantities were made available.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि राजस्थान से पानी की कमी की वजह से, चारे की कमी की वजह से और अनाज की कमी के कारण लाखों की गिनती में पशु और पुरुष पंजाब में गये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो उन्होंने दिया है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought I had already answered it.

श्री गुलशन : मंत्री महोदय ने गलत उत्तर दिया है। पंजाब में बहुत से लोग गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गुलशन साहब, अगर गलत है तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

श्री गुलशन : मैं कहता हूँ कि बिल्कुल गलत बयान है। हजारों आदमी वहाँ गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती।

श्री गुलशन : लेकिन मंत्री महोदय गलत जवाब तो नहीं दे सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कह दिया कि इस में मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

He says that the Rajasthan Government had sent them this information that no migration has taken place on account of drought and famine conditions.

श्री गुलशन : यह बिल्कुल गलत बयान है। बहुत से लोग गये हैं।

Shri D. J. Naik: How much quantity of foodgrains, particularly milo and wheat, has been supplied to drought-affected States and also how much milk powder was supplied to various States for giving relief to women and children in the drought-affected areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given in the statement itself the figures of the quantity of wheat and milo given

for distribution as gratuitous relief, namely:

	Wheat	Milo
	tonnes	tonnes
Orissa	14,000	3,000
Madhya Pradesh	7,000	—
Maharashtra	6,000	—
Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore	5,000 (each)	—
Gujarat	3,100	1,000

As far as milk powder is concerned, 25,000 tonnes have been supplied.

Shri L. S. Pandey: May I know whether from the Chattisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh, movement of population has taken place to other parts of the State or to other parts of the country?

Also, what steps have been taken to supply them foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been movement within the State from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment.

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब जब भी इस सदन में यह प्रश्न उठता है कि भूख की वजह से मृत्यु हुई, भूख की वजह से लोगों ने अपने राज्य छोड़े और किसी दूसरी जगह जा कर निवास किया तो मंत्री महोदय सब से पहले कह देते हैं कि :

(क) नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल पदा नहीं होता ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस सूचना के आधार पर वह ऐसा उत्तर देते हैं ।

दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ऐसे हालात हर प्रदेश में हैं और खराक के ऊपर दंगे फसाद होते हैं तब क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि कौन कौन से ऐसे राज्य हैं जहाँ इतनी गम्भीर स्थिति है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We depend upon reports from the State Govern-

ments; we do not have our own agencies for the purpose of verifying these matters. The only thing I would like to say with regard to the movement to Punjab is that I am told that every summer—not only during this year—cattle move from Rajasthan area to the adjoining States and return as soon as the rains come. That is a normal movement. Of course, this year because of the unprecedented drought conditions, a little more cattle might have moved.

Shri Buta Singh: Not only cattle but large numbers of people have moved to the Bhatinda district. Is the Minister in a position to verify this?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Buta Singh: A large number of cattle and men have come from Rajasthan to Bhatinda District.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा आफिस कायम किया है या कोई ऐसा रजिस्टर रखा हुआ है कि जब भूख के कारण जनता कहीं से माइग्रेट करे तो वह उस रजिस्टर में दस्तखत करके आए या उस आफिस को इनफार्म कर के आए ? मैंने अकेले हरिद्वार में देखा है कि चालीस हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जो कि तीन तीन आने रोज के ऊपर काम करने के लिए तैयार हैं और कहते हैं कि उन के पास जो हथारों मवेशी हैं उनको कोई मुफ्त ले जाए । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास इस बात का क्या क्राइटीरिया है जानने का कि कौन आदमी भूख की वजह से

छोड़ कर जा रहा है और कौन आदमी सैर के वास्ते छोड़ कर जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैकस्ट क्वेश्चन ।

Rationing in Foodgrains

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- *452. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bbagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
 • **Shri R. Barua:**

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

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce rationing in foodgrains in smaller cities also; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Government's intention is to extend statutory rationing of foodgrains only to cities with a population of one lakh and above and to industrial areas having heavy concentration of workers. Smaller cities are not proposed to be statutorily rationed.

(b) The intention was to cover cities with a population of one million and over in the first instance. Cities with population between 3 lakhs and one million were to be covered next and cities with population between one and 3 lakhs were to be covered in the last stage.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know what is the alternative arrangement Government has made so far as small cities are concerned to supply foodgrains?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-

operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): There we have what you call informal rationing and in addition to that the open markets function there.

Shi R. S. Pandey: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that there are many ration shops in the country which have refused to supply foodgrains and essential supplies to consumers; if so, what steps Government propose to take?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not received any such report, but if cases are brought to our notice, certainly we shall enquire into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने अभी-अभी मद्रास में कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया है कि अगले दो महीनों में खाद्य की स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर होने वाली है और चूंकि सरकार के पास कोई अनाज नहीं है इस लिए राशनिंग का इंतजाम अपनी योजना के अनुसार किसी भी नए शहर में करना हमारे लिए असम्भव है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question was whether we would be introducing statutory rationing in cities and towns where it had not been introduced during this fiscal year. I said: "No, because of the critical food situation, we will not be able to build up stocks for two or three months; we will not be able to have statutory rationing and cordoning off, we will only have a breakdown there." This is what I stated.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सरकार ने अभी यह बताया है कि राशनिंग के तीन स्टेजिज मूकुरर किए गए हैं एक, पांच लाख से दस लाख की आबादी तक, दूसरे तीन लाख से पांच लाख की आबादी तक और तीसरे एक लाख से ऊपर । यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कितने समय में यह राशनिंग पूरा होगा? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बात को क्यों खयाल नहीं किया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो कृषिहर नहीं हैं, जो कृषि-

कार नहीं हैं, उनको गल्ला मिलने का उपाय क्या होगा, वे कैसे खायेंगे, पियेंगे ? क्या सरकार ने उन के लिए कोई इंतजाम किया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with regard to statutory rationing. Certainly it will not be possible for the Government to have statutory rationing in rural areas also. That would be an impossible task. But as far as the rural areas are concerned, wherever there is scarcity the proposal is to have fair price shops and even now we have fair price shops in these areas, and in the scarcity areas to the extent possible we will try to supply foodgrains.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In what period the implementation will take place of this rationing in big towns of 1 to 10 lakhs of population, that has not been replied to.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that because of the difficult days during this year it has not been possible to stick to that programme, and we will have to consider during next year if there are almost normal conditions and find out how soon it can be introduced.

Shri B. K. Das: As matters stand now, what is the idea of the Government, how far will they be able to cover the areas according to their programme this year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would rather wait for the crop prospects to be known before we further take up this programme. As I have already stated we will be passing through a critical period during these two months. I am concentrating my attention on meeting this situation rather than planning ahead of that.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the Government would not be able to introduce statutory rationing or even informal rationing in rural areas and through small towns there, why is it that Government do not allow those people to bring the food-

grains from one place to another and in that way minimise their troubles? My hon. friend was asking for specific cases of this kind of trouble. There are places in my own constituency—Punganur, Palmaner and Kuppam also—where people are not allowed to take foodgrains even from the rural areas into the towns and vice versa. Why not Government allow them and in that way relieve their own trouble?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are two cases which are covered by the hon. Member's question. First of all, it is only where there is statutory rationing that that area is cordoned off and no supply is allowed to go inside. Secondly, wherever we have informal rationing, the very basis of informal rationing is that there will be an open market functioning. That is one aspect. I know there are cases of movement restriction with regard to districts for the purpose of procurement. That is a completely different thing. But within the district, there is movement from one place to another. In those districts, it is for the purpose of procurement, and after that, subject to the payment of the levy and all those things, my understanding is that there is movement from one place to another.

Shri Ranga: Even when there is levy, this trouble is arising.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कसबों में राशनिंग करते वक्त किस आबादी को शामिल करेंगे ? कितने तक राशन ही जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके आने से पहले उन्होंने इसका जबाब दे दिया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : देश की कुल कितनी आबादी है ?

Mr. Speaker: What population of the country would be covered by this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think about 80 million.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जब से पंजाब यू० पी० दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश फूड के

लिए एक जोन हो गया है उसके बाद से कानपुर में लोगों का यह मांग है कि वहाँ राशनिंग हटा दिया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह से कोई भाग गवर्नमेंट के नोटिस में आई है ?

I will put it in English. May I know whether it is a fact that since the removal of the zones and the merger of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab into one zone, in the only city in Uttar Pradesh, that is, Kanpur, which was under complete rationing, there is a demand by the people in that city to remove the rationing and restore the old method?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not heard of this. On the other hand, Kanpur has such an advantage that they are getting an assured quantity at controlled prices whereas in other places they pay a different price.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has said very recently that in the coming two months the food situation in the country will become very difficult, may I know what special steps are the Government going to take to meet the difficulties that are ahead of us?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The main difficulty is going to be in respect of rice, and the rice harvest would be coming towards the end of October-November. Therefore, we have to get through September-October. So I am trying to find out the quantity available with the State Governments and then make an adjustment for those two months so that even if necessary we will be able to replace whatever quantities the States are in a position to hand over to us in the months of November and December. On that basis I am negotiating with each State Government so that sufficient quantity of rice will be available for those two months.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that statutory rationing, informal rationing, fair price shops, consumer stores and super bazar have all failed

to get an equitable distribution of food among the people and also to check the soaring prices not only in the towns but also in the villages? If it is a fact, what is the good of going on multiplying these show-window things and not do something drastic to have an equitable distribution of food and to see to it that the soaring prices are curbed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: What is important to realise is that we have passed through one of the worst years. The question is not whether everything has gone on perfectly all right, but without these things what would have been the condition. That is what we have to consider. In my view, but for the steps which we have taken—whatever faults there may be here and there—the situation would have been much worse. We have tided over one of the worst crises in the century.

Surcharge on Land Revenue

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*453. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattanyak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) how many States imposed surcharge on land revenue after the proclamation of the Emergency in 1962;

(b) the additional revenue this has brought per year;

(c) whether this was done on the advice of the Central Government;

(d) whether it had any adverse effect on agricultural production; and

(e) how many States have since abolished the surcharge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Only three States, namely, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore imposed surcharges on land revenue after the proclamation of emergency in October, 1962.

(b) *Madras*.—The State has enacted the Madras Land Revenue and Water Cess (Surcharge) Act, 1965, which empowers the State Government to levy a surcharge of 25 per cent on the basic land revenue and water cess. Since the levy has been brought into force with effect from 1-7-1965, it is not possible to furnish the figures of the additional revenue which would accrue to the State Government.

Mysore.—Originally, the Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1961 was brought into force with effect from 1-4-1961. A new legislation has since been enacted to levy surcharge with effect from 1-7-1966. Under the new enactment, the rate of surcharge is 33-1/3 per cent of the land revenue for one year. The average demand under surcharge for the revenue years 1961-62 to 1963-64 was Rs. 2 crores per year. The revenue from the latest enactment, which replaces the earlier act, has not yet been estimated as the act took effect only from 1-7-1966.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Emergency Surcharge on land revenue was imposed in Uttar Pradesh with effect from 1-7-1962 for one year only. Again, a surcharge was imposed with effect from 1-7-1965. The quantum of surcharge is 25 per cent of the land revenue. Under section 3 of the latest act, the surcharge shall cease *w.e.f.* the 1st July following the withdrawal of proclamation of Emergency by the President. The additional revenue which accrued to the State Government during 1962-63 and 1965-66 was a little over Rs. 5 crores each.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Out of the above three States, no surcharge was in force in Uttar Pradesh from 1-7-1963 to 30-6-1965.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे पता नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय नये कांग्रेसी हैं या पुराने कांग्रेसी, मैं बड़े मंत्री की बात कर रहा हूँ, परंतु क्या उन्होंने कांग्रेस का 1936 का चुनाव घोषणापत्र पढ़ा है और फैजपुर कांग्रेस के फैसले से भी वह अवगत हैं जिस में गरीब किसानों पर से लगान हटाने का वायदा किया गया था ? आज़ादी प्राप्त होने के बाद 19 साल, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हो गये, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस वायदे को पूरा करने का काम मंत्री महोदय कब करेंगे ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): This is purely a State subject. I would not be in a position to make any positive statement with regard to this. Because the question was put here, I have collected the information and placed it here.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि यह राज्यों के अधीन आता है, लेकिन योजना कमीशन के द्वारा और योजना मंत्रालय के द्वारा यह सिफारिश तो कर ही सकते हैं इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई सिफारिश फैजपुर कांग्रेस के वायदे को और घोषणा पत्र पूरा करने के लिए करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पालिसी का फैसला सप्लीमेंटरी में नहीं होगा । आप दूसरा सवाल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : सिफारिश करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे, मैं केवल यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ, पालिसी के बारे में मैं नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Is it contemplated to recommend to the States that they should do like this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: My impression is, the State Governments are responsible enough, particularly the Congressmen in charge of the administration.....

Mr. Speaker: The question, is, is it contemplated to recommend to the States like that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir.

Shri Ranga: On a point of order, Sir. This Government is responsible for the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has advised the State Governments that they should raise more and more revenue through surcharges and other imposts in regard to land revenue. How is it justifiable for the minister to say that it is only a State subject?

Mr. Speaker: So far as I can understand, Mr. Limaye was referring to the promise.....

Shri Ranga: That is another matter Part (c) of the question is:

"whether this was done on the advice of the Central Government".

In a number of States—Punjab, UP, Madras, Orissa and Andhra also *satyagraha* campaigns and *bandhs* were organised. How is it permissible for my friend to say that it is a State subject and so the Union Government is not responsible? The Union Government has given advice to all the State Governments. Can he deny that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Central Government as such have not given any advice to the State Governments.

Shri Ranga: The Planning Commission is part of the Central Government.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think any suggestion has been made by my ministry of any other ministry of the Central Government that the State should raise resources in this way. But naturally the State Governments also consult the Planning Commission with regard to raising resources. Immediately I would not be able to say what are the positive suggestions made by the Planning

Commission for raising resources. If a question is put to the Planning Minister, he will be able to give a concrete answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In page 2 of the statement it is said:

"Under section 3 of the latest Act, the surcharge shall cease w.e.f. the 1st July following the withdrawal of proclamation of Emergency by the President."

So, it is actually because of the Emergency which has been proclaimed by the President and naturally the surcharges were levied under the advice of the Central Government or Planning Commission.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If it is a question of point of time, since the proclamation of emergency, whether any surcharge has been levied, I do not think they require the powers under the Emergency for the purpose of levying the surcharge.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सारा जो हो रहा है इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह है जैसे कि अब जमींदारी का ख़ात्मा हुआ उस में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह कृषि सम्बन्धी नीति थी और उसी को लेकर जमींदारी का उत्तर प्रदेश में ख़ात्मा हुआ। उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त ने कहा था कि 10 गुना लगान का कानून होने के पश्चात् 40 साल तक हम लगान नहीं बढ़ायेंगे इसलिये जमींदारी को ख़त्म करना भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति है और लगान बढ़ाने की जो नीति थी वह भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति है जो कांग्रेस का पुराना चुनाव घोषणा पत्र है 1936 का फैजपुर का प्रस्ताव है यह भी सारे राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर किये गये वायदे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से क्या भाग रही है और उन वायदों को क्यों नहीं पूरा कर रहे हैं? उन वायदों को पूरा करने के लिये आप क्या ठोस कदम उठायेंगे या योजन कमिशन के

माफ़त क्या आप सलाह देंगे यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the question is put to me as a Congressman, certainly I can give some answer. But I am, here, asked to answer as a Minister in charge of this portfolio.

श्री सधु लिम्पे : आप सत्ता धारी दल के हैं + क्या आपका चुनाव घोषणा पत्र आप के ऊपर बन्धन कारक नहीं है ?

Shri C. Spbramaniam: As far as land revenue is concerned, I am afraid I will be treading on their toes if I make a policy declaration here. Whether they have made any assurances and whether they have broken those assurances, these are matters which will have to be raised in the State Assembly.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई सूबों में गड़बड़ी और खलमली जिसे गड़बड़ी और खलमली कहा जाता है इस विषय को लेकर हुई है, लगान के विषय को लेकर हुई है। वायदाखिलाफ़ी करके लान बढ़ाया गया और इसी सरकार के एक वित्त मंत्री श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने लगान को बिल्कुल खत्म कर देने की बात की उपयोगिता कही थी और इस संदर्भ में सारे देश में कुल मिला कर के लगान मुश्किल से डेढ़ अरब, 150 करोड़ रुपये आता है जो कि हमारी कुल आमदनी अथवा खर्च का साल भर में सूबे और केन्द्र का मुश्किल से एक, डेढ़ प्रतिशत होता है तो क्या सरकार ने जब कि वित्त मंत्री ने यह सुझाव दिया था तब से अब तक इस पर विचार कर लिया है कि लगान को खत्म कर दिया जाये और किसान पर केवल एक आयकर लिया जाय अगर उस की आमदनी आयकर के अन्दर आती हो ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a matter of very high policy, whether land revenue should be abolished and, then, income-tax should be introduced. This is also a State area and

I do not think I will be able to make any statement with regard to this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री की बात वही है श्री कृष्णमाचारी की ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन ग्रीवर में यह नहीं हो सकता है।

Matters of big policy cannot be settled here.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं पालिसी की बात नहीं कर रहा। आखिर वित्त मंत्री कोई बात बोलते हैं तो यूँ ही उड़ा देते हैं बाज़ार में या उसका कोई ठोस मतलब हुआ करता है, अगर हुआ तो इधर दो, तीन वर्ष में इन महाशय ने इस सम्बन्ध में और क्या जांच पड़ताल की है ? मैं ने कोई नीति के बारे में सवाल नहीं पूछा है सिर्फ यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री की उस बात को कहने के बाद सरकार और उस के मंत्रियों ने उस पर क्या जांच पड़ताल की है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been no policy decision, as far as I am aware, that all land revenue should be abolished in its entirety and some other tax system should be introduced. If the Finance Minister has made any statement, I am sure it will be only in his individual capacity; I do not think it was a Government policy decision which he has announced.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अजीब तमाशा है अध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी तो आ जाती है व्यक्तिगत हैसियत, कभी आ जाती है मंत्री हैसियत। अभी उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं व्यक्तिगत हैसियत से बाहर जवाब दूंगा यहां मंत्री की हैसियत से इसका जवाब देना मुश्किल होगा तो अब आखिर कोई हद होनी चाहिए।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that in Uttar Pradesh the emergency surcharge on land revenue was imposed with effect from 1-7-1962 for one year only and,

again, a surcharge was imposed with effect from 1-7-1965. Then it is said that the surcharge shall cease with effect from the 1st July—it has not been mentioned of which year—following the withdrawal of proclamation of emergency by the President. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that on 12th July, 1966, the Uttar Pradesh *Bandh* was declared in the entire Uttar Pradesh as a protest against the failure of Government to withdraw this additional 25 per cent surcharge? We were told that the question has been referred by the State Government to the Central Government. If that is so, may I know what is the reaction of the Central Government and whether they have issued necessary instructions to withdraw it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. We have not issued any instructions to withdraw it. I am sure, the State Governments are competent enough to consider these matters and take their own decisions.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether the Government have any information as to how the proceeds received from such of this surcharge are going to be utilized? Is there any proposal to utilize them exclusively for defence purposes?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. This relates to the State Government and I am sure they would use it for State Government purposes.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If it is a question of big policy, how is it that an individual Minister comes out with a statement without even referring the matter to the Government? Is it proper for an individual Minister to commit himself even in generality with regard to such a policy when the entire Congress Party is of the view that such surcharge should not be levied?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to see the actual statement of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to know what commitments he has made. But I do not think even the Finance Minister

of the Union Government can make a commitment with regard to State matters. He can only make suggestions for their consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश दिया है कि मूंगफली, गन्ने, कपास और अफीम पर प्रति एकड़ दो रुपया लगान बढ़ाया जाये; यदि नहीं, तो राज्य सरकारें जो लगान बढ़ा रही हैं, क्या उन्होंने इस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचना दी है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not issued any instructions for the purpose of increasing revenue on these things.

Mr. Speaker: Have the State Governments sent information that they have done it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given all the information I have got. In Madhya Pradesh on commercial crops of sugarcane, cotton, groundnut and opium they have imposed a tax.

श्री रामसेदक यादव : उत्तर प्रदेश में जब से यह चार आने का सरचार्ज बढ़ा है, तब से बराबर अन्दोलन और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकार ने अभी हाल ही में केन्द्र को यह चार आने सरचार्ज हटाने के बारे में, या उस के सामने जो दिक्कतें हैं, उन के बारे में लिखा है, यदि हां, तो वे क्या बातें हैं और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में यह चार आने का सरचार्ज समाप्त होने वाला है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Anyhow, the Agriculture Ministry has not issued any instructions or made any suggestions for the withdrawal of this.

श्री रामसेदक यादव : राज्य सरकार ने क्या लिखा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की आपस में जो लिखा-पढ़ी है, मैं उस को बताने के लिए नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : प्रश्न के भाग (डी) में जो यह पूछा गया है कि क्या त्रिभुज प्रान्तों में रेवेन्यू पर सरचार्ज बढ़ाने से देश में पैदावार पर कोई असर पड़ा है या नहीं, स्टेटमेंट में इस का उत्तर बहुत साफ़ नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने अपने किसी माध्यम से कोई सरवे किया है, जिसके आधार पर वह बता सके कि इस सरचार्ज का पैदावार पर बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है, और वह किसानों पर बोझ बन कर तो नहीं आया है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot answer for the whole country. But I have not received any complaint or report that because of this surcharge the production has been affected.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has the Minister any knowledge or information whether the Central Government at any time considered the question of remitting land revenue, so far as small peasants are concerned, and imposing agricultural income-tax?

Shri C. Subramaniam: So far we have not considered this matter at the governmental level.

• समान व्यवहार संहिता

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- * 454. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्रीमती रेणुका राय :

क्या विधि मंत्री 27 मई, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1725 के सम्बन्ध में पूछे गये अनुपूरक प्रश्नों के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी सम्प्रदायों और धर्मों के लिये एक समान व्यवहार संहिता तैयार करने के बारे में इस बीच कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समिति नियुक्त की गई थी अथवा विशेषज्ञों की राय ली गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संविधान के अनुच्छेद 44 में यह स्पष्ट है कि सारे देश के लिए एक कामन कोड बनाया जायेगा। जब संविधान को लागू हुए पंद्रह वर्ष व्यतीत हो गये हैं, तो सरकार के मार्ग में अब तक ऐसी कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ रही हैं, जिन के कारण इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया जा सका ? क्या इस बारे में शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) : संविधान के आर्टिकल 44 के बतते वज़ह भी इस की बहुत मुखालिफत हुई थी। कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली में जो मुसलमान मेम्बर साहब बोले थे, उन सब ने इस की मुखालिफत की थी। उन के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने चन्द साल हुए यह तजवीज की कि इस बारे में एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाये। उस की भी बहुत मुखालिफत हुई और वह तजवीज छोड़ दी गई। फिर जब पिछले सेशन में यहाँ पर यह सवाल पूछा गया, तो यहाँ भी एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा कि प्रहृहम् पर कोषर्णत होगा, यह एक मजहबी बात है और गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में कुछ नहीं करना चाहिए। यह बात नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट को इस की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं है, या गवर्नमेंट कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है। गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि आर्टिकल 44 में आगे कार्यवाही की जाये, मगर इस बारे

में बहुत सी मुश्किलात हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने यह सोचा है कि मैं इस मामले को स्टेट्स की राय जानने के लिए भेजूं, क्योंकि यह कान्फ्रेंट लिस्ट का मामला है और कान्फ्रेंट लिस्ट के मुताबिक यह कन्वेंशन है कि चूँकि स्टेट्स को इस बारे में पावर है, इसलिए स्टेट्स को भी कनसल्ट किया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में स्टेट्स को कनसल्ट किया जाये और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो में जो कम्युनिटीज के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, उनको भी कनसल्ट किया जाये। उनके वाद जो तस्वीर सामने आयेगी, उन से मालूम होगा कि किस हद तक और किस किस मामले में कानून बनाया जा सकता है।

श्री प्रफ.शबीर शास्त्री : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, पिछले पंद्रह सालों ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद की बराबर उदात्ता सरकार इस लिए करती रही है कि कुछ धर्म-विशेष के मानने वाले इस के विरुद्ध थे या कुछ व्यक्तिगत प्रभाव इस प्रकार के पड़े कि सरकार इन पंद्रह वर्षों में इस अनुच्छेद को कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं कर सकी और अब वह राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श लेने की बात कर रही है। क्या सरकार को और विशेष रूप से विधि मंत्रालय को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि हमारे देश की जनसंख्या के 1961 के आँकड़े स्पष्ट रूप से यह बताते हैं कि एक समान व्यवहार संहिता न होने के कारण एक विशेष वर्ग की जनसंख्या का अनुपात बहुत बढ़ रहा है और दूसरा वर्ग घट रहा है? क्या सरकार और विधि मंत्री इस सदन के द्वारा देश को इस प्रकार का आश्वासन दे सकेंगे कि देश में एक समान व्यवहार संहिता बनाने के लिए, और जनसंख्या की समान वृद्धि बनाए रखने के लिए इस विषय में कोई निष्पक्ष जल्दी लिया जायेगा और इस मामले को अब राज्य सरकारों की राय लेने के नाम पर नहीं टाला जायेगा?

श्री गोपाल स्वल्प पाठक : शास्त्री जी ने जो बताया है, उस पर जरूर गौर किया जायेगा। सोशल रिफार्मर्स के मामले में बहुत जल्दी होना बड़ा मुश्किल है। मगर इस बात की कोशिश की जायेगी कि शास्त्री जी ने जो बताया है, उस पर ध्यान करके, और जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, हम इस बारे में स्टेट्स की राय लेंगे कि क्या काम किया जाये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It was stated in this House on more than one occasion that prior to introducing a Common Civil Code steps would be taken to bring many of the social laws on par and we began with the Hindu Marriage Code. After that, I would like to know why is it that the Government has quietly shelved the Select Committee Report on the Marriage law for Christians? Now it is said that they are going to send back the entire matter to the States for opinion. If it is the object that the matter should be remitted to the States for their views, may I know why you did not do it in the case of the Hindu Marriage Bill? Because, you knew that the States would not do it.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as the Christian Marriage Bill is concerned, it is quite true that after introduction in the Lok Sabha and reference to the Joint Committee, it is now pending before the Lok Sabha.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You are shelving it.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do concede there is delay.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Are you keeping it pending or shelving it?

Mr. Speaker: The Joint Committee headed by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty did laborious work for a very long time and opinions were invited on this Bill. Now, what is the decision that the Government have taken?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Because of the question of priority, it is still pending. In fact, because of priority,

there is delay even in converting Ordinances into Acts. Yet, I am sure. . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhaviya.

Shri Warior: Could the Government give an assurance that it will be brought forward in this Parliament itself?

Mr. Speaker: I have not called Shri Warior to put a supplementary.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने आचार संहिता की बात जो कही है इस में कुछ विशेष जातियों को कुछ विशेष छूट जो दी गई है, उदाहरण के लिए, मुसलमानवर्ग फेमिली प्लानिंग का विरोध करते हैं, मस्जिदों और गिर्जाघरों में विरोध किया जाता है, मुसलमान चार शादी कर सकते हैं, हिन्दू एक से ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते, यह जो अंतर रखा है इस को बराबर लाने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप क्या चाहते हैं कि हिन्दू भी चार कर सकें या मुसलमान एक करें ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल यह है कि सब के लिए समान कानून होना चाहिए। उन को यह विशेष छूट क्यों दी गई है ?

Shri Hem Barua: One woman for all.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The steps that I propose to take have already been stated by me. I have stated that after I obtain the views of the State Governments as also of distinguished representatives of the communities in the Parliament, I shall make an assessment on this question. (Interruption) Marriage and succession are the two important subjects which will form the subject-matter of the civil code. We cannot do it piece-meal, one by one. Let us obtain the opinions

of the States and let us see what steps we can take.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिद्धान्ती।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उत्तर तो आने दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर आ गया। आपने वही सवाल किया है जो पहले शास्त्री जी ने किया था। शास्त्री जी ने चार शादियों से नतीजा निकाला कि आबादी उनकी ज्यादा बढ़ रही है, आप शादियों तक ही रहे और सवाल वही है। उसका जवाब भी दे दिया है। है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I rise on a point of order. The hon. Law Minister just now said that there are communities in this House. Are we all elected on communal basis or is there recognition of any community as such in this House? From what date has this communal representation been accepted by this Government? Why has he brought this communal picture here?

Shri Brij Raj Singh: He should be asked to explain it. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: In spite of all this, we have to recognise that there are communities. Why should we shut our eyes to it?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We are not elected on the basis of any community. Under the Constitution, it has always been the position that a Member elected does not represent a community but only a constituency. In view of this, why is a communal picture being presented today? I was feeling very sorry when the hon. Minister started by saying that at the time of the framing of the Constitution, there was some sort of opposition to this law. I wanted to ask a question, with your permission, on this. Why does he talk of any community in this House? There are no communities in this House. There are only Members in this House.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : माननीय विधि मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह प्रतीत होता है कि वह अपने सिर पर आयी हुई बला को राज्य सरकारों के सिर पर पटक देना चाहते हैं। तो मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संसार में कभी ऐसा समय आया है या आयेगा जब कि सब एक मत हो जायें? ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि जो राष्ट्र के हित में एक समान सब की भलाई के नियम हों, उन नियमों को चयन करे और उन का विधान के अनुसार पालन कराये?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : सरकार यह अपना फर्ज समझती है कि यूनिफार्म सिविल कोड सारे देश के लिए एक हो जाय और उसके लिए सरकार कोशिश करे। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया यह टालने वाली बात नहीं है। बड़ी जल्दगी बात है। जितनी स्टेट्स हैं उनको भी हक है इन मामलों में कानून बनाने का और यह कनवेंशन हो गया है कि जो कोई लिस्ट नम्बर 3 यानी कानकरेंट लिस्ट के सबजेक्ट्स हैं और यह कानकरेंट लिस्ट का सबजेक्ट है, उस में स्टेट्स की राय ली जाये। इससे पेशतर यहां कानून न बनाया जाये। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दू कोड बिल में राय ली थी आपने?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का सवाल है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब चलने दीजिये। आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं, सवाल करिए, व्यवस्था से क्या मतलब है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कामन सिविल कोड के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार भिन्न भिन्न राज्य सरकारों की सलाह लेने जा रही है। आज मुल्क में एक ऐसा इम्प्रेसन बन गया है कि कांग्रेस में 1324 (Ai) LSD—2.

बहुमत की जाति के लोगों का राज्य है और हमारे देश में इसी पार्टी का राज है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे अलावा कि वह भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों की सरकारों की राय लें, क्या उन का यह भी मतव्य है कि देश में जो कम गिनती के लोग हैं, धार्मिक संस्थाएं या धार्मिक लोग जो थोड़ी गिनती में हैं, उनकी राय को पूरा पूरा ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या उन के जज्वात को ठेस नहीं पहुंचने देंगे?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : मैंने तो अभी अर्ज किया है कि जितने मेम्बर्स पार्लियामेंट हैं, और जो खास खास लीडर्स हैं, उन की राय ली जायगी और उन की राय पर गौर किया जायेगा।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ला मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संसार के किसी और मुल्क में सिविल ला की यह हालत है जैसी कि हमारे मुल्क में छीछालेदर कर रखा है?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : और बहुत से मुल्कों में जो हालत है, वह इस मुल्क की हालत से मुस्तलिफ है। आप को ख्याल है अरब कंट्रीज का। वहां पर मेजारिटी और लोगों की है। यहां पर हम को सब को मिलकर रहने का हमारा उसूल है और जहां तक हो सब की मर्जी से कानून बनाना चाहिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति से लेकर और कांग्रेस के राज्य काल तक वैदिक हिन्दुओं में यह तलाक प्रथा नहीं थी और लड़की का पिता की जायदाद में हक नहीं होता था बल्कि पति के साथ श्वसुर की जायदाद में हक होता था। तो जब आप इस कानून को पास करने चले तो क्या आपने वैदिक हिन्दुओं की राय को मान लिया था जो आपने पास

कर दिया और यदि नहीं तो, अब दूसरों पर उस को लागू क्यों नहीं करना चाहते, दूसरों से क्यों पूछना चाहते हैं ? और लागू करना चाहेंगे तो चुनावों से पहले लागू करेंगे या पीछे ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : मैं इस वक्त यह नहीं कह सकता कि आइन्दा कार्यवाही किम वक्त की जायगी एनेक्शन में पहले जा एनेक्शन के बाद । जब स्टेट्स का जवाब आ जायेगा उस वक्त इस पर गौर किया जायेगा कि आइन्दा क्या कदम उठाया जाये और क्या कार्यवाही की जाये ।
(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दू कोड बिल के बारे में भी राय ला थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि हिन्दू कोड के वक्त क्या हिन्दुओं के सेंटिमेंट्स का ख्याल किया गया था, जो मुसलमानों का किया जा रहा है ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : मैं इस वक्त इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता कि उस वक्त किस चीज का ख्याल किया गया और किस का नहीं किया गया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कछवाय साहब, यह आप का सवाल नहीं है कि आप उठ कर बाधा डाल रहे हैं । मैं आप से बहुत दफा कह चुका हूँ, सवाल किसी का होता है और आप बीच में खड़े हो जाते हैं और स्कावट टालते हैं । वह स्वामी जी पूछ रहे हैं तो क्या आपका मतलब है कि वह नहीं पूछ सकते ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह प्रश्न किया था कि हमारे वैदिकों में सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति से कांग्रेस के राज्य काल तक कोई तलाक नहीं होता था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : और वह पास कर दिया गया इस शासन में बिना उनके पूछे । तो अब जब दूसरों पर लागू करने का सवाल आ रहा है तो आप क्यों पूछने की बात कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात तो जवाब दे रहे हैं कि मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वह बिना पूछे किया गया था ।

Shri Badrudduja: I deeply appreciate the observations of the hon. the Law Minister. He said that the various States must be consulted on this vital question. This is a matter of far-reaching significance for the various communities also and, therefore, the various communities must also be consulted on this. My hon. friend over there suggested that while considering this vital question, it was necessary that the various communities and other representatives should also be consulted and their opinion taken into serious consideration. Otherwise, you cannot pass a legislation here by sheer force of numbers on a question which vitally affects the religious and cultural interests of various communities in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Supply of inferior quality wheat

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*456. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Shri Murya:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Sonavane:

Shri Y. D. Singh:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to some complaints

made by the public against the supply of sub-standard wheat and rice at the ration shops in the capital during May, June and July, 1966;

(b) whether complaints have also been made that wheat is being sold at much higher prices than it was purchased by Government; and

(c) the action taken by Government to supply good quality wheat and rice to consumers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) A few complaints regarding excessive percentage of chaff and dust or admixture of Dara wheat with superior Punjab wheat were received during May and June 1966. There were no complaints regarding rice. Complaints regarding wheat were not received in July, 1966.

(b) The issue prices of Dara and Farm varieties of Punjab wheat were raised respectively by 7 and 6 paise per kilogram with effect from 25-5-1966. This rise had to be made because of increased procurement prices for Punjab wheat.

(c) Stocks of indigenous wheat are carefully inspected in the Government godowns before issue to Authorised Retail Distributors. Arrangements to inspect the stocks are also made at the loading centres in Punjab. Ration shop-keepers have been asked not to issue wheat mixed with excessive foreign matter to card holders even if such wheat bags are received by them. These bags are in due course replaced from the Government godowns at Government cost. Inspection of quality of grains issued from ration shops has been made strict.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह जो आटा दिया जाता है, इस के बारे में शिकायतें आती रहती हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के भी आदेश दिये गये हैं कि आटे की जगह गेहूँ दिया जाय ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is not compulsory for people to take atta. They can take either wheat or atta.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि लोग आटा लें या गेहूँ लें, जो उनकी मर्जी हो वह ले सकते हैं, लेकिन वस्तु स्थिति यह है कि आटा लेने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है, वहाँ गेहूँ नहीं मिलता तो आटा ही दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि मजबूर नहीं किया जाता है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि विदेशी गेहूँ जो आता है, उसका पर-किलो क्या मूल्य पड़ता है और सरकार जिस भाव पर जनता को देती है, वह क्या है और दोनों में अन्तर क्या है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Imported wheat is sold at 53 paise per k.g. As a matter of fact, there is a large amount of subsidy in this after devaluation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कास्ट से कम कीमत पर बेचा जाता है, बल्कि सर्बासिडी दे कर बेचा जाता है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस रेट पर मिलता है, और सरकार किस रेट पर जनता को देती है ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The reply is not specific. It ought to be specific.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the actual price at which it is sold.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the exact figures with me just now. Otherwise, I would have given those figures. But the impression was that we were making profits out of

it. Therefore, I wanted to remove that impression.

Mr. Speaker: Those figures also might be supplied.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall certainly give the figures.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सवाल पिछले डेढ़-दो साल से बार बार आता रहा है और हर बार मंत्री महोदय यह इत्तिला देते हैं कि मेरे पास ठोस अंक नहीं हैं। अब जो सवाल मैं पूछूंगा उस पर यह जवाब नहीं आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने वे अंक मांगे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : डेढ़ वर्ष से यही जवाब देते हैं। इस वक्त जो सवाल पूछूंगा वह बेकार हो जायेगा अगर यही जवाब दिया गया।

अवमूल्यन से पहले अमरीका से गेहूँ 25-37 पैसे किलो मिला करता था और तब भी वह 55 पैसे किलो उपभोक्ता को मिला करता था? इस पर मंत्री महोदय को क्या कहना है, यह सही है अथवा नहीं?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That was why I thought that I would give the actual figures before devaluation and after devaluation.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a fact that when we were getting American wheat at 25 P per kilo, we were selling 'a at 53 P per kilo?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. If I recollect correctly, it was 38 P per kilo. Then there are handling and various other charges. All that was taken into account and the price of 53 P recently fixed; before that it was being sold at a much lower figure.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल था कि अवमूल्यन के पहले क्या गेहूँ 27 पैसे किलो में इनको

मिलता था, हैण्डलिंग चार्ज को छोड़ दीजिए, क्या अमरीका 27 पैसे में देता था?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि 38 पैसे में देता था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस के मायने हैं कि इन के ऊपर विशेषाधिकार का सवाल लाया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे क्या मालूम। इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, वह आपके सामने है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the Minister looked into the question of the price at which rice is being sold through ration shops. . .

Mr. Speaker: This is wheat only.

Shri Nambiar: Wheat and rice.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Food Committee.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is another question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask this question on rice, whether in States like ours where the rice has been procured at a particular rate from the peasants and sold to the consumer, any calculation has been made by the Central Government to find out what is the difference between the two prices, because, according to us, there is a big difference; but we are told that it is not possible for the Government to tell us how much profit they are making till a few years hence.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can straightway answer that we are not making any profit in the sale of rice. As a matter of fact, even now particularly for the coarse grains, there is an element of subsidy in the sale price; this applies to coarse rice also. The impression that we are making a profit out of this is, therefore, completely wrong.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that before delivery of foodgrains from godowns to the stores there is inspection. But we find substandard foodgrains in the market. Has any inspecting authority been punished?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We supply the wheat and if in the bag itself there is deteriorating quality found, we take back the bag and supply good quality wheat or good quality rice as the case may be. As regards dealing with the possibility of any admixture or adulteration after that, we have now arranged for inspection of every ration shop every day to find out whether there is any adulteration after that, and we are keeping a strict watch. If there is adulteration, we will take action.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो नैशनल सीड कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की है, वह हैन्ड्रिड किस्म का सीड दे रहा है, इस सीड की 50 प्रतिशत बोerियाँ ऐसी निकलती हैं, जिस में जैनेरेशन भी नहीं होती। जब इस किस्म का सीड रूँदा किया जायगा तो क्या उत्पादन देश में बढ़ सकता है और सही ह्यूट मिल सकता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question of seeds is completely different from this question. As far as seeds are concerned, they are separately procured and better quality grains are taken for that purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister or any one of his lieutenants or officials has ever visited these ration shops and seen for himself the difference in the quality of wheat and rice sold at the 'P' Block store and wheat and rice sold at other stores in the capital? If he were to see that, he will find that there is a big difference between the quality of wheat and rice which is sold here and the quality of wheat and rice which is sold in Darya Ganj or near Jama Masjid.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall ask my officer to make a visit.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री ने उत्तर में बतलाया कि घटिया किस्म का जो गेहूँ होता है उसे वापिस ले लेते हैं लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जो घटिया गेहूँ होता है सड़ा हुआ और पानी से मरा हुआ उस गेहूँ को पीसने के लिए आटा मिलों को दिया जाता है और आटा मिलें जब उसे पीसने से मना करती हैं और कहती हैं कि घटिया किस्म हम नहीं पीसेंगे तो उन पर दबाव डाला जाता है और धमकी दी जाती है कि अगर तुम इसे नहीं पीसोगे तो तुम्हारे कारखाने को बंद कर दिया जायगा इसलिए घटिया किस्म का अनाज उन्हें पीसना ही होगा और वह उनको पीसने को दिया जाता है, क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, they are not being pres-surised to accept rotten wheat.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I should like to know whether it is not a fact that certain foodgrains including wheat, rice and American milo which are being sold are considered generally inedible; in particular, whether it is a fact that last year the Milo which was being sold at Rs. 2½ a maund is being sold this year at Rs. 26 a maund, though it is received free from the United States Government.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sorry, I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: He has gone out of the question. Short Notice Question.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों की भूख हड़ताल

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S.N.Q. 10. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री यू० द० सिंह :

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

10 य० ना० सिंह :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों ने दिल्ली में भूख हड़ताल की हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन कारणों का पता लगाने का कोई प्रयास किया है जिनके कारण कर्मचारियों को भूख हड़ताल करनी पड़ी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कारणों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The hunger strike has been resorted to against the alleged unilateral action of the management in introducing a programme of intergration of the firm's three separate Units viz. Toilet, Food and Soap.

(d) Neither of the parties has so far approached the Labour Commissioner, Delhi with the request for intervention. However, on enquiries made by him from the parties, it was reported both by the Management and the Union that the issue involved was connected with the firm's operations in their units all over India and they did not wish the Delhi Administration to intervene at this stage.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवाय : हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा क्या माननीय मंत्री को या सरकार को कोई मैमो-रेंडम दिया हुआ है, यदि हां, तो उस में क्या क्या उन्होंने मांग की है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हां, उन्होंने एक मैमो-रेंडम दिया है जब वे मेरे पास आये थे और जैसा कि मैंने अभी आप को अपने उत्तर में बतलाया उस में उन की प्रमुख मांग यह है कि प्रबन्धकों द्वारा फर्म में तीन अलग अलग इकाइयों, इन तीन कामों को जो एक साथ मिला दिया गया है वह न किया जाय । व्यापार करने के मामले में भी ट्रान्सपोर्ट वर्ग-रह को भी ठेकेदार की मार्फत करा रहे हैं इसलिए खतरा है कि बहुत से जो वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं वह इस तरह से सरप्लस हो जायेंगे और जिनको हटाया जा सकता है ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कम्पनी द्वारा जो ठेकेदारी की प्रथा चालू की गई है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस कम्पनी के प्रबन्धकों ने आप से कोई सलाह मशविग किया था या आप को इस बात की सूचना दी थी, यदि नहीं तो ऐसा उन्होंने जो किया है यह कानून का हनन किया है तो आप इस सम्बन्ध में कौन सी कानूनी कार्यवाही उन के खिलाफ करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं, उन से मेरी कोई मुलाकात नहीं है और उस की आवश्यकता भी नहीं है क्योंकि यह प्रश्न केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत का नहीं है । जैसा कि मुझे सूचना मिली है मैनेजमेंट और यूनियन में जो समझौता हुआ था और जिसका कि जिक्र किया गया है उस के अनुसार मैनेजमेंट ने यह बताया था कि यह कार्यवाही करने की वजह से किसी भी मजदूर को हटाया नहीं जायगा, किसी की छंटनी नहीं की जायगी ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जून सन् 66 में कम्पनियों द्वारा तैयार किये गये वनस्पति धी के दाम बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें पूर्व सूचना देनी आवश्यक थी मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वैसा क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : दामों के सम्बन्ध में तो मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कह सकता लेकिन

जो उन के मजदूरों के साथ समझौता हुआ था उस में वह तय पाया था कि उस के फलस्वरूप किसी आदमी को हटाया नहीं जायगा और उस में यह भी था कि अगर इस मामले में कोई मतभेद हो तो बम्बई की सरकार को इसे रफर किया जायगा और उस का जो फैसला होगा वह सारे देश के लिये मान्य होगा ।

श्री बुद्धवीर सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान लीवर्स लिमिटेड जैसी बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों जो प्रायः विश्वेशियों की हैं और जिनमें कि लाखों की तादाद में भारतीय काम करते हैं उन में इस प्रकार के भारतीय कर्मचारियों के असन्तोष के समाचार मिलते रहते हैं तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार केवल यह कहा करेगी कि यह प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ हैं इसलिए उन में वह हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती है या सरकार कोई एक स्पष्ट सीमा बतलायेगी कि इस प्रकार के जो कम्पनियों के मामले हैं उन में वह कहां तक जा सकती है और उस की क्या सीमा है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह मैंने कभी नहीं कहा है कि इस मामले में अर्थात् मजदूरों और मालिकों के झगड़े में सरकार कभी हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगी । ऐसा मैंने कभी नहीं कहा । कहना भी नहीं चाहता और कहूँगा भी नहीं लेकिन जहाँ यूनिनयन ने खुद कहा कि इस परिस्थिति में अभी दिल्ली के लेबर कमिश्नर इस मामले में न पड़ें तो जब स्वयं वे पड़ने को नहीं कहते तब कैसे पड़ा जाय ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : It has been the policy of the Government although it has not lived up to it that contractual labour should give place to departmental labour wherever possible. In this case, it is the opposite that is being done; where there is departmentalised labour, contractual labour is being introduced. Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that this company had been allowed a huge price increase, a fantastic price increase on 1-6-1966, of Rs. 700 per ton or 17 np. per kg.

over and above the huge profits reaped always by the Hindustan Lever and will this question of turning departmental labour into contractual labour or increasing of workload, will be discussed with the union of the company and the opinion of the union taken by the management before any such new methods are introduced?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : I am not aware of the increase in the price. But so far as the allegations of the workers are concerned, it is said that those in service are being retrenched or laid off as a result of contractors being appointed for certain works such as transportation, loading and unloading and other things, they met me; and I told them that the difficulty of the Central Government was that this dispute lies in the State sphere and at the most I can deal with the disputes in Delhi if the workers so desire. They have requested me to examine what is possible for me to do in order to resolve the dispute throughout the country; I am getting that examined.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : Whatever may be the scheme it is evident that because of the introduction of this integration some retrenchment is going to take place. The I.L.O. conference, 1957 has decided against human rationalisation. Are they going to take any steps against Hindustan lever for introducing that scheme and violating the code of discipline?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : As I have said, the management says that there was a discussion with their all-India Union; in Delhi they have only a branch of the all-India unions. On enquiry by the labour commissioner the management informed him that in May last there was a discussion between the management and the union about the proposed introduction of the rationalisation scheme and the management offered that as a result of the rationalisation scheme no one who was in a position in the establishment will be thrown out of employment and they will discuss with

the union if there is any dispute regarding this matter, and the matter will be referred to the labour department of the Maharashtra Government, and whatever its decision will be applicable to all the establishments of that company. Unfortunately, the union has not sought the assistance of the labour department of the Maharashtra Government as yet.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Hindustan Lever is spread over the whole of India and it has its factory not concentrated in Maharashtra alone; their profits are increasing in proportion to the decrease in the number of labour. In view of these conditions, is it not fair and just on the part of the Government of India to interfere at this stage for this is a foreign company, controlled by foreigners with foreign capital and the Government is directly interested in the flow of money from India to any foreign territory? Would it not be fair in the interest of labour and in the interest of the country to take steps against decreasing the number of labour?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My hon. friend knows that this company has branches in various parts of the country. I presume that he is also aware that according to the provisions of the Constitution the Centres jurisdiction does not spread or cover disputes in this industry; they have to be dealt with by the State Government concerned. The Maharashtra Government is not competent to deal with any dispute of an all-India nature. According to an agreement between the two parties, it has been stated that if any dispute arises it will be dealt with at the headquarters of the company and the Maharashtra Government if referred to will take a decision and that decision will be applicable according to the agreement to all the establishments in the country. I am not competent to deal with it.

Shri S. B. Banerjee: The hon. Minister replied that the management had assured that there was not going to be retrenchment because of certain

change in procedure. Is he aware that the Lever brothers, this company, is not retrenching people but they are declaring them surplus and making them useless, by not running their own cars but by using taxis, by not using their people but by using contractor's labour, in this way they are going to repeat the same thing as was done by ESSO and CALTEX. They do not retrench people but force them to resign. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of that position and, if so, would he call a tripartite meeting with the employees and a employers to discuss this issue in the face of what happening in ESSO and other places in the matter of retrenchment?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that this is one of the allegations of the workers in the memorandum which they have presented to me and I have told them that I will examine it to see whether I have any authority to interfere in the matter and after that I will decide what course of action is possible.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : जैसा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, इस कम्पनी का एक हिस्सा दिल्ली में भी है, और दिल्ली का ताल्लुक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से होने की वजह से वहां की डिस्प्यूट्स बगैरह हल करने के लिये मुझाव देने और इंटरवीन करने का अख्तियार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को है और ऐसा उन को करना चाहिये। अगर करते हैं तो जिस तरह से इस प्रदेश में उन को यह हक है उसी तरह से दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वह लोग भ्रादमियों को निकालने के लिये जो तरीका अख्तियार कर रहे हैं वह यह है कि किसी किसी काम को वाइन्ड अप कर के दूसरी चीजों में भ्रादमियों को लगाते हैं और दूसरे प्रदेशों में उन का ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं जहां उन का जाना मुश्किल हो जाता है, परिणामस्वरूप उन को रिट्रेंच कर देते हैं। यदि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इंटरवीन कर

के वह किस किस का मुद्दा इन मामलों में देते हैं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया वरकर लोगों ने अपने मेमोरेण्डम में कहा है कि वह बातें कम्पनी की तरफ से हो रही हैं । जहां तक दिल्ली की हद के भीतर मतभेद का प्रश्न है, दिल्ली को अधिकार है कि वह उस मामले में पड़े । लेकिन वह जो फ़ैसला करेंगे वह सिर्फ़ दिल्ली प्रशासन की सीमा के भीतर लागू होगा, उस के बाहर लागू नहीं हो सकता कानून की तहत । इसलिये इस चीज पर विचार हो रहा है कि क्या किया जाये । जैसा मैंने कहा कि अभी मैं राय दूंगा यूनियन को कि वह महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के पास पहुंचे कि जो समझौता मैनेजमेंट और यूनियन में हुआ है उस की तहत महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट फ़ैसला ले कर उस को सारे भारत में लागू करे ।

Shri Priya Gupta: Let me ask a clarification.

प्रव्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि अब कुछ मत पूछिये । सवाल किया गया उसका जवाब हो गया ।

Shri Priya Gupta: It is a very vital question. I want a clarification of the Minister's statement. The clarification arises out of his answer. It is a matter affecting the whole of India and the entire trade union movement. Kindly permit me to ask a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the hon. Minister really aware of the tremendous difficulties the workers of Hindustan Lever are undergoing and how they are fighting against the gigantic firm? Firstly, the last Finance Minister, out of his great fascination for it, nominated the Chairman of this British company as a Director of the Reserve Bank of India; secondly, this company goes by the name 'Hindustan' Lever, just to fool the public of India; thirdly, this company is one of the

largest trading firms in the world with the resources for the soap industry to a vast extent—

Mr. Speaker: What is the question? He is giving information.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want to know what facilities the workers are getting at the hands of such a giant, gigantic monopolist concern.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: What have I to say on this? What the last Finance Minister did, how he got him appointed to the Reserve Bank—how all these facts are relevant to this question, I do not know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is relevant because the Chairman of the company, Mr. P. L. Tandon, is moving along with Shri Subramaniam.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Whatever Shri Banerjee may feel, he has not given me the authority under the Constitution to deal with the all-India disputes in this industry, and I am not going to function beyond the authority that the House and the Constitution give me.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that this firm, Hindustan Lever, employs a disproportionately large number of its employees under terms of contract and one of the devices by which the retrenchment takes place is to terminate the contracts, and as a matter of fact, the lower cadres of clerical service and such other comparable services are mostly under contract, and will he kindly conduct an enquiry into that aspect of the matter?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wool Grading and Shearing Programme

*451. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wool grading and shearing programme is being extended to cover all the wool producing areas;

(b) if so, to what extent the State Governments have extended their co-operation; and

(c) whether the producers are being benefited by the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) Yes. This programme has been proposed in the Fourth Plan for implementation in all wool producing States in the country.

(b) The State of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have already made provision in the annual budget for the year 1966-67 for initiating this programme during the year. Some of the States viz. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir have already nominated candidates for training in the technique of wool grading at the Wool Grading School, Jaipur.

(c) Yes.

Setting up of Food Committees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have set up Food Committees at State and District levels consisting of officials and non-officials to ensure orderly distribution of foodgrains in their respective areas; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of work entrusted to such committees?

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

States Food Committees have been set up.

(b) Precise details of functions entrusted to such committees differ from State to State, but, generally, they are to advise on measures for regular supply and equitable distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

Enquiry into Working of I.A.C.

***457. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to take any special steps to improve the efficiency and quality of service of commercial aviation in the country;

(b) whether as an alternative, it is proposed to allow private Companies to compete with the I.A.C.; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a commission of inquiry into the unsatisfactory working of the I.A.C.?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Constant efforts are made and will continue to be made to improve the efficiency and quality of service of the I.A.C.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

बीजों का उत्पादन

***458. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा राजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या लक्ष, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) बहुत बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों के उत्पादन तथा उनको बढ़ाने के लिये फार्म

स्थापित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों तथा निजी फार्म मालिकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या सहायता दे रही है ;

(ख) अब तक ऐसे कितने फार्म स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं ; और

(ग) बढ़िया किस्म के बीजों के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) उन्नत बीजों की वृद्धि तथा वितरण सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमि का अर्जन, बीज भण्डार का निर्माण, सिंचाई आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता स्वीकार्य है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत फार्म स्थापित करने के लिये निजी फार्म मालिकों को कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती।

(ख) तीसरी योजना अर्थात् 1965-66 के अन्त तक देश में 25 एकड़ यूनिट्स के रूप में बीज वृद्धि फार्मों की संख्या अनुमानतः 4.184 थी।

(ग) अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं। उनमें से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण ये हैं :—

- (1) 500 एकड़ तक के बड़े साइज वाले फार्म स्थापित करना।
- (2) बीज वृद्धि के लिये गांवों का चुनाव ताकि प्रत्येक गांव में उत्पादित बीजों के स्तर तथा शुद्धता पर तकनीकी निगरानी रखी जा सके।
- (3) मूल बीजों की उपलब्धि, भण्डारण तथा वितरण के लिए सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में प्रादेशिक अथवा जिन्सवार बीज निगम स्थापित करना।

(4) सिंचाई, बीज भंडार आदि जहां आवश्यकता हो प्रदान करके बीज उत्पादन को अधिकतम बढ़ाने के लिये बीज वृद्धि फार्मों को शक्तिवर्धक बनाना।

(5) भारत सरकार का राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम मूल बीजों की सप्लाई में, ज्वार, बाजरा और मकई जैसी तीन फसलों के सकर किस्मों के बुद्धियुक्त बीजों के उत्पादन तथा प्रमाणिकता में राज्यों की सहायता करता है। धान तथा गेहूं की अधिक उत्पादक किस्मों के सम्बन्ध में भी निगम सहायता देता है।

उपरोक्त उपायों के साथ साथ और उपाय जो समय के साथ साथ आवश्यक होंगे किये जायेंगे और 1970-71 के अन्त तक लगभग 275 मिलियन एकड़ भूमि उन्नत बीजों से परिपूर्ण कर दी जायेगी। इस में 32.5 मिलियन एकड़ भूमि को अधिक उत्पादक किस्म कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाना भी शामिल है।

Bulk Purchase of Essential Commodities for Consumer Cooperative Stores

***459. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the appropriate organisations to be set up at the Centre and States to make bulk purchase of essential commodities for feeding Consumer Cooperative Stores;

(b) the extent to which short and medium term agricultural credit will be increased by Government; and

(c) the percentage it will form of the credit which the agriculturists have to acquire from private sources including usurers?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A Central Purchase and Supply Organisation has been set up in the Department of Cooperation which, in collaboration with the Commissioner of Civil Supply, will help the consumer stores in the purchase of essential commodities direct from manufacturers. Parallel organisations of this type have not been set up in the states because supplies will be channelled either direct through the wholesale stores or through the National or State Federations, as may be necessary.

(b) Agricultural credit, short and medium-term, to the extent of Rs. 700 crores is expected to be provided by the cooperatives in the last year of the fourth plan, as compared to Rs. 331 crores provided by them in 1964-65. In addition, the special credit requirements of the programme of high-yielding varieties of food-grains are also proposed to be met. Taccavi credit will also be made available by Government, where necessary.

(c) The percentage of credit likely to be provided by the cooperatives and by Government (taccavi) to total credit requirements of the agriculturists by the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be about 60 per cent.

Dredging of Hooghly Channel

***460. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in the construction of Haldia Port and Farakka Barrage projects has raised the maintenance cost of the Hooghly Channel serving Calcutta Port to over Rs. 3.50 crores annually;

(b) whether, as a result, port charges are going to be further increased with consequential decline in traffic; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to bear the cost of dredging the Hooghly Channel?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No. The construction of a new dock system at Haldia has no bearing on the cost of maintenance of the Hooghly waterway to Calcutta.

The Farakka Barrage project is scheduled to be completed substantially by 1970-71. This programme remains unchanged. The question of maintenance cost of the Hooghly channel having risen as a result of the delay in the construction of the Farakka Barrage does not, therefore, arise. The cost of dredging the various bars and crossings in the river Hooghly including the service charges on loans for the purchase of dredgersworks to Rs. 3.5 crores on the basis of the figures for 1965-66.

(b) The Calcutta Port charges were increased with effect from the 1st June 1966 and this increase is expected to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 1.5 crores per annum. This has been done to meet the growing annual expenditure budget of the Calcutta Port.

A proposal to levy a surcharge on charges payable by vessels engaged in overseas trade has been received for approval under the Calcutta Port Act. This is because, as a result of devaluation, the Port has to meet an additional expenditure, according to current estimates, of about Rs. 1.5 crores per annum. This is primarily due to the increase in service charges on World Bank Loans and Sterling debentures. The proposal is under consideration by Government.

(c) A proposal to grant financial relief to the Calcutta Port in meeting the cost of river maintenance is under consideration.

I.A.C. Flights

***461. Shri Narasimha Reddy:**
Shri M. L. Jadhav:

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

(a) whether numerous complaints have been received from passengers regarding inordinate and frequent delays in I.A.C. flights;

(b) if so, the details of delays of various flights during the last 6 months and causes thereof; and

(c) the action taken to obviate such complaints of the passengers?

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

(b) There were 5,104 delays exceeding 30 minutes during the period January to June 1966 against a total of about 31,480 take-offs, due to the following causes:

Connecting services (consequential)	2892
Bad weather	669
Engineering;	797
Traffic	183
Operations	145
Miscellaneous	418
TOTAL	5104

(c) The bulk of the delays were of consequential nature. These arise from the operational pattern, because the same aircraft has to operate a number of flights, and the inability of the Corporation to provide stand-by aircraft due to tight fleet position. With the acquisition of two more Caravelles next winter, the Corporation will try to provide stand-by aircraft which would reduce the number of such delays.

Delays due to bad weather are beyond the control of the operators. As regards Engineering and other delays, efforts are being made by the Corporation to reduce them to the minimum.

Arabic Ocean and Indian Farmer

***462. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-

item published in the 'Indian Nation', Patna, dated the 6th June, 1966, under the heading 'Arabic Ocean versus Indian Farmer' to the effect that the temperature of the Arabic Ocean tells upon the prosperity and poverty of the Indian farmer; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make climatic changes in favour of the Indian farmer?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The news-item, in question, refers to the Arctic Ocean and not 'Arabic Ocean'.

(b) Studies of this kind have been going on for some time to discover basis of relationship between the temperature in the Arctic Ocean and winter precipitation in India. The question of effecting any climatic changes does not arise in this context.

Subsidy to Sugar Exporters

***463. Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) the details of subsidy which was being provided by Government to the sugar exporters before devaluation;

(b) whether the scheme has now been revised following devaluation of the rupee; and

(c) the details thereof and reaction of the sugar exporters in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The entire loss on sugar exports was being met by Government before devaluation.

(b) The same procedure continues after devaluation.

(c) Does not arise.

लोक सभा की सदस्यता के चुनाव के लिये जमानत की राशि

464. श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि लोक-सभा की सदस्यता के लिये चुनाव लड़ने के लिये प्रत्याशी को 1500 रुपये की राशि जमानत के रूप में जमा करनी होगी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ सदस्यों ने जमानत की राशि बढ़ाये जाने का विरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध क्या निर्णय किया है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Uniformity in Rates of Sugar

***465. 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. 1581 on the 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any efforts have since been made by Government to bring uniformity in the rates of sugar in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Tourist Traffic

***466. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a Sub-Committee for Tourism to finalise plans to cope with the expected rise in tourist traffic;

(b) the short-term and long-term plans devised to attract more foreign tourists; and

(c) whether charters have been permitted to operate without any restrictions?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have set up a Cabinet Committee on Tourism to recommend measures to increase tourist traffic to India and to expand tourist facilities to cope with the expected increase in tourist traffic.

(b) A statement outlining short-term and long-term plans devised to attract more foreign visitors laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Yibrary. See No. LT-6779/66].

(c) Charters have been permitted to come to India but their number has been restricted to 50 for this year.

Famine Relief Measures in Orissa

*467. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pal:

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted any special scheme for the famine-affected areas of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have considered this scheme or other schemes; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned and given to the State so far for famine relief?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir, The Government of Orissa demarcated the districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani and western parts of Bolangir as the most underdeveloped parts of Orissa and have prepared a special programme costing Rs. 52.63 crores for accelerated development in these special areas. Bulk of the proposed outlay is under Medium Irrigation schemes, Roads, Minor Irrigation, Water Supply, Agricultural Production and Education.

(b) These schemes are at present under examination of the Planning Commission.

(c) The Government of Orissa has been sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 6 crores so far during the current financial year 1966-67. In addition, a ways and means advance of Rs. 5.65 crores has also been sanctioned upto the end of June, 1966.

State Fisheries Corporation in Kerala

*468. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to organise State Fisheries Corporation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the authorised capital of the Corporation; and

(c) the Institutions now brought under this Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir, The State Fisheries Corporation in Kerala was registered on the 12th April, 1966. State Commercial Installations connected with fisheries have been brought under the Corporation.

(b): The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rupees Five crores.

(c) The following are the institutions brought under the Corporation:—

STATEMENT

1. Ice Plants and Cold Storages:

Vizhinjom, Kayamkulam, Blangad, Tanu and Madai,

2. Composite Ice Plant and Freezing-Plants:

Trivandrum, Needakara, Cochin and Calicut,

3. Boat Building Yards:

Vizhinjom, Sakthikulangara and Beypore,

4. Fish Meal Plant, West Hill:

The following equipments have also been transferred to the Corporation:—

5. Fishing Boats:

(a) 5 Nos. 36' boat Ruston Engine.

(b) 5 Nos. 36' boat with Bukh Engine.

(c) 10 Nos. 32' boat with Torpedo Engine.

2. Fish Transport Vanas:

- (a) 2 Nos. 167" W.B. Bedford insulated vans.
- (b) 1 No. 120" W.B. Bedford insulated van.
- (c) 3 Nos. 167" (old body).
- (d) 3 Nos. Bedford Chassis.

Soil Surveys

*489. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some East-German scientists who visited India recently have suggested soil surveys along with increased use of fertilisers;
- (b) whether Government have examined this suggestion; and
- (c) if so, with what conclusions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):(a) The Government are not aware if any East German Scientists have made such suggestions.

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

Plying of U.P. Governments Roadways Buses Between Delhi and U. P.

*470. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some dispute has arisen between the U. P. Government and Delhi Administration about the plying to and from Delhi of the U. P. Government Roadways buses;
- (b) whether the Delhi Administration has informed the U. P. Government to prevent the entry of its buses into Delhi; and
- (c) if so, the causes thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). At present, the U. P. Roadways' buses are operating on Inter-State routes between Uttar Pradesh and Delhi without obtaining

counter-signature on their permits from the State Transport Authority, Delhi, as required under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Delhi Administration raised an objection to this practice and made a representation to the Inter-State Transport Commission in the matter. The Commission, after taking note of the points made by representatives of the U. P. Government and Delhi Administration, issued an Order on the 17th January, 1966, requiring the U. P. Roadways to comply with the provisions of Sections 42 (1) and 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, in so far as they relate to obtaining of permits and counter-signatures, in respect of their stage carriages plying on inter-State routes between U. P. and Delhi.

2. The U.P. Government filed an appeal to the Inter-State Transport Appellate Tribunal against this Order on 9-3-1966 and prayed that the Commission's Order stayed till their appeal had been considered by it.

3. The period of four months mentioned in the Commission's Order expired on 16-5-1966 but the U. P. Government took no steps to comply with said Order. After waiting for one more month, the Delhi Administration informed the U. P. Government on 17-6-1966 that if the U. P. Roadways failed to apply to the State Transport Authority, Delhi, for counter-signature of their permits by the 25th June, 1966, necessary action under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules would be taken.

4. Meanwhile, the Chairman of the Inter-State Transport Appellate Tribunal, by an Order issued on the 25th June, 1966, stayed the operation of the Commission's Order, pending disposal of the U. P. Government appeal by the Tribunal. The appeal is now under consideration of the Tribunal.

Withdrawal of Jeeps From C. D. Blocks

471. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have issued instructions to all State Gov-

ernments to withdraw all Government jeeps from the Community Development Blocks two months before the General Election; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the difficulties and its effect on Agricultural Extension Programme?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde). (a) and (b). In April, 1965, it was suggested to the State Governments that during general elections, jeeps should be withdrawn from the Blocks from the date of notification till the date of poll and be placed under the control of the District Collector to be used by him only for election duty. This decision was taken after careful consideration of all aspects of the question.

Cotton Production Drive in Bihar

*472. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the chronic food deficit, the Government of Bihar have launched cotton production drive in Chotanagpur region on tracts and soil where food crops like maize, milo, coarse paddy can probably be grown with half the investment now being drained into cotton crop;

(b) whether it is also a fact that huge quantity of lime and other fertilizers have been purchased by the Cotton Board and are wasted and dumped without proper storage and without any chance of being used by non-existing cotton growers in the region;

(c) on whose expert advice, the Government of Bihar have launched this cotton-growing campaign; and

(d) whether the experts have made any researches on growing alternative food crops referred to in part (a) above?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Bihar Government have taken up Cotton cultivation in Chotanagpur division and in the district of Santhal Parganas. The cotton cultivation is done on upper Tar lands which are generally not suitable for the cultivation of food crops.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The State Government have taken up cotton cultivation on the basis of successful results of the researches conducted by the Regional Research Station, Kanke. In such areas it is not possible to grow other crops successfully.

De-Rationing of Maida and Suji in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is fact that suji and maida have been de-rationed in Delhi|New Delhi;

(b) if so, from where suji and maida in such big quantities have come to Delhi; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the bakers and confectioners have declined to accept this suji and maida?

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

(b) The de-rationing was not due to import of large quantities of maida and suji into Delhi as presumed in the question. A small quantity of Italian maida was brought into Delhi. The rest of the maida and all the suji sold in Delhi are the produce of the local flour mills.

(c) Presumably the reference is to a small stock of imported Italian maida which was issued to bakers and confectioners. Bakers did show

some disinclination to accept this imported Italian Maida because of its slightly lower baking quality. It was, therefore, issued to them in conjunction with locally produced maida to reduce the effect of lower baking quality.

Procurement and Levy System in Kerala

- *474. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Advisory Council of Kerala State met on the 30th July, 1966 and considered the proposals regarding levy and rationing in the State;

(b) if so, the main features of the new policy on procurement and levy;

(c) whether it is considered possible to increase the rice content of ration during the 'Onam' days; and

(d) if so, the increased ration for 'Onam'?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of Dairy and Animal Husbandry

- *475. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for the expansion of dairy and animal husbandry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this includes any plan for reserving a certain acreage for the production of artificial grass and fodder crops?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6780/66].

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

- *476. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Jedhe:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme have not been able to meet the demand of even card-holders in the capital; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the required supply of milk to the card-holders who mainly depend upon supply of milk by Delhi Milk Supply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) From the flush season of 1965 it has been possible to maintain the full quota of card holders.

(b) Complaints of short supply of milk to card holders are often received. Instructions have been

issued to the Depot Staff that even though cash sale to non-card holders is permitted, they should, ensure that milk was supplied to card holders without fail. Such complaints when received are promptly investigated and suitable action is taken.

देसी गेहूं की सप्लाई

*477. श्री बड़े : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी के सरकारी गोदामों में देसी गेहूं की कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राशन की दुकानों पर लोगों को जलाई, 1966 से देसी गेहूं नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो देसी गेहूं की कमी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(क) से (ग). जून के अन्त में दिल्ली में पंजाब की गेहूं का बहुत ही कम स्टॉक रह गया था क्योंकि मांग के साथ साथ सरकारी खाते में उतनी अधिव्राप्ति नहीं की जा सकी। अतः 10-7-66 से 9-8-66 तक की अवधि में जनता को अस्थायी तौर पर पंजाब की गेहूं की सप्लाई स्थगित करनी पड़ी। 10-8-1966 से फिर पंजाब की गेहूं देनी शुरू कर दी गयी है।

(घ) अब यह व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है कि पंजाब में अधिव्राप्ति मात्रा में से दिल्ली को नियमित रूप से प्रति मास 10,000 मीटरी टन पंजाब की गेहूं भेजी जाए।

Proposal to Increase I.A.C. Fares

*478. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri Swell:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has submitted a proposal to Government to make a 10 per cent rise in fares;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) Government's decision on the proposal; and

(d) the additional revenue likely to accrue as a result of this increase?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal is to increase the fares and freight rates by 10% in all sectors excepting those in Assam area where the increase will be limited to 5%.

(b) The increase in fares is meant to cover the additional expenditure which the Corporation are required to incur arising directly out of the devaluation of the rupee.

(c) The proposal which was received by Government in the second week of July is under examination and no decision has yet been taken regarding the quantum of increase or the date from which the increase will take effect.

(d) The estimated increase in revenue will be about Rs. 15 lakhs per month, if the Corporation's proposals are approved.

Supreme Court Judgement in Keshav Singh's Case

2261. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 399 on the 8th March, 1966 and state when the Supreme Court Judgement referred in Part (d) of the above question was delivered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Judgement contemplated in part (d) of the reply to Starred Question No. 399 given on 8th March, 1966 has reference to the opinion given by the Supreme Court on 30th September, 1964 in Special Reference No. 1 of 1964 made under article 143(1) of the Constitution in Keshav Singh's case.

Production and Processing of Cashew-Nuts

**2262. Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:**

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

(a) whether there is any programme for the intensive production of cashewnut in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up processing factories for cashewnuts in States other than Kerala;

(d) if so, the stage at which the proposal is at present;

(e) whether there is any scope for the development of an industry based on cashew apple which is now wasted; and

(f) 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) During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to undertake intensive cultivation programme in selected areas of Kerala, Mysore,

Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. This programme is to be implemented in the existing plantations with trees over 10 years of age for increasing their production. The programme will include cultural practices such as soil working, mulching, growing of green manure cum cover crop, and plant protection measures. Other facilities include financial assistance by way of grant of short term loans and supply of required inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides etc. The target of coverage under the programme is to be fixed for each State.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to set up a few medium sized cooperative processing units in the States other than Kerala after collecting detailed information in respect of the present position of marketing and processing of raw nuts in different States.

(e) and (f). The laboratory studies carried out by the Central Food Technological Research Institute have indicated the possibilities of utilizing the fruit in preparation of beverages, jams, chutnies and candied products but these have not been commercially exploited. The main handicap against large scale utilisation of the apple is the fact that its availability is strictly seasonal i.e. for about three months in the year. The fruit is delicate and gets spoilt easily and finally because the collection of the unspoilt apple is a difficult job because the cashew trees grow interspersed with other trees and are spread over a wide area.

Cashew Institute at Trivandrum

**2263. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

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

(a) the progress made in establishing a Cashew Institute at Trivandrum in Kerala; and

(b) when the same will be inaugurated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Proposals for taking up an All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Spices and Cashewnut are under consideration. Under the Project there is a proposal to set up a Central Research Institute for Cashewnut and Spices. This proposal is being examined in all its details and a decision is expected to be taken very soon.

Smuggled Meat

2264. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large consignment of smuggled meat was detected recently at the New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) the nature of the smuggled meat;

(c) the places where smuggling was indulged; and

(d) the measures adopted by Government to crush smuggling tendencies?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Junior Cooperative Training Institutes

2265. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the States and the Union territories in which Junior Cooperative Training Institutes have not been transferred to the States Cooperative Unions;

(b) the reasons for not affecting such transfer so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the National Cooperative Union of India and Government for the transfer of the control and management of such Institutes to the State Cooperative Unions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Junior Cooperative Training Centres have not been transferred so far in Bihar, U.P., Punjab, J&K., Manipur. One centre in Andhra Pradesh has also not been transferred.

(b) In Bihar, the transfer of Junior Cooperative Training Centres is pending State Government's consideration of the amendment to the bye-laws of the State Cooperative Federation so as to make it more broad-based and self-regulatory. The Government of U.P. and Andhra Pradesh are finalising the terms and conditions of the transfer of the centres to the respective unions. The Government of Punjab is taking steps to transfer one centre immediately to the Union. The Government of J&K is considering the question. The matter is being pursued with the Administration of Manipur.

(c) The question is being pursued with the authorities concerned.

Wheat Gift from Kuwait

2266. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kuwait Consul-General in Bombay has recently handed over to Government a gift consignment of a large quantity of wheat flour;

(b) if so, the details of the gift consignment; and

(c) the terms of the gift supply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c): Consul General

of Kuwait in Bombay handed over to the Regional Director Food, Bombay a quantity of about 3590 tonnes of wheat flour which arrived in Bombay on the 9th June, 1966. Another consignment of 1584 tonnes of wheat flour from Kuwait also arrived at Marmogoa on the 6th July, 1966. Both the consignments are a gift from Kuwait and no conditions are attached to it.

Crash of Piper Aircraft

2267. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Piper aircraft crashed on the 25th June, 1966 while engaged in spraying operation in Bodhan district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) the loss of life and property, if any?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Piper Pawnee aircraft belonging to Indamer Company Private Ltd. crashed soon after getting airborne, from an improvised fair-weather strip near Nizamabad Sugar Factory, Shakarnagar (Andhra Pradesh). The aircraft was engaged in dusting fertilisers on sugarcane crops.

(c) The aircraft was substantially damaged. There was no loss of life and the only property damaged was the aircraft.

Alwaye as a Tourist Resort

2268. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Alwaye in Kerala as a tourist resort; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes avoid for the same?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Alwaye is mainly of importance to home tourists. The development of facilities for home tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government has already provided a Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Alwaye which is considered sufficient for the present to meet the requirements of tourists for accommodation. There are no other proposals under the consideration of the State Government to develop Alwaye as a tourist resort.

(b) The question does not arise.

Forest Resources of Kerala

2269. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received survey report of the forest experts of World Bank Mission on the forest resources of Kerala;

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

(c) whether Government have any proposal to start industries based on forest produce on the basis of those recommendations?

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

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

Assistance to Farmers

2270. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the facilities for rural credit which were meant to help small farmers have so far helped only the better placed agriculturists; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to remedy this defect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the facilities for rural credit have so far helped only the better placed agriculturists. In fact, the credit availed of from the co-operatives per acre of cultivated holdings is actually higher for households on the lower asset groups than for those in the higher asset groups. The objective of loan policy has been to ensure that the entitlement of cultivators is related to the outlay on production. This is being done by the cooperatives adopting scales of finance on a per acre per crop basis, and giving up insistence on mortgage security for short-term production credit. Co-operatives place a ceiling on the individual maximum borrowing power with regard to the loan which could be granted to any individual member, with a view to ensuring that the available funds are not monopolised by a few big agriculturists.

Hotel Owners' Association of Kerala

2271. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hotel Owners' Association of Kerala has demanded the restoration of cut in rice ration and abolition of sales-tax; 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, Sir.

(b) Out of 25 per cent cut in rice ration to hotels, 12½ per cent has been restored. The request for exemption from payment of sales tax has not been accepted.

Bridge at Mahe on West Coast Road

2272. Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) the progress so far made to construct the by-pass road and a bridge at Mahe on the West Coast Road; and

(b) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of India have undertaken the responsibility for developing the West Coast Road as a single lane fully bridged asphalted highway. Since there is an existing bridge across the river Mahe on this road and as it meets the present requirements, it is not proposed to construct a by-pass and a new bridge at this place as a part of the project in hand.

Electricity for Agricultural purposes

2273. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) the amount of subsidy paid to the various States for supplying electricity for agricultural purposes during the last five years; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase this subsidy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Government of India has recently decided to subsidise electricity rates for agricultural purposes in States where there rates are in excess of 12 paise per unit. The expenditure on the payment of subsidy is to be shared equally between the Centre and the State Governments concerned. The subsidy scheme has, in the first instance, been introduced for three years commencing from 1966-67. For

the purpose of ascertaining the excess of electricity rates for agricultural purposes over 12 paise per unit, the rates in force on January, 1, 1966 or the rates prevailing at any later time, whichever, are the lower, would be taken into account. There is, however, no proposal under consideration to enhance the existing subsidy.

In view of the position indicated above, the question of payment of subsidy to the various States for supplying electricity for agricultural purposes during the last five years does not arise.

Employees of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp

2274. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri M. Malaichami:

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

(a) whether there are no medical or educational facilities for the officers and staff of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide these facilities at the above place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). At Mandapam Camp itself no medical and educational facilities are available. However, a Lady Medical Officer from the Panchayat Union Dispensary, Mandapam, visits the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam Camp 4 days in a week for 2 hours per day for consultation. Free use of the departmental vehicle has also been permitted to the members of staff in cases of medical emergency.

A proposal for stocking necessary medicines in the consulting room at the Institute for use of the staff and their families in emergency, is under consideration.

One regional language High School is available at Mandapam which is about 5 K.M. from the Institute.

Pay Scales of Employees of Super Bazar, New Delhi

2275. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Omkar Singh:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:

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

(a) the pay scales given to the various categories of Officers and staff in the Super Bazar in New Delhi;

(b) the terms and conditions of their service; and

(c) the total number of Managers, Assistant Managers and Sales Assistant (kith break-up for each category) employed in the Super Bazar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The pay scales of the General Manager, Department Managers and Assistant Managers have yet to be determined. As regards other categories of employees, they have been taken, for the time being, on daily wage basis for 3 months as under:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (i) Senior supervisors, office superintendents etc. | Rs. 8 per day |
| (ii) Junior supervisors (Sales/stores/accounts), stenographers. | Rs. 7 per day |
| (iii) Steno-typists, receptionists, telephone operators etc. | Rs. 6 per day |
| (iv) Junior sales assistants, (vegetable section)/clerks/typists junior store keepers | Rs. 5 per day |
| (v) Helpers, chowkidars, cleaners etc. | Rs. 3.50 per day |

(b): These are under consideration by the Managing Committee and are expected to be finalised soon.

- (c): (i) General Manager and department Managers. — 17
 (ii) Assistant Managers and Supervisors. — 22
 (iii) Sales Assistants — 312

Price of rice

2276. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that prices of Rice are different in Delhi and other States and that prices in Delhi are much cheaper than other places in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The issue prices of coarse rice from Central Government stocks vary from State to State. These prices are linked with the maximum controlled prices in force in different States with effect from 1st January, 65. In respect of the superior varieties, the issue prices from Central Govt. stocks are uniform all over the country. These prices, however, are subject to the condition that they do not exceed the maximum controlled prices which may be in force in a particular area. In case the controlled prices are lower, as in Delhi, such lower prices are charged as the issue prices. This accounts for the difference in the price of rice in Delhi and other States.

Loss of Foodgrains in transit in Tripura

2277. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Food, Agricul-

ture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foodgrains lost in transit in Tripura during the period from 1958 to 1966, so far;

(b) whether any handling agent was responsible for this loss;

(c) whether handling agents responsible for such loss of foodgrains were punished; and

(d) if so, the nature of that punishment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Travel on Free Interline Pass without 'P' Form

2279. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some-time ago, a female friend of the Commercial Director of the Air-India, travelled on a free interline pass on Alitalia as an employee of Air India without a 'P' form with the Commercial Director;

(b) whether she was at the time really in the service or employ of Air India;

(c) if not, whether this is against Foreign Exchange Regulations in force in this country;

(d) whether it is also against the International Air Travel Association enforcement authorities' rules making the Air India or the person concerned liable to a fine of 50,000 dollars; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (e). According to the

information furnished by Air-India, Mrs. Mody travelled on an Inter-airline pass issued by Alitalia at the request of Air-India. She was not an employee of the Corporation but a relative of an employee.

She secured the pass as such relative. She obtained a 'P' form on the ground that her brother was a resident of the U.S., living in U.S.A. and did not travel with the Commercial Director as stated.

The IATA regulations permit of free inter-airline pass for members of the family and dependent relatives of employees on another airline. Whether Mrs. Mody, who is reported to be a relation of an employee at the time, was entitled to the concession is being investigated.

Investment in Agriculture

2280. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for some time there has been persistent demand from the Indian and foreign industrial investors that they should be given facilities to extend their investments and activities in the agriculture and farm production by employing science and modern technology in this important sphere of national production;

(b) whether Government are aware of the adverse public reaction to this demand; and

(c) the reaction of Government, and what is the policy of the Planning Commission in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shayam Dhar Misra): (a) As far back as 1964, certain suggestions had been received from industrial concerns and certain individuals for grant of permission to joint stock companies to engage themselves in agricultural

farming. So far as Government is concerned, no foreign industrial investors have asked for facilities to take up farm production on a large scale. Some suggestions from Indian farmers in certain African countries were, however, received. The proposal itself aroused considerable interest both among individuals, Chambers of Commerce as well as industrial concerns.

(b) So far as could be ascertained, the public reaction to the suggestion for large-scale farming by joint stock companies was mixed.

(c) Government examined the proposal in consultation with the Planning Commission and took note of the advantages and disadvantages. As a result of a detailed appraisal, Government decided that the proposal on the whole was not feasible.

गहरे समुद्र से मछलियां पकड़ने के जहाजों की पोलैंड द्वारा सप्लाई

2281. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोलैंड भारत को गहरे समुद्र से मछलियां पकड़ने के जहाज सप्लाई करेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पोलैंड कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के जहाज देगा ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे जहाज भारत में नहीं बनाये जा सकते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) पोलैंड भारत को गहरे

समुद्र से मछलियां पकड़ने के जहाज सप्लाई करने को तैयार है ।

(ख) संख्या और कीमत के बारे में अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). चूकि ढांचा बड़ा पेचीदा है अतः विदेश से कुछ जहाज मंगाना ही उचित समझा गया है ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में चावल जन्त किया जाना .

2282. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 जनवरी से 5 मई, 1966 के बीच की अवधि में पश्चिमी बंगाल में तस्कर व्यापारियों से 55,000 मन चावल जन्त कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य राज्यों में इसी प्रकार कितना चावल जन्त किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) :

(क) पश्चिमी बंगाल में पुलिस द्वारा पकड़े गये चावल के स्टॉक के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष में अब तक बिहार और मैसूर में चावल की कुल पकड़ी गयी मात्रा 297 मीटरी टन है । अन्य राज्यों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) स्टॉक का जन्त करना भी तस्कर व्यापारियों के लिये एक दण्ड है । सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने प्रत्येक ऐसे व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध अन्य क्या कार्यवाही की है, इसकी सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार को नहीं दी गयी है ।

Tax Relief to Sugar Mills

2283. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax relief to sugar mills has given any relief to the consumers either in the price or quantity of sugar to be supplied to them; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The tax relief to the sugar mill has been given to compensate factories for loss of recovery during May and June. The measure is designed to ensure that all available cane is crushed and production of sugar maximised.

New Offices for Food Corporation of India

2285. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has established some new Offices in different regions of the country; and

(b) if so, how the Corporation is co-ordinating its activities in the context of the present shortage of food-grains in the country?

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

(b) The various branch offices established by the Food Corporation in different States work directly under the control of the Corporation. Co-ordination with Central and State Governments is achieved through

frequent consultations. Intimation about stocks of foodgrains held by the Corporation is given by it to the Central Government and the State Governments concerned to facilitate distribution in the context of shortage of foodgrains in the country.

M/s Duncan Stratton and Company

2286. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the inquiry into the charges of Shri H. D. Mundhra's interference into the affairs of M/s Duncan Stratton and Company; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to replies given to Starred Question No. 48 answered on the 4th November, 1965 and No. 684 answered on 22nd March, 1966 last. During the course of inquiry, it was found necessary to inspect the books of accounts of two other companies with a view to connect various transactions appearing in the books of Duncan Stratton & Co. Ltd. While one of them produced some books, the other failed to produce any books before the Inspecting Officers. Necessary action to compel production of books and to launch prosecutions in case of default, under the Companies Act is being initiated. Action for winding up of one of these companies has also been initiated.

During the inspection, the name of a foreign company was also noticed in certain transactions between Duncan Stratton & Co. and another company of the Mundhra Group. Attempt is being made to obtain the books of accounts of the foreign company for inspection under Section 209(4).

Scarcity and Famine conditions

2287. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to his statement on the 13th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated new principles or Rules or a Code outlining the duties and responsibilities of the Central and State Governments in the matter of relieving distress caused by 'Scarcity' and 'Famine';

(b) whether Government propose to clearly define these two terms; and

(c) whether Government also propose to define the conditions under which it would become mandatory for Government to declare famine or scarcity and set into motion remedial action?

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

(b) and (c). Government intends appointing a little later a special officer to examine these matters and also to review the State Famine Codes and suggest modifications, if any, considered necessary in the light of recent experience.

Eviction from Land at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay

2288. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the tenants of Plot No. 15, Part I, Andheri East (behind Lingayat Building) to the effect that they have received eviction notices from the Santa Cruz airport authorities who happen to own this piece of land;

(b) whether this land was forcibly occupied by a private party who constructed unauthorised constructions on this plot belonging to the airport authorities and collected vast sums from the needy tenants as goodwill (pagri) and rent;

(c) if so, the reason for not taking any action by the aerodrome authorities when these constructions were put up with approval of the Municipality; and

(d) the protection the aerodrome authorities intend to give to the tenants who are likely to be uprooted as a result of the eviction orders?

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

(b) This land was occupied without the knowledge and permission of the aerodrome authorities.

(c) It was not possible for the aerodrome authorities to take action till it was verified and established that the land belonged to the Civil Aviation Department. The constructions were, it is understood, put up without the approval of the Municipality.

(d) As it has been established that the land belongs to the Civil Aviation Department it is not possible to allow the unauthorised occupation of the land to continue.

Khosla Award

2289. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

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

(a) whether his Ministry have received communications from the various Guilds/Associations of the A.I.I. employees requesting them to open negotiations for the removal of anomalies and inconsistencies in the Khosla Award;

(b) whether these Associations have also demanded a public probe into the charges of inefficiency, corruption and illegal actions against the management and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Air-India have received representations from certain Associations/Unions regarding certain anomalies, inconsistencies or discrepancies in the National Industrial Tribunal Award and negotiations are in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

किसानों के लिए मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचना

2290. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसानों को समय पर मौसम सम्बन्धी सही जानकारी देने की व्यवस्था कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) इस मन्त्रालय ने किसानों से को मौसम सम्बन्धी जानकारी देने के लिए कोई सीधा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है। गांवों में लगभग 2 लाख 'कम्प्यूनिटी लिस्निंग सेट' लगाए गए हैं। ये अधिकतर सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत लगाए गए हैं। इन पर ग्रामीण लोग आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किए जाने वाले दैनिक मौसम सम्बन्धी समाचार सुन सकते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सब्जियों के दाम

2291. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश के कुछ भागों में किसानों को सब्जियां उन की लागत से भी कम दामों पर बेचनी पड़ती हैं, जब कि अन्य भागों में सब्जियां बिल्कुल भी नहीं मिलती ;

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

(ग) इस असमानता को मिटाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुख्य कारण ये हैं कि उत्पादक क्षेत्रों से खपत के क्षेत्रों तक यातायात सम्बन्धी सुविधायें अपर्याप्त हैं और उचित विपणन सुविधायें भी कम हैं ।

(ग) जो उपाय अपनाए जा रहे हैं वे हैं :—बाजारों की स्थापना और उत्पादन के आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में विपणन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना, उत्पादकों की सहकारी संस्थाओं की स्थापना करना, मौसम में फालतू वस्तुओं का उपयोग करने के लिए प्रक्रिया तथा परिरक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना और उन राज्यों में कृषि उत्पादन विपणन अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत सब्जी बाजारों की यथाक्रम व्यवस्था करना जहां ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

बिहार में आलू के दाम

2292. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष बिहार में आलू के दाम बहुत कम थे ;

(ख) अन्य राज्यों में इस वर्ष तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों में आलू के दाम क्या थे ; और

(ग) बिहार में इस वर्ष आलू के दाम कम होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) विवरण 1, जिसमें 1963-66 की अवधि के लिए बिहार में आलुओं के मूल्यों के रुख के विषय में जानकारी दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या L. T.—6781/66] :

(ख) विवरण-2, जिसमें आसाम, महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में मूल्यों के रुख के विषय में जानकारी दी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या L. T.—6781/66]

(ग) बिहार तथा अन्य राज्यों में कीमतों में गिरावट का मुख्य कारण उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि का होना है ।

कृषि उत्पादन में कमी

2293. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि उत्पादन में धीरे धीरे कमी होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1947 से लेकर 1960 तक की अवधि में प्रति एकड़ औसत उत्पादन के वर्षवार सांकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उत्पादन के बढ़ाने के लिए अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं। हाल ही में खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय ने एक अध्ययन किया था जिससे पता चला है कि भारत में 1949-50 से 1964-65 की अवधि में कृषि उत्पादन में प्रति वर्ष 1.78 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) 1949-50 से 1964-65 की अवधि में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर समस्त खाद्यों का प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादन सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण (विवरण 1) में दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—6782/66] विवरण 2 में 1950-51 से 1964-65 की अवधि में खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य कृषि उपजों के उत्पादन के सूचकांक नम्बर दिये गये हैं। औसत में परिवर्तन होने तथा अनुमान लगाने की पद्धति उस वर्ष से ही शुरू होने के कारण विवरणों में 1949-50 से पहले की अवधि के विषय में सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) भाग (ख) में प्रदर्शित उत्पादन से उठाये गये कदमों के प्रत्यक्ष परिणामों का पता चलता है।

बिहार में अनाज का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन

2294. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले 15 वर्षों में बिहार में प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन कितना हुआ है ;

(ख) उत्पादन के बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) बिहार ने केन्द्र से कितना अनाज मांगा था तथा चालू वर्ष में उस राज्य को कितना अनाज दिया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) पिछले 15 वर्षों में बिहार में चावल, गेहूं, मकई और चना जैसी महत्वपूर्ण खाद्य फसलों तथा समस्त खाद्यान्नों का प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादन दिखाने वारा एक विवरण (विवरण-1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या L. T.—6683/66]

(ख) इन सम्बन्ध में एक संक्षिप्त नोट (विवरण 2) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या L. T.—6783/66]।

(ग) 1966 में बिहार सरकार ने 14.68 लाख टन खद्यान्न मांगा। विभिन्न राज्यों की खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकताओं पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार विनिर्ण किया जाता है और विभिन्न राज्यों की सम्बन्धित जरूरतों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध के आधार पर केन्द्रीय स्टाकों में से विनिर्ण किए जाते हैं। जनवरी से जून, 1966 तक 6 महीनों में 3.53 लाख टन खद्यान्न केन्द्रीय स्टाकों से बिहार को तप्लाई किए गए।

Finance Scheme for Agriculturists

2295. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the extent to which the full finance scheme to meet the total needs of the agriculturists has been introduced;

(b) whether the full credit-needs of the agriculturists are surveyed and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing it in too and when the same will be fulfilled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The 'full finance scheme' envisages that the credit from the cooperatives should be adequate to meet the production needs of the member-cultivators taking into account the nature of crops to be grown, the inputs to be used, etc. and also the repaying capacity of the borrowers. The loans for agricultural production are being increasingly made production-oriented through the adoption of the crop loan system. This system already obtains in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and parts of Madras and all the States are expected to be covered during 1966-67.

There has been no formal survey of the full credit needs of the agriculturists. However, according to a rough estimate recently made, the short-term credit requirements of the cultivators in the first year and the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan period are placed at Rs. 900—1000 crores and Rs. 1200—1300 crores respectively. Cooperatives are expected to provide the short-term credit requirements of the cultivators in an increasing measure during the Fourth Plan period. Besides co-operative credit, taccavi credit will also be available. Other agencies like commercial banks and the Fcpd Corporation of India are also expected to play a part in providing production finance to cultivators.

Procurement Prices of Wheat and Rice

2296. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised different States to raise the procurement prices of wheat and rice in order to boost their production; and

(b) if so, to what extent, and the response of the States thereto and at what level the procurement prices of different types of these grains have been fixed in various States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). No advice has been given to State Governments to raise the procurement prices of wheat and rice in order to boost their production.

However, the procurement prices of wheat have been increased for the current season in Madhya Pradesh and in the new zone of Punjab and U.P. The prices of rice have also been suitably revised in some states for the current season. A statement showing the procurement prices of rice in the various States was furnished in reply to Starred Question No. 953 on the 5th April, 1966. A statement showing procurement prices of wheat was also furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 153 on the 26th July, 1966.

Floor Price of Raw Jute

2297. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the floor price for raw jute; if so, to what extent;

(b) the main objects therefor and how far the same are likely to be achieved in the ensuing year in light of the preliminary action taken for this year's cultivation; and

(c) how it is likely to affect the cultivation of paddy in the States concerned and where similar steps are being taken in respect of paddy to boost its production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes Sir. The minimum support price for raw jute basic Assam Bottoms at Calcutta has been raised to Rs. 93.77 per quintal for 1966-67 season as compared to the price of Rs. 80.38 per quintal for the previous season.

(b) The main object of raising the price of raw jute is to provide adequate incentive to the grower for achieving the targeted production. To encourage jute production, Government have sanctioned certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These Schemes include the supply of Urea for foliar spray on jute crop, under which 4150 tonnes of Urea, valued at Rs. 25.31 lakhs, has been supplied free of cost by the Government of India to the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh during 1966-67. Low Volume pressure Sprayers have been made available to growers for foliar spray free of cost. Suitable arrangements have been made to make allotment of required quantity of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals to the States from Central Pool for use of Jute Crop.

(c) The cultivation of paddy is not likely to be adversely affected in the concerned States as this factor has been taken into account by the Agricultural Prices Commission who had recommended the increase in the minimum support prices of raw jute for 1966-67.

Bus Fares in Delhi

2298. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the demand of Private Bus Operators in Delhi to raise their fares in view of the fact that the D.T.U. has recently raised their bus fares; and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase allowed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

1324 (A) LSD.—4.

High Yielding Varieties of Wheat and Paddy

2299. **Shri Maurya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) the number of States and the total area where the scheme of high yielding varieties of wheat and paddy have been introduced;

(b) the total acreage proposed to be brought under this scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the expenditure involved; and

(c) the chief high yielding varieties with the names of countries from where these are to be obtained?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The High yielding Varieties Programme in respect of paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize has been launched in the field from the kharif season 1966-67. The paddy programme is likely to cover an area of 1.40 million acres during the current kharif season and 1.08 million acres during the next rabi season in all States and Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Pondicherry and Tripura. Similarly, the wheat programme is proposed to be launched over an area of 1.05 million acres in 11 States and the Union Territory of Delhi during the ensuing rabi season.

(b) The total area proposed to be brought under the high yielding varieties of paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize during the Fourth Five Year Plan is 32.50 million acres, including 12.5 million acres under paddy and 8.00 million acres under wheat.

The major item involving expenditure by Government under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme relates to appointment of additional staff at district and block levels in selected districts. The State Governments have been asked to assess their requirements of additional staff keeping in view the local needs and situation and also furnish estimates of expenditure involved.

(c) The chief High-yielding varieties of paddy imported from other countries are Taichung Native I and Taichung 65 from Phillipines and Tainan 3 from Formosa. Quantities of these varieties were imported for further multiplication in the country and no more import is envisaged in future. Similarly the chief high-yielding varieties of wheat are Sonoro 64 and Lerma Rojo, small quantities of which were imported from Mexico in 1965 for further multiplication during the last rabi season 1965-66. Since the seeds of these varieties produced within the country are not enough to cover the targeted area during rabi 1966-67, 18,000 tonnes of Lerma Rojo are being imported from Mexico.

Handling of Foodgrains at Agra Depot.

2300. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5706 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) the stage at which the enquiry conducted by the Special Police Establishment regarding the loss of Rs. 8-10 lakhs at Agra Depot has reached;

(b) when the enquiry is likely to be completed; and

(c) when the enquiry report is likely to be submitted to Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The enquiry is still at a very preliminary stage.

(b) In about an year's time.

(c) Within about a month or two of the completion of the enquiry.

Fishing Operations in Kerala

2301. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5723 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of States' participation in the share capital of the proposed limited company to be set up for the manufacture of marine products and by-products has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the percentage of the shares which the State will hold in the Company?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The question of participation of the States in the Share Capital of the proposed Limited Company is still under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन केन्द्र

2302. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1966-67 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

परिवहन उद्द्यम नौवहन तथा पर्यटन

मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) और (ख), पर्यटन के केन्द्रीय विभाग की 1966-67 की वार्षिक योजना में निम्न स्कीमों के लिये 325,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है :-

	रुपये
1. आगरा में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का समेकित विकास .	2,00,000
2. हरद्वार (केन्द्रीय अंश) में पर्यटक बंगला (द्वितीय श्रेणी) .	75,000
3. पीपरी में पर्यटक बंगला (केन्द्रीय अंश) .	50,000

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के 1966-67 की वार्षिक योजना में निम्न पर्यटक स्कीमों शामिल की गई हैं :-

	रुपये
1. हरद्वार (राज्य सरकार का अंश) में पर्यटक बंगला .	75,000
2. पीपरी (राज्य सरकार का अंश) में पर्यटक बंगला (द्वितीय श्रेणी) .	50,000
3. संचालित पर्यटकों सहित प्रचार और प्रोत्साहन क्रिया कलाप .	50,000
4. प्रशिक्षण (प्रबन्ध और गाइड) .	10,000
5. प्रबन्ध (उपस्कर संचलन) और नये बने हुए पर्यटक बंगलों में कर्मचारियों को रखना .	1,00,000
6. नौगढ़ में विश्रामगृह .	} 2,15,000
7. उत्तराखण्ड में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास .	
8. पर्यटक संगठन .	
योग .	5,00,000

Escape of Daniel Walcott

2303. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 585 on the 22nd February, 1966 regarding the report of the Enquiry Committee on the escape of Daniel Walcott and state the details of the disciplinary action taken against the Officer, charge-sheeted so far?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): A Commissioner for Departmental Inquiries has been appointed as Inquiry Officer, in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, to inquire into the charges framed against the concerned officers and he is holding the inquiry.

Agriculture Farm in Tikkamgarh M. P.

2304. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
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 the Unstarred Question No. 2903 on the 19th April, 1966 and state:

- (a) whether Government have finally considered the scheme to set up an agricultural farm near Tikkamgarh City in Madhya Pradesh; and
(b) if so, the details thereof together with the number of farmers whose land would be acquired for this purpose?

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

Special Police Establishment for Convenience of Tourists in Kashmir

2305. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Special Police Establishment has been

created in Kashmir for the convenience of tourists there;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such a scheme in other States also;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the advantages likely to accrue therefrom?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have set-up a separate Tourist Police Cell under the direct control of the Director of Tourism of the State Government who is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate. The Tourist Police help to control the tout and beggar nuisance and assist tourists in settling any dispute that may arise between them and the shopkeepers, tongawalas, shikarawalas etc. During the peak season when a large number of tourists arrive in Srinagar every day, the Tourist Police help to control the traffic at places frequented by tourists and also in safeguarding the property of the tourists who live in tents, houseboats etc.

The Tourist Development Council at its meeting held in Hyderabad in 1965 recommended that similar Tourist Police Cells should be created by the State Governments within the State Police Department to keep off beggars and touts from places frequented by tourists. The matter is under the consideration of the State Governments.

Dinner Cruise for A.I.C.C. Delegates by National Shipping Board

2306. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Shipping Board in co-operation with the Reception Committee of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee arranged a dinner cruise around Bombay harbour during the last session of A.I.C.C. at Bombay;

(b) if so, the amount spent by the Board; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir, The National Shipping Board has had nothing to do with this cruise.

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

Rice Mills

2307. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether a tentative plan for the setting up of rice mills during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government have drawn up a tentative Plan for setting up new modern rice mills during the 4th Plan and also for improving existing mills by introducing modern techniques. Apart from new equipment, the plan proposals provide for modern storage and handling facilities. These proposals are still under consideration.

Scarcity of Fodder in Rajasthan

2308. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a considerable scarcity of fodder in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the help being given in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Shinde): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Sugar Export to Foreign Countries

**2309. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) the total amount of sugar exported to foreign countries, country-wise, during the year 1965-66;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange so earned; and

(c) the average production of sugarcane per acre in 1955-56 and 1965-66 respectively?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Sugar exports are made on calendar year basis. During 1965, exports were made as under:

(Lakh metric tons)

(i) Canada	0.53
(ii) Malaysia	0.36
(iii) United Kingdom	0.76
(iv) U.S.A.	0.92
(v) Other countries	0.10
	2.67

(b) Rs. 11.15 crores (estimated).

(c) Yield per hectare of sugarcane:

1955-56 32,779 Kgs.

1964-65 48,006 Kgs.

(final estimate)

Data for 1965-66 are not available.

Scarcity of Water in Jodhpur

2310. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Com-

munity Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Exploratory Tube-well Organisation has very nearly abandoned the work of exploration in the District of Jodhpur and that no alternative have been thought of for relieving the acute scarcity of water in that area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Groundwater exploration carried out in the district of Jodhpur (Rajasthan) by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation shows that except for Barunda area, the entire district is not suitable for tubewell construction due to very compact and hard rock which will not contain much water.

In Barunda area-Vindhyan Limestones are reported to be water-bearing through their cavities. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation may tackle this area in its future programmes.

Highway to Haldia Port Project Site

**2311. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. D. Puri:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal was asked to acquire land for the construction of a Highway from Kolaghat on National Highway No. 6 to the Haldia Port project site;

(b) if so, when the required land was acquired;

(c) whether compensation has been paid for the acquired land and construction work started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). No, Sir. The project relating to the proposed road connecting Kolaghat on National Highway No. 6 to the Haldia Port is still under the consideration of the Government of India. However, in anticipation of their approval, the State Government is reported to have initiated action to acquire land for this road. No compensation is said to have been paid so far.

Supply of Foodgrains to Punjab

2312. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains asked for by the Punjab Government during 1966 so far and actually supplied by the Centre; and

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains asked for by the Central Government and supplied by the Punjab Government during the year 1966 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The roller flour mills in Punjab are being supplied wheat directly from Central stocks and the quantity supplied during the period January to July amounted to 85 thousand tonnes. Besides, Punjab Government asked for 11,700 tonnes of imported wheat for distribution in hill areas and other special areas. Against this demand, 4,000 tonnes have been despatched and further despatch is in progress.

(b) Foodgrains are being procured in Punjab both on Central as well as State Government accounts. Whatever quantity is procured on Central Gov-

ernment account is being despatched under instructions from the Centre. Some quantities are also being released from stocks procured on State Government account. The total quantity of foodgrains actually supplied by Punjab during the period January to 15th June, 1966 amounted to 348 thousand tonnes.

Spoiling of Agricultural Land by Brick Industry

2313. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the spread of brick industry in the country has spoiled a huge acreage of best agricultural land all over the country in the recent years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to stop this practice; and

(c) if so, in what way?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) It is true that occasionally, good agricultural land is spoiled by brick industry, but the area affected is not very large.

(b) and (c). Brick industry is regulated by the State Governments in their respective jurisdictions. Different States have different licensing systems for the control of brick making. Accordingly, it is not practicable to have any unified practice which could be adopted by all States. The Government of India have considered the question of loss of valuable soils by brick kilns and made the following suggestions to the State Governments for guidance and necessary action;

(i) Wherever possible, the pits must be dug deep, so that a

large area is not occupied for extraction of earth thus throwing it out of cultivation. The dug area should thereafter be converted into series of terraces which would be fit for cultivation.

- (ii) Wherever it is not possible to have deep pits and shallow pits are necessary, it should be ensured that pits can be converted into small ponds for conservation of water for irrigation.
- (iii) Suitable changes in the existing licencing system may be made to ensure that the above suggestions are adopted.

चीनी का निर्यात

2314. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चीनी के निर्यात के बारे में रामकृष्ण समिति नियुक्त की है ;

(ख) यह समिति किस विशेष प्रयोजन के लिये नियुक्त की गई है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि समिति 30 करोड़ रुपये को लागत पर मद्रास, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में पांच चीनी मिलें स्थापित करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्तमान चीनी मिलें इतना उत्पादन करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि निर्यात के लिये चीनी की अपेक्षित मात्रा उपलब्ध हो सके ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :

(क) जो हां ।

(ख) निर्यात प्रयोजनों हेतु शर्करा उत्पादन के विकास से सम्बद्ध समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने और निम्नलिखित के बारे में सिफारिशें करने के लिये :—

- (1) या तो मौजूदा औद्योगिक यूनिटों में अथवा पूर्ण रूप से नये यूनिट लगाकर जिनका निर्यात प्रयोजनों के लिये उपयुक्त स्थिति का विशेष लाभ रहेगा, नई उत्पादन क्षमताओं की स्थापना करने,
- (2) उपयुक्त निर्यात गृहों/एजन्सियों/संगठनों का जिनके माध्यम से निर्यात किया जाना चाहिये निर्माण करने, और
- (3) अधिक से अधिक निर्यात करने के लिये किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता (प्रोत्साहन) प्रदान करने ।

(ग) जी हां । समिति सरकारी क्षेत्र में उड़ीसा, मेसूर, महाराष्ट्र और अण्डमान में शर्करा मिलें स्थापित करने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है । तथापि, इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम स्थिति समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत हो जाने के बाद मालूम होगी ।

(घ) जी हां । किन्तु समिति का यह विचार है कि प्रस्तावित नये यूनिटों में शर्करा उत्पादन की लागत कम रहेगी ।

Use of Vehicles during General Elections

2315. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix the number of vehicles to be used by a candidate for Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha during the next General Elections:

(b) whether such fixation of numbers will apply only to jeeps or will include all type of vehicles;

(c) whether Government propose to provide facility of getting new jeeps on fixed market prices for those who declare their intention to fight elections at least three months before the date of elections and whether such jeeps will be available upto the target fixed for the constituency of a M. P. or a M. L. A.; and

(d) whether election expenses will include depreciation of the vehicles used and if so, whether a standard for depreciation will be fixed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (d). No, Sir.

Rationing system in West Bengal

2316. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether about one lakh people from outside West Bengal have come in the industrial area of Calcutta between the 6th April to 15th May, 1966;

(b) whether this sudden influx has put a tremendous pressure on the rationing system;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Food Department Officials are assaulted in the area when they go for an on-the-spot inspection before issuing new cards; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No separate statistics of arrival of the people in the statutorily rationed areas from places outside West Bengal is maintained. The total arrival of population in the statutorily rationed areas during the period from 6th April to 15th May this year was of the order of 1.25 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some stray cases of assault were reported.

(d) Police protection to enquiry officials is given where trouble is anticipated. Steps are also taken to apprehend criminals wherever possible.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of Southern States on Famine Relief

2317. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government officials had been invited to a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh held on the 19th and 20th June, 1966 to discuss a comprehensive plan for permanent famine relief; and

(b) the authority which invited the Central Government officials?

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

(b) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Intensive Agricultural Programme

2318. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an extra intensive agriculture programme is to be launched during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. A programme of intensive cultivation of certain high-yielding varieties of food-grains has been launched in the field from the kharif season

1966-67. The programme will continue during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) The High-Yielding Varieties Programme aims at achieving a rapid "break-through" in agricultural productivity and seeks to maximise production by using the newly identified and evolved high-yielding strains of paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize which are responsive to high doses of fertilization. The varieties included in the programme are Taichung Native-I, Taichung 65, Tainan 3 and ADT 27 for paddy, the Mexican Varieties viz. Sonora 64 and Lerma Rojo for wheat and the hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra. The target of coverage of area under the programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is 32.5 million acres which is estimated to give an additional production of 25.5 million tonnes of foodgrains. So far as 1966-67 is concerned, the target of likely coverage during the kharif season is about 2.10 million acres and during the Rabi season 3.75 million acres. The supply of inputs like, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and credit has been assured to the farmers for the success of the programme. The State Governments are also taking steps to strengthen the field extension agency through appointment of additional staff at the district and block levels to provide intensive technical guidance and assistance to the farmers in the adoption of improved technology and to ensure closer supervision over field operations.

I.A.C. Return Journey Booking Concessions

2319. **Shri Narasimha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether concessions on return bookings on I.A.C. flights have been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the savings affected since the discontinuance of the concessions?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Effective from 1-4-1966 the return and round trip rebate on non-international flights of I.A.C. has been withdrawn.

(b) The following considerations weighed in coming to this decision:—

- (i) Practically no domestic carrier elsewhere allows such rebate.
- (ii) Fare calculations have been simplified.
- (iii) In the case of re-routing after partial travel or before the commencement of journey, fare re-calculations have been very much simplified.
- (iv) Refund to passengers do not involve any calculations as was required previously in the case of cancellation of return journeys.
- (v) It was observed that quite a large number of round trip or circle trip bookings were cancelled after partial performance involving grant of refunds in respect of cancellation of return journey or segments of circle trip journeys not performed.

(c) The withdrawal of the concession was estimated to give increased revenue to the extent of Rs. 40.00 lakhs annually. Actual effect can be known only after some time.

Violation of Paddy Procurement Order in Bihar

2320. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that hundreds of prosecutions against farmers have been sanctioned by the Government of Bihar for their having violated the Paddy Procurement Order;

(b) if so, the break-up of the figures, District-wise;

(c) the lowest and highest (in acres) land holdings of the farmers to be so prosecuted; and

(d) whether these prosecutions are permissible under the Defence of India Rules?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6784/66].

(c) The minimum acreage of farmers prosecuted is about 13 acres. No maximum acreage limit has been prescribed for prosecution.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Consumer Articles to be obtained as Levy

2321. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a scheme to obtain consumer articles as levy from the manufacturers for supply to consumers through co-operative stores at reasonable prices; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter is at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such levy scheme has been thought of. Manufacturers are being asked to make supplies to consumer cooperatives at rates nor-

mally charged by them at the first point of distribution. They are generally agreeing to do so. In case reasonable settlements are not arrived at through negotiations the provision of the Essential Commodities Act may have to be invoked.

I.A.C. Scholarship Scheme

**2322. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has recently introduced an educational scholarship scheme for the benefit of the children of its employees; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Educational Scholarship Scheme of the Indian Airlines Corporation, scholarships are granted to children of employees drawing a basic pay upto Rs. 1000/- p.m. The scheme is designed to assist children who show promise in their school or University career. The details of the scheme are as under:—

Quantum of Assistance

- (i) For Children studying in the middle standard a lump sum grant of Rs. 100/- per annum will be made of which Rs. 75/- will be paid at the commencement of the academic year and Rs. 25/- during the second term.
- (ii) For children studying in the Higher Secondary stage a sum of Rs. 150/- per annum will be paid in two instalments:—
 - Rs. 100/- at the commencement of the academic year.
 - Rs. 50/- during the second term.

- (iii) For children undergoing diploma course in Engineering of not less than three years' duration of a recognised University, a grant of Rs. 250/- p.a. will be paid. Rs. 150/- will be paid at the commencement of the academic year and Rs. 100/- during the second term.
- (iv) For children studying in the University (Arts/Science Colleges) the value of scholarship will be Rs. 250/- per annum of which Rs. 150/- will be paid at the commencement of academic year and Rs. 100/- at the commencement of the second or third term.
- (v) For children studying in Engineering or Medical Colleges for a Degree Course of a recognised University the value of the scholarship will be Rs. 40/- p.m., besides a lump sum of Rs. 120/- which will be paid in the beginning of the year.

The mode of financial assistance will be on a year to year basis on the results of annual school/Board University Examination.

Terms and Conditions

- (i) For children studying in the middle classes, grants will be made only to those who stand first or second in their class at the annual Board/School Examination.
- (ii) For children studying in the Higher Secondary Classes, the grants will be made only to those who have obtained first or second position in the annual examination conducted by the School.
- (iii) For the award of the grants/scholarship to children studying at a university, or a Technical Institute for a

Degree in Arts or Science or Engineering or Medicines the child should have obtained first division in the immediately preceding Board/University or House Examination. This will also apply to those children who undertake diploma course in Engineering for three years duration after completing their Higher Secondary or School Leaving Certificate Examination.

मुजफ्फरपुर तक विमान सेवा

2323. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन, उड़्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर फिर विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

परिवहन, उड़्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पटना/मुजफ्फरपुर विमान सेवा लाभप्रद नहीं है । कारपोरेशन नवम्बर, 1966 के बाद एक दैनिक विमान सेवा चलाने के लिए तैयार है, बशर्ते राज्य सरकार हानि को पूरा करने के लिए सहमत हो ।

Integrated Area Development Scheme

2324. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the scheme undertaken in Sangli District of Maharashtra for integrated area development by investing Rs. 25 lakhs per Block; and

(b) whether similar schemes are being introduced in other areas so as to provide the small holders with additional sources of income such as breeding poultry, animals and fish?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No such scheme for integrated Area development of Sangli District has been formally received from the Government of Maharashtra. However Shri Page, Chairman of the Legislative Council, Maharashtra discussed such a scheme with the Deputy Minister, Food and Agriculture, Government of India. The Deputy Minister along with Shri Page visited Sangli. Such a scheme has been started recently in Maharashtra.

(b) Not yet.

Training for Operation of Modern Rice Mills

**2325. Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to send a team of Indian technicians to U.S.A. for getting training in the operation of modern rice mills under the Ford Foundation collaboration;

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

(c) the terms of the training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is proposing to send six engineers to Louisiana State University under a Ford Foundation grant for training in different technological aspects involved from harvesting to marketing of rice.

(b) The candidates are expected to join the proposed training in U.S.A. in January, 1967.

(c) The training will be for a period of two years, and the entire cost will be borne by the Ford Foundation. The trainees after return to India will be required to work on research/training programmes under the Modern Rice Mill Project of the Government of India for a minimum period of 3 years.

Soil Conservation in Orissa

**2326. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa for soil conservation during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) An outlay of Rs. 47.00 lakhs under State Plan Schemes and a sum of Rs. 33.00 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, have been allotted to the State of Orissa during 1966-67, for Soil Conservation;

(b) A list of Soil Conservation Schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8785/66].

Deep Sea Fishing Schemes in Orissa

**2327. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) the amount proposed to be given by the Central Government to Orissa State for deep sea fishing schemes during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) An allocation of Rs. 10.32 lakhs has been made for Central assistance for fisheries schemes including Deep Sea Fishing Schemes of Orissa Government

against a total anticipated outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

(b) The following schemes of the Orissa Government pertaining to Deep Sea Fishing qualify for Central assistance according to the pattern indicated against each:

Scheme	Pattern of Assistance
Pilot deep sea fishing project	25% Grant 50% Loan (On cost of marine engines only.)
Applied Research in Marine Biology	50% Grant
Applied Research in deep water fishing	50% Grant.

The actual quantum of assistance will depend on the expenditure incurred during the year on fisheries schemes.

Seed Farms in Orissa

**2328. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) whether the Central Government propose to give any financial assistance to the Government of Orissa for setting up of seeds farms in the State 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 State Government have included a scheme for the extension and improvement of the seed multiplication farms, etc., in their Annual Plan for 1966-67.

After the introduction of the revised procedure for the release of Central financial assistance to the States from 1958-59, sanctions for the release of Central assistance are issued under

the Heads of Development such as "Agricultural Production", "Minor Irrigation" and "Land Development", etc. The issue of scheme-wise sanction has been dispensed with since 1958-59 onwards. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate separately the Central assistance to be given for setting up of seed farms during 1966-67.

Accident at Tulihal Airport

**2329. 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. 1579 on the 10th May, 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. The accident has been attributed to the failure on the part of the pilot to level off properly the aircraft before ini-

tially touching down, and further failing to take proper corrective action after the aircraft had ballooned on first impact.

(c) The question is under examination.

Drilling of Tube-Wells in Orissa

2330. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of experimental tube-wells drilled in Orissa during the last three months (District-wise); and

(b) the number out of them found successful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has not drilled any tubewell in Orissa during the last three months.

Assistance to Rajasthan

2331. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Rajasthan has formulated a scheme to develop certain tribal and desert areas in the state and demanded an adequate fund from the Central Government recently;

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

(c) the main features of the scheme?

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

(b) The scheme is under examination.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6786/66].

Wheat Supply to Bihar

2332. Shri Viswa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Kasbi Ram Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri H. C. Soy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar had requested the Central Government for a special allotment of wheat to build a buffer stock in North Bihar to be readily available for distribution during the recent monsoon, when floods cause transport dislocation;

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat which was demanded by Bihar Government and supplied by the Central Government; and

(c) if the demand has not been met in full, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Bihar Government asked for a special allotment of 50,000 tonnes wheat for monsoon reserve and an allotment of 35,000 tonnes wheat over and above the regular quotas was made to Bihar from Central stocks.

(a) With the present availabilities of wheat with Centre, it was not considered advisable to stock too much wheat in any particular area specially when Central Government themselves hold substantial stocks of wheat in Bihar and with regular imports no difficulty is expected in moving wheat to Bihar on an emergency basis, if necessary. There is also the danger of stocks getting spoiled during floods.

Destruction of Private Forests

2333. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that large areas of private forests are being destroyed in Malabar, (Keraia);

(b) if so, whether any estimate has been made of the area so destroyed; and

(c) if so, the measures taken for preventing this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No large scale destruction of private Forests in Malabar area is taking place, but stray cases of illicit felling and removal of trees, etc. occur, and prompt action is being taken against the offenders.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Provisions of the Madras Prevention of Private Forests Act are being enforced to deal with unauthorised felling of trees etc.

Food Polytechnic in Kerala

2334. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have decided to start a food polytechnic at Kalamassery, Kerala;

(b) if so, from which academic year this will start functioning; and

(c) how many seats are going to be provided at the beginning?

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

(b) The food polytechnic is likely to start functioning from November, 1966.

(c) 20 seats in each of the following craft courses—(i) cookery, (ii) bakery, (iii) waiting, (iv) canning and fruit preservation.

Price of Fertilizers

2335. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer manufacturers from the South have recently sought to increase the price of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the increase sought for different varieties of fertilizers;

(c) the reasons advanced by the manufacturers for the proposed increase in prices;

(d) the reaction of Government to the price increase sought;

(e) whether manufacturers also represented on the question of the channel of distribution and import of urea for manure mixtures; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6787/66].

Supply of Fertilisers to States

2336. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quotas of ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate and other chemical fertilisers to be supplied to different States in 1966-67 and in first half year of 1966-67;

(b) the quantity of different chemical fertilisers supplied to the various States upto the end of June, 1966 since March, 1966; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in supply, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Allocation of fertilisers from the Central Fertiliser Pool is done on a quarterly basis. A statement giving the quantities allocated to each State for the first two quarters and quantities actually supplied upto 30th June, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6788/66]. Allocations for the remaining two quarters (October-December 1966 and January-March, 1967) will be made later, after assessing the likely availability from imports and indigenous production for that period.

(c) The main reasons for short supply of nitrogenous fertilisers are:

1. Deliveries against imports during April-May 1966 had been lower than expected.
2. The internal production of fertilisers in the factories viz. Nangal and F.A.C.T., Alway was hampered due to cut in electric power and in the case of Rourkela due to inadequate supply of gas.
3. Despatch instructions for a bulk of the quantities were given by the State Governments only during the month of June, 1966.
4. Inadequate supply of railway wagons for transport.

Votes Polled in Election in Nagaland

2337. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of votes that were polled in the recent elections of the Members of Nagaland Legislature;

(b) the total number of votes and number of votes polled; and

(c) the total number of votes polled by the National Party and the total

number of votes polled by the opposition party or parties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). Out of the thirteen bye-elections to the State Legislative Assembly of Nagaland held recently, nine were uncontested. In the four contested elections, there were two candidates each, and the Nagaland Nationalist Organisation set up candidates only in two constituencies; all the remaining candidates were independents.

Details of the votes polled in respect of the contested seats are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6789/66].

ढोरों के लिए लूप का प्रयोग

2338. श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुपयुक्त ढोरों को "लूप" लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्यक्रम कब और कहाँ आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिन्हे) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) आशा है लूप लगाने का कार्य लगभग 2 मास में शुरू हो जायेगा । यह कार्य सघन पशु विकास खण्डों के दुग्ध शेड क्षेत्रों में शुरू किया जायेगा ।

Ferry Service Between Mahendra and Paleza Ghats

2339. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of providing

ferry service for transporting Trucks, buses and motor cars between Mahendra Ghat and Paleza Ghats; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Bihar and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Central Desert Development Board

2340. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a Central Desert Development Board to ensure rapid development of desert areas in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the Board;

(c) the States and areas to be covered by the scheme; and

(d) the functions of the Board and its actual working?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT16790/66].

दिल्ली में चलाये जाने वाले स्कूटरों के किराया सूचक मीटर

2341. श्री बड़े :

श्री प्र० च० बल्ला :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

1324 (A) LSD—5.

(क) क्या दिल्ली में चलाये जाने वाले सभी स्कूटरों में मीटर लगे हुये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कितने स्कूटरों में मीटर लगे हैं और कितने स्कूटरों में नहीं . ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्कूटर चालकों ने मीटर लगाये जाने पर आपत्ति की है क्योंकि स्कूटरों की कीमत अब दुगुनी हो गई है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मीटरों के न होने के कारण जनता को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) 1-8-1966 तक 1793 स्कूटर रिकशाओं में किराया मीटर लगाये जा चुके हैं और 3831 स्कूटर रिकशा बगैर किराया मीटरों के हैं ।

(ग) स्कूटर मीटरों के मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिये कि दिल्ली में चलने वाले सभी स्कूटर रिकशाओं में 31-3-1967 तक किराया मीटर लगा दिये जायें दिल्ली के परिवहन विभाग ने एक योजना बनाई है । स्कूटर रिकशा के बारे में उस के चलाने के लिये ठीक होने का प्रमाणपत्र तभी पुनर्नवीकृत किया जायेगा। जब कि उस में किराया मीटर लगा होगा या उस के चालक/स्वामी ने ऐसे मीटर के लिये आर्डर बुक किया होगा । 1-8-1966 तक 1479 मीटरों के आर्डर बुक किये जा चुके हैं। यह उन 1793 स्कूटरों के

अतिरिक्त है जिन में किराया -मीटर लगे हुये हैं।

Food situation in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands

2342. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of a large scale influx of settlers from the main land, the population of the islands of Andamans and Nicobar has far outstripped the agricultural production there, and the islanders are faced with a food scarcity of a more or less permanent nature; and

(b) if so, the special steps taken recently to step up food production in the said islands in order to alleviate the sufferings of the people there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Though it is a fact that as a result of considerable influx of labour from the main land in recent years the population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has far outstripped agricultural production, there is no food scarcity in these Islands.

(b) Every effort is being made to increase production of foodgrains in the Islands by popularising intensive cultivation methods among the cultivators and supply of improved paddy seeds and other agricultural requisites at subsidised rates.

Package and I.A.D. Programme

2343. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the areas covered by the Package and Intensive Agricultural District Programme in the country in the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods;

(b) the impact of the same on agriculture in the country;

(c) whether the same would be extended to new areas in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the amount so far spent and proposed to be spent under these schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) was launched in the beginning of Third Plan period in seven selected districts—one in each state. Subsequently, the programme was extended to one district in each of the remaining States as well, except Kerala where two districts were taken up. The district covered by the programme are as follows:—

State	District
<i>A. First Group of District</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh ...	West Godavari
2. Bihar ...	Shahabad
3. Madhya Pradesh ..	Raipur
4. Madras ...	Thanjavur
5. Punjab ...	Ludhiana
6. Rajasthan ..	Pali
7. Uttar Pradesh ...	Aligarh
<i>B. Second Group of Districts</i>	
8. Assam ..	Cachar
9. Gujarat ..	Surat
10. Jammu & Kashmir	Six blocks—three each in Jammu & Anantnag districts.
11. Kerala	Alleppey and Palghat
12. Maharashtra ..	Bhandara
13. Mysore ...	Mandya
14. Orisa ..	Sambalpur
15. West Bengal ...	Burdwan

(b) The working of the I.A.D.P. has been recently reviewed by the Expert Committee on Assessment and Evaluation of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in a comprehensive manner. The findings of the Committee were incorporated in the Second Report on Evaluation of T.A.D.P. (1960—65) published in May, 1966. The Committee has expressed the view that judged from

the point of view of farmer participation, demand for new farm inputs and agricultural production, the programme has produced a desirable impact on contemporary agriculture. The observations made in this regard are as follows:

A majority of farmers in the IADP districts are participating in the package programme. Farm planning being the core of the IADP, a farm plan is prepared for every participating farmer before the commencement of a crop season. The number of such farm plan increased from 2.06 lakhs in 1961-62 to 11.34 lakhs in 1964-65.

There has been a sharp increase in the demand of the farmers for inputs like chemical fertilizers etc. The increase in the offtake of fertilizers has taken place both in terms of total consumption as well as the actual rate of application per hectare. The offtake of nitrogenous fertilizers (in terms of ammonium sulphate) increased from 129,900 tonnes in 1961-62 to 304,000 tonnes in 1964-65. Similarly, the offtake of phosphatic fertilizers (in terms of superphosphate) increased from 64,000 tonnes in 1961-62 to 1,52,000 tonnes in 1964-65. The rate of increase of fertilizer consumption in these districts has been 2½ to 3 times more than in the non IADP districts. Similarly, the total area brought under the coverage of improved seeds of different crops was 6.83 lakh hectares in 1964-65, as against 1.81 lakh hectares in 1961-62. The area benefited by plant protection measure has also recorded considerable increase during the period. The total area treated against pests and diseases was 11.02 lakh hectares in 1964-65 as against 3.63 lakh hectares in 1961-62.

Total production of principal food-grains has increased appreciably in the IADP districts during the period of operation of the programme. In the first seven districts, total food-grains production in every district averaged markedly higher than in

the pre-higher than in the adjoining districts, though there were considerable variations in the rate of increase of production as between the districts. Increase in production was due mainly to increase in yield rates, and to some extent, to increase in area under cultivation.

(c) The I.A.D.P. will be continued in the existing districts during the Fourth Plan period and it is not proposed to extend this scheme to additional areas.

(d) The total amount so far spent by the Centre and States on the implementation of the IADP was approximately Rs. 14.43 crores during the Third Plan period. The tentative proposals formulated for the Fourth Plan involve a total expenditure of Rs. 22.69 crores.

Minor Irrigation Works

2344. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

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

(a) the amount which has been given to the States, state-wise, for the minor irrigation works in the country during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far;

(b) the progress made in the actual irrigation of the dry lands in each State; and

(c) the work which is still pending for want of funds or technical clearance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the amounts given to the States, State-wise, for the minor irrigation works in the country during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, so far, and the progress made in providing minor irrigation facilities in each State is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6791/66].

(c) Minor Irrigation has been receiving maximum priority in the Agriculture Sector. With a view to intensifying the present Minor Irrigation Programme, the Government is actively considering the question of allotment of additional funds for this programme in the various States over and above the existing allotment during the current financial year, 1966-67.

However, no Minor Irrigation work is pending for want of technical scrutiny in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

All-India Voters' Council

2345. **Shri Sivamurthy Swamy:**
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased state:

(a) whether any organisation known as "All-India Voters' Council" has been registered in India;

(b) if so, the aims and objects of that Voters' Council;

(c) whether any financial and other help such as, the free supply of voters' list to the Organisation has been given; and

(d) if so, the kind of assistance given so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aims and objects of the All-India Voters' Council, as given in the Memorandum of the Council are:—

(i) To give practical shape and implement the spirit of the preamble to the Constitution of India.

(ii) To educate the voters about their rights and responsibilities on matters, economic,

social, moral, cultural and political interests and to create civic consciousness among the voters.

(iii) To promote effective participation of the people in the working of Democracy.

(iv) To provide necessary training for workers among the voters.

(v) To safeguard the fundamental rights and civil liberties of the voters.

(vi) To take research projects in regard to the working of Parliamentary Democracy in India and other countries and suggest means to make it suitable to the requirements of the Indian conditions.

(vii) To support the Panchayati-Raj Institutions at all levels and to make them effective instruments of Democracy and National Developments.

(viii) To promote the spirit of community, self-help and mutual aid among the citizens.

(ix) To help the citizens in regard to registration of their names in the lists of voters.

(x) To enable the voters to keep their effective contact with their respective representative bodies through the Council and to find out the ways and means to make the voice of the voters more effective in the representative bodies.

(xi) To cooperate with the Central and State Governments, and Voluntary Organisations for furthering one or more or all of the above objects.

(xii) To do everything else that might be necessary in order to further and achieve the objects of the Council.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Japanese Shipping Line

**2346. Shri R. Barua:
Shri M. Rampure:**

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

(a) whether Government have received reports from the All-India Port and Dock Worker's Federation that a Japanese Shipping Line will trade between China and Pakistan while stopping at Bombay Port; and

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

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

(b) Normally in peace time cargo from China to Pakistan and vice versa can legally be carried in Japanese ships when they touch Indian ports.

Supply of Seeds and Credit to Farmers

**2347. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. K. Deo:**

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

(a) whether large areas of land are lying uncultivated in the drought affected Districts of Orissa for non-availability of seeds and taccavi loan for agricultural operations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to advance seeds and loan to the agriculturists?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b): According to the reports received by the State Government from the District Collectors, no land is remaining uncultivated for want of seeds and taccavi loan.

About 4.42 lakh maunds of paddy seeds have been procured for sale by the State Government out of which 4.04 lakh maunds have been sold to the cultivators. The vast majority of lands in the affected areas had been sown with the cultivators' own seeds or seeds procured locally, while the seeds procured by the State Government helped those who did not have seeds.

The State Government had allotted Rs. 4.53 crores for issue as loans, out of which Rs. 4.35 crores has been disbursed to the cultivators.

To help cultivators whose capacity to repay cooperative loans previously advanced has been impaired due to drought and scarcity conditions, arrangements have been made, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, to enable them to convert their short-term loans into medium-term loans and thereby obtain fresh finance for agricultural operations during the current year. The extent of the problem and assistance made available to Orissa State is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Total estimated demand for conversion	56.70
2. Part of the demand which is to be met by the owned resources of the Central Banks from the credit stabilisation fund	9.00
3. Assistance given by way of loan from the National Credit Stabilisation Fund of the Reserve Bank of India.	35.70
4. Assistance by way of loan sanctioned by the Government of India	12.00

**Compensation for Air-India Boeing
Crash Victims**

2348. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of those killed in the Air India Boeing crash on Mont Blanc on the 24th January, 1966;

(b) if so, the amount paid to the families of victims; and

(c) when final payments will be made to those whom only interim payments have been made?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 63,200.00 has been paid to the legal heir of one Indian passenger, viz., late Dr. H. J. Bhaba.

(c) No interim payment has been made.

**Impact of U.P. Truck Operators' Strike
on the supplies and prices in Delhi**

2349. **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) how long the U.P. Truck Operators were on strike during July, 1966 and the reasons therefor;

(b) how far the supplies and prices of different items separately, in Delhi and New Delhi were affected thereby; and

(c) whether road transport barriers imposed by different States/Administrations was one of the causes for the strike and if so, how the differences were resolved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The truck operators of U.P. were on strike from the 1st July to the 16th July, 1966. Their demands related to withdrawal of goods tax, the rate of which had been increased from 5 per cent to 8 per cent of the

freight from the 1st January, 1966, abolition of octroi, elimination of harassment at barriers, etc.

(b) Generally, there was not much dislocation of essential supplies except perhaps for sugar. Prices of vegetables, ghee and mangoes registered a slight increase during the period of the strike.

(c) This is one of the allegations made by the truck operators but how far this was a major contributory cause for the strike is to be assessed.

**Indian Veterinary Research Institute,
Izatnagar/Mukteshwar**

2350. **Shri Brij Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scientific Officers of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar/Mukteshwar, have been given scientific scales of pay with effect from the 19th October, 1962 instead of the 1st July, 1959 contrary to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the justification for such discriminatory treatment;

(c) whether Government are aware that the concerned Officers are feeling restive and agitated;

(d) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The scientific scales of pay were allowed with effect from 1st July, 1959 only in respect of those posts which were included in para 2 of Chapter XV of the Report of the Second Pay Commission.

2. The cases of the posts not included in Chapter XV of the Report of Second Pay Commission were consider-

ed by the Government of India as a special case in 1962 on the merits of each case. Scientific scales of pay in all these cases were allowed with effect from the date of issue of orders.

3. Since the posts at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute fell in the latter category, the scientific scales of pay were allowed to the officers of the Institute with effect from the 13th October, 1962, the date of issue of orders

(c) No.

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

Indian-Pakistan-U.K. Continent Shipping Conference

2351. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Indian Pakistan-U.K. Continent Shipping Conference visited India in March, 1968;

(b) whether the delegation submitted its report to the Conference;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. It is presumed they must have informed the Chairman of the Conference of the decisions they had here.

(c) and (d). The reporting is a secret internal matter of the Conference of which Government is not informed.

Soil Erosion in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh

2352. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Com-

munity Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the enormous loss caused by soil erosion in the Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the annual loss on account of such erosion; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check the evils of erosion in that region?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No reliable assessment of the extent of erosion has been carried out. Available information indicates that of a total area roughly of 21,640 sq. miles of hill catchment in Uttar Pradesh, 1260 sq. miles of forest areas have been denuded. Practically the entire area outside the forests, i.e. some 7360 sq. miles has suffered erosion in various intensities. Assessment of erosion from different types of land-uses is, however, being made in the Central Soil Conservation Research Demonstration Centre at Dehra Dun, and by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in the catchment of Ramganga under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of River Valley Projects.

(c) During the Third Plan, an estimated area of 63,600 acres has been treated with soil conservation measures under various Centrally Sponsored and State Development Schemes. During the Fourth Plan, the Government of Uttar Pradesh proposes to step up the programme in a large way subject to the availability of resources. Apart from continuation of the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of soil conservation in the catchment of Ramganga river, demonstration projects are proposed to be taken up in all the hill districts by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A Pilot Project has also been taken up by the Government of India for tackling a landslide affected area in the outer Sivalliks at Nalhota Nala.

Meeting of Community Development Officers in Delhi

2353. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Community Development Officers was held recently at Delhi;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the conclusion arrived at; and

(c) how they are going to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Future approaches to policy for Community Development and Panchayati Raj were considered by a meeting of select officers from the States, held on the 18th and 19th July, 1966. The framework of Policy was then discussed by the Annual Conference of Development Commissioners. It is now to be placed before the Conference of the State Ministers in charge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj towards the close of this month. Directions of policy would thereafter be finalised.

Deputy Election Commissioners

2354. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some temporary posts of Deputy Election Commissioners were sanctioned for the Third General Elections and those posts were not filled up;

(b) whether it is also a fact that three temporary posts of Deputy Election Commissioners have also been sanctioned for the Fourth General Elections and no person has yet been appointed for the last four months; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Kaman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The posts of Deputy Election Commissioner sanctioned for the Third General Elections were not filled in the interests of economy. The posts created in connection with the next General Elections will be filled as and when considered essential.

Seed Farms in Punjab

2355. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the proposed Seed Farms in Punjab; 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). An offer of two sites for the establishment of Central Mechanised Farms in Punjab has been received from the State Government. The question of terms of the transfer of land and demarcation of the areas is still under negotiation.

Tripura's Transport System

2356. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the transport system in Tripura was completely dislocated in June, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of days on which the normal road traffic with other cities of India remained suspended; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to avoid repetition of such calamities?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के चुनाव के लिये मतपत्रों का अंग्रेजी में छापा जाना

2357. श्री कृष्ण चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के चुनावों के लिये स्नातकों के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के मतपत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में छापे गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उम्मीदवारों के नाम केवल अंग्रेजी में छापे गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी सरकारी कामों के लिये हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० धार० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) मतपत्रों पर विशिष्टियां आयोग के विद्यमान निदेशों के अनुसार अंग्रेजी में मुद्रित हुई थीं और राज्य सरकारों के पूर्व परामर्श के बिना उन्हें तब्दील करना उचित नहीं समझा गया ।

आयोग भविष्य में मुद्रित होने वाले मतपत्रों की भाषा के प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार कर रहा है और उसने विधान परिषद् वाले राज्यों के मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसरों से कहा है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में आयोग से सिफारिश करें कि क्या राज्य सरकारें परिषद् निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से विधान परिषदों के निर्वाचनों के लिए मुद्रित होने वाले मतपत्रों की भाषा में कोई तब्दीली करना पसंद करेंगी ।

गो-संरक्षण के बारे में साधुओं द्वारा आन्दोलन

2358. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस "गो संरक्षण" आन्दोलन करने वाले साधुओं

को, जिन्होंने गत अप्रैल में संसद् भवन के सामने धरना दिया था, गिरफ्तार करते समय उनकी गायों को भी अपने साथ ले गयी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका समिति ने या तो उक्त गायों को नीलाम कर दिया है अथवा उन्हें किसी अन्य स्थान पर भेज दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन गायों को साधुओं को वापस करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) जी हां । 2-4-1966 को दिल्ली पुलिस ने एक गाय और एक बछड़ी को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया था ।

(ख) दोनों पशुओं को नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका जयसिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली के पशुशाला में भेज दिया गया था । 12-4-66 को एस० डी० एम० के आदेशानुसार इन पशुओं को खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के पूसा रोड वाले ट्रान्जिट कैम्प में भेज दिया गया । 14-4-66 को ट्रान्जिट कैम्प के अधिकारियों ने पशुओं को केन्द्रीय गोसदन गुलारभोज, नैनीताल भेज दिया ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . जेल से छूटने के बाद साधुओं ने पशुओं की वापसी के लिए प्रार्थना की इसके अनुसार एस० डी० एम० ने उनको वापस का आदेश दिया और ट्रान्जिट कैम्प के इन्चाज से पशुओं की वापसी के लिए अनुरोध किया गया । इन्चार्ज ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि गाय जो बूढ़ी और घायल थी गोसदन में पहुंचने के कुछ दिनों बाद ही मर गई । बछड़ो उपलब्ध है और उसको वापस लेने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं । ज्यों ही इन्चार्ज से बछड़ा पुलिस को प्राप्त होगी साधुओं को वापस कर दी जाएगी ।

Price of Rice in Andhra Pradesh

**2359. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a difference of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in procurement price of rice from the millers and in the price at which it is made available to the consumers by the Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh area; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir. The difference between the procurement price of rice and its issue price from F.C.I. godowns in Andhra Pradesh is not Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a quintal.

(b) Does not arise.

Roads in Border and Hill Areas of Manipur

2360. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Manipur with a view to expedite its road construction programmes during the Third Five Year Plan placed an order to acquire 8 bull-dozer/tractors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that foreign exchange was not released and that no bull-dozer/tractor could be acquired;

(c) whether Government are aware that road constructions particularly in the border and hill areas were greatly hampered on account of the non-availability of the bull-dozer/tractors; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri

Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, the Government of Manipur proposed to purchase 8 crawler tractors/dozers.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Government is aware that one of the reasons for slow progress of road construction in hilly areas is lack of heavy Earth Moving Machinery which is due to the acute shortage of foreign exchange. For execution of the works proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Government of Manipur have now sent an estimate for the purchase of machinery which, *inter-alia*, includes the purchase of crawler tractors and rubber tyred tractors. The proposal is under examination. Since the purchasing of these machines involves expenditure of foreign exchange, it may not be possible to purchase all that is required due to shortage of foreign exchange.

Rice Supply to Manipur

2361. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice demanded by the Government of Manipur from the Centre for the current year in order to meet its shortage;

(b) whether Government will meet the demand of the Government of Manipur in full or in part;

(c) whether the causes of the shortage of rice in Manipur have ever been investigated; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to remove the causes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) At the beginning of the year, the Government of Manipur had asked for a supply of 4,000 tonnes of rice from Central stocks

during 1966. In July they asked for an additional supply of 2,000 tonnes of rice.

(b) The original demand of the Manipur Government had been met in full. Against the additional 2,000 tonnes demanded by the State Government, 1,000 tonnes have been allotted to them.

(c) and (d). The production of rice in Manipur during the current year is short of its requirements. Recent floods added to the shortage. Supplies of rice are, therefore, being made to Manipur from Central stocks.

Loss Caused by Floods in Manipur

2362. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent flood in Manipur was unprecedented and has submerged and damaged a number of paddy fields;

(b) if so, the estimated loss in terms of acreage and cash;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have demanded financial assistance from the Centre, to help the agriculturists to enable them to recultivate their lands; and

(d) if so, the extent of assistance which the Central Government have rendered to the Government of Manipur?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). About 86,697 acres of paddy cultivation and 120 acres of summer vegetation have been damaged by the recent flood in Manipur. The estimated loss in terms of cash is Rs. 36,73,700.

(c) and (d). Central Government have sanctioned Rupees Ten lakhs for gratuitous relief and agricultural loans.

दिल्ली में दूध की कमी

2363. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री सोनावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में टर्कों की हड़ताल के कारण दिल्ली में प्रति दिन चालीस हजार मन दूध की कमी हो गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल की अवधि के दौरान इतने दूध को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या ब्यवस्था की थी ?

साहब, एचि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :

(क) तथा (ख) भाग (क) पर यथार्थ जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पहली जुलाई से 16 जुलाई, 1966 तक टर्क चालकों की हड़ताल के दौरान दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने अपने सामान्य दूध की उपलब्धि को बनाये ही नहीं रखा बल्कि गुंजाइश सीमा तक दूध की उपलब्धि बढ़ी । इतने प्रकार जून, 1966 के पिछले दो सप्ताहों में अर्थात् हड़ताल शुरू होने की अवधि से पहले योजना की औसत उपलब्धि 1150 क्विन्टल प्रतिदिन होती थी । पहली से 16 जुलाई, 1966 तक की हड़ताल की अवधि में दैनिक उपलब्धि पहले सप्ताह में 1315 क्विन्टल और दूसरे सप्ताह में 1325 क्विन्टल तक बढ़ी । हड़ताल अवधि के तुरन्त बाद जुलाई के दो सप्ताहों में औसत दैनिक उपलब्धि क्रमशः 1175 क्विन्टल और 1325 क्विन्टल थी । इस प्रकार यह देखा जा सकता है कि हड़ताल की अवधि में दूध की उपलब्धि में कोई कमी नहीं थी ।

यह भी बता दिया जाय कि हड़ताल के दौरान सामान्य उपलब्धि कायम रखने के लिए योजना को काफ़ी प्रयत्न करने पड़े। योजना सामान्यतया किराए के ट्रकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से दूध इकट्ठा करती है। योजना के परिवहन ठेकेदार इस हड़ताल के कारण दूध के लाने ले जाने को ज़ारी रखने में असमर्थ थे। योजना उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ और बुलन्द-शहर के जिलों में ऐसे 12 मार्ग चलाती है और इन मार्गों को चलाने के लिए योजना को अपने परिवहन का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ा।

योजना का फ्लीट शहर में दूध वितरण करने में लगा रहता है। 12 गाड़ियाँ इस चालू फ्लीट से वापिस ले ली गई थीं और डबल शिफ्ट के आधार पर वितरण मार्ग चला कर दूध-वितरण का प्रबन्ध किया गया। पहली शिफ्ट में दूधगाड़ियों का भरना 11 बजे रात को शुरू कर दिया गया था जब कि इसका सामान्य समय 12.30 प्रातःकाल था और गाड़ियाँ पहली डिलीवरी के बाद केन्द्रीय डेरी को लौट आतीं ताकि भर कर दूसरे मार्ग को जा सकें। शहर में दूध का वितरण बिना किसी रुकावट और बिना अनुचित देर के होता रहा।

Price of Sugarcane

2364. Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Panna Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Brij Basu Lal:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether the Joint Sugar Board of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have recommended an increase in the price of the sugarcane; 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, Sir. The Joint Sugar Board for U.P. and Bihar have recommended a sugarcane price of Rs. 2.25 per maund for the 1966-67 season.

(b) The Government of India have already fixed the minimum price of Rs. 5.36 per quintal (Rs. 2.00 per maund) for a recovery of 10.4 percent or below with premium of paise 4 per quintal of Sugarcane for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above 10.4 per cent, for the 1966-67 season after taking into account the views of the State Governments, Associations of cane growers and mill owners and the recommendations of the Sugar Enquiry Commission and other relevant factors.

Assam-Agartala Road

2365. Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri Biren Dutta:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to treat Assam-Agartala Road in Tripura as a National Highway; and

(b) if so, whether the work of improvement, widening and reconstruction of that road will be taken up on priority basis?

The Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to Shillong-Agartala road. It is a State road lying partly in Assam and partly in Tripura. Proposals have been made from time to time for the declaration of this road as a National Highway. However, owing to financial limitations, it has not been possible to accept those proposals so far. In order, however, to cater to the needs of the traffic in the area, the Government of India have been financing the development of the missing link in the road from Passi to Badarpur. This work is esti-

mated to cost Rs. 2.22 crores and is already in an advanced stage of progress. The question whether any other improvement works are essential to meet the traffic needs is being examined.

Indian Forest Act

**2366. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:**

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

(a) whether Tripura Legislative Assembly has requested the Central Government to amend the Indian Forest Act; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Gram Panchayats in Tripura

**2367. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:**

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

(a) whether functions scheduled in the Panchayat Act have been taken up by the elected Gram Panchayats of Tripura;

(b) whether necessary financial assistance has been given to carry out these functions; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The information is being

obtained and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Taxes on Vehicles Passing Through Mahe

**2368. Shri Pottakkat:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

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

(a) whether the Pondicherry Government have decided to collect Taxes on all vehicles passing through Mahe;

(b) whether this tax was collected at any time previously;

(c) the total length of the West Coast Road passing through Mahe; and

(d) whether in view of the hardships likely to be caused to transport operators, Government propose to withdraw this tax?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Pondicherry Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1966, was brought into force in the Union Territory of Pondicherry from the 1st July, 1966. Under that Act, a tax at the prescribed rate is levied on every motor vehicle using a public road in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, including the Mahe region.

(b) Prior to 1st July, 1966, motor vehicle tax was collected under a French Law but at different rates.

(c) 2.483 kilo-metres.

(d) Following representations made by the Bus Owners' Association, Tellicherry, and a reference received from the Government of Kerala, the Government of Pondicherry are carrying on negotiations with the Government of Kerala in regard to recovery of tax from Kerala based vehicles, plying through Mahe region, at a reduced rate.

Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Act

2369. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government of Kerala to amend the Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Act in the light of the recent decisions of the Kerala High Court;

(b) if so, the amendments proposed to be carried out; and

(c) when the same will be introduced?

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

Shares in Private Limited Companies

2370. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Office of the Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura having shares in Private Limited Companies;

(b) the number of equity preference shares held by each of them in the various Companies and the total value of shares;

(c) whether the relations of these employees have also got shares in those concerns; and

(d) if so, the number of the shares held by their relations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman).

(a) Three of the persons employed in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura held equity shares in two Private Limited Companies.

(b) One employee holds 26 equity shares of the total value of Rs. 4,700, the other one holds 5 equity shares of

the total value of Rs. 500 and the third one holds 3 equity of the total value of Rs. 300/-.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ten equity shares are held by two relations of the employees holding shares in the same companies.

Sale of Food Gifts Received from Abroad

2371. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Society has been selling in the open market and in public auction a variety of food gifts, such as Italian Maida etc. sent by foreign countries for free distribution in famine stricken areas during the period from March to July, 1966;

(b) if so, the quantities sold;

(c) the reasons for allowing such sales; and

(d) whether an enquiry will be held into the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Central Government have allotted to the Government of Maharashtra a quantity of 5,790 tonnes of Maida received as gift from Italy and Kuwait. The State Government have been distributing it through their distributing agencies such as Cooperative Societies, etc., to bulk consumers like bakers on prices fixed by Government. It has not been sold in public auction.

(c) and (d). It was not considered feasible to utilise certain gift commodities, such as maida, in the scarcity affected areas, as the people there were not used to such commodities. It was, therefore, decided to sell these commodities through normal channels at prices fixed by Government. It is proposed to utilise the sale proceeds for expenditure on relief of scarcity in the

country. The question of holding an inquiry does not arise.

Panchayati Raj in Kerala

2372. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce Panchayati Raj and Zila Parishad Scheme in Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the programme of implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Enactment of legislation for the introduction of Panchayati Raj in Kerala is proposed to be taken up by the State Government when the Legislature is constituted there after the forthcoming general Elections.

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

Supply of Rice to Andhra Pradesh

2373. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice supplied by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Central Government during the current year;

(b) the quantity asked for by the Government of Kerala during the current year; and

(c) how much has been offered against this and the actual quantity supplied?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) During the current crop year up to the end of July, 1966, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had supplied about 2.24 lakh tonnes of rice to the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The entire rice requirements of informal rationing in Kerala are met by supplies from Central stocks. The total quantity of rice supplied from Central stocks to Kerala from January to July, 1966, was 4.77 lakh tonnes.

Price of Rice in Kerala

2374. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the price of rice sold in the fair price shops in Kerala in the current lean period; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Election Symbol for Kashmir National Conference

2375. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kashmir National Conference has asked for the "Bullock" as their election symbol;

(b) whether the newly formed Congress has also asked for the same symbol; and

(c) the decision which the Election Commission has taken in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Election Commission's notification dated 12th July, 1966, allotted the symbol "Two bullocks with yoke on" to the Indian National Congress in Jammu and Kashmir.

Accident to Liberian Freighter off the Saurashtra Coast

2376. **Shri Panna Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Liberian Freighter 'Archangel Michael' bringing fertilizer to India from Europe broke into two after hitting a reef seven miles off Okha on the Saurashtra Coast recently;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the total loss as a result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) S. S. "Archangel Michael" ran aground off Bural reef in the Gulf of Kutch on 28-7-66.

(b) and (c). The causes of the accident resulting in a total loss of the vessel will be only known in full details when the report of the enquiry is received.

Replacement of Viscounts

2377. **Shri Mohammed Koya:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation propose to replace Viscounts and Dakotas by more modernised aircraft with bigger capacity;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the number of such aircraft of each type to be replaced?

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

(b) It is proposed to replace the Dakotas by Avro 748 Series II Fokker Friendship aircraft and the Viscounts by a Jet aircraft in respect of which no decision has yet been taken.

(c) The plan is to progressively replace the entire fleet of 34 Dakotas and 12 Viscounts.

Prices of Fertilisers

2378. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been collecting information regarding the prices of different chemical fertilisers and manure mixtures at which farmers purchase in different Districts of different States;

(b) if so, the minimum and maximum rates prevailing in different States of different chemical fertilisers;

(c) the reasons for high prices; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). Of the various fertilisers and fertiliser mixtures, Government of India statutorily controls prices of 4 fertilisers namely sulphate of ammonia, urea, ammonium

sulphate nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate. The prices fixed for sale of these to farmers anywhere in the country are:

Fertilizer	Price (Rs. per tonne)
1. Sulphate of ammonia ; (a) when packed in 100 Kg. bags. (b) when packed in 50 Kg. bags	405.00 416.00
2. Urea	680.00
3. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	515.00
4. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	385.00

The maximum prices mentioned above do not include sales-tax or other local taxes, wherever levied.

State Governments ensure that the prices mentioned above are not violated. Charging of prices higher than notified prices is an offence punishable under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1965.

As regards other fertilisers and fertiliser mixtures, information is being collected from States and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Buses plying on Pathankot-Khera Route

2379. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buses sanctioned by the Transport Authorities from Pathankot/Dharamsala to Alampur/Harishpattan/Jaysinghpur via Khera in Kangra District, Punjab;

(b) the actual number of such buses plying on that route;

(c) whether any complaint for non-plying of buses on that route has been received by Government;

(d) if so, the action taken to remove the hardship of the public?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The information required is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be

laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Mechanised Farms

2380. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start mechanised farms during the Fourth Five Year Plan in various States; and

(b) if so, the draft outlines of the programme?

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

(b) It is proposed to set up fifteen Central Mechanised Farms during the Fourth Plan in States where suitable land is available. State Governments have been approached for making available to the Centre suitable areas of about 5,000 to 10,000 acres. The main purpose of these Farms will be to grow and supply improved varieties of seeds for the betterment of our agriculture. The exact location, size of the farm, and date for start of operations, etc. will be determined on receipt of the results of survey of the sites offered by the State Governments, by the Central Seed Farm Committee. All such matters are under active consideration.

घग्घर नदी में बाढ़ से सुरतगढ़ के कृषि फार्म में फसल को हानि

2381. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

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

(क) घग्घर नदी में बाढ़ से राजस्थान में सुरतगढ़ में स्थित केन्द्रीय कृषि फार्म में, जिसका प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में है, फसल को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) सरकार का भविष्य में ऐसी हानि को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) इस समय यह अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि इस वर्ष की बाढ़ों से कितनी हानि होगी। बाढ़ों की समाप्ति पर ही यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार घग्घर की बाढ़ों के नियंत्रण के बारे में एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार कर रही है। इस परियोजना पर कार्य शुरू हो चुका है। आशा है राजस्थान सरकार इस वर्ष बाढ़ों पर कुछ नियंत्रण रख सकेगी और अगले वर्ष उन पर पूर्ण रूप से काबू पा लेगी। फार्म में मशीनों, शैंडों तथा अनाज के गोदामों की रक्षा के लिए "रिंग बान्धों" का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया है। कुछ स्थानों पर इन बान्धों को मजबूत कर दिया गया है ; अन्य स्थानों पर कुछ नये बान्ध तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। फार्म की सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिए दिन-रात पहरा दिया जा रहा है।

Tuticorin Harbour Project

2382. **Shri P. Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping & Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harbour authorities

asked for Rs. 575 lakhs for the Tuticorin Harbour Project for 1966-67;

(b) whether the minimum amount required for the project for 1966-67 is Rs. 295 lakhs.

(c) whether the amount actually allotted is Rs. 194 lakhs; and

(d) whether the additional amount of Rs. 101 lakhs will be provided for the project for 1966-67?

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

(b) The Chief Engineer and Administrator, Tuticorin Harbour Project has suggested that a sum of Rs. 295 lakhs should be made available during 1966-67.

(c) The allocation for 1966-67 was fixed at Rs. 193-60 lakhs regard being had to available resources.

(d) No. In view of the extreme financial stringency, it may not be possible to allocate any additional amount during 1966-67.

Paradeep Port

2383. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

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

(a) the further progress made in making available Tugs for use at the Paradeep Port;

(b) when the food tankers are likely to be taken to the Port for unloading;

(c) whether road communication has been made ready to carry the cargo from the port; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping And Tourism (Shri Sanjiva

(a) The two harbour tugs ordered for Pradeep Port are under construction and are expected to be ready by June 1967. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to obtain tugs from other sources to meet the interim requirements.

(b) Foodgrain tankers can be handled when tugs of requisite capacity are available.

(c) The Port is already connected to Cuttack by road.

(d) Does not arise.

12.19 hrs.

RE. POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye wanted to make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before that privilege motion, I have a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई): उस के पहले मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है जो कि कार्यसूची के क्रम के बारे में है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 355 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह तो हो गया आप भागे कहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये: आप के द्वारा जो निर्देश 2 दिया गया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ लोक-सभा बुलेटिन, भाग 2 में किस क्रम के अनुसार कामों को लिया जायेगा वह आप ने सिलसिलेवार बतलाया है। लगभग 21 आइटम्स हैं। अब 355 के मातहत जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं उनका उस में उल्लेख तक नहीं है। 355 इस प्रकार है:

"When for the purposes of explanation during the discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any Member has occasion to ask a question of another Member on

any matter, then under the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker."

आप नियम 2 देखें। 2 में व्याख्यायें हैं। डेफिनिशन्स। उसमें तीन वाक्य हैं:

"'Member' means a Member of the House of the People, Lok Sabha."

"'Minister' means a Member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Secretary."

"'Private Member' means a Member other than a Minister."

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि 355 नियम के अनुसार किसी भी सदस्य से दूसरा कोई भी सदस्य जो जरूरी काम है सदन के सामने उस के सम्बन्ध में सवाल कर सकता है।

अब आप पूछेंगे कि जो प्रश्न सम्बन्धी नियम हैं उन के अन्दर मैं यह सवाल क्यों नहीं पूछता। इसका कारण यह है कि इस वक्त जो खाद्य मंत्री हैं वह उस वक्त इस्पात मंत्री थे, और जिस समय वह स्टील मिनिस्टर थे उस समय की घटनाओं के बारे में मैं व्यक्तिगत जानकारी हासिल करना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत ही जरूरी है हमारे विशेषाधिकार के सवाल के लिए। जो पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होने वाली है, उस के लिए भी यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए एक मामूली सवाल का जो नियम है उस के मातहत मैं उन से पूछ भी सकता हूँ। यह बहुत बढ़िया कार्रवाई 355 के मातहत है। मैं सवाल पूछता हूँ। जवाब वह बाद में दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं आप से इतिहास नहीं करता हूँ। यह सवाल आप पहले भी उठा चुके हैं। जब मैं 355 को पढ़ता हूँ तो मेरी समझ में तो यह आता है कि चूँकि 41 में जो आता है वह सिर्फ मिनिस्टर्स के लिये है कि किस तरह से सवाल पूछे जाते हैं।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

यहां अगर कोई मੈम्बर एक सवाल पूछता है तो सिर्फ उस के बारे में प्रोसीजर बताया गया है कि अपने आप नहीं पूछ सकता है दूसरे से और वह स्पीकर के धू ही कर सकता है। यह क्वेश्चन के अलावा है और यह बताया हुआ है कि दूसरे मँम्बर से किस तरह से पूछ सकता है। अगर कोई मँम्बर हो जिसको उन मामले का स्पेशल नालिज हो जैसे पी० ए० सी० का चेयरमँन है या एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का चेयरमँन है या किसी सिलैक्ट कमेटी का चेयरमँन है और उसकी स्पेशल नालिज में है वह चीज तो एक मेम्बर मिनिस्टर के अलावा उन पर भी सवाल कर सकता है लेकिन स्पीकर की मार्फत करेगा। जो सवाल किये जायेंगे वे स्पीकर की मार्फत ही किये जायेंगे। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि इस तरह से खड़े होकर यह नया सिलसिला आप शुरू कर दें। मैंने पहले भी कहा है ...

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं ने इस के बारे में नोटिस बाकायदा दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं इतिफाक नहीं करता हूँ। मैं पहले भी इसके बारे में कह चुका हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं क्या यह समझूँ कि आपकी सदस्य की व्याख्या यह है कि नियम 2 के बावजूद सदस्य में मंत्री लोग नहीं आते हैं? अगर आपका यह निर्णय है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जी हाँ, यही निर्णय है।

श्री मधु लिमये: सदस्य में मंत्री नहीं आते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: डायरेक्शन दो मैं जो दिया गया है वह सिर्फ डायरेक्शन के लिए है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order under rule 376(2) which says:

“A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment”.

The business before the House at the moment is the privilege motion against Mr. Subramaniam. My attention was drawn to a press news item which appeared in the *Statesman* dated 13th August 1966....

Mr. Speaker: I have conveyed to you....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not raising it as a privilege motion, I assure you. I want some clarification.

The press news item read as follows:

“Subramaniam cleared by Daphtary,—Opinion on PAC Comments—

The Attorney-General, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, is reported to have given Mr. C. Subramaniam a clean chit in relation to the actions for which he had attracted adverse comment by the Public Accounts Committee.”

According to the news item Mr. Daphtary was not consulted whether a commission should be appointed to go into this whole question. He was specifically consulted, according to the newspaper, by the Prime Minister regarding the adverse comments by the PAC. It further says:

“It seems that the matter was referred to the Attorney-General by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the same way in which Mr. Nehru referred to Mr. Daphtary the case of Mr. K. D. Malaviya in the first instance.”

Sir, a discussion is pending before the House and you have yet to give a ruling. It was known to the Prime Minister and to others including the Attorney-General that this is coming up on the 16th. It has not come up

suddenly. On the 12th, when we requested you to take up the privilege motion regarding the externment of Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri, you said this particular matter was coming up on the 16th and another matter was coming up on the 17th.

In the *Times of India* dated 15th August, 1966 it is said:

"P.M. may await Debate in Parliament.

It was authoritatively stated to-night that the Prime Minister was not likely to take any decision on the PAC Report in regard to Mr. C. Subramaniam until Parliament had debated the whole issue next week.

The Attorney-General, it was stated, had not yet gone into the details of the case. His advice had been informally sought by the Prime Minister before she could decide on the merits of the case whether it requires any judicial reference."

My serious objection is this. It is not the Prime Minister who is to take a decision. She may take a decision on the whole question whether Mr. Subramaniam or his predecessor, Mr. Swaran Singh, is involved in this. I am not concerned with that. But the House is only interested in this, whether Shri Subramaniam in his position as Minister has committed a breach of privilege. This question was before the House and you were to give your comments or ruling on it. Now I want your ruling, Sir, whether it was proper for the Prime Minister or any other Minister to refer this matter to the Attorney-General for a ruling, particularly when it refers to a report of the Public Accounts Committee?

Mr. Speaker: There is no restriction in that respect. The Prime Minister or any Minister or any Member, if he wants to seek the advice of any authority, any law officer or anybody, cer-

tainly every one is at liberty to do that and there is nothing objectionable in that. But there is one thing. When such private advice is sought, it should not escape to the Press. When it is for the benefit of the Prime Minister alone or for the benefit of any Minister or anybody else, it should not be given publicity in the Press. At least that should be observed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it proper Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have said what I have to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then let the Attorney-General address the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, we can definitely say, it was not given to the Press. Somehow or other the Press got it, that is all I can say (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If it is a private advice sought, then certainly I can treat it private only so far as it remains with one Minister or the Prime Minister or the person who seeks the advice and the one who gives it. It should not go to the Press. Care should be taken in that respect, because it is private only up to that time (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I rise on a point of propriety. Would you be good enough to ask the Leader of the House to enquire as to how this information that was supposed to be entirely private between the Attorney General, on the one side, and the Prime Minister, on the other, had leaked out, because the only other persons who could come to know of it would be the Cabinet Secretary, the Secretariat associated with the Prime Minister and the Secretaries of the Attorney-General? Would they be good enough to enquire into the matter?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, I want to reinforce

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

what Shri Ranga has said. Just the other day another matter of this type came up with regard to the Home Ministry. At that time also I requested that these leakages must be enquired into. Today it is the Prime Minister's Secretariat. Therefore, there must be some sort of an enquiry into this. What kind of Government is this? All sorts of things are leaking out from your own ministries in order to influence the House and the people (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If two hon. Members speak at the same time how can anyone follow the proceedings?

Shri Namblar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, may I ask whether these leakages occur through the telephones? Our telephones are tapped. Is this tapping applied to the telephones of the Prime Minister, the Attorney General and others also? Is there universal tapping going on, due to which these leakages have occurred?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, advice was taken....

Mr. Speaker: I should like to proceed now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, advice was taken and publicity given to it by somebody, but the worst thing is—that matter has been made worse by it—the Leader of the House has admitted that this matter leaked out. Did he take any steps, before coming to this House, to find out how this matter leaked out? What action has been taken against the person or persons concerned?

Mr. Speaker: If it has been published in the papers, leakage is obvious.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What steps have been taken to find out the persons responsible for it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, it raises one question. The Leader of the House has stated that they have not given this information to the Press. It implies that this

advice was sought. Therefore, it is necessary now to say whether what is contained in the news that has appeared is true or not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is necessary.

Mr. Speaker: When they say that they did not give it out, the Government might consider the advisability of looking into how it escaped..... (Interruption). Now I should be allowed to go on. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को सुन रहे हैं, तो आप हमें भी सुन लीजिए—हम भी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से आप इस सदन के मान और मर्यादा के रक्षक हैं, अध्यक्ष होने के नाते, उसी तरह चूंकि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी इस लोक सभा और राज्य सभा का ही भाग है और वह एक छोटी पालियामेंट है, इस लिए उस के गौरव के रक्षक भी आप ही हैं। जिस प्रकार से आप ने यह जानने के बाद भी वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री को पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सामने उपस्थित होने की अनुमति दी कि वह खाद्य मंत्री के उपस्थित होने से पहले ही अपना अन्तिम निर्णय ले चुकी थी, समिति के उस निर्णय की जिस प्रकार से छोछा लेदर हो रही है, जिस प्रकार से प्रधान मंत्री ने एटार्नी जेनेरल की राय ली, जिसके बारे में समाचार पत्रों में यह आ रहा है कि एटार्नी जेनेरल ने पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के निर्णय के बाद भी खाद्य मंत्री को उन के निर्दोष होने का प्रमाण-पत्र दे दिया है, उस को देखते हुए आप बतायें—कमेटी में कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों की बात मैं नहीं जानता हूँ—पर हम जो सात अपोजीशन के मेम्बर हैं, उन की क्या स्थिति पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में बैठने की रह जाती है। हम वहां बैठ कर क्या करेंगे? जब उस के निर्णय इस प्रकार घूस में मिलाए जायेंगे?

12.32 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह राय ऐसी नहीं है कि जिस का हर एक पाबन्द हो। श्री मधु लिमये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 10 अगस्त को खाद्य मंत्री गंजी कपड़ा पहन कर तथा अपने जिस्म को राख लगा कर सदन के सामने आए और, जैसा कि अखबार वालों ने कहा है, उन्होंने माफ़ीनामा दे कर सदन की शरण ली। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या हम इन के माफ़ीनामे को दिल से प्रकट किया हुआ खेद और इन के द्वारा जान-बूझकर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी तथा लोक सभा का जो अपमान किया गया है, उस का परिमार्जन मान सकते हैं। उन्होंने बात की है ऐसी शलतियों की, जो शायद उन के बयान में आई हों। वह कहते हैं कि यदि मेरे द्वारा अचरज व्यक्त किया जाना पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी पर आरोप माना जायेगा, तो मैं वे शब्द बिना-शर्त वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। फिर इन के ये शब्द भी देखिए कि अगर मुझ से कोई ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं, जिस से यह शलतफ़हमी होगी, तो मैं उस के लिए खेद प्रकट करना चाहूँगा। इसी तरह उन का सारा बयान "किन्तु, परन्तु" से भरा हुआ है।

बात साफ़ है कि अभी भी मंत्री महोदय यह स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि उन्होंने कमेटी तथा उस के निष्कर्षों का अनादर किया और उस के ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाया कि उस ने उन को अपने सामने आ कर बातें कहने का मौका नहीं दिया। यह याद रहे कि अभी भी मंत्री साहब यह कुबूल करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि उन्होंने शलत

बयानी की थी और लोक सभा को गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया था। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब की यह शर्त और सीमित माफ़ी स्वीकारी जा सकती है या नहीं, इस का फ़ैसला तो विशेषाधिकार समिति को और बाद में लोक सभा को करना है।

इस वक्त बहस केवल इस बात पर है कि मेरा प्रस्ताव कार्य-प्रक्रिया के और नियमों के अनुसार है या नहीं। मेरा यह दावा है कि मेरा प्रस्ताव इस सम्बन्धी जो तीन शर्तें हैं, उन के अनकूल है। ये शर्तें नियम 224 में दी गई हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक हमारी संसद् ने अपने विशेषाधिकारों की कोई सूची या संहिता नहीं बनाई है, जैसे कि ज़ाब्ला फ़ौजदारी है। इसलिये किस संहिता की किस धारा का भंग हुआ, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मेरा आरोप है कि मंत्री महोदय ने अनादर के निम्न अपराध किये हैं:—

(1) अपना 28 जून, 1963 का हुक्म मस्विदे की शकल में था, यह कह कर खाद्य मंत्री यह बताना चाहते थे कि फ़ैसले की प्रक्रिया उस समय तक पूर्ण नहीं हुई थी और उन का अन्तिम निर्णय स्टील कंट्रोलर को नहीं बताया गया था। अपनी शलत बयानी की गम्भीरता को कम करने के लिए उन्होंने उस को "शलत प्रारूप" या "शलत शब्द-रचना" कहा है। इस से तो उन का 18 मई का अपराध और ही गम्भीर बना है। यह स्वीकारोक्ति भी उन्होंने सचिव के द्वारा पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी को यह निवेदन करने के पश्चात् की है कि उनके खयाल से मंत्री जी का हुक्म अन्तिम था। पी० ए० सी० ने भी काले अक्षरों में इस को निश्चित, पूर्ण और अन्तिम कहा है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय का 18 मई का बयान और अब उस पर उन का मफ़ेदी पोतना उन के द्वारा किये

[श्री मधु लिमये]

गये पी० ए० सी० के अपमान को छिपा नहीं सकता ।

(2) मंत्री महोदय की यह कहने की कोशिश है कि अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल गुट के प्रतिनिधि, श्री जीतपाल, से मिलने के पश्चात् तथा उन के द्वारा माफ़ी-पत्र मिलने के पश्चात् उन्होंने अपना अन्तिम निर्णय किया । उन के ये शब्द कि "पूर्ण विचार" के पश्चात् उन्होंने यह तय किया कि स्टील कंट्रोलर के साथ व्यवहार करने की छूट देने के बारे में उन की अर्जी को स्वीकार नहीं जा सकता, इस बात को साबित करने का एक हास्यास्पद प्रयास था कि वह अपने निश्चित, पूर्ण और अन्तिम निर्णय को नहीं बदल रहे थे, बल्कि अपने मस्विदे को सुधार रहे थे । खुद कमेटी ने अपनी पचपनवीं रपट में कहा है कि मंत्री जी ने इस पर पूर्ण विचार नहीं किया था, क्योंकि जब कमेटी ने दूसरे गवाहों से पूछा कि क्या गलत काम करने वाली फ़र्मों को अन्त में कोई सजा मिली, तो उन्होंने मान लिया कि आखिर में उन को अपने अपराधों को ले कर बिल्कुल सजा नहीं हुई और वे बच गईं ।

(3) श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् द्वारा कमेटी के निष्कर्ष पर आश्चर्य व्यक्त करने पर मैंने एतराज किया था, लेकिन इस में मैं अकेला नहीं हूँ । खुद कमेटी ने इस को खेदजनक कहा है । इस लिए उन के "किन्तु, परन्तु" से किसी को भी तसल्ली होने की नहीं ।

(4) फिर मंत्री महोदय का यह निवेदन कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय के मूल्यांकन पर उन्होंने दूसरे मंत्रालयों के साथ अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल गुट के व्यवहारों पर पावन्दी लगाने के अपने फ़ैसले पर पुनर्विचार किया, झूठ और निराधार है । इस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जैसे खुद ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय

ने पहल कर के इनके पास अपनी राय भेजी थी । मगर असल में बात यह है कि खुद स्टील कंट्रोलर तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री के अन्तिम हुक्म के बाद दो बार पूछ-ताछ की थी । इस लिए मंत्री साहब का यह बयान भी बंचना की कोटि में ही आता है ।

(5) मंत्री जी को सुनने के पश्चात् श्री पी० ए० सी० को संतोष नहीं हुआ और उन के द्वारा जो निर्णय-परिवर्तन के कारण बताए गए थे, उन को उस ने ठीक नहीं समझा । उन का यह कथन कि उन का नया हुक्म 16 नवम्बर, 1962 के हिन्दुस्तान स्टील और अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल की फ़र्मों के व्यवहार पर रोक लगाने वाले हुक्म से अधिक व्यापक था, इस को भी कमेटी ने नहीं स्वीकारा है । जिस अफसर ने पी० ए० सी० के सामने गवाही दी, उस ने भी श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब की बात की ताईद नहीं की । उन्होंने कहा है कि उन के द्वारा बतलाए गए कारण परस्पर-विरोधी हैं और कुछ हद तक अस्पष्ट, धूमिल यानी आन्ध-क्युमर हैं । इस का मतलब यह है कि इसमें कुछ रहस्य या छिपी हुई बात है । कमेटी ने इस शब्द का इस्तेमाल क्यों किया, यह समझना मुश्किल नहीं है । यह बात गौर के काबिल है कि श्री जीतपाल के तथा-कथित माफ़ी-पत्र का प्रारम्भ इन शब्दों से होता है कि "आप ने हमारी औद्योगिक योजनाओं में सहयोग का जो कृपा-आश्वासन (काइंड एशोरेंस आफ़ मपोर्ट) दिया है, उस के लिए हम आपके के अहसान-मन्द हैं ।" क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने जीतपाल के पत्र का यह हिस्सा 18 मई, को सदन को पढ़ कर क्यों नहीं सुनाया ? मेरी राय है कि यह हिस्सा जान-बूझ कर सदन के सामने नहीं रखा गया । श्री जीतपाल के द्वारा जिन औद्योगिक योजनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया था, उस में उन्होंने

पहला स्थान काश्मीर सेरेमिक्स को दिया है। दूसरे, उन के औद्योगिक प्रकल्पों के मुआफ़िक यह भी एक बड़ा ढोंग है। इस ढोंग का भंडाफोड़ में यथा-भवकाश करूंगा। आज इतना ही कहना काफ़ी है कि यद्यपि जीतपाल ने जुलाई, 1963 में ही कहा था कि हम ने इस को पूर्ण किया है, आज भी यह योजना न कार्यान्वित हुई है और न उस में पैदावार की शुरुआत हुई है। क्या ऐसे ही ढोंगों का मुब्तलाप्यम् साहब ने उदार हो कर समर्थन करने का आश्वासन श्री जीतपाल को दिया था? इस लिए इन हिस्सों को 18 मई को संसद् के सामने न रखने के पीछे जरूर कोई राज है और यह जान-बूझ कर किया गया।

(6) जैसा कि श्री अरुणचन्द्र गुहा जी ने कहा है, आज तक की परम्पराओं के पूर्णतया विपरीत निर्देश दे कर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मंत्री जी को सुनने के लिए कमेटी से कहा। फिर भी इस के पश्चात् मंत्री महोदय से यह न्यूनतम अपेक्षा थी कि वह 18 मई के तुरन्त बाद चेयरमैन से मिलते और दोनों के लिए सुविधाजनक कोई तारीख निश्चित करके वह गवाही देते, जिस के लिए वह इतने उत्सुक थे। इसी से पता चलेगा कि वह कमेटी का और उस का जो हमारे सार्वजनिक खर्चों के नियंत्रण की प्रक्रिया में स्थान है, उस का कितना आदर करते हैं।

कमेटी ने बहुत ही सौम्य शब्दों में कहा है कि इस बजह से कमेटी को "कुछ असुविधा हुई जो कि अनिवार्य नहीं थी।" उन्होंने यह भी आशा प्रकट की है कि ऐसी स्थिति फिर भविष्य में पैदा नहीं की जायगी और इस को एक मिसाल के तौर पर नहीं लिया जायगा। बात साफ है कि जब उन को किसी बरह पता चल गया कि कमेटी ने अपने निष्कर्षों को दोहराया है तब जा कर मंत्री

महोदय ने 27 जुलाई को जल्दी में चिट्ठी लिखी और वे कमेटी के सामने उस के निर्णय को बदलवाने की आशा संप्रेषण हुए।

इस संबंध में श्री बेंबिल चन्द की किताब का मैं उल्लेख करूंगा जो सार्वजनिक खर्चों के नियंत्रण (कंट्रोल ओवर पब्लिक एक्सपेंडीचर) पर लिखी गई है। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि कमेटी का नियंत्रण यह न्यायिक किस्म का होता है। पृष्ठ एक सौ पिचानवें पर उन्होंने कहा है कि परंपरा और संकेत से यह कमेटी न्यायालय की तरह है हालांकि कानून में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। फिर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ऐसी तकरीबन न्यायिक कमेटी ने (सेमी जूडिशियल कमेटी ने) मंत्रिमंडल के एक सदस्य पर लांछन लगाया है तो किसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भूतपूर्व जज से या अटर्नी जनरल से खामगी या वैयक्तिक राय मांग कर अपराधी मंत्री को मुक्ति-पत्र देना कहां तक मुनासिब है? मेरी राय में पी० ए० सी० के निष्कर्षों का खण्डन या औपचारिक मण्डन या तो इस सदन के प्रस्ताव के मातहत नियुक्त कानूनी जांच समिति या खुद सदन ही कर सकता है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि यह सदन सार्वजनिक खर्चों पर नियंत्रण रखने की अपनी प्रक्रिया को एटर्नी जनरल या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भूतपूर्व न्यायाधीश की वैयक्तिक राय के द्वारा खतम करने की बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार कमेटी के पास फौरन भेज दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी से भी मिला था....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के बारे में जिक्र करने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री मधु सिमये : वह एटर्नी जनरल के सम्बन्ध में है। संविधान की धारा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आखिर में मैं अदब के साथ कहूंगा कि सभापति यह सदस्यों के तथा सदन की कमेटियों के विशेषाधिकारों के रखवाले होते हैं। सभापति के पास न केवल निष्पक्षता होनी चाहिए बल्कि उन के पास हिम्मत का बिरला गुण भी होना चाहिए। हाउस अफ कामन्स के अध्यक्ष ने एक जमाने में जब राजा कामन्स के प्रतिनिधियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए वहां की लोक-सभा में आये थे, तब दरवाजा बन्द कर उस का रास्ता रोकने की हिम्मत भी दिखाई थी। इस कृति से तथा दूसरे ऐसे कामों से इंग्लैंड में स्पीकर का स्थान एक प्रतिष्ठा, इज्जत और सम्मान का स्थान बन गया और हाउस आफ कामन्स एक महान आदरणीय संस्था बन गई। मुझे जरा भी शक नहीं कि, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी अपने इस निर्णय के मास्फत उन्हीं मौलिक गुणों का और उच्च आदर्शों का परिचय देंगे। धन्यवाद।

अब जरा 76 धारा के बारे में एक मिनट में कहने दीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: He had agreed to take only five minutes. Now he has taken much longer.

श्री मधु लिमये : दोहराकर तो नहीं बोला हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर आपने इकरार किया था कि पांच मिनट में खत्म कर देंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, लेकिन कभी कभी हो जाता है ऐसा, उस के लिए माफ कीजिएगा।

यह धारा 76 (2) इस प्रकार है :

"It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may, from time to time, be referred or assigned to him by

the President and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force."

जब मैंने यह धारा पढ़ी तो मैंने सोचा कि जल्दबाजी में मैं यहां कुछ कहूँ नहीं। इसलिये मैंने परसों राष्ट्रपति जी के निजी सचिव को टेलीफोन किया और उन्होंने तुरन्त बुलाने का बादा किया लेकिन मैंने कहा कि मैं पहले अपना काम बतला देना चाहता हूँ और मैंने कहा कि धारा और उपधारा (2) के सम्बन्ध में मैं राष्ट्रपति जी से बात करना चाहता हूँ। अब उन्होंने क्या मुझसे कहा, इस की तफसील में जाना मैं उचित नहीं समझता। केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि मैंने कोई ऐसा आदेश जारी नहीं किया है जिससे कि एटार्नी जनरल को पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और इस सदन के बीच में रोड़ा अटकाने का या किसी को मुक्ति-पत्र देने का अधिकार है। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, 10 तारीख से अखबारों में खबरें आ रही हैं। जब तक मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी को टेलीफोन नहीं किया था, कभी भी कोई खंडन नहीं हुआ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या वजह है कि कल के अखबारों में एक बात आ गई कि कोई एटार्नी जनरल की राय नहीं ली गई है, एटार्नी जनरल कोई तफसील में नहीं गए हैं, एटार्नी जनरल ने किसी को मुक्ति-पत्र नहीं दिया है? अब मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी चेतावनी दी है। पहले से उन को चेतावनी देता आया हूँ और सदन के जो नेता हैं उनसे भी बात करता रहा हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी को परसों मैंने चिट्ठी भी लिखी है। तो अब इस के पश्चात् अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सही स्थिति क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठिए।

Shri Daji (Indore): Before I deal with the four points concerning the Privilege Motion, I would like to make a submission in general.

This question should not be viewed as a question between the Opposition and Mr. Subramaniam, a member of the Cabinet, and, therefore, it should not be reduced to a question of political prestige; at times where higher issues are at stake, then it is not a question of the mere prestige of this man or that man or even the Government collectively; here we are dealing with a wider, a more deep-rooted and a more basic question—the question of the rights of Parliament and the rights of the committees appointed by Parliament which are equal with the rights of the Parliament, with the rights of the House itself. Therefore, I would appeal to you and to the members of this House to take my submission in this particular spirit and not in a partisan spirit. Such issues should be viewed and discussed from a viewpoint which should rise above mere partisan squabbles.

I submit that Mr. Subramaniam, by his statement before the House trying to explain the Motion of Privilege, has not only failed to purge himself of the contempt as it is technically called, but has reinforced the contempt; he has committed a double contempt. His statement, full of innuendos, full of half-explanations and half truths, is not only not sufficient to purge him of the breach, but, on the other hand, it only doubles that guilt and I will make a short submission explaining why I say so.

There are three or four points. The first point is regarding—I am not dealing with that part of the motion because I have not raised that and I do not think that it is very important—Mr. Subramaniam's having denied to have been the Minister the previous day and his admitting the next day that he was the Minister. I take Mr. Subramaniam's words that he had actually misunderstood the position the

previous day and, therefore, I would not make that charge at all.

The second point is that he deliberately made a statement that his order was a draft order. I shall read out from the Public Accounts Committee's report to indicate as to what the P.A.C. has to say about this:

"The Minister in his statement had stated that his orders dated 28th June, 1963 that the suspension should affect all the Government Departments were sent to the Iron and Steel Controller in a draft form....."

When the Secretary was questioned, whether this was a draft order, the Secretary stated:

"There was a slight or minor error in the Minister's statement. I had not seen it before it was issued; otherwise, I would have pointed it out."

He further added that pursuant to the Minister's order, the following orders would issue to the Controller:

"The matter has been examined and it has been decided...."

I underline the word 'decided'.

"that business dealings should be suspended with M/s. Surendra Overseas and its associated concerns for a period of two years with immediate effect...."

I want to underline the words "with immediate effect".

"A general order may please be issued immediately under the black-listing code, so that other Government Departments and Government institutions may also not deal with these firms for a period specified above."

Then the last sentence is:

"A copy of the order may please be sent to me as soon as it is issued."

[Shri Daji]

This order, issued from the office of the Minister, leaves no room for doubt that there was even the remotest possibility of interpreting the Minister's order as a draft order, nor does it lend itself to the interpretation placed by Mr. Subramaniam in the House the other day that his order was not to be a draft order but because the Controller sent a draft order in reply to this order, he thought that the whole proceedings were draft proceedings. This is what Mr. Subramaniam has stated before the House. That is why I say that it is a double guilt. The first guilt is that he gave us the impression through the Public Accounts Committee that his orders were draft orders and later in trying to explain that he has said, "Yes; it was a mistake; my orders were not draft orders, but because the Controller's orders came to me in a draft form for final approval, I thought the whole proceedings were draft proceedings."

I submit that any man who knew that this was his office order to the Controller and even after that order he received an order which was supposed to be in a draft form should have pulled up the Controller and said, "who has asked you to send me a draft order when the instructions were specific? Immediate orders were to be issued and only a copy of those orders was to be sent to the Ministry so that the Ministry could keep track that the orders of the Ministry had been implemented." What does Shri C. Subramaniam have to say about this? I shall read out from Shri C. Subramaniam's own statement. He says:

"I would like to mention that I had not stated nor intended to state that my decision was not a final one."

What does a man intend when he says 'My orders were draft orders.'? When we are concerned with privilege, do we go into the woolly intentions of a

man or do we interpret his intentions from his words? First he comes to the House and says 'My orders were not final but they were only draft ones'. The next day he comes and says; 'I had not intended to mean that my decision was not a final one'. What does the term 'draft order' convey to any man? Further, he says:

"The question about eliminating non-trading concerns was raised in a letter from the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller enclosing a draft suspension order. My decision had to be translated into formal order and implemented by the Iron and Steel Controller. In putting up this letter the office noted as follows:

"In compliance with the Ministers orders, the Steel Control have sent a draft of the suspension order."

It was this noting that led to the erroneous drafting of my statement that my order itself was communicated in a draft form."

How can this noting lead any intelligent man to believe like that? And I do give more credit to Shri C. Subramaniam's intelligence than he would like himself to give to it; I think the House should give more credit to his English than he would like it himself to give to it. Even after reading this noting, how could any intelligent man believe like that? Shri C. Subramaniam says that the noting also should be read. So, I would read it again to the House. The noting is:

"In compliance with the Minister's orders the Steel Control have sent a draft of the suspension order."

In view of this noting, Minister says that he in his drafting of the statement had committed a mistake and said that 'My orders were draft orders.' Could credibility be stretched further? The Minister is not only doing an injustice to his own intelli-

gence but he is doing an injustice to our intelligence. That is what I would most respectfully submit. Further, he says:

"I am sorry due to faulty wording my statement of the 18th May had given the impression that my order was a draft one. I have specifically mentioned this wording as a mistake to the PAC also."

I submit that on the first count, Shri C. Subramaniam has not been and cannot be exonerated merely on the basis of his statement. That is very clear. The secretary has given evidence before the PAC after the statement was made, to the effect that the order was interpreted by the office as a final order; the secretary has further stated that the order was interpreted in the words, which I have already read out from the Iron and Steel Controller. The Iron and Steel Controller had no business to send a draft order of suspension. The Minister himself says that because the noting said that it was a draft order, therefore, he thought that the whole thing was a draft order. Therefore, he wanted us to believe that it was only a mistake in the wording of the statement that led to a wrong impression on us. I submit that the only correct, the only logical, the only clear and the only decisive conclusion that can be reached from this set of evidence is this that the Minister worded his statement in a way which was most liable to mislead the House and mislead the Public Accounts Committee. No other conclusion could be reached from the circumstances which have been given out even by the Minister himself.

Then, the Minister has stated that he got barely 12 hours to make his statement. He could have very well taken 24 hours. No man could come before the House and say, 'I made the statement in a hurry; therefore, my statement was wrong; therefore, please exonerate me'. That argument will not

hold good. First, he made a statement on the 17th May. He then came and corrected it on the 18th May, and made another long statement including portions or points which were not raised in the House. He could as well have made his statement on the 19th May. So, on that count also, we cannot excuse him.

The second point is that the statement before the House that it was a draft order was meant to mislead the House and also mislead the Public Accounts Committee. Then he says that he thought that the two points which he wanted to make were not brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee. Again, I am using his own words. One of them was the meeting of Mr. Jit Pal with him. About this, what does the Public Accounts Committee have to say? The Committee say:

"The Committee asked the Secretary why, in his evidence before the PAC (1965-66) from 9th to 12th March, 1966...."

—so, it was not in hurry, it went on for four days—

"...he did not mention to the Committee that a representative of the firm Mr. Jit Paul had seen the Minister on 20th July, 1963, particularly as the Minister had discussed this with him...."

I would repeat these words again:

"...particularly as the Minister had discussed this with him and the letter dated 22nd July, 1963 from the firm was on the file. The Secretary, Ministry of Iron and Steel stated:

"On the note portion I found no reference to the letter...."

This is a further thing to be noted that secretaries come and give evidence before the Public Accounts Committee basing themselves merely on the notes given by some subordi-

[Shri Daji]

mates and not basing themselves on the file. However, that is a side issue. The Public Accounts Committee say:

"The Secretary, Ministry of Iron and Steel stated:

"On the note portion I found no reference to the letter. I read note portion. Unfortunately, the note made no reference to this letter. The letter was undoubtedly on the file but I was reading from the notes and the notes unfortunately made no mention of that letter. Otherwise I would have brought it to your notice."

And this was not all. The Committee have further said:

"Thereupon the Committee brought to the notice of the witness the fact that there was a noting on the file dated 25th July, 1963 (immediately after the noting of the Secretary dated 23rd July, 1963, on the same page),...."

—that is, the same page which the secretary was reading—

"...mentioning about the letter received from M/s Surrendra Overseas."

Then, the secretary became non-plus-ed, and said that he was relying upon the noting. On the same page, there was a noting mentioning about the letter; but the secretary does not make a mention of the letter before the Committee but says that he was only relying upon the notes. That means that the secretary was also prevaricating. Therefore, in these circumstances, when Shri C. Subramaniam comes and tells us and even pleads his innocence, injured innocence, that the Public Accounts Committee had come to certain conclusions because two facts had not been brought to their notice, may I ask who was responsible for not bringing those facts to the notice of the Committee?

The Minister of Food Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): That was a subsequent hearing not the first hearing.

Shri Daji: The secretary has mentioned this in his statement. The secretary had suppressed it at the first hearing, though it had been mentioned on the same page from which he was reading.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He had clarified it afterwards.

Shri Daji: That is the clarification which he has given afterwards but the fact is that before that he had not mentioned it. So, if the secretary to the Ministry goes before the Public Accounts Committee and suppresses a very relevant fact from the committee then is it open to the Minister to come forward and say to the House that two facts had not been brought to the notice of the committee which he wanted subsequently to bring to the notice of the committee, and, therefore, the committee's decision was not correct?

I submit that in a parliamentary democracy, we are not concerned directly with the secretaries. That has been well established in innumerable cases and it has been very forcefully established by the judgement of Mr. Justice Chagla, as he then was, in the Mundhra affair, where he has said that the constructive liability of a Minister for the action of a high official of his Ministry is complete, final and omnibus. As long as parliamentary democracy has any meaning, no Minister can evade his responsibility and hide behind the trespasses of his advisers or his secretary. Therefore, on the second count, again, I submit that there is no case worth hearing from the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should now try to conclude.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We have to be educated about these matters, because it is a very complicated affair.

Shri Daji: At this stage, I am not bringing in matters which are substantive questions relating to the details. I would merely say that there is need for the resignation not only of Shri C. Subramaniam but of the entire Government. Any self-respecting government should resign. Of course, the party may select the same leader again. But precedents have got to be maintained. I shall come to that question next Monday. Now, I am only dealing with the procedural part.

Then, Shri C. Subramaniam gave us an exercise in English grammar. I confess that my English is not as good as Shri C. Subramaniam's but I had also read some lessons in grammar. He wants the House to believe that the word 'surprised' was used in the sense of 'taken unawares'. I am not going to dig into dictionaries, as was done at some other place, but I would merely read out the complete sentence of Shri C. Subramaniam from the statement that he made before the House and then I would allow the House, at least such Members as have any elementary sense or knowledge of grammar....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Every Member has got. Why should it be qualified?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member is committing another breach.

Shri Daji: I only meant such Members as had a knowledge of grammar. I did not mean any reflection on any Member.

Here is what Shri C. Subramaniam had said:

It is rather surprising....

He does not say 'I was surprised at the report of the Public Accounts Committee,' but he says:

"It is rather surprising to me that an observation should have

been made suggesting that I had reconsidered certain orders without adequate reasons."

The surprise is not at the Report. Substantively it is at the report saying that the decision was taken 'without adequate reasons'. I want to put the question straight in simple language; in this context, what does 'surprise' mean? In this context, does 'surprise' mean 'taken unawares' or an expression of reprobation at the way the Committee had come to its finding? He is not surprised at the factum of the Report; he is surprised at the substance of the report, namely, that the second order was without adequate reasons. What is the grammatical sequence? He is surprised at the Report? No. He is surprised at the Committee having come to the finding that his orders were without adequate reasons. In the word 'surprise', you find a clear reprobation of the conclusions of the Committee writ large on this sentence.

13.00 hrs.

Therefore, to come forward before the House and say that by 'surprise' he meant that he was taken unawares is, I submit most respectfully, doing an injustice to elementary knowledge of English which we are supposed to possess—at least those Members who know it. When a Member comes forward with such a lame excuse, such grammatical gimmicks, before the House, can he claim that his contempt has been purged? You, Sir, have held high exalted judicial office and you know that if a man wants to be purged of contempt, the apology must be complete, unconditional and without qualification. Can anyone read in Shri Subramaniam's statement of the 10th of August an unconditional, unqualified and complete apology? He has tried to twist the interpretation of the word 'surprise'.

Thirdly, what does he say at the end?

"It has also been stated that my use of the word 'surprising' implies contempt of the PAC"—

[Shri Daji]

it does not mean contempt; it means reprobation—

"I had used the word, in the sense that I was 'taken unawares'. If, however, it is felt that to say that I am surprised by an observation of the Public Accounts Committee is a reflection on the Committee, I am prepared to unconditionally withdraw the same."—

He has not withdrawn; he is prepared to withdraw! When he will withdraw, I do not know. He is only prepared to withdraw; he has not withdrawn.

The last aspect of the matter is, what did Shri C. Subramaniam do? I most respectfully submit that the worst lapse of Shri C. Subramaniam is not this 'surprise', nor this 'draft' order, but the worst, the most indefensible lapse on the part of Shri C. Subramaniam is to go before the PAC and try to interpret that his order of 28th June—If I am correct in the date—is wider than the order of 16th November of the previous year. That, I submit, is the most indefensible lapse on the part of the Minister. The Committee has strongly, comprehensively repelled this suggestion and has come to the conclusion that there is not an iota of evidence on record to suggest that his subsequent order was a wider order than the first order.

Why is this the most reprehensible lapse? Because this is the gist of the whole offence alleged against the Minister. What is the gist? It is not as simple as this that the previous order was an order applying to all the departments of the Government and the subsequent order was an order applying to the Iron and Steel Controller's office. That is not the main ground of attack against Shri C. Subramaniam—change of order. The main ground is that by doing this, he was not doing anything more than the first order of 16th November which already taboed this firm from the Iron and Steel Controller's office.

Allow me to place the sequence. First there was the order of 16th November suspending transactions with the firm. Then something comes to light, a lapse on the part of this company, that is, defrauding the treasury to the tune of Rs. 1.43 crores. Shri Subramaniam rightly said that he felt indignant about it and passed an order that neither the Iron and Steel Controller the Government of India should deal with such a company. Then he revised the order into one suspending dealings only between the Iron and Steel Controller and the company. This, in substance, means that the position as existed on the 16th November was restored. So what was the punishment to the firm for defrauding the exchequer to the tune of Rs. 1.43 crores? Nothing. This is the gravamen of the charge. Has Shri Subramaniam got out of this charge? He issues an order which only restores the position already existing. He was not visiting any punishment. It was not a question of reducing any punishment. In substance, my contention is that the question was not of reducing punishment; the question is of completely washing off punishment. That is the gravamen of the charge. In this respect, I most respectfully and regrettable submit Shri Subramaniam has most reprehensibly prevaricated before the Committee by again and again sticking to his position that 'my second order was more comprehensive than the first'. When the question was put to him umpteen number of times how this could be so, when no punishment had been visited on the firm by the second order, the Minister was unable to say, Of course, when the Secretary and the Minister fall out, certain things come up. In this case, it is clear that in effect no penalty was imposed on the firm which had defrauded the exchequer to the tune of Rs. 1.43 crores. Still Shri Subramaniam stuck to his guns and indulged in quibbling and hair-splitting, which has made the Committee repel his suggestion and say that in effect the company has escaped scot-free. This, I submit, is in sub-

tance, what we have raised in the breach of privilege.

Now, your goodself, Your Honour, may enquire as to what is the breach of privilege though his conduct may not be proper or may be against the rules. I submit I am not raising this issue as one of impropriety. I do not want a mere obiter from you that this was not proper but nothing can be done. I am raising a pure question of breach of privilege in my motion. Either it is a breach of privilege or it is not. I do not want in this case any compromising verdicts. I am prepared to stand or fall on the case I have presented before the House.

I submit there are two dangers. First, if a Minister or a Member is allowed to mislead the House, mislead a Committee of the House, prevaricate and by innuendo suggest using the word 'surprise' that the findings of the Committee were not well based on evidence, and further suggested that the findings of the Committee had been reached without taking into consideration two relevant facts not brought to the notice of the Committee—as if it was a mistake committed by the Committee—and further suggest that the second order issued by him was wider than the first, a suggestion which the Committee repels—if all these do not constitute a breach of privilege, then what does? Does this not impede, obstruct, distort, divert the deliberations of the House and the Committee? This is the straight question.

These are not just mistakes. This is not a question of just mistakes. Of course, on this matter we shall go into detail next Monday. But even if it be a mistake, even if the facts stated by the Minister are not to be doubted—I am not raising the issue today at that level; I will do so next Monday—even if it be an error, if the Minister's error is likely or trends to impede the Committee's work, I submit it is a breach of privilege. It

is not necessary for me to quote the precedents; you know them fully well. It is not necessary that the Committee should actually be misled; it is not necessary that the House should be misled. Even if a statement tends to . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Directly or indirectly.

Shri Daji: . . . prejudice impartial consideration or tends to give a picture different from the correct picture, if it tends to do so—I would underline the word 'tends to' three times—it tantamounts to a breach of privilege. At least after all that I have submitted, a *prima facie* case has been made out. If after hearing all that we have had to say, after getting the explanations, if even now a fool-proof case of a breach of privilege has not been made out for inquiry into the matter. I do not know what better case has ever been put for such an inquiry before any legislative house in the world.

Lastly, I submit to you and through you to the Members of the House this. Let us not adopt double standards of judging cases of breach of privilege. When Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, made an accusation against one of the Ministers, he had to give a complete, full apology and withdraw it unconditionally before he was purged of contempt. We are not Shylocks, we are not after Mr. Subramaniam's blood for the sake of blood; we are not asking for one pound of flesh because it is our due. It is not a question of the Congress versus the Opposition; it is a question not only of the dignity of the House, but the possibility of the House and the Committees of the House functioning in an unimpeded manner, functioning truthfully, without influence or fear or favour. Let it not be said that the House has two standards. When the Opposition commits default, we want a complete and unconditional apology, but when an influential Minister, one of the special

[Shri Daji]

aides of the Prime Minister commits a default, different considerations are to apply. Such a demonstration will be completely wrong and against the high standards of democracy and propriety that this House should set up.

With these words I think the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I will require about two or three hours. At 4 o'clock I will announce whatever I have to say.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I say something? Particularly after Mr. Daji's speech, I thought I should say something.

An hon. Member: How many statements?

Shri Ranga: May I crave your indulgence for a minute?

My hon. friend laid stress on the fact that an effort was made either wittingly or unwittingly by the hon. Minister to mislead the House. Anyhow the result is, whether he intended it or not, it certainly led to misleading some of the Members of the House, which would amount to misleading the House.

If you were to consult the proceedings of the House, you will find that after hearing the hon. Minister's statement that day, I got up from my seat and said that if what the hon. Minister has said is correct, is true, then he does not seem to have made any mistake. That shows that I was misled also, when I depended only on his statement. I am saying this in support of this privilege motion.

Whether directly or indirectly, knowingly or unknowingly, if a Minister or any Member were to commit himself to a statement like that and it leads to misleading the House or any Member thereof, then the question of privilege does arise, and that

is why I have stood up now in my seat to say that we have to take for granted on the face of it any statement, any serious statement, made by a Minister and after having accepted it, we have got to form our judgment, and if in all honesty we are led to form wrong judgments just because we depend upon the statement made by the Minister, and if on later examination those statements come to be untrue or come to be incorrect, come to be challenged by an important body like the Public Accounts Committee, then the question of privilege arises, because here is the proof that the House has been misled, a Member has been misled, and all because of a statement made by the Minister which later on came to be questioned by the Public Accounts Committee.

The second point that I would like to place before you is this. I think some Members have already laid stress on it. This is the first time that a Minister sought permission to present himself before the Public Accounts Committee. Either yourself or somebody else seems to have said it should not be treated as a precedent. It should never have happened. It may be open to the Minister to say that he would like to make a statement, but I do not know how the Public Accounts Committee came to allow itself to be subjected to this kind of a procedure.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Anybody can go to the Public Accounts Committee to give evidence.

Shri Ranga: I do not want to invoke all those things.

Mr. Speaker: He had approached the Chairman, the Chairman consulted me saying that the Minister desired to appear as a witness and sought my advice, and I gave the advice that if he expressed such a desire, then the Committee should not debar him, rather should give him an opportunity.

Shri Ranga: The Committee could not find fault with me but you could, that is why I did not wish to say what I thought about it, about the permission given to the Minister. It should never have been given. That precedent should not have been established at all. That permission should never have been given. It was never given anywhere at any time after this Committee has been brought into existence. I did not wish to put myself in opposition to the Speaker himself and therefore I did not raise that point. I have stated what I feel so very strongly.

I have had some experience also of this Committee as a Member of this Committee for two decades, and I happened to be the Chairman also. We always wanted the Secretaries to state before us the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and if by any chance they made any mistakes, we used to draw attention to the discrepancies. Certainly the Secretaries have every right to say that they were implementing the decisions taken by the Minister, and they are also expected to take the Committee into confidence and tell us what the decision of the Minister was, what their own advice was. Beyond that, to expect the Committee to meet the Minister, to let the Committee meet the Minister, and even thereafter when the Committee comes to a decision, to begin to question the findings, unanimous findings of the Committee, a Committee consisting of Members of all political parties in this House and so actually a miniature of this House, to begin to question the judgment of that Committee is something which is beyond my brain as a Member of this House. Therefore, I do consider that a question of privilege does arise, and I hope that you would consider this matter in that light.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister, if he wants to say something about the facts, he might say, not the arguments, because I have heard them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will take two minutes, I am sorry to disturb you, I will not take long.

The whole speech of Mr. Limaye supporting his motion turns round only on this picture, and let Mr. Subramaniam consider this position before he makes a statement, that the ifs and buts in his apology must be taken out; and if he is still conscious of this fact that he has misled this House and committed a contempt of this House, that by committing contempt he has interfered with the administration of the Public Accounts Committee and the reports that have been made, he must realise that he has committed a mistake and if he has realised that he has committed a mistake, let him drop the ifs and buts, and before the Speaker makes a statement it will be to his advantage to drop the ifs and buts and make an unqualified apology here and now, so that the situation may be saved.

Mr. Speaker: As I have said, I will try to give my ruling by 4 O'Clock.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : कल आप अपनी रूलिंग दें। चार बजे हो सकता है, सभी मੈम्बर्ज यहां न हों।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक क्लेरिफिकेशन मांगना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और नहीं।

श्री बाजी : चार बजे कई कमेटियों की मीटिंग है। कई लोग उन में जायेंगे। इस वास्तु कल आप अपनी रूलिंग दें तो अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल के लिए एक और रूलिंग रखी हुई है। दो नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिहार वाला सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज दो नोटिसस और आ गए हैं। एक पहले पेंडिंग है। एक एक करके ही ले सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी मजबूरी है। मंत्री महोदय ऐसा व्यवहार करते हैं कि विशेषाधिकार भंग की नोटिसें देनी ही पड़ती हैं।

13.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO MOTOR VEHICLES RULES OF KERALA AND ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri Poonacha): On behalf of Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy:

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 25/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st February, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6769/66.]

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(a) Notification No. 8/F. No. 68/175/165-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 27th January, 1966.

(b) Notification No. 78/66/68-332/66-J published in Andaman

and Nicobar Gazette dated the 4th July, 1966.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i): (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6770/66].

NOTES REFERRED TO IN THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF FOOD ETC. ON 10TH AUGUST, 1966

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table copy of the notes referred to in the statement made by me in the House on the 10th August, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6771/66].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This should be circulated, because on that day his statement has also been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: All right, I will.

NOTE GIVEN BY THE MINISTRY OF E. A. TO THE CHINESE EMBASSY

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India, on the 11th August, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6772/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): On behalf of Shri P. Govinda Menon I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6773/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PRESS COUNCIL ACT

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Press Council Act, 1965:—

(1) The Press Council Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1964 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1966.

(2) The Press Council (Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1128 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1966.

(3) The Press Council (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1129 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6774/66*].

AMENDMENT TO KERALA LAND ASSIGNMENT RULES, 1964

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Kerala Government Land Assignment Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965 issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(1) S.R.O. No. 224/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th July, 1966.

(2) S.R.O. No. 246/66, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 5th July, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6775/66*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA PANCHAYATS ACT

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (a) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 71/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd February, 1965, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Invitation and disposal of tenders for Public Works) Rules, 1963.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 90/65, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 9th March, 1965, making certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Manner of Execution of Public Works) Rules, 1963.

(iii) S.R.O. No. 102/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 9th March, 1965, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Manner of Execution of Public Works) Rules, 1963.

(b) A copy of the statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6776/66*].

(1) S.R.O. No. 244/66, published Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1193 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6777/66*].

PROGRAMMES TO HELP AND DEVELOP
EXPORTS

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a statement outlining selected immediate programmes to help and develop exports. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6778/66.*]

13.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: HOUSE COL-
LAPSES IN DELHI

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, the sad occurrence in Delhi yesterday must have caused deep distress to everyone of us and I am sure, Sir, the House feels a keen sense of grief and would like to convey to those who suffered, and are bereaved, its deep sense of sympathy. I wish to make a brief statement on this occurrence.

It is with great pain and sorrow that Government learnt of the sad and tragic incidents in Delhi, which occurred yesterday when the country was celebrating its Independence Day. To the sufferers, their families and friends we send our heartfelt sympathy. The facts as they have emerged are:—

There was heavy rain on the morning of 15th August, 1966 followed by an earthquake tremor at about 7.46 A.M. Immediately thereafter two houses, one in Dharampura, and the other in Hari Nagar Ashram tumbled down. A third house at Pharganj collapsed at 1.37 P.M. A message was received at Delhi Fire Service at Connaught Circus at 8.00 A.M. about Dharampura incident. Three units of fire brigade proceeded to the site within a minute and rescue operations began 5 minutes after 8.00 A.M. A total number of 5 units with 100 men working in two shifts and officers (including the Chief Fire Officer and the Deputy

Chief Fire Officer) reached the site for rescue operations.

This was a three storeyed house inside narrow lanes. A number of persons were buried in the debris. Excavation required extreme care in handling. Operations lasted 12 hours and eighteen bodies were recovered by 12.30 P.M.; 14 of them were dead. Four injured persons are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. Another six persons who were not resident also received serious injuries. An Army Unit consisting of 50 men arrived at the site at 2.30 P.M. and assisted the Delhi Fire Service. The Engineering Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Mohalla Samiti, the Home Guards and the people living in the locality cooperated with the Delhi Fire Service in these operations. The Delhi Police was also present to help. A six-bedded hospital unit was organised in close vicinity of the house. Two doctors with adequate equipment remained there throughout the day and rendered first aid. The Prime Minister visited the site at 12 noon with the Chief Commissioner and D.I.G. of Police.

A demolition notice had been served on the owner and the occupiers of the house. The notice was served on the 23rd July, 1966 and it expired on the 26th July, 1966. Thereafter representations against demolitions were received as also assurance from some of the tenants that they will themselves attend to the dangerous portions of the house and carry out adequate repairs. The house was re-inspected on 25th July, 1966. It was found that a portion of the house was being demolished and repairs were being carried out. However, the owner of the house obtained an ex-parte stay order from a Civil Court in Delhi and the Corporation staff was prevented from demolishing the building.

At about the same time another house also collapsed at Hari Nagar Ashram. This was an unauthorised construction for which notice for demolition had been issued. One child died and 4 persons received injuries.

In Paharganj, a house collapsed at 1-30 P.M. resulting in the death of a passer-by.

On personal inquiry on the spot, I arranged for precautions to be taken so that other dangerous houses in the neighbourhood may be vacated and I directed that immediate survey be made to locate other houses which might be dangerous. Five houses in the city have been evacuated as a precautionary measure, and the occupants have been offered alternative accommodation in a transit camp. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1400 is being given to the families of the deceased. P. M. has donated Rs. 10,000 for relief.

In order to find out the causes which were responsible for the incidents and for taking whatever remedial measures required to prevent recurrence, Government have decided to institute an inquiry immediately.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती रेणु कर्णी
श्री ब्रजराज सिंह—श्री यशपाल सिंह—
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय ।

श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय (सूने पर) :

अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि भूकम्प के आने की वजह से वह मकान गिर गया। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि मृत्तिका का कारपोरेशन की तरफ से यह घोषित कर दिया गया था कि यह मकान पुराना है और इसको गिरा देना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस मकान के गिरने में भूकम्प का असर था या चूँकि यह एक पुराना मकान था, इसलिए वह बरसात की वजह से गिर गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एन्वारी से पता चलेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : धरती कब कांपी थी— जब प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वाधीनता दिवस का भाषण दे रही थीं या जब भाषण समाप्त कर के उन्होंने “जय हिन्द” कहा था ?

श्री नन्दा : मैंने स्टेटमेंट में टाइम दे दिया है कि कब हाउस कोलेप्स हुआ था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सीधा सा सवाल है। इसका सीधा जवाब दिया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने मकान गिरने का टाइम दे दिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वाधीनता दिवस के उपलक्ष और त्यौहार का वर्णन किया है। मेहरवानी करके वह यह बता दें कि प्रधान मंत्री उस समय क्या कर रहीं थीं।

श्री नन्दा : इस में लिखा हुआ है :—

“There was heavy rain on the morning of 15th August 1966, followed by an earthquake tremor at about 7.46 A.M. Immediately thereafter two houses, one in Darampura and the other in Hari Nagar Ashram tumbled down.”

That is what I have said; I cannot connect with anything or say what is the sequence.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वाधीनता दिवस के त्यौहार का जिक्र किया है। इस जिक्र के बाद जब उनसे सवाल पूछा जाता है, तो उसका सीधा सा जवाब क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) : पहले तो मैं उन परिवारों के प्रति शोक और सहानुभूति प्रकट करता हूँ, जिन के सदस्य मरे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ग्रह सही है कि जब कारपोरेशन द्वारा यह नोटिस जारी किया गया था कि यह मकान गिरा दिया जाये, तो इस क्षेत्र के कौंसिलर ने काफ़ी प्रयत्न किया कि वह मकान न गिराया जाये। क्या यह भी सही है कि उस मकान में जो एक गृह मंत्रालय में काम करने वाला व्यक्ति रहता है, उसने भी गृह मंत्रालय में इस बात का प्रयत्न किया कि इस मकान को न गिराया जाये ?

श्री नन्दा : जो एन्क्वायरी होगी, उस में ये सब फ़ैक्ट्स निकल जायेंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to know whether it is a fact that this said incident took place not only because of earthquake but because after heavy rains such houses—this is one of them are bound to fall; in the past also they have fallen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister two things: one is whether any notice was given, after seeing the seismograph, that there is going to be an earthquake. I am told that the seismograph does not function in Delhi. It was said so last time also that it did not function. May I know whether a survey will be taken about these houses, especialiv in Old Delhi which has dilapidated houses and which are not fit for living and whether a committee will be appointed for that.

Shri Nanda: I may inform the hon. Member that a survey of 54,000 houses was made in the walled city a few months ago and 111 were found dangerous. Out of that 38 houses were demolished by the Corporation, 28 by the occupants and 15 were pending because of stay orders and there are the other pending cases in regard to which the period of notice

had not expired. Yesterday, I collected 11 the officers and I told them that a new situation has arisen where the previous survey does not suffice now. There have been heavy rains and earthquake and therefore, there should be a fresh survey carried out immediately.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About seismograph?

Shri Nanda: I cannot say immediately about that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Before Shri Yadav puts his question, I want to raise a point of order. The point is this: The hon. Minister has said in answer to a question which has been specifically put to him, whether a Municipal Councillor prevented the pulling down of the building and whether an officer of the Home Ministry lives in the premises and he has also exerted his influence in not getting this house pulled down, that all this will come out in the enquiry. The point is whether it has come to his knowledge.

Shri Nanda: It has not come to my knowledge.

श्री राम सेवक यादव . (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कारपोरेशन ने इन मकानों को गिराने का कब निर्णय लिया ? दूसरे, कारपोरेशन के अधिकारी वहाँ पर किस तारीख को पहुंचे और क्या यह सही है कि उन्होंने तीन दिन पहले उसे गिराने का प्रयास किया था लेकिन मालिक मकान ने उन को फुमला कर के रोका ताकि इस बीच अदालत का हुकम मिल जाय और मकान का गिरना रुक जाये ?

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : यह मैंने खुद कहा है कि 25 तारीख को फिर वह गए डिमालिश करने के लिए। इतने में स्टे आर्डर वह ले आया था।

Whatever information I have been able to collect, I have given. If there is anything more, we can go into all that. The House was reinspected on the 25th July, 1966. It was found that a portion of the house was being demolished and repairs were being carried out. The owner of the house obtained an *ex-parte* stay order from a civil court in Delhi and the Corporation was prevented from demolishing the building. If there is anything more precise, I can try to obtain it also. The enquiry which will be set up very soon will go into all that.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरी सही जानकारी बिलकुल ही निश्चित है और कोई उस में ऐसा सवाल मैं नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ कि जिसका वह जवाब न दे सकें, तीन सवाल हैं, कि इंजक्शन कब ईश्यू हुआ, गिराने कब गए और क्या तीन दिन का मौका उस को दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उन्होंने कहा है कि तीन दिन पहले जब वह गए तो उस ने रोक दिया, रुकावट डाली . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : और झुगी झोंपड़ी वाले जब रुकावट डालते हैं तो उनका मकान कैसे गिर जाता है ?

Shri Nanda: On the 25th, they had gone there. This is the information with me. The house was reinspected; it was found that a portion of the house was being demolished; that is, when they went on the 25th July, they had found that this process was going on. This happened, it seems, later. Having found that the demolition was proceeding, they must have come back. They then found that the owner of the house obtained an *ex-parte* stay order from a civil court.

Shri Ram Sewak-Yadav: On what date,

Shri Nanda: I think it is on the 2nd of August.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप का नाम तो नहीं है इस में।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहता। मैं तो आप के द्वारा केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लोक सभा के परिवार का ही एक व्यक्ति जो लाइब्रेरी में काम करता है, जवाहरलाल जैन, उसी के परिवार के 6 सदस्य इसमें दब कर के मरे हैं धर्मपुरा के मकान में। इस कारण हम अपने परिवार की ओर से भी कुछ सहयोग उन को कर सकते हैं तो आप जरूर सोचें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. I put a pertinent question whether any warning was issued by the Meteorological Department where there is a seismograph, and whether the seismograph was functioning. Am I not entitled to get an answer to that question? My Calling Attention Notice was addressed to both.

Mr. Speaker: What should I decide.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question of deciding. If the Minister does not reply

Mr. Speaker: Is that a point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A question has been put by me.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the answer is not complete.

Shri Nanda: I have not got that information with me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He can get it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (केराना) : मेरा नाम तो था इस में श्रीमान्, मैं ने कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को मैं ने बुलाया था, आप हाजिर नहीं थे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : तो फिर मुझको मौका दिया जाए। एक आदमी जो हर वक्त हाजिर रहता है, वह एक सेकेंड को गैर हाजिर हो गया तो उस को कुछ तो मौका दिया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है, आप भी पूछ लीजिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी रुइकी यूनिवर्सिटी में अर्थ क्वेक के ऊपर जो रिसर्च हुआ है जिस में हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े बड़े साइंटिस्ट्स इकट्ठे हुए थे, वह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि जब भूकम्प आने वाला होगा तो उस के एक घंटा पहले मैग्नेट अपना कार्य करना छोड़ देगा, चुम्बक लांहे का आकर्षण करना छोड़ देगा, तो उनके रिसर्च का और इस साइंटिफिक इन्वेन्शन का सरकार ने फायदा उठाया है या आइन्दा कोई फायदा उठायेगी ?

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : इस को देखा जायगा फिर।

13.36 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C.R. Pattabhi Raman on the 5th August, 1966, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

An hon. Member: What is the time allotted?

Mr. Speaker: The time left is 50 minutes. Out of two hours, one hour and 10 minutes have been spent.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in sympathy with the provisions of the Bill, and I am very happy that the system of rotation is being given up.

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As I said last time, this system of rotation has not proved to be of much advantage so far as our elections to the Legislative Councils and to the Rajya Sabha are concerned. I think it may have worked well in business-houses and banks.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On the agenda of the meetings of certain commercial firms, I have read that Mr. So and So is going to retire, but he is eligible for re-election. That is, system of rotation works in principle, but not in substance, because those very persons who retire are re-elected because they hold the purse strings of those concerns. We have been saying that this is not a healthy and wholesome practice and it leads to certain malpractices. The hon. Minister has tried to see to it that this system of rotation is given up. I do not want to refer to the Legislative Councils or the Rajya Sabha, because all of us know what is happening there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ,
सदन में गण-पूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. There is quorum now. Within 2 minutes, I have had to ring the bell thrice. Members should stay for some time and maintain the quorum.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a very wholesome thing that the system of rotation has been given up in this Bill. I hope in other constitutional bodies also, the Minister will see to it that this system is given a very decent and early burial.

It is no use amending the Advocates Act. It is no use plastering the wall of a house and white-washing it when the house itself is going to collapse. In order that the house may remain intact, I would draw the attention of the House to some reports of the Law Commission. The Minister said he was going to bring forward a comprehensive Bill at a later stage. I want that the observations made by me and other members should be incorporated in that Bill.

Firstly, legal education in this country presents on the whole a very dismal picture. There are certain States where legal education is thought to be an appendage of arts or science or other types of education. There are some States where legal education can be pursued in the evening as a hobby or leisure time occupation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, सदन में गण-पूति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. I am sorry that within five minutes this is the fourth time I had to ring the bell. Members will stay on for sometime. If the quorum is challenged again, I will have to adjourn the House. No member should go out unless some other member comes in.

There is quorum now. He may continue.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Law Commission's report on legal education contains 31 suggestions. I do not know whether they have been put into practice anywhere in any university, or whether the Government have taken any action on them. One

suggestion is that "the Law Colleges should be manned by full-time teachers". I do not know how many law colleges have implemented this. Another suggestion is that lectures should be supplemented by seminars or group discussions. I do not know how many colleges are making provision for this.

About legal aid to the poor, the Law Commission have quoted the observations of Viscount Buckmaster, then Lord Chancellor and have said that this is very necessary in a Welfare State. We are building up a Welfare State.

I think, Sir, so many persons, so many associations, have studied this problem. The Law Commission has given some of its recommendations on page 599. They say:

"(1) Free legal aid to poor persons and persons of limited means is a service which the modern State and in particular a Welfare State owes to its citizens..."

Then they say:

"(2) The legal profession must in the main, if not entirely, accept the responsibility for the administration and working of schemes of legal aid."

At the same time, it has been said:

"(3) The legal profession owes a moral and social obligation to poor members of society which it must discharge by every member of the profession doing a certain amount of legal work free for poor persons.

(4) The scheme for legal aid to poor persons and persons of limited means..."

They say, it should be put into effect as early as possible, and it should be put into effect in the light of what is being done in Bombay and West Bengal. Also it is said:

"(5) The States should, pending the implementation of such

[Shri D. C. Sharma] schemes, make provision for legal aid in gradual stages bearing in mind the priorities mentioned in paragraph 16 above;

(6) Measures in furtherance of legal aid mentioned in paragraph 17 above should be adopted immediately."

I want to know how many of these recommendations are going to be put into effect.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के निर्णय के अनुसार यहां पर मंत्रिमंडल का कोई मंत्री नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are unnecessarily disturbing the proceedings of the House.

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौबरी (महुआ) : हाउस का टाइम इस तरह से बरबाद करना बहुत बुरी बात है और देशहित में नहीं है। यहां गरीबों के लिये बोला जाता है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इस को समझते नहीं हैं। यह गरीबों के मुआवजे के लिये है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, Sir, in view of these things, when the non-Minister wants to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to amend the Advocates Act, I would like him to make these two things, legal aid to the poor and legal education, the cornerstones of that Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I will not take a long time of the House . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he challenging it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You may count the numbers. There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Trivedi may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. He may continue.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the point that I want to raise in this Bill is this. In 1961, this Advocates Act was passed. The primary object of this Advocates Act was that the legal profession should have trained lawyers. But that object has been put to the wind. Every time some influential man's son passes his law examination, his father approaches the proper authorities and an amendment is brought saying that without any further training enrolment must take place. Year after year these amendments have been made and the purpose for which this Act was passed has been put to naught. It is a very sorry picture, that in India, where most of us here in the House are also lawyers, we have not been able to administer the law for these advocates in a proper spirit. Today, this Bill indicates that the Bar Councils could not have this rotational election in two years which we are able to do in the Council of States. Why it was not possible, nobody is able to say. It is only said why this amendment was necessary. It is said that because you were a defaulter the amendment has to be passed. It is said that because you were a defaulter the Ordinance had to be passed, because you committed a mistake the Ordinance had to be brought and this Bill, in which nobody seems to take interest, has got to be put through because there is the Ordinance. It is of a vicious nature. Why is it that the primary object of this Advocates' Act is not yet being fulfilled? Yes, year after year, hundreds of thousands of boys pass the law examination and seek enrolment. Boys who do not know how to write two sentences correctly in English or even in Hindi, boys who do not understand the meaning of the word "instrument" as used in legal phraseology—they think that it is some type of instrument that is used

for cutting purposes or killing purposes—seek enrolment. Nobody realises that this type of tuition, this type of education is causing loss to one and sundry in our country and so many people are suffering on account of this . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। इस समय हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. Shri Trivedi may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung (*Interruptions*). There is no quorum. There is no House. Nothing that is spoken now will go in record.

There is quorum now. Shri Trivedi may continue his speech.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I would submit to you, Sir, and through you to the House, that we may resort to our old convention, that between 1.30 and 3.00 nobody should challenge quorum in the House and no voting shall take place. This convention was there for a very long time and it was violated only after Shri Kachhavaia came to the House. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was the convention that was being observed. Let us go on with the business now.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: We can re-start it. You can take the sense of the House. Shri Kachhavaia came and he began to challenge it in spite of the fact that there was such a convention. As a result of that, unfortunately, that healthy convention has been given a go-by. You may take the sense of the House now whether we should suspend the rule regarding quorum for 1½ hours between 1.30 and 3.00 as was being done before.

14 hrs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Either we should rise for lunch or we should revert to the old convention of not challenging the quorum during the lunch time.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: It was given the go-by.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): This point was discussed and it was held that there could be no convention which is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. If the Government so desire, let them change the provision relating to quorum in the Constitution. Otherwise, they cannot go against the Constitution. Since that convention was broken deliberately with the permission of the House, I do not understand how it can be reviewed.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Rule 364 of the Rules of Procedure says:

“A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member.”

Under his rule, I move a motion that the old convention regarding non-challenging the quorum between 1.30 pm and 2.30 pm be revived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot agree with the hon. Member on this issue. The Constitution clearly enjoins quorum to proceed with the business of the House. If the entire House agrees, the Constitution can be amended. As long as that is not done, I cannot go against the Constitution. Anyhow, I will convey the feelings of the House to the Speaker. It is true that there was a convention in the past. But, that was challenged by several hon. Members and so was given the go-by. So, we cannot go on if there is no quorum.

It is the first and primary duty of the Members to maintain quorum in the House. Within 15 minutes I have rung the bell six times. It is the most disgraceful thing, I should say. When the bell rings, Members start coming in. The moment there is quorum and

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

proceedings start, they begin to walk out. That is not proper. So, I would request every Member to maintain quorum in the House. Now, Shri Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill Says:

"Representations were received from the Bar Council of India and some State Bar Councils that the provisions of section 8 of the Act for retirement of one third of the elected members at the end of every second year and for biennial elections to fill the vacancies caused by such retirement were likely to involve considerable expenditure besides adding to the work of the Bar Councils."

This could have been envisaged when the law was made. Why was this fact not taken care of? We always resort to *post-mortem* remedy. In this case also the *post-mortem* remedy was followed in order to overcome the difficulty created by this situation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says further:

"In order to overcome the difficulty created by this situation, the Advocates (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1966 was made by the Central Government on 10th January, 1966 under section 59 of the Act. This Order was, however, struck down by the Madras High Court by its judgment dated 8th April, 1966 in CMP No. 1446 of 1966 in writ Petition No. 4313 of 1965 as being *ultra vires* of the powers of the Central Government."

So, I can understand why the Advocates (Removal of difficulties) Order was made. But why at that very moment was this law not made?

श्री हुकम चन्द कडुशाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum is being challenged. So, the hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung.

An hon. Member: Let us adjourn the House for a short while.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If another time the quorum is challenged and there is no quorum I will adjourn the House. Now there is quorum. Shri Trivedi might continue his speech.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Because of the frequent disturbance on account of challenging the quorum, it becomes very difficult for any Member to address the House in a coherent manner. This is not a joke. I think the Government should make up its mind once for all that legislation must be discussed before the Question Hour. That would be much better. In that case, Members will remain here. Those who want to receive publicity would like to remain here. Now only cheap publicity work is done and the real work for which we have been elected is not carried on in this House. We have all been elected for the purpose of making law.

Shri R. S. Pande (Guna): Many times, it has been demanded in the House that the quorum question should not be challenged . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You are a new-comer. Every one is talking the same thing.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडुशाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : आपका लीडर बोल रहा है और आप ही कोरम का प्वाइंट रेज कर रहे हैं

श्री चन्द्रगिलाल चौबरी : खाली दो मँम्बर तो अपोजीशन बैचिज पर बैठे हुए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. The question of quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung . . . Now, there is quorum. Shri Trivedi might continue his speech.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: As I was submitting, this is a very important subject. If we give attention to it, we will be paying attention to the administration of law and order in our country. I feel sorry that the interest which the consideration of this Bill should evoke is absent. It is really a sorry spectacle that seven times the bell had to be rung, three times when Shri Sharma was speaking and three times when I have been speaking. With all these obstructions it has become impossible to suggest coherently a proper, constructive criticism of this Bill.

As I have suggested, if the Government really mean business, if the Government really desire that the Advocates Act must be acted upon in a proper manner, then it is meet and proper that the Government should take courage in both hands and make the law work in the spirit in which it was made rather than get guided by personal or individual considerations, considerations of son, nephew or cousin. The Bar Council examinations must be conducted all over India, centralisation must take place and the riff-raff who are drafted into the legal profession must not be allowed to come into the picture. It must be a noble profession, a profession of the intelligent and the superior; it must not be a profession of the scum in the society. That is one of the things that I want to suggest to the hon. Minister and I hope he will take note of it.

This amendment has cast a slur upon us that we are not able to run our institution in a proper manner, that we are not able to elect members when necessary, so much so that we are making a provision that those who have been elected are no longer there, by virtue of the very law under which they have been elected or deemed to have been elected and those that have been elected shall be deemed to have been not properly elected. That a fiction of law is being created for a body which is exercising

quasi-judicial jurisdiction! I would suggest that such a sorry state of affairs should not be brought about and the law must, once and for all, be properly studied and modified when necessary and administered in the spirit in which it was made.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I am obliged to the hon. Members who have taken so much interest in the Bill. I have already assured the House at an earlier stage that there was a meeting of the Members of Parliament, where the Attorney General was also present, for reviewing the Advocates Act, when it was decided to have a comprehensive amendment of the Act. So, we are going to bring as soon as possible a comprehensive Bill which will, if I may say so with respect, answer most of the queries raised today. This, as has been pointed out, is only to validate the Ordinance and to see to it that we have an Act giving the Bar Councils a four-year term. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member opposite just now, it is quite true that even those who have ceased to be members will be deemed to have been members in the new situation today. But just now I will not take much time of the House. I will just say that I have made a note of what fell from hon. Members and we undertake to bring forward a comprehensive Bill soon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one amendment to clause 4 by Shri Kunwar Krishna Verma. He is not here. The question is:

"That clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I want to say something on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the Advocates (Amendment) Bill?

Shri A. S. Saigal: Yes, Sir. This is the final stage. I was waiting that I will get a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Do you want the Bill to be rejected?

Shri A. S. Saigal: No; I do not want that. I am in favour of this Bill. It should have come earlier, but it has come after a long time. They have taken a long time to bring forward this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only if you want to object and want the Bill to be rejected can you speak.

Shri A. S. Saigal: I have one or two observations to make.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: How can you do that during the third reading?

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कौंसिलर के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक्ट के संवर्धन 59 के मातहत 10 जनवरी, 1966 को एडवोकेट्स (रीभूवल आफ़ डफ़ीक़्टीज)

आर्डर, 1966 जारी किया था। एक रिट पेटिशन नम्बर 4313 आफ़ 1965 दिये जाने पर मद्रास हाई कोर्ट ने अपनी जजमेंट डेटिड 8 अप्रैल, 1966 इन सी० एम० पी० नम्बर 1446 आफ़ 1966 में इस आर्डर को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की पावर्ज के अल्ट्रा वायरस करार दिया। एडवोकेट्स (एमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1965 को राज्य सभा में पास कर दिया गया, लेकिन विधि मंत्रालय ने इस बात की कौशिश नहीं की कि उस बिल को लोक सभा में पास कराया जाये। मंत्री महोदय अब जो एडवोकेट्स (एमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1966 लाए हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को जितनी जल्दी हो सके, पास कर दिया जाये। इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि स्टेट बार कौंसिल के हर एक इलैक्टिड मेम्बर का टर्म आफ़ आफ़िस चार साल होगा। इस बिल के द्वारा हर दूसरे या तीसरे साल एक तिहाई या आधे मेम्बरों की रिटायरमेंट और उन की जगह पर नए मेम्बरों के इलैक्शन की व्यवस्था को खत्म कर दिया गया है।

इस बिल के प्राविजन्स का स्वागत करते हुए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह भविष्य में इस तरह के बिलों को जितनी जल्दी हो सके, लाने की कौशिश करें, ताकि भविष्य में वैसी देर न हो, जैसी कि इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में हुई है।

Shri Sheo Narain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you opposing the Bill?

Shri Sheo Narain: Yes, Sir.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक सीनियर मेम्बर इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। आप इन को भी चांस दीजिए।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री त्रिवेदी ने इस बिल के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। ही इज ए बिग लाइयर। मैं ला मिनिस्टर से निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ कि पूअर पीपल को पैसा न होने की वजह से जस्टिस नहीं मिलता है, उन को सस्ता न्याय नहीं मिलता है। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि बार कौंसिलज कम से कम इस बात को तय करे कि वह कुछ हद तक गरीबोंकी मदद करे और उनके लिए फ्री वकीलों की व्यवस्था करे, ताकि उन को न्याय मिल सके। ला मिनिस्टर साहब एंशॉरेंस दें कि वह बार कौंसिलज से यह काम कराने की कृपा करेंगे।

जहां तक बार कौंसिलज के द्वारा एग्जामिनेशन लिये जाने का प्रश्न है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह व्यवस्था कर दी गई कि कोई व्यक्ति यूनिवर्सिटी में दो वर्ष तक पढ़े और फिर बार कौंसिल के सामने घुटने टेके, दो वर्ष जूनियर की हैसियत से प्रैक्टिस करे और इम्हतान दे, तो यह नये आने वाले वकीलों के प्रति इनजस्टिस होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात का एंशॉरेंस दें कि इस बारे में कोई पाबन्दा नहीं लगाई जायेगी, क्योंकि इट इज ए प्राइवेट विजिनेस है—ला की प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस होती है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : इस को नेशन-लाइज कर दिया जाये।

श्री शिव नारायण : अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपनी जॉनियस और एबिलिटी के कारण एग्जामिनेशन में टाप करता है, तो उस को दोबारा किसी परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I only want to assure you that we have already taken some steps regarding providing legal aid to the poor. It is being considered in the review committee. Steps are being taken by the Bar Council of India. I do not want to add anything more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

1324 (Ai) LSD—8.

14.17 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (AMENDING) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

This is a very small Bill. It consists of six clauses. The main purpose of amending the Act of 1952 is to rectify certain difficulties that arose in one case when certain personnel of the armed forces was being tried. As the House knows, under sub-section (1) of section 7 of this Act, offences specified in sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Act, that is to say, offences punishable under sections 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 165A....

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय (देवास) :

चूंकि हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय यह बिल नहीं पेश कर सकते हैं।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): You have said already that the House will be adjourned if there is no quorum. This is the eighth time now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung...now there is quorum.

Shri Hathi: These offences, as I was mentioning, are triable by a special judge only. That is what is provided in section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Under the Army Act, civil offences are to be tried by a court-martial. Thus, when section 7 provides that these offences could be tried only by a special judge, there is a conflict of jurisdiction whether the court-martial has jurisdiction or the special judge has jurisdiction. The Supreme Court held that these offences should be tried only by the

[Shri Hathi]

special judge and not by the court-martial. That has created difficulties. Because trial in an ordinary civil case takes a long time, the Army personnel have to come and a number of cases have already been decided, it becomes difficult. Therefore, to resolve this conflict of jurisdiction, we are providing in clause 3 as follows:

"Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction exercisable by, or the procedure applicable to, any court or other authority under any military, naval or air force law."

This is the only operative clause. Clause 4 is only a validation clause, that is, all the decisions taken uptill now will be deemed to be valid. Clause 5 takes care of pending cases. There may be cases where Army personnel as well as a civilian also are before the court. In such cases, they will be tried by a special judge. When the case is tried for only an Army personnel, that will also continue to be tried by a special judge and where a charge was framed and on an appeal of revision, the appellate court has ordered for retrial and if the charge is not framed, that will be again tried by the court-martial.

These are the only provisions and this is mainly to resolve that conflict of jurisdiction which arose in one case and where the Supreme Court had decided that the offences which are mentioned in section 6 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act could be triable by a special judge and not by the court-martial. This in substance is the purpose of the Bill.

With these words, I commend it to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments. Shri N. C. Chatterjee—not present. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salempur): I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the motion and the amendment are before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speech of the hon. Minister in which he has cited the case of the Supreme Court and this amending Bill to the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been brought forward only because of that judgement. He has said that clause 4 is only a validation clause. I would like to know from the hon. Minister only one thing. Is he aware how indiscriminately section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been used in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri Hathi: Against whom?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not the Army officers.

Shri Hathi: This is for the Army officers only. We are not talking of others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This Bill has a limited scope.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have every right to say that this amendment is not a foolproof amendment in the sense that we wanted section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to be withdrawn completely because today for an Army officer, the court-martial proceeding is there

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya: On a point of order. There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the bell be rung. I am sorry this is the tenth time that the bell is being rung.

There is no quorum. I adjourn the House for half an hour.

14.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifty-seven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Banerjee may continue his speech.

Shri S.M. Banerjee: I was referring to section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. I refer to section 7 specially because in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated:

“... it has been held by the Supreme Court that in view of the language of Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, the special Judge has exclusive jurisdiction to try any such offence and the mere fact that any such offence might also be an offence under the Army Act would not be of any relevance.”

Sections 7 and 8 of the Act of 1952 are actually under discussion. The Minister has given certain reasons and specially on the basis of the Supreme Court's judgment this amendment has been brought. As I said previously, section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1952 is being used indiscriminately to quell the people's movements not only in Uttar Pradesh, but also in every other State. When this Act was passed—this Act was passed on the 28th July 1952—what was the object? The Title of the Act was:

“An Act further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and to

provide for a more speedy trial of certain offences.”

The Britishers were punishing, were putting the Indians behind the bars, in the name of giving justice or in the name of having a speedy trial. I am sorry to say that this amendment was brought in 1952 after Independence in the name of giving justice, speedy justice, to those who were arrested. Now what is section 7 of the Act?

“Cases triable by special judges—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) or in any other law the offences specified in sub-section (1) of section 6 shall be triable by special judges only.”

What are the offences?

“The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint as many special judges as may be necessary for such area or areas as may be specified in the notification to try the following offences, namely:—

(a) an offence punishable under section 161, section 165 or section 165A of the Indian Penal Code....”

This was made for a different purpose it was because justice was delayed and, therefore, justice was denied in those cases and it was thought by the then legislators, perhaps in good faith that they should bring in a piece of legislation by which justice is not delayed and, therefore, justice is not denied. But section 7 of the Act is being used to suppress the people's movement. In 1955 we sent a petition from Kanpur, signed by 1½ lakhs of people, to the late lamented Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru in which we had explained how, when the textile strike was going on, 700 workers were arrested in one day under section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and were tried summarily; every magistrate, every munsif, be-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

came a judge. Mr. Yadav, one of the hon. members of this House....

Shri Hathi: May I make a submission? This is only for trial of offences punishable under section 161, to section 165 or section 165A of the Indian Penal Code or section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act and it has nothing to do with other activities at all.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We want to get the other items too included so that the Criminal Law cannot be used against the people who struggle for better living conditions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have read these sections. I find that under section 7 people are arrested and then what happens? A summary trial starts. Even this time, on the 12th July 1966, every jail was converted into a court in Uttar Pradesh; every police lock-up was converted into a court; and every trying magistrate or munsif was given full powers by the Government under this Act to be the judge and to try the cases. There was a summary trial without giving an adequate opportunity. I was a victim of this Act in the 1955 strike I along with 700 people, was detained in the Kanpur Jail and when the magistrates came and wanted to try us, we wanted only one hour for bringing a lawyer to defend our cases, but even that was denied to us. The Minister wants to safeguard the jurisdiction of court-martial proceedings. I should not say anything about court-martial, but still I feel that that should also be modified radically, if he wants to safeguard the interest of the Army people. That should be based on Article 311 of the Constitution. The C.C.A. rules under which the disciplinary cases of Central Government employees are tried far more liberal than the court martial rules. So, I request the hon. Minister kindly to throw some light on this Act as a whole and specially give an assurance in this House that section 7 or any other section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act will

be used only against anti-social elements, black-marketeers, profiteers and those people who are doing corruption and will not be used against the people if there is an upsurge, if there is an uprising, if people raise their mighty voice when there is a failure on the part of the Government. I would like the hon. Minister to give a definite assurance to this effect.

श्री विद्यवानथ पांडे: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में एक संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है ताकि इस के बारे में जनमत जाना जाये।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो दण्ड विधि संशोधन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1052 प्रस्तुत किया है उस का मतलब है कि किसी विशेष परिस्थिति में उन्होंने ऐसा किया है। यह इसलिये किया है कि उच्च न्यायालय ने एक फैसला दिया कि सैनिक सम्बन्धी जो मामला हो, सैनिकों के ऊपर जो कोर्ट मार्शल होता है उसे एक विशेष जज के सामने ही देखा जा सकता है, सैनिक अदालत के अन्दर नहीं। फैसले में लिखा है कि :

"...the special judge has exclusive jurisdiction to try any such offence and the mere fact that any such offence might also be an offence under the Army Act would not be of any relevance."

इस से यह साबित होता है कि ऐसे लोगों के जो ट्रायल था सजा का मामला होता था या मुकदमा होता था वह सिर्फ कोर्ट मार्शल की अदालत में होता था, लेकिन अब उच्च न्यायालय ने क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट की दफा 7 के अन्तर्गत जो फैसला किया उस के बाद यह आवश्यक हो गया कि सरकार कोई तरमीम यहाँ लाये, और इसीलिये यह तरमीम करने वाला विधेयक लाया गया कि जो सैनिक

लड़ाख या नेफा में हैं अगर उन का मामला किसी स्पेशल कोर्ट के सामने होगा तो उस में देर हो जायेगी। इस देर को घटाने के लिये ही यह संशोधन लाना पड़ा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कानून बने हैं, जैसे कि इंडियन पेनल कोड, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड, क्रिमिनल लां अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट, यह सब बहुत प्राचीन हैं। यह उस समय के हैं जब कि देश स्वतन्त्र नहीं था और अंग्रेजों के बनाये हुए हैं। जब देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ तब हम ने अपने देश के लिये समाजवादी व्यवस्था स्वीकार की। इस लिये आवश्यक हो गया कि उसी के अनुरूप हम यहाँ पर अपने कानून लायें, और पुराने कानूनों को तरमीम करने के लिये संशोधन विधेयक लायें ताकि उन में आमूल परिवर्तन किया जा सके और सब को न्याय मिल सके तथा उसी के अनुसार सारे काम हों।

इन थोड़े से शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विधेयक माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किया है वह एक सीधा, सरल विधेयक है और काम को ठीक से चलाने के लिये प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

Shri Nambiar: I have got certain objections to this Bill. My main objection is that it brings forward an amendment which will have retrospective effect. Whatever be the grounds on which the Supreme Court has held in a different manner, it is not proper to bring forward a legislation of this kind which will bring back to the old cases into limelight.

In paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated:

"It was, therefore, considered necessary and expedient to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 so as to insert a new section therein (with retrospective effect from the commencement of the Act) to save the jurisdiction exercisable by a court-martial or other authority under the

military, naval or air force laws and to validate the trials held, proceedings taken and sentences passed by courts-martial and other competent authorities under these laws and for this purposes, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1965, was introduced in the Lok Sabha."

What had been done earlier, and whatever punishments had been given prior to the introduction of this Bill are sought to be validated now by this amending Bill, which I feel is not proper. The fact that the Supreme Court did not think that the special judges under this section were authorised to try such cases is itself a proper to show that whatever had been done previously was wrong. Therefore, the benefit of that flaw must go to the accused and those persons who are already sentenced must be set a liberty, and it is not proper to make those sentences valid by this enactment. That is the main reason why I say that this Bill cannot be accepted. After all, when once a mistake has been found out, the proper thing is to bring forward an amendment so that the future proceedings and the future punishments could be regulated under the new Act, and not those that had already been dealt with. What is now happening, however, is that the House is asked to put its stamp on the convictions already given by a court which was illegal according to the law. We are proceeding according to the rule of law under which the law of the land at the time of the commission of the offence must prevail. When the sentence was given, the law of the land was not proper. Therefore, I would submit that the benefit should go to the accused, and they should be set at liberty first. The present enactment can come into force only hereafter to regulate the future cases. That is the first point which I want to drive home to the hon. Minister.

Another point that I would like to mention is this. After all, what is the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, which we are amending now? This was an amendment brought for-

[Shri Nambiar]

ward to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. This Criminal Procedure Code was enacted in 1898. It could very well have been 1598 also. Are we not ashamed of following a Criminal Procedure Code in this country which was enacted about seventy years back?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): ...and by a cononial administration.

Shri Nambiar: The colonial administration under the British rule had enacted this Criminal Procedure Code. First of all, we must burn this Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 and destroy it first. Then, we have to take the present situation into consideration along with the social changes that have taken place all these years and the new atmosphere under which offences are committed, and we must codify and formulate a new set of laws in this country under which certain offences which have hitherto been considered as offences under the Criminal Procedure Code, will not be considered as offences hereafter. Therefore, I would submit that it is high time for the Government to bring forward a comprehensive legislation bringing about a thorough change in the Criminal Procedure Code, and not resort to these piece-meal attempts at legislation bringing forward amendments whenever they find some difficulty here or there because of the pronouncement of Supreme Court and High Court judges. They should follow the day-to-day changes that have taken place and frame the new laws accordingly. They should not resort to this kind of piece-meal measure just to keep their pot boiling. They somehow want to keep themselves in power with the help of a British colonial law and they want to bring forward amendments only when they get some pin-pricks here and there. They want to retain power and that is why they want to keep this Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 on the statute-book even now. It is high time that they took note of the situation now and brought forward new

code. They must give us a promise now that they will consider the question of a thorough revision of the Criminal Procedure Code and not try to validate punishments which were given under a bad-law. I hope Government will consider these points which I have made.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): I want to bring to the notice of the House the provisions contained in article 21 of the Constitution wherein it is laid down that:

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except in accordance with procedure established by law."

If by this amending Bill we enact section 4 of the amendment Act, that means that we validate something which we have done contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. I think that that is not possible, and it is not competent for this House to change the Constitution itself by ordinarily amending any law of the country. Therefore, my humble request is that the provisions of section 4 of the Amendment Act should be deleted.

Further, with due respect to my hon. friend Shri Nambiar, I am afraid I cannot agree to his suggestion that firstly, those sentenced under that law should be set free and then his amendment might be considered. Whoever has been sentenced by any court, whether legally or illegally, whether with jurisdiction or without jurisdiction, has a proper remedy open to him; he may go in appeal or he may go in for an injunction or a writ according to whatever procedure is open to him. Therefore, summarily we cannot ask for all those persons to be set free, at the same time, we cannot also validate summarily whatever has been illegally done. Therefore, with due respect, I want to bring this portion of the amending Bill to the notice of the House and request the hon. Minister who is piloting the Bill to reconsider the provision incorporated in clause 4.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I had given notice of a motion for

circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion because this involves a vital matter which requires careful consideration.

When Dr. Kailas Nath Katju was the Home Minister and introduced a Bill for amending the Criminal Procedure Code, we made an appeal to the then Home Minister that there should be a thorough overhaul of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member was not present at the time; a similar amendment has been moved. He may speak on that.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I was participating in a symposium which was held under the auspices of the Calcutta High Court Bar and there the foremost leader of the Bar, Shri Ajit K. Dutt, gave me certain facts which were simply startling. You will be surprised to know that under the Criminal Procedure Code which is now in operation in this country, there are cases, importance cases, where the accused have actually been in jail without bail—bail application was moved, but was not granted—for three years and four years.

Shri Nambiar: There are many cases like that.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is a great slur on our administration of justice. I made an appeal to the Law Minister, Shri Pathak. Now that you have come to the Law Ministry, you should take some definite action to eliminate these horrible, scandalous delays in the administration of justice. As a matter of fact, the Cr. P.C. itself is, to some extent, responsible. This Code had been enacted in the interest of the then Imperialist power, but I think we can demand from the Home Ministry a definite guarantee that they will set their own house in order.

I remember, when I had been to the Allahabad High Court some years back, there was a case pending of 39 accused. One of them was granted bail; the bail was cancelled or it was

too heavy. Even then the man was in jail for three years or more before the trial came up and the man was acquitted by the High Court.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Damage should have been claimed and paid.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You know the case of the railways, the railway running from Shahadra to Saharanpur, the light railway case. 39 accused were there. One of them, an important accused, was in jail for more than 3 years and ultimately he was acquitted. Mullick C. J. was presiding over the Bench and another distinguished Judge, I think Mootham J, was there, and they acquitted him.

I plead that immediately a Commission should be appointed, a high-powered Commission, to go into this question. You remember that when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru became Law Member, the first thing he did was to eliminate these disgraceful and dilatory methods of Indian jurisprudence, namely, the Cr. P. C. and the Civil Procedure Code. Sir George Rankin, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, presided over the Civil Justice Committee. He made very strong recommendations to eliminate delays. He pointed out that in our country we cannot copy the English Rules completely. The English system depends to a large extent on the English character and English methods. There is a dual system there; the attorneys are very well trained, they have got their offices and so on. Industry is very well organised and they want a very expensive system like the solicitor system. We cannot afford it in this country. So the dual system collapsed.

That was done. But since then nothing has been done in this country. It is time that the Ministry did something to reorganise and put on proper pedestal the Criminal Procedure Code.

Shri Tyagi: Why don't you ask the lawyer friends in Parliament to meet together and propose some amendment?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: As a matter of fact, when the Law Ministry's Demands came up, that was the first suggestion I made here on the floor of the House, but unfortunately the Law Minister did not respond, possibly he thought to some extent the Home Ministry was also responsible for this Criminal Procedure. This dual function should go. I do not know why the Home Minister is sticking to law and sticking to all these things.

I remember, because Sir S. P. Sinha, an Indian, was appointed for the first time Law Minister, the Britishers made this reform, that the appointment of Judges and the judiciary and the legal system should not be completely under him. Therefore, the High Courts were placed under the Home Minister, they did not trust an Indian Home Minister to deal with the judiciary and the appointment of High Courts Judges. Now things have changed, the whole system has changed. I am therefore appealing to my hon. friend opposite just to see that he should give us some definite assurance that steps will be taken to rid this country and our jurisprudence of these disgraceful, appalling delays which are bringing our whole rule of law into disrepute, particularly because you know there is the Preventive Detention Act and other Acts which have somewhat preposterous provisions. Therefore, it is much better that we put our own House in order as early as possible.

In regard to this Bill, I was to some extent misled by thinking that there was something horrible which is being done, but then I realised it is not so bad, it is really the judgment of the Supreme Court which has created a difficulty, and that they are trying to put that only in order. In Barsay's case, the Supreme Court has said that a court martial has no authority to act as a Special Judge and deal with the army personnel. The result has been that all those have been declared illegal.

I am one of those who thoroughly agree with my hon. friends on this side of the House who have criticised strongly legislation of a retrospective character to validate this kind of thing, but here there is a genuine lacuna which has been created by the Supreme Court judgment. You remember there was a batch of constitutional cases decided in the Supreme Court, and the next day a Bill was introduced to validate the law which was declared unconstitutional, and although we protested that it should not be validated, particularly with retrospective effect, yet it was forced on this House. We did not like it and we made it perfectly clear that it is against the principles of jurisprudence, against the principles also of articles 21 and 22 and other articles conferring fundamental rights. We have consciously made them basic human rights, and therefore we are opposed to that.

But here is a peculiar situation which has been created. Let the Minister clearly explain the position. I hope there will be no question of doing anything improper or taking advantage of this Act for the purpose of unduly oppressing people who ought not to be convicted, who ought not to be harassed. He should give us a guarantee that as far as possible, it will be used only prospectively, and let us know in how many cases he wants to use it retrospectively. If there is a large number of cases, of course on principle it is bad, but let us know the situation. It is only due to the judgment of the Supreme Court in Barsay's case that the difficulty has arisen.

I understand that in areas like Kashmir, NEFA and other places it is very difficult to get a Special Judge. You have got to depend on the court martial for the purpose of trying the army personnel. We will give that power, but we will give that power prospectively from today knowing full well the position. Let him explain the situation properly, but I am appealing to him in all earnestness that

he should take a wider view of things, he should make a more fundamental approach....

Shri Tyagi: Independently of this Bill.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: ...independently of this Bill, a more basic approach to the real grievance. The real grievance is that people are fed up at law's delays, with the dilatory methods which you tolerate.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): All through I have been pleading for the creation of a Ministry of Justice. I do not understand why the law courts or the administration of justice should be dealt with by the Home Ministry.

The rights of the citizen are according to the secular law of Manu of old memory, that is something like 2,000 B.C., i.e., the law of justice, order, reason and humanity, have been accepted by all civilised governments, by all civilised societies to be sacred and not to be interfered with lightly by the ruler, whatever the shape or whatever the colour of that ruler might be.

When I came in 1946 in the Central Assembly, there was a retrospective amendment with regard to the Defence of India Rules. I stood up and said: well, a law is not in existence, and yet a man is sent to prison without law, and now you come and say the law existed which did not exist at all; the man is rotting in jail without any law, without any semblance of authority, and now you stand up and say the law existed which never existed at that time. So, I was very passionately and indignantly removed against that measure, and I have the same feeling now. I do not like that any man should be kept in jail without the law to send him to jail, and now the authority should stand up and say, well the law existed which did not in fact exist.

Shri Nambiar: That is a fraud.

Shri K. C. Sharma: It is something that the human conscience does not permit.

I admit the proposed law shall have a salutary effect and it is a measure of convenience, but sometimes when fundamentals are concerned, convenience and salutary effect do not count.

With these remarks, I feel so sorry that any law should be passed with retrospective effect, be it the Advocates Act, be it the Criminal Law Amendment Act. I totally stand against any law, any measure, with retrospective effect.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): This is a very simple Bill and does not require more words.

Mr. Chatterjee was correct that the Home Ministry should be least concerned with this Bill, and the Law Ministry should be dealing with this matter. I agree to that proposition.

Mr. Chatterjee and others also referred to changes needed in the whole Civil Procedure Code, but that is a different matter though they require to be taken note of by the law Ministry.

Under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, the offences specified in sub-section (1) of section 6 of that Act are triable by special Judges only. The decision of the Supreme Court in this connection in the case of Major E. G. Barsay v. State of Bombay has created some trouble for the Ministry, and that is why this Bill has been brought forward.

The military authorities have been, however, proceeding on the assumption that the jurisdiction in respect of these offences committed by military personnel is concurrently exercisable by the special Judge and courts-martial and accordingly a number of cases have been tried by courts-martial and other military authorities and quite a good number is pending before them. In order to validate them this Bill has been brought forward, so that the military authorities can exercise their rights, and I quite agree that the military authori-

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

ties should have the right over Air Force, Navy and Army personnel under the special law.

This Bill is a very special Bill which tries to replace the ordinance promulgated by the President. I support it and hope it will be passed by the House.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Shri Hathi: I am grateful to hon. Members, especially Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, for clarifying the proposition which I had earlier submitted before the House.

This is, as I said, not an Act which at all aims at repressing the people's movement or anything of that sort, as Mr. Banerjee said. He said that section 7 is being used in U.P. and other parts of the country for the purpose of arresting people. Now, section 7 is only a procedural matter; it does not give any power of arrest. Moreover this Act only refers to certain offences. Corruption and bribery are defined under sections 161, 162, 163, 164, 165 IPC and section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act. Therefore any other offence is not covered by the Act. So, there is no question of this Act being used to suppress people's movement.

The second thing urged was that *munsifs* are being appointed as special judges. Perhaps he wanted to utilise this opportunity to condemn any Act. If he had read the Act he would have seen that no *munsif* could be appointed a special judge. Section 6(2) says that a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a special judge under this Act unless he has or has been a sessions judge or an additional sessions judge or an assistant sessions judge under the Cr. P. C. There is no question of any *munsif* being appointed as a special judge to try these cases. There seems to be some misunderstanding.

Shri Nambiar: He did not mean actually any section; the Criminal Procedure Code as it stands is so oppressive. That is his point.

Shri Hathi: He meant what he said. Perhaps we have not heard him right. He wanted to say about repressing people's movement. That is not so. So far as the suggestion of Mr. Chatterjee about the Cr. P. C. is concerned, Mr. Warior's suggestion also, I think it is a suggestion where the Government should take action. We should try to overhaul the Criminal Procedure Code and bring it in consonance with the present changes in society's evolution. To that extent, I would agree. There may be a law commission or something different to consider what changes should be made. Mr. Chatterjee and other lawyers are there. Fortunately our Law Minister had been on the bar. So, I welcome that suggestion.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Are you speaking on your behalf or on behalf of Mr. Nanda also?

Shri Hathi: On behalf of the Government of India. There is an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion. Here, only a limited number of persons are effected; they are service personnel. Other people are not at all involved. It is limited to the army personnel. Looking to the difficulties as they have to come from Ladakh, Jammu and Assam, it becomes difficult. Mr. Warior and other friends mentioned clause 4. On principle criminal law could not be retrospective; that is correct in a way. But here we have to look to other things also. Supposing all the sentences passed by courts martial are declared void, these people will have to be put on trial again and it will drag on for several years. If you say that because the court martials have tried them, these trials are wrong and they should be set at liberty, the matter will not rest there. The law will have its course. They will again be prosecuted and

will have to go in again for a long period of trial. It will impose a great hardship on them. We do not want the army personnel to undergo a second trial before the special judges. So, this provision about retrospective effect is meant only for the armed personnel and not for the others. I may say that this motion has really given certain facilities to the armed personnel and there is no intention to use this measure to create hardship to other people.

Shri Nambiar: I want a clarification. The hon. Minister stated that this provision about retrospective effect is brought in to safeguard the interest of the army personnel who were on trial. If one had already been sentenced, how can you give assistance to the person who had already been sentenced under a wrong law?

Shri Hathi: The law is there; section 69 is there. It is not as if there is no law. This conflict was created and so we are clarifying the position.

Division No. 12]

Bheel, Shri P. H.
Dharmalingam, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kunhan, Shri P.
Mate, Shri

AYES
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nambiar, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.

Utiya, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

[15.42 hrs.

NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kajrolkar, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kandar Lal, Shri

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mali Mariyappa, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mathur Shri Harish Chandra
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Nanda, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Ragbunath Singh, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Rampure, Shri M.

Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Verma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri Balgovic

[15.40 hrs.

It is a question of the machinery only. The law is there.

Shri Nambiar: It is a lawless law. That is why the Supreme Court struck it down.

Mr. Chairman: I shall have to put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I do not press my amendment to vote. I want to withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: Even if one Member opposes it, I will have to put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1966."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 17; Noes 64.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): I voted wrongly.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the original motion to the vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: There is amendment.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to the Bill. So, I will put all the clauses together. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Hathi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: I have to make an important announcement. The hon. Speaker is pleased to state that he will give his ruling tomorrow, not now.

15.45 hrs.

**JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY
(TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited for a limited period in order to secure the proper management of the same, be taken into consideration."

While moving the Bill for the consideration of the hon. House, I would seek your permission to make the following observations. Hon'ble Members are already aware of the circumstances which led Government to take over the management of the Jayanti Shipping Company on the 10th June, 1966, under an Ordinance promulgated the same day. These circumstances are explained in detail in the statement which I placed on the Table of this House on the opening day of this session and it is hardly necessary for me to go into those details once again. I, therefore, propose to refer to only some salient features of the present Bill which seeks to replace the Ordinance issued on 10th June, 1966.

Clause 3 of the Bill empowers the Government to appoint a Board of Control to take over the management of the company for a limited period of 5 years which may, if necessary, be extended to a maximum of 10 years in all. Such a Board of Control was appointed on the 10th June itself by means of a notified order issued that day. The maximum number of members permissible is 11 including the Chairman but we have so far appointed only six. The remaining five vacancies will be filled as and when necessary.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 4 provides for the automatic vacation of their offices, by all Directors, Managers and other managerial personnel of the company and termination of their contracts on the appointment of the Board of Control who alone shall exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors and in whom the custody of all properties of the company shall vest.

Clause 5 authorises the Board of Control to appoint a managing agent with the previous approval of the Central Government. In pursuance of a similar provision in the Ordinance, the Shipping Corporation of India were appointed managing agents of the Company with effect from the 10th June, 1966. It is true that Government have been discouraging managing agency in the private sector but in this case the appointment of the Shipping Corporation of India to manage the business and fleet of the Jayanti Shipping Co., was considered to be the best possible arrangement in the given circumstances. The large fleet of the Jayanti Shipping Company had to be maintained and employed properly and efficiently and the only way for ensuring this was to entrust the management to an organisation like the Shipping Corporation of India which had its own technical, commercial and financial personnel with the requisite experience and background and which is itself under Government control. A new organisation could not possibly be created overnight and in any case this would have caused a great deal of avoidable extra financial expenditure. In other words, the Shipping Corporation was used by Government as its technical arm to manage the Jayanti Shipping Co. whose management Government had taken over under the Ordinance. The use of the phrase "Managing Agents" was resorted to since it is well understood in business, commercial and shipping circles throughout the world. I might also say that with the S.C.I. taking over the management of the Jayanti Shipping Co. a great deal of confidence has been

created among the creditors throughout the world who have now generally indicted their desire to secure a settlement of their claims through mutual negotiations rather than by court litigation. The appointment of the Shipping Corporation of India for the purpose in view has thus been fully justified already.

Clause 6 relates to cancellation or variation of contracts entered by the company in bad faith, while clause 7 legislates for no right to compensation for termination of office or contract. Clause 8 takes away the rights of the shareholders of the company to appoint Directors or pass any resolution or to wind up the company or appoint any Liquidator or Receiver. Clause 9 gives powers to Central Government to cancel the notified order regarding the appointment of Board of Control whenever it is deemed appropriate.

Chapter III consisting of clauses 10 to 21 contains various provisions which are necessary for the proper functioning of the new Management. Clause 17 provides that all payments of remuneration and expenses would be out of the funds of the Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd. This is as it should be, because after all Government will be managing the company on behalf of the company. Clause 19 provides for the making of rules by the Central Government to carry out the purposes of the Act. The first set of rules were framed recently and notified on the 19th July, 1966, and have been given effect to from the 10th June, 1966, the date on which the management of the company was taken over by the Government. As required by clause 19(2) copies of this Notification have been laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. Clause 20 gives powers to remove any difficulty and clause 21 repeals the Ordinance but keeps alive and valid all action taken under the Ordinance till the date of its repeal and replacement by this Bill.

The first task of the Managing Agents, namely, the Shipping Cor-

[Shri Poonacha]

poration of India was to keep the 21 vessels of the Jayanti Fleet moving and employed. On a preliminary assessment of the affairs of the Company, the Managing Agents found that there were no liquid moneys available with the Company either in India or abroad to pay the day-to-day running expenses of the vessels. The suppliers of goods and services to the vessels had not been paid and they were refusing to continue to supply the same in future unless payments were made to them. The wages of officers and other crew on the vessels had also run into substantial arrears. The Agents of the Company at various ports all over the world had been made to spend their own moneys for the Company by the old management and they were refusing to handle the vessels unless they were put in funds. At some ports, the port dues and other statutory payments were also outstanding. The ship-repair yards abroad, specially in Japan, had also not been paid for the repairs done by them, and were reluctant to take up further repair jobs for the Company. The Managing Agents further found that the previous management had not effected the requisite repairs and special survey of the vessels, primarily because of financial difficulties. The general condition of the fleet was, therefore, run down. Immediately on assuming charge, the Managing Agents contacted all the Masters of the vessels by cable and issued to them necessary directives for operating the vessels. All the Masters have complied with the Managing Agents' instructions and thus the operation of the fleet has been brought under control. The Managing Agents also contacted the major suppliers of goods to the vessels, such as bunker oil and lubricants, and suggested that they may cooperate with the new management by continuing to supply stores and materials on credit basis, the Managing Agents undertaking to pay for the supplies made after the 10th June, 1966 at suitable rates to be

negotiated soon. All major suppliers readily agreed to comply. The Managing Agents are now taking steps to carry out the urgently immediate repairs to the vessels, and arrangements would be made to catch up with pending special surveys in order to ensure uninterrupted and satisfactory performance by all the vessels. An assessment made by the Managing Agents, on the basis of material available, shows that as on the 10th June, 1966, the total liabilities of the Company including the paid up share capital and all loans and current liabilities, was about Rs. 47.38 crores. As against this, the total assets of the Company were only of the order of Rs. 43 crores which means a deficit of about Rs. 4.38 crores. Thus, not only has the entire paid up capital of Rs. 2.88 crores been wiped off but also there is an uncovered liability of Rs. 1.50 crores.

In order to keep the vessels of the Company moving, the Managing Agents are, as directed by the Board of Control, utilising their own funds for essential payments. All the money advanced by the Managing Agents is being treated as loan and will be recouped from the Jayanti Shipping Company. In this connection I may add that two of the ships of the Company, namely 'Adi Jayanti' and 'Chanakya Jayanti' were recently arrested in European Ports for non-payment of dues. Due to the timely intervention of the Managing Agents and Government, the ships were got released on guarantees and assurances given by our diplomatic representatives in U.K. These episodes clearly bring out the necessity of clearing the current liabilities of Jayanti Shipping Company as expeditiously as possible. Since the Managing Agents are obviously not in a position to meet all these liabilities from their own funds, it will be necessary for Government to devise some ways and means to make funds available to the Managing Agents for discharging the current and immediate

liabilities of the Company. Government are already examining this question on the basis of certain proposals submitted by Managing Agents and it is hoped that a decision will be taken shortly.

As a result of the probe and investigations so far carried out by the Managing Agents, a number of irregularities in the past transactions of the erstwhile Chairman of the Jayanti Shipping Company have come to notice. It is, however, not necessary for me to give the details here again because these have already been explained fully in the statement which has been placed on the table of the House on the 25th July, 1966.

Sir, with these observations, I move.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The speech of the hon. Minister is very revealing and it should be circulated to all the members. It is a very valuable document.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The statement has been circulated. It was laid on the Table.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am referring to his speech, not the statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir, I am reluctant to delay the passage of this important Bill, which is virtually an epitaph on the lack of judgment of this Government which lent as much as Rs. 20.5 crores of public money to this company.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me put it to the House first.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought you had already put it to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will place the motion before the House first. Afterwards, you can raise it.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of

the undertaking of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited for a limited period in order to secure the proper management of the same, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment by Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1966."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The amendment can be taken up only after the point of order about the motion itself is heard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both have to be taken together. The amendment is only for circulation for public opinion. What is his point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As I said, this Bill is a virtually an epitaph on the Government's misjudgment. If you care to see the Bill itself, in the last pages, you find that the President's recommendation has been made as required under article 117(3) of the Constitution. It has been given under article 117(3) and not under 117(1) because under sub-clause (1) the Bill has to cover any of the subject mentioned from (a) to (f) of article 110. Apparently, this Bill does not cover.

16 hrs.

But, Sir, there is one item in article 110, item (d), which is: "the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India". You may consider that later on. But even, as it is, clause (3) of article 117 reads as follows:

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Now, Sir, inasmuch as the President has recommended consideration of this Bill, the recommendation of the President means that the Bill, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Now, take the Bill itself. Take the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Financial Memorandum. The Financial Memorandum is, to say the least, a curious document. Look how it reads. The last sentence of the Financial Memorandum reads like this:

"Therefore....." I need not burden the House with what goes before the word "Therefore". It reads:

"Therefore, whatever expenses are initially incurred...." (mark the word 'initially') "...from the consolidated Fund of India to meet the salaries, allowances and other remunerations of the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control or of the managing agent shall be ultimately....."

The word "ultimate", Sir, is a philosophical word, or concept. I do not know what "ultimately" means here. Ultimately none of us will be here in this House. The word "ultimate" is a bad word in law-making, in legislation. I do not know who advised them to use the word "ultimately". It reads:

".....ultimately recouped from the funds of the Jayanti Shipping Company and as such....."

Look at this. Initially some expenditure will be there. That they admit. The Minister himself has admitted in the Financial Memorandum that initially there will be expenditure. Ultimately there will be no expenditure. It is very funny. It says:

".....ultimately recouped from the funds of the Jayanti Shipping Company and as such....."

"as such" here means "because it will be ultimately recouped". It reads:

".....as such no net expenditure is likely to be incurred....."

Again there is the word "likely". "Likely", "initially" and "ultimately", these three words have made a mess of the whole affair, and this Financial Memorandum does not make head or tail, it is complete nonsense—I do not like to use the word "nonsense" but I am constrained to use the word "nonsense". The financial Memorandum should be an accurate document, if they have any sense of finance, of public money, if they wish to save Rs. 20 crores. Initially they admit that expenses will be incurred. Then they say ultimately nothing will happen. We are all happy that ultimately no expenses will be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, the Consolidated Fund will be safe and secure wherever it may be. It is said:

".....and as such no net expenditure is likely to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India."

I do hope, Sir, knowing you so well as I do, that you will hold that this is a very important, relevant point. The ex-Chief Justice of Bombay is here, and I am sure he will support me in this. The point is whether it is legal parlance at all—the three words "initially", "ultimately" and "likely" occurring in one sentence of the Financial Memorandum. Therefore, I appeal to you—this is my first point, and next I will come to my second point—that you should hold this financial document as not worth the paper on which it is written. They must prepare a Financial Memorandum more accurate, more precise, more to the point, and come to the House with such a Financial Memorandum. With this Financial Memorandum the House cannot proceed with the consideration of the Bill.

Secondly, take the Rules of Procedure. Take Rule 69. I do not know

who the advisers of this Ministry are. Shri Sanjiva Reddy is busy in Andhra, but Shri Poonacha is not particularly busy anywhere. I do wish the Ministry has some better advisers as far as the Constitution and Rules of Procedure are concerned. I do not want them to make as big a mess of the Bill as Dr. Jayanti Teja made of the shipping company itself. Rule 69 says:

“(1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum.....”

This is not worth being called a Financial Memorandum at all. The Rule says:

“.....shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.”

The very fact that the President has recommended its consideration goes to prove, beyond any shadow of doubt, that it is a Bill which, if enacted and passed into law, will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Otherwise the President would not have come into the picture at all—he would have remained peacefully in Rashtrapathi Bhawan, he would have remained in the background and he would not have come into the picture of the Bill. The very fact that he has recommended it shows that if passed it will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Now, if you hold—I hope you will rightly do so—that the Financial Memorandum is a worthless piece of document, they must come forward before the House with another Financial Memorandum more precise. If you do not hold like that, in your wisdom—I do not know if you will do that, I have trust in your wisdom—under Rule 69, because the President has recommended consideration of this Bill, there must be certain clauses of the Bill which shows that expenditure is involved. If you go through the whole Bill, there is not a

single clause in the Bill to which attention is invited as required by clause (2) of Rule 69 which lays down:

“Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be.....”

Again, Sir, it is mandatory; we have no discretion here. I hope you will exercise your discretion in the public interest, and not in favour of the Minister. I hope you will exercise it in public interest, in national interest, in Parliament's interest. I am sure you will do that. The clause says:

“.....from public funds shall be printed in thick type or in italics:”

Now, Sir, I have, with my not very good eye sight, tried to survey the clauses of the Bill. Neither is there any italics nor is there any thick type. All is in a uniform dull and drab type, throughout the Bill. If you had the occasion to go through the Bill, if you had the time and the patience to go through this Bill, I am sure you will agree with me. I am also sure that my hon. colleagues on both sides of the House will agree with me that, first, the Financial Memorandum is a useless, worthless memorandum, and they should come before the House with a better Memorandum. Secondly, if you hold this as a passable document, if it is not as bad as I make it out to be—well, I hope you will not hold it so—then there is nothing in the Bill to show which clauses there are, according to Rule 69(2), that show that expenditure is involved. On both counts, therefore, I do submit that the consideration of the Bill cannot be taken up at this stage, unless and until these defects are rectified and the Bill is brought forward before the House again.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): There is one point which I want to make. I am sure Shri Kamath will agree that there is a proviso to the rule read by him which says:

“Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is not

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

printed in thick type or in italics, the Speaker may permit the member in charge of the Bill to bring such clauses to the notice of the House."

Can the Minister in charge point out those clauses which specifically give the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Minister anything to say on the point of order?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have carefully listened to the points mentioned by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath. The clause to which specific attention has to be drawn, is mentioned in the Financial Memorandum itself, namely, clause 17. Now, clause 17 of the Bill relates to the payment of salaries, allowances and other remuneration. All the sums expended, spent on this affair, in this particular set-up, would be met out of the Jayanti funds. Now I would like to read from the Financial Memorandum because Shri Kamath, in highlighting his own point has referred to a portion without reading the entire paragraph.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Are you giving the ruling?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am not arrogating to myself the position to give a ruling in this matter. I am explaining the point.

The Financial Memorandum says:

"Clause 17 of the Bill, however, provides that all salaries, allowances and other remunerations paid to the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control, the managing agent or any other person who may be appointed or employed in connection with the affairs of the management of the company and all other expenses duly incurred in connection with such management shall be paid out of the funds of the company."

This is very clear. Then, there is a contingency and for that contingency a provision is made. What is that contingency? The Memorandum says:

"Therefore, whatever expenses are initially incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the salaries, allowances and other remunerations of the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control or of the managing agent shall be ultimately recouped from the funds of the Jayanti Shipping Company and as such no net expenditure is likely to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India."

Therefore, the recurring or non-recurring expenditure of the type as envisaged by my hon. friend, quoting rule 65 does not in precise terms apply to the contingency that is envisaged under this Financial Memorandum.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Where do you get the money initially?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Then my hon. friend referred to article 110(1) (d) of the Constitution. Article 110(1) (d) refers to appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The Company was taken over on the 10th June. We have not appropriated a paisa so far to the Company from the Consolidated Fund of India. There has not been any occasion for that. It is being managed by advances made by the Shipping Corporation of India from time to time. If such a contingency arises at a later stage, an indication has been made here to cover such a possible contingency as would arise, the recommendation from the President has been obtained under article 117(3). That is all that I have to submit.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One point must be clarified. The contingency before them is because of the bad state of affairs that prevails in the Jayanti Shipping Company and the liabilities of the company. Therefore,

that have put in a clause saying that there may be need to draw from the Consolidated Fund of India. Obviously, they must put in the Financial Memorandum that more or less approximately this is what is needed. At least the amount has to be specified. Without making a specific mention of the amount how can they say that an amount is likely to be incurred but ultimately it may not be necessary?

Shri Daji (Indore): I think the hon. Minister is trying to make a distinction between "expenditure" and "net expenditure". The Bill itself says that the expenditure shall be initially met from the Consolidated Fund of India but there will be no net expenditure. I invite your attention to the Financial Memorandum which says:

"...shall be ultimately recouped from the funds of the Jayanti Shipping Company and as such no net expenditure is likely to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India."

But rule 69 does not make any distinction between "expenditure" and "net expenditure". It simply says "A Bill involving expenditure". The Financial Memorandum admits that expenditure shall be incurred but says no net expenditure shall be incurred, because it will be reimbursed. This distinction between "expenditure" and "net expenditure" is not borne out by a simple reading of rule 69.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Objection would have been well taken if the Government proposed to spend any amount from the Consolidated Fund of India. But the Memorandum says that all the salaries, allowances and other remunerations paid to the officers shall be met out of the funds of the Company.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Kindly read the Financial Memorandum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am reading it. It says:

"Clause 17 of the Bill, however, provides that all salaries, allowances and other remunerations paid to the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control, the managing agent or any other person who may be appointed or employed in connection with the affairs of the management of the company and all other expenses duly incurred in connection with such management shall be paid out of the funds of the company."

So, it is not from the Consolidated Fund of India. It adds:

"Therefore, whatever expenses are initially incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the salaries, allowances and other remunerations of the Chairman and other members of the Board of Control or of the managing agent shall be ultimately recouped from the funds of the Jayanti Shipping Company. . ."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But initially it will be met from the Consolidated Fund. Only ultimately it is recouped. Under the rules, the initial expenditure must be shown.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Well, whatever initial expenses the Government are going to incur from the Consolidated Fund, which may be recouped from the funds of the Company later that may be circulated to hon. Members by tomorrow.

Shri Daji: The initial expenses must be shown. The point is this. It is already a debtor company. Suppose it fails and goes into bankruptcy; they will not be able to recoup the initial money. So, the House must know what the initial expenditure will be.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only hypothetical. . . (Interruptions). If the Government is not able to recoup the money, they will come before the House again.

Shri Daji: If the Government have to spend one single paisa out of the Consolidated Fund, it should be shown to Parliament under the rules. Let the Government make a statement. Then, we will take up consideration of the Bill tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, let the Government make a statement of the expenditure. It may be circulated to the Members tonight. We will take up consideration of this Bill tomorrow.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the good of taking over the company when it can pay all the salaries and allowances etc.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may tell Shri Kamath that it is not possible to give at this stage in bold type the clauses involving expenditure but he will get the statement of expenditure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You be bold, Sir.

16.20 hrs.

CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): This Bill is as a result of the devaluation measures leading to certain adjustments in the rates of duties. As a result of devaluation the charge on some goods the order for which may have been placed before devaluation but because they were imported after devaluation would be at the new rates whereas on goods imported before devaluation the charge would be at the old rate. So, those exporters who would have imported earlier at the old rate would get benefits if the receipts come after the 6th June, 1966, that is, after devaluation, which were not intended. Similarly, in case of imports, which have been ordered before the date of devaluation but if they arrived after that, the charge would be at higher rates. So, the burden would be unintended. The aim of this Bill is to correct the imbalances, both in the case of imports as well as exports, as a result of devaluation. As under the Customs Act it required an amendment of the law and Parliament was not in session, an Ordinance had to be resorted to.

The rationale of the Bill has already been given in the statement that has been laid before the House which explains fully the case as well as the loss of revenue and other financial break-up. Therefore I will not go into the details of those things because they are already contained in the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House.

With these words, I move that this Bill be taken into consideration by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Shri Daji (Indore): None of us is prepared for this.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): The Opposition has nothing to say.

Shri Daji: We are prepared to stay for the whole day. It may be taken up tomorrow. There is a precedent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You were in the Chair then.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We want to speak on this Bill but we are not prepared.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member wishing to speak?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, I may say a few words about this Bill.

Consequent on devaluation, Government considered it necessary to amend the Customs Act, 1962, so as to provide explicitly in section 14 of the Act, which relates to valuation of goods for purposes of assessment, that the price of imported goods should be determined with reference to the rates of exchange as in force on the relevant date referred to in section 15 of the Act. This has become necessary because of devaluation. Imported goods were brought in and this involved a lot of foreign exchange and adjustment. Such amendment would ensure the determination of the value and the rate of duty for customs purposes in respect of all goods imported before the date of devaluation but removed from customs bonded warehouses on or after that date at the new rates of exchange. The goods had already arrived at the customs and they were lying at the customs bonded warehouses and, naturally, a position had arisen whereby new rates of exchange were to be settled.

16.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If this exchange was not settled, it would involve the importers who had warehoused their imported goods before the date of devaluation in more payments. This Bill places them in the same position with regard to customs duty *vis-a-vis* other importers of similar goods who cleared them directly for home consumption after that date. If this was not done in time, the importers would have suffered in foreign exchange and this would have

resulted in loss to all our importers. Therefore, the President in the fitness of things promulgated the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, on the 7th July, 1966, to amend sections 14 and 15 of the Act for the above purpose. This Bill is intended to replace this Ordinance. This is a very simple Bill and it does not require any elaborate speech or recommendation.

The President's Ordinance is very clear. Consequent upon the devaluation of the rupee with effect from the 6th June, 1966, import duties were scaled down on a wide range of goods to counter-balance the higher incidence of duty which would otherwise be caused by stepping up of the assessable value by 57½ per cent. To illustrate, the import duty on machinery was reduced from 45 per cent *ad valorem* to 27½ per cent *ad valorem*. Thus, the position before and after the devaluation is shown below. CIF value (in rupees) converted from foreign currency on 5th June, 1966 (pre-devaluation) Rs. 100 on 6th June, 1966 (after devaluation) Rs. 157½; rate of duty 45 per cent *ad valorem* on 5th June, 1966 and 27½ per cent *ad valorem* on 6th June, 1966; amount of duty Rs. 45 on 5th June, 1966 (pre-devaluation) and Rs. 43 approximately on 5th June, 1966 and 27½ per cent. In the case of goods cleared from the bonded warehouses, the rate of duty and tariff valuation applicable to such goods, under the law as it stood prior to the promulgation of the above Ordinance, was the one prevailing on the date on which the goods were actually removed from the warehouse. Thus, in respect of a consignment of machinery warehoused prior to 6-6-1966, but removed from the warehouse

on or after 6-6-1966, the bonder stood to get the benefit of the revised lower rate of duty of 27½ per cent *ad valorem*, while valuation of the goods for purposes of assessment, both in respect of the goods entered for home consumption or for warehousing was required to be determined with reference to the price at which such goods or like goods were ordinarily sold or offered for sale or delivery at the time and place of importation or exportation, in the course of international trade etc. etc. Therefore, in respect of the goods which were entered for warehousing before 6-6-1966, the rate of exchange applicable for converting the value of the goods from foreign currency into Indian currency, would be the pre-devaluation rate of exchange and not the new rate of exchange which came into force with effect from the 6th June, 1966.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

कोरम नहीं है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : आप कह रहे हैं कि इतना रोचक भाषण हो रहा है, कोरम करवाइए ।

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung. . . . Now there is quorum.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: It was, therefore, observed that in respect of goods entered for warehousing before 6th June, 1966 and removed from a warehouse on or after 6th June, 1966, the importer stood to get the double advantage of paying a lower rate of duty and a lower assessable value as indicated below:

	Clearance from warehouses on the post-devaluation rate of exchange basis.	Clearance from warehouses on the pre-devaluation rate of exchange basis.
C.I.F. value (converted from a foreign currency)	Rs. 157½	Rs. 100
Rate of duty	27½% a.v.	27½% a.v.
Amount of duty	Rs. 43 (approx.)	Rs. 27½

Thus, in addition to the benefit of the reduced rate of duty, i.e. 27½ per cent

ad valorem, the importer stood to get an additional fortuitous gain of Rs. 15½.

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida].

While the gain accruing to the bonder on account of reduction in the rate of duty is a normal feature of the warehousing procedure and has to be accepted as such, there is no justification to let him retain the additional fortuitous advantage caused by an abnormal factor like devaluation of the rupee. A good deal of thought was, therefore, devoted to the problem and the Ministry of Law who were consulted in this matter advised that section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 as worded prior to the promulgation of this Ordinance, did not permit the recalculation of the assessable value of such warehoused goods on the basis of the new rate of exchange which had come into force from the 6th June, 1966. They also advised that it was not possible to keep back the benefit of exempted rates from goods which had been warehoused prior to 6th June, 1966 and which were removed on or after that date. As the Parliament was not in session and the situation called for an immediate remedy, the object in view was achieved by amending the relevant provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 by promulgating the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, No. 8 of 1966.

Now, this Bill has been brought forward to replace the Ordinance, Clause 2 reads as follows:

"In section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (1), to clause (a), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of imported goods, such price shall be calculated with reference to the rate of exchange as in force on the relevant date referred to in sub-section (1) of section 15;'

Then, clause 3 says:

'In section 15 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "The rate of duty", the words "The rate of duty, the rate of exchange" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be

inserted, namely:—

"(3) For the purposes of section 14 and this section—

(a) "rate of exchange" means the rate of exchange determined by the Central Government for the conversion of Indian currency into foreign currency and foreign currency into Indian currency;

(b) "foreign currency" and "Indian currency" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947."

Further, in this Bill, there is clause 4 on repeal and saving which says:

"(1) The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the principal Act as amended by this Act as if this Act had come into force on the 6th day of June, 1966."

All these provisions are made in the Customs (Amendment) Bill. I welcome the Bill and I hope other hon. Members also will support it. This will facilitate the working of the Customs Act. With these words, I support this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: I am grateful to the hon. members for supporting this measure.

Shri Daji: We have taken only twenty minutes. This is an important Bill which would take the whole day. We were not prepared for it. Most of us have not got even the Bill. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because the Jayanti Shipping Bill was on the order paper, which Government has completely bungled, as was done a little while ago just before you came here we are not prepared for this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: If one item is postponed, the next item can be taken up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are precedents in this House; when the no-confidence motion. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. members must realise that that cannot be made precedent for all the time. At a certain time, that might have been done. But I cannot help it now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is all a mess which they are making.

Mr. Speaker: In the Second Reading, they might speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You might hold it over, Sir.

Shri Daji: Even the Minister is not prepared. Only ten minutes have been taken. This is such an important Bill...

An hon. Member: An hon. Member has spoken.

Shri Daji: He has only read out the whole Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am grateful for the support given by the hon. members. The Bill, as I tried to explain in the beginning, introduces one concept in the Customs Amendment Act, i.e., in section 14 of the Customs Act. So far the concept was the rate of duty at a particular point of time. During the last 16 or 17 years, no difficulty arose in respect of imported goods which were put in the bonded warehouse.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर की स्वीच हो रही है और हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was explaining that by this we have introduced the concept of the rate of exchange in the Customs Act. This would place the importers who may have imported before the date of devaluation and who have put their goods in the Customs Bonded Warehouses where the goods could be kept for three years in the same position with regard to customs duty vis-a-vis other im-

porters of similar goods who cleared them directly for home consumption after devaluation. After devaluation, not only the rate of exchange has changed, i.e., the rupee has gone down by 36 per cent, but the rate of duty consequent on devaluation has been adjusted. Therefore, it will facilitate those goods to be charged at the new rate of exchange, i.e., lower by 36 per cent. This concept was necessary because of devaluation. Since 1949 the rupee maintained its stability; the fluctuation of 1 per cent, plus or minus, is allowed under the I.M.F. regulations and the actual fluctuation in the rupee rate of exchange was very much less than that. But because of devaluation, because of the change in the value of the rupee—less by 36 per cent—the introduction of rate of exchange on a particular day was necessary. This, as I said, would even out those who import the goods and straight-away consume it and those who imported the goods and kept them in the Customs Bonded Warehouses for consumption at a later date. Now both of them would be charged at the same rate. The changes in the rate of duty as a result of devaluation had been so adjusted so as to make this more equitable. Because we could not remove the imbalance by the rate of duty, the concept of rate of exchange in the customs law had got to be introduced. Since the Parliament was not in session and since this was very urgent, this simple amendment was restored to through an Ordinance.

This is the purpose of this Bill and I hope that the House would have no objection to accepting this simple amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to this. Clauses 1 to 4...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said earlier that clause-by-clause consideration would be held over...

Mr. Speaker: I said that the hon. members could speak at that time.

The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The next item is Statutory Resolution.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Supplementary Demands for Grants . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Resolution should be taken up first according to the agenda. The Minister is absent.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I rise on a point of order. Under Rule 76, if my memory serves me right.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is going out to bring the Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You held against us when we said that we were not prepared . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not against.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Anyway, I hope this Rule 76 applies *mutatis mutandis* to Resolution also. When a Bill stands or when a Resolution stands in the name of a particular Minister, unless cogent reasons are given to the House for his absence, another Minister cannot be permitted to move that motion.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we take up the half-an-hour discussion?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; that may be taken.

16.50 hrs.

HELP TO MIZO AND NAGA HOS- TILES* BY PAKISTAN AND CHINA

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Hem Barua:

Shri Hem Barua: (Gauhati): A section of the Naga people and a section of the Mizo people are in open revolt against the Government of India which is, in a legal and constitutional sense, their own Government also. There are people in this country who suffer from myopic vision and at the same time suffer from an expert-mania and who offer all sorts of arguments for this open revolt. To say that these people are economically backward and they are in the backyard of civilisation and that is why they have revolted against the Indian Government is only a half-truth. True it is that the British held the hills of Assam for about 70 years, and it is also true that the British did not do anything substantial towards the economic uplift of these people or towards creating a comprehensive Indian mind so far as these people are concerned. They remained separate, isolated from the broad current of life in the rest of India. The British power went to the hills with the sword in one hand and *The Bible* in the other. For reasons best known to them, the hills were isolated from the plains and maintained as close preserves of those alien rulers, and the hills people were sought to be preserved only as museum pieces by those rulers. But, unfortunately, during these nineteen years of freedom also, the Government of free India have done nothing substantial to destroy and demolish these barriers artificially imposed by the alien rulers between different sections of the Indian community.

We must not forget that these hills people are the bone of our bones and the flesh of our flesh. The fact that an Indian of the plains willing to visit Nagaland or the Mizo Hills has to obtain permission from the appropriate

*Half an hour discussion.

Government authorities is an anachronism, I would say, against time. On the other hand, what happens is that the rebel Nagas and the rebel Mizos are given a free access to go to East Pakistan, collect arms and ammunition from there and at the same time to have guerilla training, so far as the volunteers are concerned, in the camps jointly managed by China and East Pakistan. My question is: Why is it that you have not succeeded so far during these nineteen years of freedom to seal the border. Is it because of the fact that our Government are a bunch of impotent people? The unfortunate result of this policy pursued by the Government of free India *vis-a-vis* the hills of Assam is an approval given to the isolationist psychology built up, created, nourished and fostered, preserved and promoted by the British rulers. That comprehensive Indian outlook without which no political integration is possible is yet to be created and yet to be promoted by the Government of free India. Because of this and because of the separatist psychology fostered by the alien rulers, the hills people who want separation from India have based their argument on one reason namely that they are not Indians because they are Mongoloids. This argument is based on the Peking theory propounded by Mao Tse-tung according to which the basis of a State should be an ethnic group, and an ethnic group must constitute into an integrated State, the people belonging to that group. This is the Peking theory propounded by Mao Tse-tung and it is on the basis of this theory that these people advance the argument that they are not Indians and that they want a separate State, a sovereign State and an independent State outside the Indian Union. But this Peking theory propounded by Mao Tse-tung also is an anachronism against the fundamentals that constitute the structural basis of modern States. Since the rebel sections of the Nagas and the Mizos have openly repudiated their allegiance to the Indian Union, they have tried to interna-

nationalise their demand for independence and by now, particularly the Naga hostiles have succeeded in focusing their demand for an independent State into the international stage and into international spotlight.

Now, so far as the Mizos are concerned, they have also succeeded, in a large measure, in drawing international attention to their problem. The letter written by Mr. Laldenga, the President of the Mizo National Front, to the Indonesian President seeking his active help and support in their rebellion for a separate independent State is an instance in point. Besides that, the very fact that the Mizos are also collecting, like the Naga hostiles, arms and ammunition from East Pakistan also establishes my contention that the Mizo hostiles have succeeded in internationalising their demand for a separate independent sovereign state. Besides this, news has come today that the Mizo hostiles, particularly the Mizo National Front, have sent their volunteers to East-Pakistan for training in centres that are jointly manned and run by China and Pakistan. For what? For guerilla tactics, for training in guerilla warfare. And what about the guerillas? They depend on deception for their success. Deception is the basic technique of the guerillas.

And what about the rebel Nagas? The rebel Nagas have been doing the same thing. They have been most effectively collecting arms and ammunition from Pakistan during the last few years.

I remember when on the floor of the House the question of their obtaining arms and ammunition cropped up, the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, used to say that these arms and ammunition must be the leftovers of World War II, Japanese arms and ammunition. But ultimately it was brought to our notice that this was not the case, that these are brand new arms and ammunition from East Pakistan procured by the Naga hostiles.

And what about the Naga hostiles? They have also an argument, a very interesting argument.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Is he not damaging the cause we have all at heart when the round of talks are proceeding to a successful conclusion, when they are giving up their demand for independence? It is unstatesman-like on the part of the hon. Member to belittle all that and say what he has said.

Shri Hem Barua: If people choose to ignore facts, if people, like Shri Joachim Alva, develop a myopic vision and lived in a fool's paradise, I cannot help it. I am sorry for people like him. I know them more intimately than Shri Alva does, and if I may be permitted to make a prophesy, these talks are going to flounder on the rock of Naga intransigence.

Shri Joachim Alva: A bad prophet.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever that may be, their argument is this. A Naga underground leader happened to meet me in Gauhati and he offered an argument. He said that 'if India can procure arms and ammunition from friendly countries for the defence of her security and freedom, why can't we procure arms and ammunition to safeguard the interest of our country against Indian aggression?' This is the argument offered by the underground Naga leaders. They have done it.

Both the Nagas and the Mizos have constituted their own governments. Recently, while coming to meet the Prime Minister, a Naga underground leader said that the Government of India had already recognised the rebel government of the Nagas, that is, the Naga Federal Government. The hostile Nagas have established their own government as early as 22nd March 1956. And what about the hostile Mizos? They have also disclosed that they have also constituted a rebel government. The disclosure is to be found in the letter written by Mr. Laldenga, President of the MNF to the Indonesian President in January 1966.

Shri Joachim Alva: That is all past history now.

Shri Hem Barua: They have repercussions today also.

The rebel Naga and Mizo leaders have been collecting arms and ammunition from Pakistan all these years. They are openly collaborating with our enemies, China and Pakistan. I am sorry to tell you that our Government have done nothing to stop with a firm hand these anti-Indian activities indulged in by a section of the Indian people, which the Mizos and the the Nagas invariably are. And that is my trouble.

17.00 hrs.

My own submission is this. Every Indian has a basic right to voice his aspirations, but no Indian should ever be allowed to go counter to the Indian Union and to demand breaking away from the Indian Union, from this country, demand a separate, sovereign, independent State. It is a treasonable act, I say. I say Nagas are as much Indians as we are, Mizos are as much Indians as we are.

The Nagas, we must know, have been collecting arms and ammunition from Pakistan on innumerable occasions, but it was only on three occasions that our security forces succeeded in detecting them. This was told to me by the Naga underground leader who met me in Gauhati.

What did our Government do after detection? Did our Government try to demolish the arms and ammunitions so collected by these Naga hostiles from East Pakistan, or did our Government take any measures against these Indians, these Nagas who have been indulging in this treasonable act against this country? No, nothing was done.

In 1964, Mr. Lal Denga, President of the Mizo National Front, was arrested with a convoy of arms from Pakistan as he crossed into India, but what happened to him, what step was taken against him for this treasonable act? Nothing. Why? Simply because he

wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Assam assuring good conduct in future; he was let off simply on the basis of this letter. But when one fine morning in 1966, Mr. Lal Denga rose in armed revolt against the Government of India and declared the Mizo Hills a sovereign, independent State, Mr. Chaliha, the Chief Minister of Assam, bemoaned like a woman in the Assam Assembly. He said: "Oh, the Mizos have betrayed me."

It is because of such a weak-kneed policy pursued by the Government of Assam, and particularly the Chief Minister of Assam, that the Mizo nationalist leaders wrote to our Prime Minister in June 1966 thus:

"He (meaning Mr. Chaliha) is responsible for all the disturbed situation in fair and peaceful Mizo Hills; it is his and only his creation."

At present both the Nagas and Mizo hostiles are in active collusion. They want to establish terror from Aijal to Kohima via Imphal, further up to Shillong and further up to the north-east end of NEFA touching the border of China.

On the eve of their departure for Delhi in April, 1966, the hostile Naga leaders circulated a document known as the "Nagaland Declaration of Peace" to the Governments of Burma, Pakistan and China. It is reported that they circulated this document to the Government of USA and USSR also, through "some friends of the Federal Government" as they say. The letter of Mr. Lal Denga to the Indonesian President establishes the fact that the Mizo hostiles are following the same path as the Naga hostiles have been following, in order to internationalise their demand for freedom.

Apart from Pakistan's open complicity in the affairs of Nagaland as also the complicity of the Rev. Michael Scott, whom Indian public opinion has succeeded in getting expelled from this country, there is a powerful Anglo-American organisation with

headquarters in London and branches in Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar and Dacca in East Pakistan. This organisation is financing Naga hostiles. They are helping them with funds and all these things, and this organisation has the blessings of the Baptist Mission as also the blessings of a couple of Anglo-American religious missions. Mr. Phizo and his associates are paid by this organisation in London. It has also paid agents in certain strategic areas of India and Pakistan. The *Observer* and the *Guardian* group of newspapers are closely associated with this organisation. Thus an international conspiracy has been successfully built up by these Indian rebels through the active help and support of Pakistan. I will conclude in half a minute, Sir. By acts of subversion, sabotage and violence with the help of foreign arms both the Naga and Mizo rebels are out to demoralise the local citizens. If this conspiracy is allowed to develop and ripen, I am afraid the entire strip of land on our eastern frontier upto the Chinese territory would be hostile to us with obvious consequences. With the Chinese fraternising with the Pakistanis, the sinister hand of China in the affairs of rebel Nagas is all too visible.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): It must be admitted that in spite of strong action against Mizo rebels things are not still well there and peace has not come to Mizo Hills. Moreover because of recent floods even road communications leading upto Sitchan from Aijal and Shillong are dislocated. I do not know whether the Government is making any attempt to restore at least the road communications to the vital plain district of Cachar, with Hill areas, so that it may help mobility. It is not good simply saying that we are looking into it; action must follow.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): A few new points have been raised by the hon. Member Shri Hem Barua. Most of the

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other points that he mentioned have been raised in this House many times and they have also been answered here. The most important point that has been raised by the hon. Member is about the alleged complicity of Pakistan and China in these attempts of some of the tribal people of India to gain independence. The Home Minister has several times stated here that we have found definite evidence of arms supply by Pakistan to the Mizos and also to the Nagas. But it was not correct to say that our efforts to prevent this kind of supply, to prevent gangs of armed rebels going over to Pakistan to get training and arms and ammunition have not succeeded. In the last three years we have foiled many more attempts of these people to go over to Pakistan and get training than we had done in earlier years. Mizo Hills have a long common border with Pakistan. Because of the terrain there it has been very difficult, to begin with, to prevent these people from crossing over to Pakistan. That was also a little complicated because Mizos are also living on the Pakistan side. That is to say Mizo tribals are found on the Pakistan side and Pakistani Mizos and Indian Mizos look alike and there are all kinds of complications. But with the border security forces taking over control and increased number of border security check posts on the border, we have been able to do a good deal in this matter. I must also compliment the Government of Burma in giving us splendid co-operation in this matter. It is now almost impossible for any of these rebels to go over to Pakistan through the territory of Burma. We have been having very good co-operation from them and our success in that area because of the co-operation of the Burmese Government has to a little extent helped us to divert our forces from that frontier where we had to put our forces and guard against people going to Burma. Now, we have been able to divert our forces and deploy them to

prevent hostile Nagas and Mizos from going over to Pakistan. The ammunition and arms that we have been capturing from the hostile Nagas and Mizos, have shown interesting trends. As the hon. Member was mentioning, to begin with, in the earlier years of Naga rebellion, it was the second world war things that were left over that were being used. Later on, when Pakistan began to help the rebel Nagas, the Pakistani arms came into the picture. Now, most weapons that were captured from the rebel tribals have no markings at all. Some of them have Indian markings, and it is open to guess whether the Indian markings are deliberately put by the Pakistanis on those weapons or whether they are the weapons lost by some of our security forces during the encounters. But weapons with Indian markings have been very few. However, we have not been able to establish properly whether these are the Pakistan arms or not. But most of the arms, as I said earlier, which have been captured from the rebel tribals did originate from Pakistan.

Shri Joachim Alva Are the weapons seized today much less in quantity than before?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We have been able to seize many more weapons now than before.

Several things have been said about the development of the area and about the so-called British plot to isolate the tribal areas from India. It is a well-known thing that the British did try to isolate the tribals from India. But after Independence, the House knows that very strenuous efforts have been made to assimilate the tribal culture with our own culture and to give the tribals a feeling of being Indians, and a tremendous amount of money, if you take it *per capita*, has been spent in these hill areas of Assam, to develop those areas and to bring about the emotional integration with the rest of India. But, Shri Hem Barua himself knows that this is an extremely com-

plicated situation and both the plains Assamese and the tribals are extremely sensitive about these attempts to integrate them emotionally and otherwise. Because of these complicated sentimental problems between the hill tribals and the plain Assamese, these measures have been complicated a good deal. But I am sure Shri Hem Barua will bear me out when I say that honest and sincere attempts have been made to see that the tribals in these hill areas do get a feeling of intergration and belonging.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The hon. hon. Minister does not even take note of the hint that I have given; kindly address them as tribal people and not as tribals, because they do not like the word "tribal". (*Interruption*).

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Then, Shri Hem Barua also mentioned about training camps run jointly by Pakistan and China. Training camps, as has been said in this House, have been run by Pakistan. We have some reports of Chinese personnel in these camps, but we are not yet sure of the extent to which the Chinese have collaborated in these training camps, for, our rebel tribals who go over to....

Shri Ranga: He is repeating the same word again. (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): If members from those regions were Members of this House and if he referred to us in that manner, it would have hurt us like hell. (*Interruption*).

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Then, Shri Hem Barua also said that to hold talks with underground Nagas would tantamount to recognizing their Naga federal government. It has been denied in this House and I again want to deny that holding talks with derground, so-called federal government amount to recognizing their underground, so-called federal government.

Shri Hem Barua: They themselves have said like that.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Then, the points which have been raised have been covered. So, I will now give some new information to the House about the action that we have taken to strengthen the civil administration and also to increase the security measures in our borders. In the Mizo hills, the situation has been particularly difficult because of the terrain and because of the common frontier with Pakistan. There, as the House knows, the difficulty lies also in the matter of transport. There has been only one major road, and so we have made efforts to open up more areas in the Mizo district so that not only the security forces but also the civilians who administer the area could contact other people living in the interior of the district.

As I said, road transport in that district is not satisfactory, but we are trying to improve the road communications there. We are opening up more and more administrative centres. That would also be manned by security policemen.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Is it not a fact that only since the atrocities took place in Nagaland and Mizo Hills, then only the Government at the Centre seems to know the difficulties of those areas? Otherwise, there is a complaint from the Assam Government that the Government of India were neglecting those areas and did not give enough money to the extent required for developing communications and for other developmental purposes in those areas?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I said, a good deal of money has been spent in that area for developmental purposes. It is another matter whether sufficient money was spent or not. I would say sufficient money has not been spent for development in any part of the country, because our needs are so tremendous that it is not possible to meet them. But if you see the per capita expenditure for developmental purposes in these

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hill districts of Assam, you would not say that these areas have been neglected.

Before I sit down, I would like to inform the House about one new development. Pakistan has now started recruiting the Garo tribals and other tribal people who are on the Pakistan side into their army. This is a new thing we have noticed and we are watching the situation carefully. I would like to assure the House that we are very careful and vigilant on the border and we are doing our best to see that the situation which was bad improves. I am quite sure in the coming years, we shall be able to establish peace in these areas and integrate them properly with the rest of the country.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Minister said that the Mizo tribals have got their counterparts or relations on the other side. The same position also arises where the Pakistanis are concerned, this way or that way. May I know whether the Government is not adopting the same stern and strict measures in the case of the crossing over of tribals as they adopt in the case of Pakistanis crossing over this way or that way, so that these lapses do not recur?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are adopting stern measures to see that these illegal crossings do not take place.

श्री विजय बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :
यह नागाओं से जो शांति वार्ता चल रही है क्या आप समझते हैं कि उस का जारी रखना जरूरी है ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are not handling the peace talks with the Nagas.

Shri Ranga: Would the Government consider the possibility of pursuing the same line that the Pakistanis are pursuing? When they are recruiting Mizos into their army, can we not also try to do the same so far as our people are concerned?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Prof. Ranga knows that we have a very large number of Mizos in our armed forces. As a matter of fact, in Mizo district, there is a sizeable number of ex-servicemen.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): May I know on what status does the Government talk with the underground Nagas? Does the Government bring that status to their notice before entering into talks with them?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I said, we are not handling this matter.

17.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 17, 1966|Sravana 26, 1888 (Saka).