

## PAPERS LAID

CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) THIRD  
AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Sathpathy): On behalf of Shri K K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 976 in Gazette of India, dated the 1st July, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.1085/67].

12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT  
DECISIONS ON THE ADMINI-  
STRATIVE REFORMS COMMIS-  
SION'S RECOMMENDATION'S  
RELATING TO THE PLANNING  
COMMISSION.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for some time past Government have had under consideration the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the "Machinery of Planning". They also took the opportunity of the recent Conference of Chief Ministers to seek their views. Government have now finalized their decisions.

The Administrative Reforms Commission recognised the necessity of national planning for the social and economic betterment of the country and considered what would be the appropriate functions and role of the Planning Commission. They felt that the role of the Planning Commission should be mainly to formulate Plans and to evaluate Plan performance. The Commission should not be burdened with any executive functions. Government broadly agree with this approach. This approach also had the general approval of the Chief Ministers.

Government also agree with the recommendation that the Planning Commission should submit an annual report on Plan performance, and

that this report should be placed before Parliament.

The general opinion at the Chief Ministers' Conference was that the Prime Minister should continue to be the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Government agree with this view.

The question of association of other Central Ministers with the Planning Commission as Members, has also been examined. The general view at the Chief Ministers' Conference was that the Finance Minister should also be a Member of the Planning Commission. Government agree with this view. While other Central Ministers will not be formally associated with the Commission as its Members, it will be open to the Prime Minister to invite them from time to time to join in the deliberations of the Commission as may be necessary.

Government have decided that the Planning Commission should have the guidance of a whole-time Deputy Chairman who need not be a Member of the Council of Ministers. The Administrative Reforms Commission recommended five full-time Members including the Deputy Chairman, and two other part-time Members as may be found necessary. While Government consider that there need be no rigidity about the number of Members, they agree with the broad approach that the Commission should be a compact and small body of full time Members. Government are of the view that it should not be necessary to make any part-time appointments to the Commission.

Matters pertaining to specific subjects allocated to different Ministries will be dealt with in Parliament by the Ministers concerned. Financial, administrative and general questions will be dealt with by the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister as the case may be.

Government have decided that the National Development Council, of

which the Prime Minister will continue to be Chairman, should be composed of all Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of the States and the Union Territories and Members of the Planning Commission. Delhi Administration will be represented in the Council by the Lt. Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor, and the remaining Union Territories by their respective Administrators.

It will be essentially for the State Governments to consider what arrangements they will make to deal with planning at the State or lower levels. These will be discussed and settled between the Central and State Governments from time to time.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr Speaker, may we make a few observations on this statement?

Mr. Speaker: Not, now. We can consider it later on.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (कन्नौज) :  
उप्यक्त महोदय, एक-आध शून्य बूझने  
दीजिये ।

श्री एबी एम् (पुरी) : इस पर बहस  
होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

12.35 hrs.

#### DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deasai): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Deasai: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

12.36 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

##### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We have got another 3 hours and 15 minutes for discussion of these demands. Today we will be also be taking up the adjournment motion and so we will get about two hours. This will have to be continued tomorrow. The Prime Minister, I am told, is speaking at 3.30 p.m. today.

An hon. Member: On what?

Mr. Speaker: On the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry.

Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the foreign affairs debate has already covered a wide area and a number of conflicting discussions and suggestions have emanated from it. The Government has been under criticism for several of its policies, and especially, for the manner in which it has handled the crisis in West Asia. May I seek your indulgence to express a few views of this area and on allied matters?

Human memory is proverbially short and I am sure that many hon. Members of this House have already forgotten the Suez crisis. It is good to remember that at the time when President Nasser nationalised the

\*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17th July, 1961.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.