

Gift of Cattle to Ceylon

**3928. Shri Kindar Lal:
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 India has gifted some cattle to the Government of Ceylon;

(b) if so, the total number of the cattle; and

(c) the total price thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). It is proposed to make a gift of 1,000 buffaloes of Murrah, Mehsana and Surti breeds to Ceylon under the Colombo Plan over a period of 4 years. The first instalment of 250 buffaloes will be purchased from the breeding tracts and despatched to Ceylon as soon as shipping facilities are available for the same. Each buffalo is expected to cost between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 depending on the age, yield etc.

Rice from Taiwan

3929. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Taiwan has offered 100 tons of rice as gift for seed purposes to India and as a gesture of Taiwan's willingness to help India solve its food problem;

(b) whether any additional help has been sought from that country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A gift of 100 tons of rice seeds has been offered to the National Tonnage Club of India.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Food Processing Industry

3930. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of American food processing industry which visited India recently have submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No report has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED COMMUNICATION FROM
WORLD BANK RE. FOREIGN PARTICIPA-
TION IN FERTILISER DEAL**

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asaf (Bhagalpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported communication from the President of the World Bank to the Government of India for allowing majority participation of foreign capital in the proposed fertiliser deal.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): In a recent communication addressed to the Government of India, the World Bank has given the assurance that it would do its best to make a significant contribution to the solution of India's food problems and stated that it is necessary for the Government of India and its well-wishers throughout the world to mobilise all possible financial and physical resources as well as

[Shri Alagesan]

technical and managerial talent in order to achieve the necessary increases in food output. The Bank has also welcomed the Government's adoption of an improved farm technology, designed to increase yields, including the use of higher yielding plant varieties, larger quantities of fertilizer, more effective and extensive plant protection measures and increased and more effectively applied irrigation water. The Bank has also expressed the hope that, given adequate supplies of the necessary physical inputs, incentive prices and adequate farm credit, India's farmers would respond and that the enormous increase in food output required can be achieved. The Bank has emphasised that private foreign capital can make a major contribution with its resources and technology to the development of fertilizer capacity in the country. However, foreign investors would in most cases expect to participate as majority partners and in view of the difficulties of raising rupee finance it would be desirable for the Government of India or a Government-owned corporation to agree to invest in these projects as a minority partner.

The Government of India have carefully considered the suggestion of the World Bank and decided that:

- (a) no worthwhile and sound proposal for setting up a fertilizer plant for which the foreign exchange is assured from private sources, will be allowed to flounder for lack of rupee finance;
- (b) where the rupee finance is being provided by private sources, financing institutions such as the Industrial Development Bank and the Industrial Finance Corporation, which are meant to help the private sector, would play their normal part; and
- (c) neither Government nor the Government-owned corpora-

tion, such as the Fertilizer Corporation of India, will go into partnership with a private foreign investor on a minority basis. Firms with foreign majority will have to be in the private sector.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When extraordinary concessions to fix the price and also to distribute the fertilizer as they like were granted to the American foreign capital there was no mention of majority capital nor was there any condition or mention of bringing ammonia liquid from the Persian Gulf when naphtha is available in this country. In view of these extraordinary conditions, which are almost an encroachment upon the economic rights of this country, do Government propose to release foreign exchange worth Rs. 120 crores or Rs. 200 crores to acquire this fertilizer plant out of the massive Rs. 4,000 crores that they are now asking the World Bank to give or to allow any condition to come upon the economic rights of this country?

Shri Alagesan: The question of the recent policy on pricing and distribution has been sufficiently explained when I replied to the debate on the Demands relating to my Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We were not convinced.

An. hon. Member: You will never be.

Shri Alagesan: Then, the question has been put whether we are going to take feed stock, such as, ammonia from elsewhere. The reply is that we will be having enough naphtha for a long time to come which will be the feed stock for our fertiliser projects.

As far as the Government participation with any foreign collaborator is concerned, it has been laid down that it can be only on a majority basis for the Government. The foreign investor or the foreign collaborator will have to be a minority partner.

But as far as the private sector projects are concerned, the foreign collaborator, when he brings all the foreign exchange needed for this industry, can be allowed a majority participation.

With reference to the question whether the Government will be able to provide all the foreign exchange needed for the massive fertiliser manufacturing programmes which we have adopted, that this, free foreign exchange resources, I shall be the happiest man if that can be done. Under the circumstances, when the demands on the existing free foreign exchange resources are many and too great, it would be wise to tap other sources as well. But we have taken a decision with reference to two projects, namely, Cochin and Durgapur, where we have decided, whether we get credit or not, whether we get foreign collaboration or not, we shall proceed with these projects, financing them from our free foreign exchange resources.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I would like to know whether it is a condition now that, according to the new proposal, the import of liquid ammonia will be allowed from the Persian Gulf area and, if so, may I know whether the Government is in a position to state that the availability of raw material, that is, naphtha, is sufficient for 2½ million tons, for a project like this, at the present juncture?

Shri Alagesan: I partly answered this question. As far as the projection in the Fourth Plan goes, we have got enough naphtha to set up an additional capacity of 2 million tons. This is based on a refining capacity of 23 million tons. In the Fifth Plan, our refining capacity is expected to go up to 35 million tons. For certain projects in the Fifth Plan, as far as we can see, we shall be able to have domestic naphtha.

As far as the import of ammonia from the Persian Gulf area is con-

cerned, it has to be viewed with reference to various factors, that is, the availability of naphtha in the country, the cost of ammonia in the Persian Gulf area, the cost of transporting it to India and how the economics of fertiliser production based on indigenous naphtha as against the fertiliser production based on imported ammonia will work out. The World Bank proposes to undertake a study and we are prepared to participate in it. But I may dispel the fears of the hon. Members once and for all that we have enough naphtha, as far as we are able to see, both in the Fourth Plan and in the Fifth Plan to feed our fertiliser projects.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : तीसरी योजना में सभी प्रयत्नों के बावजूद हम खाद के उत्पादन के अपने लक्ष्य की चालीस प्रतिशत पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। देश में वर्तमान घन्न की कमी को देखते हुए खाद की आवश्यकताओं को बढ़ा-चढ़ा नहीं कहा जा सकता है। विदेशी मुद्रा की भी कमी है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने पब्लिक सेक्टर में खाद के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए साम्यवादी मुल्कों से भी सहायता लेने का प्रयत्न किया है, विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया है और यदि किया है तो उसकी क्या सम्भावना है ?

Shri Alagesan: I could not hear the first part of the question; and I have already answered the second part. I have only said that, for the two projects in the public sector, namely, Cochin and Durgapur, the Finance Ministry have kindly agreed to finance these projects from free foreign exchange resources; we will go on independently of any assistance from abroad. This is with reference to these two projects.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Proposals were given earlier by Bechtels; they had demanded 20 per cent profit, but it went against the

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

prescribed limit of Tariff Commission, namely, 12 per cent and, therefore, Government rejected those proposals. May I know whether this proposal of majority participation by American firms is better than the Bechtels' proposal which was rejected?

Secondly, as Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad said, the provision of one million tonnes of fertilisers would require Rs. 120 crores, i.e., Rs. 30 crores per year. In that context, may I know whether the Government have examined the feasibility, whether Rs. 30 crores per year can be provided without surrendering our sovereignty and self-respect to Americans?

Shri Alagesan: I have already answered the latter part of the question. I would once again like to say that there is no question of any surrender of our sovereignty or self-respect where we undertake projects which have to be aided by one way or the other from foreign resources. We have been depending on both the Blocs for helping us in our planned development. When we talk of one sector in the whole industrial economy and when we go in for aid, to raise the question that it is surrendering our sovereignty and self-respect, I should very humbly submit to the House and to the hon. lady Member, is not at all fair.

An. hon. Member: She is a fair lady.

Shri Alagesan: As far as the Bechtels' proposals were concerned, they were turned down not only on the basis of profitability—in fact, they demanded a profit of 20 per cent net which meant a profit of 40 per cent; in other words, in two or three years, they would have repatriated the entire equity—but there were also other objectionable features.

As far as this is concerned, on this basis we are going to invite proposals

for collaboration; anybody can come and collaborate with us; there is no particular party involved.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It is clear that this fertilizer deal, out of confirmity, scandalously, with our Industrial Policy Resolution, has come; if this has come, oil and other similar deals cannot be far behind. May I know if this has any link—there seems to be a very definite link and as far as we are aware there is a link—between what has been done by the Minister who is there and the Prime Minister's speech before the Economic Club in New York where she had talked about an open door to American capital thereby announcing a virtual sell-down of India's position to World Bank and other organisations of its ilk. May I know if we are a lot of chicken? We do not know the character of the World Bank which is entirely under the thumb of the United States big business and is the haunt of the most viciously reactionary economic experts of the capitalist world and at their behest we are going now to depart essentially from our Industrial Policy Resolution for the sake of something which, by way of results, may prove to be utterly dubious. It is a very serious matter and not the kind of sophistry which the Minister tries to practise.

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry there is no question which I have to answer; except the statement that I am indulging in sophistry, which I am not doing, there is no question, no pertinent question for me to answer. Is there anything to answer in the hon. Member's question?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Here is the Prime Minister who goes about making speeches offering open door to American capital, and here is a Minister representing the Government, led by the Prime Minister offering open door to U.S. capitalists who want to enter the fertilizer industry, in complete disregard of our Industrial

Policy Resolution. This kind of thing takes place and the hon. Minister takes shelter behind whatever technicality he could find under your aegis. We want to find out what is what.

Mr. Speaker: He has tried to say . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Warior (Trichur): While giving their decisions, Government have stated that:

"neither Government nor the Government-owned corporation, such as the Fertilizer Corporation of India, will go into partnership with a private foreign investor on a minority basis. Firms with foreign majority will have to be in the private sector."

I want to know whether it is after the communication of the World Bank having been received by Government that even after accepting majority shares for foreign firms, the World Bank and the USAID authorities are not willing to participate in the State sector in India, that Government have taken this decision.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is that so?

Shri Alagesan: The decision that as far as private sector projects are concerned, in special cases, foreign majority participation can be allowed, was taken long ago without reference to the World Bank communication. Here, I have got a list with me which enumerates a number of industries in the private sector, of course, which were allowed majority foreign participation. So, it is nothing special.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): A few days back, in course of his reply to the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals the hon. Minister had said that in spite of this collaboration of foreign capital or American capital with the private sector, the Government of India through their own fertiliser plant would be able to control two-thirds of the marketable produc-

tion and thereby will influence the price of the commodity. In view of the terms laid down by the World Bank, do Government still think that despite these stringent conditions in regard to prices,—because they will have their own control on their markets and other things,—production and marketing also, they will have this controlling influence over this fertiliser production that will be managed by the private sector collaboration between the U.S.A. and India?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): *Laissez-faire.*

Shri Alagesan: What I have stated holds true, and it is with reference to the projects which are before us in the Fourth Plan. The two-thirds majority will be there as between the projects which we have taken up in the public sector and the projects which we have allocated to the private sector. So, there is not going to be any change in that position.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We do not understand this. We could not follow this answer. Please ask him to explain this. How does he control? The question was how Government would control. That question has not been answered.

Shri Alagesan: I had explained this at length in my speech. Firstly, we shall have two-thirds of the fertiliser production in the public sector. Secondly, Government have the option to purchase 30 per cent of the production in the private sector factories. Thirdly, we shall be able to import fertilisers also. These are the three methods by which we shall be able to see that the market is not exploited by the private party.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
पूँजी लगाने वाले विदेशी जब 49 प्रतिशत और 51 प्रतिशत का फर्क करते हैं तो मुनाफे के कारण नहीं, नीति और नियंत्रण के कारण। खास तौर से पेट्रोलियम के क्षेत्र में जाना गया है, और अब भी चल रहा है, कि पेट्रोलियम

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कम्पनी के बहीखाते का हिसाब यह सरकार देख नहीं पाती है, पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी का माल कहां से और किस दाम पर आता है वह यह नहीं देख पाती है, उस के किसी भी मुनाफे का पता नहीं लगा पाती। उनका सारा काम अपनी एक दुनिया में अलग चलता है और उनके यहां दाम को बराबर करने की सारी दुनिया में व्यवस्था चलती रहती है तो क्या उसी तरह से इस उर्वरक के क्षेत्र में भी अब भारत को पश्चिमी दुनिया के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत के एक अंग बनाया जा रहा है जिसमें उनके हिसाब किताब बही खाते वगैरह कुछ नहीं देखे जा सकेंगे जिसमें उनके दाम वगैरह पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकेगा और सारी दुनिया का एक अंग भारत बना दिया जायगा और तब यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि भारत की अपनी आर्थिक स्वाधीनता बची रहेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: In view of these opportunities given to them, he wants to know whether we shall have control in keeping the prices at a lower limit.

Shri Alagesan: I have repeatedly stated the answer earlier.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has given the answer earlier.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहां ? कोई जवाब इसका नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय। सवाल सदन में पूछे जाते हैं और सदन को हमेशा अंधेरे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तीन वजूहात दिये हैं, तीन ग्राउन्ड्स जिनकी बिना पर वह कंट्रोल रख सकेंगे। अब वह काफ है या नहीं है यह बहस यहां नहीं हो सकती।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसे पेट्रोल कम्पनियों के बहीखाते यह देख नहीं सकते उसी तरह से उर्वरक के भी नहीं देख सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इतना ही हम देख पायेंगे। तीन बातें उन्होंने बतलायी हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब कच्चे माल और पक्के माल का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं हो सकेगा।

Shri Ranga: Government has become a profiteer.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : कई कई दफा यह एक सवाल सदन में आया है और सरकार हमेशा इस पार्लियामेंट को अंधेरे में रखती है। किस तरह से कीमतों के ऊपर नियंत्रण हो सकता है जबकि यह सरकार 250 रुपये फी टन फर्टिलाइजर अमेरिका से लेती है और साढ़े चार सौ रुपया टन किसान को देती है, जब किसान और अमेरिका के बीच में सरकार इतना मुनाफा कमाती है तो किस तरह से भाव पर नियंत्रण रख सकती है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यशपाल सिंह जी, जो सवाल इसमें हो सकता है वह तो आप करते नहीं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह कैसे नियंत्रण रख लेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं हो सकता, यह तो आपकी राय है यह।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह सिर्फ उर्वरक कारखाने की बात नहीं है सारी विदेशी मदद का सवाल इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने अमरीकी अनुभव के बारे में जो कुछ भी कहें, क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है कि इस वक्त अमेरिका में भारत की राजनीति और अर्थनीति के ऊपर दबाव डालने के लिए खासकर के अखबारों में कई प्रकार के अभियान चल रहे हैं और खास कर पांच बातों पर, एक यह कि हिन्दुस्तान की योजना नाकामयाब

हो रही है, दूसरे कि यहाँ का रेट आफ एको-
 नामिक ग्रोथ बिलकुल ही असन्तोषजनक है,
 तीसरे कि यहाँ का कंट्रोल वगैरह का जो
 सिस्टम है वह बहुत ही बाधक है आर्थिक
 प्रगति के लिए और चौथे यहाँ उत्पादन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब हो गया . . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : उत्पादन पर
 कम और सट्टेबाजी पर ज्यादा ध्यान जाता है
 यहाँ की अर्थ-नीति का और इसके अलावा
 काश्मीर का मामला हिन्दुस्तान के सामने है,
 तो इन बातों को देखते हुए क्या हिन्दुस्तान
 को सरकार अपनी योजनाओं के ढाँचे को
 बदलने के लिए, ताकि अमरीकी मदद के
 बिना भी यह चल सकें, कोई नया नकशा
 बना रही है ?

Shri Alagesan: Am I called upon
 to answer this question? I am not
 able to discover any question in the
 statement of the hon. Member rela-
 ting to the subject on hand.

Mr. Speaker: Are Government con-
 templating having an independent
 scheme by which we can run all these
 industries independently of the aid
 we are getting, because they are
 pressurising us in our scheme?

**The Prime Minister and Minister
 of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira
 Gandhi):** The hon. Members assump-
 tion is wrong. He has mentioned
 what the newspapers are saying. We
 are not concerned with what the
 newspapers of the U.S.A. are saying.
 We are not being pressurised on any
 count. If certain suggestions are
 given to us and we consider those
 suggestions good suggestions, then
 surely we shall adopt them, regardless
 of who has given those suggestions.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Some-
 time back, there was a mission called
 the Lucius Clay Mission which came
 in connection with negotiating for the
 crection of fertiliser plants in this
 country, which was followed by the

Bechtel Mission which also fell
 through, the reason being that the
 Government of India then found the
 conditions, which were offered, un-
 acceptable. May I know in what
 material respect the conditions of the
 World Bank, or such of them which
 were mentioned here, differ from the
 earlier conditions which the Bechtel
 Mission had adumbrated for us?

Mr. Speaker: Probably that he has
 answered.

Shri Nath Pal: No, Sir. Nobody
 even mentioned this Bechtel Mission.

Mr. Speaker: It was mentioned.

Shri Nath Pal: How? I did not
 follow it. I was very attentive, but
 sometimes the noise is so much. I
 was asking in what respect they
 differ.

Mr. Speaker: That he has answer-
 ed.

Shri Daji (Indore): He has not
 answered that. He said this deal is
 not worse than Bechtel. Mr. Nath
 Pai's question is how it is not worse
 than Bechtel.

Shri Nath Pal: I was asking in
 what material respect it differs.
 Does it portend a basic change in
 Government's policy with regard to
 the role of private capital? This is
 a question which the Prime Minis-
 ter should answer. She did answer
 something else. What we want to
 know is if there is any change with
 regard to the role which the Gov-
 ernment want private foreign capital
 to play. Has she answered that?

Shri Alagesan: There has been no
 change. We are sticking to our old
 decision. If any foreign collaborator
 wants to participate in any project in
 our country, if it is in the private
 sector, he can have majority partici-
 pation; if it is in the public sector,
 he has to be content with minority
 participation. There has been no
 change in that policy.

श्री विद्यनाथ पाण्डेय (सतमपुर) : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि खाद्य-पदार्थों के उत्पादन के लिए देश के अन्दर उर्वरक की आवश्यकता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका के अलावा और कौन-कौन से देश हैं जिन्होंने भारत सरकार के साथ में बातचीत की है कि भारत सरकार के साथ में वह उर्वरक कारखाना देश में स्थापित करेंगे और किस शर्त के साथ करेंगे ?

Shri Alagesan: I am very happy that this question has been put. It is not only American entrepreneurs who are willing to come forward to set up fertiliser projects in India, but others also are willing. In fact, we have been negotiating supply of credits with countries like Japan and Italy. There are offers from West Germany as well.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On the two points on which we have given up our economic right to the American company, namely on the question of pricing and the question of marketing, the hon. Prime Minister stated that she considers them to be very good. Are we to take it that in this context in the discussions which are going to take place in America now by Shri Asoka Mehta for future foreign aid, these two important points will also be conceded? Are we to take it that this has been already accepted by the Government? Is this the general line of thought?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I did not specify this particular point, but we have to look at the basic need of the country. Today we want to increase food production. Therefore, we want to have more fertilisers, and if we can increase that, then I do think it is good for the country.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: At what cost?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The cost is not much greater.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दो बातों के ऊपर साफ सवाल है प्राइसिंग और मार्केटिंग के ऊपर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस तरह से इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कोई मजाक है ? प्राइसिंग और मार्केटिंग का सवाल है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं हो सकता कि आप जब चाहें खड़े हो जायें

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं, मैं जरूर खड़ा होऊंगा और जवाब लूंगा । यह बेहदा जवाब है ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई गलत जवाब दे उस वक्त सफाई के लिए मेम्बर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): They are selling the country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You should protect us to get the specific reply which we have asked for. We are giving the right of pricing and marketing to the foreign collaborator. Is this going to be the line or pattern on which we are going to get future aid as a result of the discussion now being held in America by Shri Asoka Mehta?

Shri Alagesan: This refers to fertilizer production only.

श्री स० मो० बलर्जा : जो फर्टिलाइजर डील हुआ था वह सारे देश के सामने एक शर्मनाक चीज है और सिर्फ विरोधी दल वाले ही नहीं बल्कि सत्ताधारी दल के लोग भी उस के खिलाफ हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो अभी कहा कि कुछ सुझाव भले ही वह कहीं से भी आयें लेकिन वह अच्छे हों तो उन पर अमल किया जाय

Participation in

fertilizer deal (C.A.)

तो यह जो फर्टिलाइजर डील हुआ था उस के ऊपर वर्ल्ड बैंक ने जो शरारतें कीं वह ऐसी शक्तें दी गईं जिससे वह धीरे-धीरे हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे को ही कंप्रेश कर लेना चाहते हैं। क्या वह ऐसा होना सही समझती हैं, यदि सही नहीं समझती हैं तो फिर यह इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी जो भारत सरकार ने रखी थी उस को दफ़ना क्यों दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उस का जवाब आ गया है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should not defend the Prime Minister like this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What does he mean by this? The answer has come; I am not bound to have it repeated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a shameless thing. सवाल पूछने से क्या फ़ायदा है ?

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल पूछने का क्या फ़ायदा है जवाब तो दिया जाता नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कल से मत पूछो। जो भी मिनिस्टर जवाब दे दें बस उसी को हाँ, हाँ कह कर मान लो।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since the thinking in the world bank is traditionally governed and conditioned by political opinion for and against India in the United States, may I know whether government are in a position to tell us if this new thinking in the World Bank only reflects stiffening of attitude in the United States and in the World Bank also in the matter of giving economic aid to this country?

Shri Alagesan: We have to judge it only as far as it relates to the fertilizer production programme. The World Bank is equally concerned that our dependence on food imports should end and we should grow the food necessary for us within the country. This needs a large amount of fertiliser production in the country.

For this they have made only a suggestion that we may think, even in the case of government collaborating with foreign collaborators, of government being in a minority position; we were unable to accept that and we have said so.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that no reply has come to my question. As a matter of fact the Prime Minister ought to have replied to my question.

Mr. Spaker: I cannot force any Minister to answer.

12.32 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

(SHRI P. KUNHAN):

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 18th April, 1966, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore:

"Shri P. Kunhan, Member, Lok Sabha, detained under the Defence of India Rules, was released from jail on the 17th night."

12.32-1/4 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GANGA BRAHMAPUTRA WATER TRANSPORT BOARD

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board for the year 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6069/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION ACT

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