

[Mr. Speaker]

on these adjournment motions, I do not agree to give my consent to any of these adjournment motions. The hon. Food Minister.

Shri Mahanty: My point of order has not been disposed of.

Mr. Speaker: I have disposed of his point of order.

Shri Mahanty: I maintain I should be satisfied not regarding the merits, but whether it is admissible under the rules or not, that is, the letter of the law.

Mr. Speaker: I was not satisfied. I only wanted to hear the other side.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, before you proceed further, there is one thing that I want to be perfectly clear about. The Prime Minister just now said that he was hostile to any....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any discussion on this.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want your clear ruling: whether the Prime Minister has got any right to tell this House that there would be no *in camera* discussion on any subject, whether on this subject or that? It is not his wish.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a veteran parliamentarian. Any hon. Member in this House is entitled to have his own opinion. Ultimately what counts is my decision. I have not said that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: It is all hypothetical. His mere statement that there need not be any *in camera* discussion is not the final word.

Acharya Kripalani: Are you going to allow a public discussion when the Prime Minister has no objection to it?

Mr. Speaker: I am not at present allowing any public discussion on these adjournment motions.

Acharya Kripalani: Even when the Prime Minister has no objection to it?

Mr. Speaker: Let me see later on. Not on these adjournment motions.

Acharya Kripalani: The principal party has no objection. What is your objection?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not understood the spirit in which objection was not raised.

Acharya Kripalani: I have understood the spirit.

12.48 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The food situation in West Bengal and the steps taken or proposed in this regard."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): As the hon. House is already aware, the West Bengal Government withdrew their Price Control Order and the Levy Order on 24th June 1959. Since the withdrawal of these orders the arrivals in the market have improved considerably. Immediately on the withdrawal of the orders, the prices of rice and paddy started rising in spite of increased arrivals. From the beginning of August, however, the prices have started declining. The wholesale price of coarse rice in Contai, for example, has declined from Rs. 29 per maund on 7th August to Rs. 23.50 per maund on 31st August, or a fall of Rs. 5.50 per maund. Similarly, the price of rice in Sainthia has declined from Rs. 31

per maund on 7th August to Rs. 26 per maund on 31st August, 1959, or a fall of Rs. 8 per maund. The prices are still having a downward trend and with the increase in arrivals, the position is steadily improving

In the course of the last food debate held on 21st August, 1959, my predecessor explained the assistance which the Government of India was rendering to the West Bengal Government in the matter of supply of foodgrains to them. On the basis of 15·3 ozs per head per day the West Bengal Government had calculated their deficit as 8.35 lakh tons for the year. As against that, we are supplying over 11 lakh tons of rice and wheat to the State Government, about 4 lakh tons of rice and about 7 lakh tons of wheat. Already, up to the end of August, we have supplied to the West Bengal Government about 7·8 lakh tons of foodgrains, 2·8 lakh tons of rice and 4·9 lakh tons of wheat. For September, another 50,000 tons of rice have been allotted and in addition, about 70,000 to 80,000 tons of wheat will be issued from the Central stocks. The Central Government has, thus, rendered whatever help the West Bengal Government had asked for in the matter of supply of foodgrains. The distribution within the State is, however, the responsibility of the State Government and they are looking after that.

It is singularly unfortunate that at a time when the food supply position in the State was improving and conditions were returning to normal, the opposition parties should have decided to launch a movement which is likely to disturb the market and may well upset the downward trend in the prices which have been perceptible for the last month or so

I can assure the House that Government of India have done and are doing everything they can to improve the food situation in West Bengal.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow hon. Members to put one question each, one after the other.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Of course, the hon Minister has given us figures and statistics which are completely belied by facts, but I would just like to point out that under article 73 of the Constitution, the Central Government has the authority to exercise executive powers to see that any law that is passed by this House is properly executed or implemented.

Whatever quantity of rice or atta may be sent by the Centre, the fact is that the villagers are not getting it. Therefore, we want that the Food Minister should go there and look into this scandal that is going on there about distribution, because that is the main thing that will bring down the prices; and we want to know what steps the Food Minister wants to take to bring about an improvement on this issue.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): The hon. Minister has stated just now that the condition is improving and that the prices are decreasing. But we had been to West Bengal and we have found what conditions are prevailing there. The hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that the opposition parties had started a movement. I may point out that all these leaders of the opposition are kept inside jails, more than 15,000 persons have been taken inside the jails, and still the movement is continuing, because the problem is there. Still, firing is continuing, and a number of people have been dying since yesterday, and life in the city is at a standstill. If there is no problem and if the situation is improving, then how is it that such conditions are prevailing there?

The Central Government could intervene and remove one constitutionally-elected Government in Kerala, but they cannot remove one

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

single Minister there who is saving the profiteers and blackmarketeers and thus creating this kind of situation in Bengal; until he is removed, the condition will not become normal

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): The hon Minister has stated . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order Hon Members need not disturb These hon Members come from Bengal and they would like to know what the position is

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak) We have also gone and seen the conditions in West Bengal

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon Member is discredited by the statement that has appeared in the Congress press itself

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister has just stated that distribution is the responsibility of the State Government. But I find that under the Constitution, distribution is also the responsibility of the Central Government This matter has never been thrashed out We are thoroughly dissatisfied with the way distribution and stock-handling is being carried on by the West Bengal Government as the agent of this Government. This Government must satisfy us that they are taking every step to ensure that the supplies that are made available to the West Bengal Government reach the people for whom they are meant

I would refer you, Sir, to entry 33 in List III of the Seventh Schedule, which reads thus

"Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,

(b) foodstuffs, including edible oil-seeds and oils,

So, food and foodstuffs are also included there

So, I do not understand how the hon Minister, and his predecessor,

who also used to say the same thing, can take shelter under the Constitution The Constitution clearly lays down the responsibility It is a concurrent responsibility And if the Centre makes the supplies available, it has to see that they are properly distributed We have charged openly the West Bengal Government, and we charge this Government also here, that they have failed in their responsibility of seeing that there is a proper distribution of the supplies made available to the West Bengal Government

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani does not come from West Bengal

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) I had given notice of an adjournment motion yesterday, and today also, and as you probably know

Mr. Speaker: I know that the hon. Member is a lawyer and he can argue for them

Shri Tangamani: I am also one of the seven Members of the Opposition who visited West Bengal recently We went to different centres in West Bengal It is not as if we were only in Calcutta We were in Calcutta, we had been to Asansol, we had been to Nadia district and also to Midnapore district, and we went and saw the ration that was supplied in the various centres We also propose to submit our own report to the Central Minister of Food and Agriculture, and there we shall be giving the details also

What we found, so far as the Calcutta city was concerned, was that it appeared that many of the people were covered by the ration cards. We made inquiries there; more or less, it was a sample survey, we visited various shops, and we could give the names of the shops also After seeing this, I was really surprised at our Deputy Minister of Food and Agricul-

ture saying that if the rice supplied was not of good quality, immediately the rice was rejected, or that if the rice supplied was not of good quality and the retailer said, we did not want it, it would not be accepted, immediately it was rejected That is not the position What we found was that even the bad quality rice was forced upon the fair price shops, and when it is returned, they refuse to take it We did see stocks of damaged rice also

So, the whole question is one of distribution of edible rice to the people of West Bengal, and more particularly, to the people in the city We also visited the jails and met many of the representatives of the Famine Resistance Committee also They are not only leaders of different political parties but they are all elected Members of the Legislature We met them also They told us that the proposal which they had already made to the Chief Minister, namely that there should be control committees at different levels, although it was accepted, had not been implemented Our request is that that must be implemented

On the 25th, we went to different centres, I went to a place where I was not known, it was the constituency of Shri Prabhat Kar

Shri Achar (Mangalore) On a point of order This is only calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance But I find that Member after Member is making a speech

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly) After you give permission, how can this sort of question be raised?

Mr. Speaker: All these Members come from Bengal One of the hon Members, though he comes from Kerala or Madras

Shri Tangamani: I do not come from Kerala, I come from Tamilnad

Mr. Speaker: All right, he comes from an erstwhile portion of the

Kerala State, he has gone to Bengal, and he is telling us the position

Shri Tangamani: I have been in the centre of Tamilnad all along, I have been in the Madurai district which is my birthplace

Mr. Speaker: He went recently to Bengal and he is giving us his experience The other day, I had told hon Members that each one of them may put one or two questions and elicit information I do not however, want them to enter into a serious discussion here They must only put questions

Shri Achar: My objection was not that the hon Member hailed from Madras or anything of that kind

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon Member, I am against his objection

Shri Achar: He should only put one or two questions, but I find that regular speeches are being made

Shri Prabhat Kar: After you have allowed us, how could he object?

Shri Tangamani: On the 25th, when we went to see the various places

Mr. Speaker. What is the point?

Shri Tangamani: The point is that it is now necessary

Mr. Speaker. that the distribution should be taken over by the Centre

Shri Tangamani: No I want that the new Minister who has now taken over this portfolio must immediately go over to West Bengal, because the situation is deteriorating and the movement there also is gaining in tempo, and it is not going to be given up also, because the issue involved is food

13 hrs.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No, I have already allowed him to speak

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister has said that the Centre has given whatever has been asked for by West Bengal. According to the statement of the hon. Minister, not until the 21st August has the price gone down. Now, he has quoted the prices in two places in a district. We had the opportunity of visiting various other districts where we have seen the fair price shops. The open market prices are Rs. 30, Rs. 29 and Rs. 28 per maund. Today there is a movement in the State. The demand behind that movement has already been placed before Government. It is about distribution. That is also the responsibility of the Central Government, as already stated by Shri T. T. Kumar Chaudhuri and Shrimati Rena Chakravarty.

We want that the hon. Minister should start a discussion with the leaders of the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee. What they have been asking for is the distribution of rice which has been given by the Central Government. It is not only the responsibility of the Central Government to supply the rice; it is also their responsibility to see that these foodgrains are properly distributed and properly utilised and do not go into the black market. That is the demand of the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee.

I would request the hon. Minister of Food, who has taken up the portfolio recently, to go over to West Bengal and start a discussion with the leaders of the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee so that the problem with which the people of West Bengal are faced can be solved.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Ch. Ranbir Singh: We have also visited West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My name is also there in the Call Attention Notice. I should be given a chance.

Shrimati Renata Ray (Malda): I would ask you to give a chance to Ch. Ranbir Singh who is not from West Bengal but who recently visited West Bengal.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Shri Sarman went to West Bengal particularly to study this question. He came back only two days ago. He should be given a chance. Why only Members of the Opposition should be given a chance?

जी० रघबीर सिंह . अध्यक्ष महोदय,
कांग्रेस के कोई १३ सदस्य अभी परलों बैस्ट
बंगाल से वापिस आये हैं और हम ने देखा कि
बैस्ट बंगाल के अन्दर कोई भी देहाती या
साहूरी आदमी जो कि ८ घाने तक या बिलकुल
लोकल टैक्स नहीं देता है, ऐसे हर एक व्यक्ति
को राशनकार्ड के ऊपर बाबल और गहूं
दिया जाता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य . उसकी क्यामिटी
कैसी होती है ?

जी० रघबीर सिंह . बहा पर अध्यक्ष
महोदय उन १३ सदस्यों ने बागों तरफ कलकत्ते
के अन्दर और दूसरे जिलों में जाकर देखा और
जहां कहीं भी वे पहुंचे, फेयर प्राइस बोर्ड पर,
हिल्डुस्तान की सरकार के गोदामों पर या बैस्ट
बंगाल सरकार के गोदामों पर, उन तयाम
गृहों पर जो अनाज की क्यामिटी की उसे
बराब नहीं कहा जा सकता । हां यह बात सही है
कि मध्यप्रदेश के इलाके का जो बाबल आया
हुआ था बूकि वह पहाड़ी इलाके में पैदा होता
है और उसकी खंशिन पहाड़ी इलाके में की
जाती है तो इसलिये उस में थोड़ी बहुत
पचरीली कंकड़ी भी और जो कि मैं समझता
हूँ कि लाजिमी अन्न है । अब बैस्ट बंगाल को
अबि मध्य प्रदेश के बाबल पर निर्भर रहना है
और वह उतना बाबल पैदा नहीं कर सकता
जितनी कि बैस्ट बंगाल को बकरत है तो
अब लाजिमी अन्न है कि एक मन बाबल के
अन्दर कुछ कम या ज़ादी छोटो पत्थर की

किन्तु उन्हें आ मात्र और बोड़ी बहुत
किन्तु की कोई एवाएड नहीं कर सकता ।

अब मेरे उस और के बैठने वाले साथी
जिन्होंने कि वहाँ पर एक मूवमेंट चला रक्खा है
और उस में हजारों घादमियों को बोलों में डेब
रहे हैं और उस इलाके के अन्दर एक इस तरह
की हवा पैदा कर रहे हैं कि अनाज की कमी है
और इस देश के अन्दर कुछ हालत ऐसी है कि
यदि अनाज के भाव जरा ऊँचे जाने लगते हैं
तो एक तरफ से मंत्री मंत्री की आवाजें जाने
लगती हैं और दूसरी तरफ से तेजी तेजी की
आवाजें उठने लगती हैं और दूसरे देशों के
अन्दर कुछ घायमी सोचते हैं कि मंत्री किस
लिए आती है और तेजी किस लिए आती है ।
लेकिन अब इस देश के अन्दर हालत ऐसी है कि
अगर यह हवा बनती है कि अनाज की कमी है
तो कमी की वजह से भाव ऊँचे बढ़ जाते हैं ।
अब कमी की हवा चलने से जो खुले बाजार में
अनाज के भाव बढ़ जाया करते हैं उनको कोई
रोक नहीं सकता है और इसलिये मेरे साथी
जो वहाँ पर अनाज का भाव मस्ता मांगते हैं
वह मुश्किल है और गलत है । मेरे मित्र जो
मंत्री महोदय को बैस्ट बंगाल जाना चाहते
है तो मैं उनको बतलना चाहता हूँ कि
सम्भवतः मंत्री महोदय ने पहले से ही बहा पर
जान का प्रोग्राम बनाया हुआ है । मेरी समझ में
आज उनके द्वारा जो बैस्ट बंगाल में मूवमेंट
चलाया जा रहा है वे अगर उसको वापिस ले लें
तो ऐसा करके वे बैस्ट बंगाल के इंटरैस्ट्स को ही
सब करेगे और भाव को नीचे लाने में मदद
करेंगे ।

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserv-
ed-Sch. Castes): We had very recent-
ly been to Calcutta after we heard
that some Opposition Members had
gone there and were issuing certain
statements. In order to study the
situation ourselves, 12 Members from
the Party had gone to Calcutta and
for four or five days we had seen the
Central Government godowns and also
the State Government godowns as

well as the retail shops in Calcutta
and Howrah. On the last day, we
also went to Barasat and Nadia in
the rural areas.

I can state the sum and substance
briefly thus. So far as the Calcutta-
Howrah industrial area is concerned,
it has a population of 56 lakhs. Out
of that, some 8 lakhs do not get any
ration cards at all, though any and
every man is entitled to have a
ration card. As I said, we had been
to the Central Government and State
Government godowns and also retail
shops. There we asked the people
who had come to take rations what
their objection was. Their main ob-
jection is that they do not like rice
from other States. They want Bengal
rice. At the present moment, it has
now been so decided that 25 per cent
of the quota available under a ration
card will be Bengal rice and the
balance of 75 per cent will be rice
from either Orissa or Madhya Pra-
desh. As my hon. friend just said,
we found the coarse quality of
Madhya Pradesh rice, not the medium
quality. But the coarse quality that
is being given is at the lowest rate,
that is, 45 nP. per seer. That rice
is rather pinkish. My Madhya Pra-
desh friends say that it is all *dhok*
rice and, therefore, it is not so whitish.
There were one or two stones also. I
particularly took a pound of rice of the
worst quality about which the people
said: "This is the worst quality. We
do not like to take it". I took the
rice and got it cooked. While I was
eating the two kinds of rice side by
side from the same plate—of course,
I was talking it with my daughter
whom I had asked to cook it—I forget
which was the better quality and
which was worse. It is coarse rice,
but it is not bad to the taste. May
be somewhere sometimes some rice
got soaked and it might have given
out some odour. But we did not find
any such instance anywhere. In none
of the several ration shops which we
visited could anyone bring us any rice
which was unedible or which was full
of stones, as alleged.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Tell this to the Calcutta people.

Shri Barman: This is the condition of supply in Calcutta. But what the people say is that this quantity does not suffice and they have to purchase an additional one-third quantity in the open market.

As regards the open market, there is absolutely no scarcity of rice. The price differential is there. The lowest price in a Calcutta shop was Rs 27.8, but when we went to Barasat, we found that the same rice that had been sold at Rs. 25 and Rs. 26 per maund, some 15 days back, was selling at Rs 23.8. This is a quality of rice which, if we purchase in Delhi, will not be available for less than Rs 30 a maund. I can tell you that we are taking that rice.

So the question of price is an entirely different matter. But the fact is that the prices are coming down day after day because the *aus* crop is coming to the market.

As regards the suggestion of Shrimati Renu Chakravarty that the Centre after giving sufficient quantity of foodgrains should also take up the duty of distribution of the foodgrains because it is not reaching the consumers in the rural areas, we had been to the rural areas. All the twelve of us did not go to the same shop. We dispersed and went to different shops. Nowhere in the rural areas was there any complaint that anybody was not getting rice against his ration card. We found that some of them have ration cards, but they are not drawing the rations themselves but are giving to their relations. But nowhere did we find any scarcity either in the ration shops or in the free market. That is the present position.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: They are trying to create scarcity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the amount of rice in the ration shops you have visited and what is the amount of rice that is given on ration cards?

Shri Barman: As I said the amount of rice is 1½ srs.....

Mr. Speaker: Order please

Shri Barman: And even then people are not taking the full rations of wheat and they are taking half ration of wheat because they do not want to take wheat. Of course, we told the people that in days of scarcity we should utilise the wheat also to a large extent.

In the rural areas we do not find any complaint from any person whatsoever either that the rationed quantity is not available or that rice is not there in the market. We saw in Barasat 3 or 4 large godowns and we found from the record that a great deal of rice was there and the prices were coming down. That being so I see no reason for making all these allegations and for starting this movement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): May I just put one point to the hon. Minister? The Minister naturally will have different sets of facts given to him because of the different appreciations of the food position in West Bengal. We, on our side, contest many of the facts which are given to the House by Shri Barman. But I am not going to say here and now that one set of facts is against the other has to be accepted by the House as gospel truth. But the Minister will naturally have to make up his mind as to what steps he is going to take in the immediate future in order to tide over the crisis which definitely has arisen.

Some Hon. Members: No crisis

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is tremendous dissatisfaction in West Bengal in regard to the supply of food, in regard to the hoarding operations, in regard to the supply of rice, in regard to the availability of rice at prices which people can afford

All these are matters of knowledge to the Minister. If he looks at the Congress newspapers like the *Jugantar* of Calcutta, which has the largest circulation in India, he will find out how expressions like 'shameless policy of Government' are being employed by this kind of newspapers

I am not going into the merits of the matter, but there is a movement in Calcutta which has already led to loss of life. The Minister has said that this movement is causing some difficulties so far as the distribution problem is concerned. I find a tendency on the part of Government to see, with fire and sword that the movement is suppressed.

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member is making a speech. He only wanted to make one point.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the publicly expressed desire of the Leader of the Opposition in West Bengal that the new Food Minister owes it to himself and to the country to go to West Bengal and see for himself and make a gesture which might help in solving the present situation, I wish the Minister makes some statement in regard to that that he is not going to accept the set of facts his own partymen have brought to him perhaps for party political reasons.

Shrimati Beneka Ray: In view of what Shri Mukerjee has said I want to tell the hon. Minister that he should also verify whether yesterday people who wanted to go and fetch rice rations from the modified ration shops in Calcutta were not able to do

so due to the so called Famine Resistance movement that has been started which is trying to create scarcity famine in West Bengal by disruption. Unfortunately for them, this year the *aus* crop is good and the next crop is also likely to be good and so the only weapon they have is to create disorder and violence as the food scheme is improving.

Shri S. K. Patil: Mr. Speaker, I quite understand the anxiety of the hon. Members that the food situation in West Bengal should improve. What I am concerned with or the Government of India is concerned with is whether we are, as Government of India, fully discharging our responsibilities in the business or not. To that I read a statement as to what the Government of India have been doing

My hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that the statistics are belied by facts. So far as my statistics here are concerned, they are simple statistics as to how much food we are giving, what are the rates in a particular district. That I have quoted. But I do not understand where the belying comes (*Interruption*). In other districts the prices may vary; I do not contest that so far as my statement is concerned.

The position is this. References have been made that in certain respects distribution of food is a concurrent subject. But the hon. Member seems to be under an impression that it automatically gives me the power to sit in judgment over what the State has been doing. For that this House has got to enact a law. It is not the case that because it is a concurrent subject I can hold an enquiry as to how the distribution in the State of Bengal is going on. They are very wrong so far as the constitutional interpretation of that particular article or section is concerned (*Interruptions*).

So far as the supply is concerned, as I have pointed out, everything that the West Bengal Government asks

[Shri S K Patil]

and has been asking we are giving Up till last month they were asking 45,000 tons of rice per month. And, on my own motion, whom I took over, charge, I phoned the Chief Minister of Bengal and asked him 'Could I do anything in order that the situation there could improve?' He said that instead of 45,000 tons of rice I should send for September 50,000 tons I immediately said 'Yes' Next day again I phoned and asked 'Is there anything more that I could do so that the situation in West Bengal could improve?' He said, 'I have taken 10,000 mds of paddy from M.P. I want your permission to take 30,000 mds from M.P. rice' I said 'Take all these 30,000 mds. There is nothing which the West Bengal Government has asked and has not got

I quite realise that there might be some differences of opinion that the system of distribution may be wrong I do not say whether it is right or wrong. But is it for me, as the Minister of the Government of India, to go and sit in judgment over that? No law that exists says that I shall take over the distribution to myself. I am not competent to do so. Maybe that the rice we supply may not be the ideal rice because, after all, we supply whatever rice is available with us.

As the hon. Members have pointed out, the quality may not be exactly the quality to which the people of Bengal are accustomed because Bengal rice is excellent rice. I am quite sure that the incoming crops of Bengal are promising to be so good that they will get the rice they want (Interruptions). So far as our responsibility is concerned, I again say that we have done everything in our power to see that the situation does not worsen.

So far as my going is concerned, can we definitely say that by my going the situation would really improve? I can understand that. But there is the Government of West Bengal there dealing with the situa-

tion. There is an agitation there. Do they want that I should like a bull in a China shop enter there and break all the crockery there? It is not a question of my going there alone. I must also have the willingness of the Government there that I should go there. There is no point in my going there of my own. If the situation will improve by my going there I will go there not once but as many times as it is necessary so long as the situation does not become normal.

After this explanation I think there should not be really anything that the hon. Members can desire from the Government of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

13 18 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha.

- (i) Supplementary Statement No VI, Seventh Session, 1959 [See Appendix III, annexure No 108]
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No X, Sixth Session, 1958 [See Appendix III, annexure No 109]

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 19 of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act,