

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 15, 1966/Magha 26,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

I.A.C. Services

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- *1. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether the latest assessment of the increasing air traffic needs of the I.A.C. services has been made;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demands; and

(c) the present traffic capacity of all the running fleet of the I.A.C.?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). An assessment of the traffic during the Fourth Five Plan has been made and additional capacity has been planned to meet the traffic demands.

(c) The available Tonne Kilometres produced by the existing fleet in the Corporation in a year is about 180 millions.

2375 (Ai) LSD—1.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Has any assessment been made as to the extent to which the requirements would have to be met indigenously or from foreign sources?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As regards production of planes, the percentage is very little as stands now. Naturally, we will have to depend on imports to a large extent.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In this assessment, what are the financial conclusions reached? Are the profits increasing or there will be loss in future also?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, there is no loss even now. There is profit and it is showing an upward trend every year.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या लापरवाही और बदस्तजामी के कारण दुर्घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं जैसे कि अभी कुछ ही रोज हुए कश्मीर में एक वायुयान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया और एक कार्गेल के यह दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने की आज सबेरे खबर आई है तो क्या उन का आई० ए० सी० के काम पर कोई प्रभर पड़ रहा है और यात्रियों की संख्या घट रही है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am making a statement about accidents which will be comprehensive, after the question hour. Now to give all details about these accidents will be difficult.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the efficiency of IAC has gone down to such an extent that there is frequent disruption in the service on account of strikes and other methods adopted by various categories of employees and also due to the personal grouse amongst the crew? If so, what steps have been taken to rectify this state of affairs?

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am myself worried about the position. I would like to study it more closely before making a statement.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the increasing demands for traffic and revenue, have Government drawn up any plan for acquiring new aircraft? If so, what are the details thereof?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, there is a plan. For acquiring planes there is in the Fourth Plan outlay a provision of Rs. 49.5 crores. But before we begin increasing the number of aircraft etc. the efficiency has to be improved and discipline has to be enhanced so that we may be able to give better service. Anyway, as I said I would like to have a little more time to study the matter and see which way it can be bettered.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो वायुयान बाहर से मंगाये जा रहे हैं उन के मूल्यों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इंडियन एयरलाइंस को आवश्यकताओं को देश में पूरा करने के लिए कोई उपाय किया जाय, यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know whether we can produce Caravelles and Fokker Friendships and all that in India now. It should be a long-term plan. Just at present we are not able to do it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What sort of aircraft are being kept in reserve for extra services? Will Caravelles also be kept in reserve?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: All planes are worked now to a tight programme. There is nothing like a reserve. Wherever there are extra planes some new routes are opened. Caravelles and Fokker Friendships are there

now. Dakotas are used for feeder services here and there.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is the present capacity fully utilised particularly in the field of goods traffic? If so, is the Corporation running at a loss or profit?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The capacity is fully utilised. It is not run at a loss. As I said, they are making a profit progressively every year.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह वायुयान क्या इंश्योर्ड है, क्या यह फुल्ल इंश्योर्ड है या पार्टली इंश्योर्ड है और यह किस के साथ इंश्योर्ड है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They are all insured. Whether it will cover the whole of it, I do not know, but they are fairly well insured.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As a result of the assessment, may I know what conclusions have been reached? What are the new lines which are going to be started?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think they have taken a decision about starting any new lines immediately now. It is only after they acquire new planes, they can think of new lines.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Can the Minister give us any information as to what has happened regarding the manufacture of Avro-748 which was going to be used for civil aviation?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I want notice.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: In view of the fact that ever since the present Minister was sworn into office, there has been a continuous chain of disasters overtaking our planes, would the hon. Minister put in a humble memorial to our Prime Minister to relieve him of this office?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I will be very grateful if my hon. friend can come and replace me. I will be very happy.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: I will select a suitable candidate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As the Minister has stated, the question is of improving the services and giving more comfort. In recent days, there has been great trouble between the pilots and air hostesses. I would like the Minister to look into it personally and to see that no undue advantage is taken by certain pilots against air hostesses.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As I said, I am really very unhappy about this indiscipline. I do not know if I am using a strongword. Even before the accidents occurred, from the first day I have been looking at it only from this angle how to bring about discipline, how to avoid quarrels between the pilots and air hostesses. I have discussed it with the Chairman of IAC, who is also the Secretary of the Department. It is a line of approach which we will have to take very carefully, because it may affect the whole service, there may be some strike or something. Anyway, I am giving my thought to it.

Drought and Failure of Rains

+

- *2. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Food, Agricul-

ture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overall position arising out of drought, partial failure of rains and floods in some parts of the country regarding Kharif harvest and future prospects of rabi has been received;

(b) if so, the State-wise position in this respect; and

(c) whether any, and if so, what measures have been taken to utilise water resources for growing rabi crops in the various parts of the country?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statement showing the tentative estimates of production of major kharif cereals in 1985-86 and the corresponding final estimates for 1984-85, State-wise is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5426(i)/86]. As for rabi crops it is too early to give a State-wise estimate of expected production. However, the over-all shortfall in the production of foodgrains as a whole during 1985-86 may be about 12.5 million tonnes as compared to the production during 1984-85.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to utilise water resources for growing rabi crops in the various parts of the country. A statement indicating the important measures taken in this respect is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5426 (ii)/86].

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government have thought of giving any tax relief to the cultivators or taking any other measures, so that at least the next crop will be in order, according to the target?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. It is for the additional crop that is to be raised during rabi that we are giving various concessions. We are giving pumping water, we are giving conces-

sions so that water may be supplied at reduced rate, and we are also taking into account the supply of fertilisers for this programme to give an inducement to the cultivators.

Shri Warier: May I know whether, in order to meet the deficit in production, the Government has taken any steps?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. We are trying to import as much as possible from outside countries.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement given in reply to part (c) I see that additional funds amounting to Rs. 820 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of State Governments for minor irrigation schemes. May I know on what basis this amount is allocated among the different States with particular reference to the incidence of drought, and whether the State Electricity Boards have been asked not to increase their power rates in the affected areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as this allocation is concerned it is not on the basis of drought, it is on the basis of the capacity to absorb the amount and the availability of feasible schemes to be taken up in these areas. As far as electricity rates are concerned, already a decision has been taken that the maximum to be charged in any area even for diesel electricity should be 12 paise; over and above that it should be subsidised.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether Sanskrit-based Hindi terms for the Arab words *Rabi* and *Kharif* have since been discovered or coined and if so what are they?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I did not follow.

Mr. Speaker: That is knowledge, not information.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want information, not knowledge.

Shri Bade: *Satu* is for *rabi*; *Unatu* is for *Kharif*.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the resistance of the cultivators for the use of canal water if they are taxed, may I know whether the Central Government is advising the State Government to withdraw the levy of tax on the use of canal water?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to new irrigation sources we are trying to give an assurance during the first two or three years.....

Shri Ranga: It is nothing new.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am only stating that....so that they may get accustomed to that water. Later on an economic rate is to be considered by the government.

Shri D. J. Naik: In certain areas which are chronically affected by famine or scarcity conditions, what measures do the government intend to take to avert famine in those areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a long-term programme which has to be taken up during the plan period for the purpose of developing various areas.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: इस समूचे देश में कुल धरती का कितना भाग इस प्रकार का है, जिस में सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं? क्या उस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए लघु-सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देने के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई निर्णय लिया गया है; यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For the whole country only about 23 or 24 per cent of the crop area is under irrigation. The rest of the area is to depend upon rainfall. We have a programme to have progressively more and more irrigation programmes. Even during the next year it is estimated that a new area of roughly three million acres will be brought under irrigation under major, minor and medium irrigation projects.

Shri Daljit Singh: How many schemes of minor irrigation have been submitted by the state governments which are still pending with the Central Government and why?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot give the number of schemes submitted but generally I can inform the hon. Member that whatever feasible schemes have been submitted have all been sanctioned.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती: क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए न्यबबल लगाने की स्वीकृति तो दे दी जाती है, लेकिन उस में बहुत घड़चन डाली जाती है और किसानों को सिंचाई करने के लिए बड़ी कठिनाता में छोटे छोटे अधिकारियों से काम करवाना पड़ता है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस रुकावट को दूर करेगी?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is too general a question. We are continually impressing upon the State Governments to take action so that officials respond to the needs of the agriculturists and I hope as time goes on the administration will further improve.

Shri Ranga: In view of the assurance given by the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadurji that the irrigation dues should be withdrawn or should be abolished in order to encourage the peasants to grow foodgrains and bring their lands under irrigation and also in view of the crisis that is facing the country, especially in the drought-affected areas, what is it that the government proposes to do in order to implement the assurance given by him or the hope expressed by him?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The late Prime Minister's assurance was with regard to new irrigation sources. He never suggested that all the irrigation charges should be given up. It is completely a State subject. Even the Prime Minister cannot give an assurance with regard to what may take place in the State Governments.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय: माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि हम काश्तकारों को करों में कुछ छूट दे रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को कितने प्रतिशत छूट दी जा रही है। मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने जो पैसा पम्पिंग सैट लगाने के लिए मांगा था, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक नहीं दिया है। इस लिए पम्पिंग सैट नहीं लगे हैं। इस का क्या कारण है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to the availability of finances, we have allocated them on an equitable basis to all the State Governments. Madhya Pradesh also has got an allotment. I do agree that it may not be adequate to their entire requirements, but we have to function within the availability of resources. As far as tax concession is concerned, I said wherever water was being used for the first time, we have advised the State Governments not to charge anything for the first time, and then to progressively increase it so that they may reach the maximum rate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि काश्तकारों को कर की छूट दे रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या छूट दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस वक्त नहीं बता सकते।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: From time to time, we get different crop estimates through different sources and through newspapers, and so, in view of this, may I know whether the Government has got any machinery to estimate the crops correctly and put it out to the farmers and the public?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have got a machinery and we have also evolved a procedure with regard to the estimate of different crops. I am not prepared to say it is hundred per cent foolproof, but to the extent possible, we are trying to make this machinery as perfect as possible, and

it is through this machinery that we do this.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पंजाब के सिचार्ड और बजली मंत्री के उस बयान की तरफ गया है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि पंजाब के दरियाओं में पचास फीसदी पानी कम है, इस लिए पाकिस्तान को जितना पानी देना है, वह कम हुआ है और इस कारण दूसरे दरियाओं का पानी डाल कर पाकिस्तान को पानी दिया जायेगा, जब कि पंजाब के किसानों की धरती बिल्कुल प्यासी है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब कि देश में पानी का संकट है, जिस की बिना पर भ्रम का संकट है, तो क्या सरकार पंजाब के किसानों का पानी न काटने पर विचार करेगी और इस बारे में क्या कदम उठायेगी ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is true that there is less availability of water to the failure of the monsoon. As in the Punjab rivers, and that is due far as the supply of water to Pakistan is concerned, we are governed by international agreements and we cannot go behind those agreements. But subject to that, we are trying our best to supply water to the Punjab farmers as much as possible, because we are quite aware that the best results can be obtained from the Punjab farmers provided we provide these facilities.

Mr. Speaker: The fact that we are committed to international agreements is there, but if there is no water, how can we fulfil it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is only subject to availability.

श्री बागड़ी : एक दरिया से पचास फीसदी पानी देने का इंटरनेशनल फैसला है, लेकिन पंजाब के दूसरे दरियाओं का पचास फीसदी पानी काटा जा रहा है, जिस का कोई अधिकार नहीं था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि इस बारे में मिकदार मुकर्रर है कि पाकिस्तान को दरियाओं का इतना पानी देंगे ।

अगर एक दरिया में पानी कम है तो दूसरे से दे रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर पंजाब के दरियाओं में पानी कम है, तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान के और दरियाओं से ले कर देंगे ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister stated that so far as water charges are concerned, it is a matter concerning the State Governments. May I know whether the Central Government has ever considered the need of giving relief to the peasants, as proof of incentive to step up production, by withdrawing the irrigation charges either in new areas or wherever they want to grow additional crop, and whether it has discussions with the State Governments?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member is correct; it is not only with regard to the new irrigation sources but even with regard to old irrigation sources, if a new additional crop has to be raised, we have advised the State Governments to give up the irrigation charges for that.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Foodgrains Requirements

- +
- *3. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Bade:
Shri B. S. Pandey:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Mansiah P. Patel:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of food requirements during the year 1986;

(b) (i) the quantity we have in the country, (ii) the quantity to be imported and (iii) the quantity to be had through crash production programme; and

(c) the details of imports arranged and crash production programme drawn up and resources made available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The requirements of foodgrains depend on a number of factors the distribution of national income, pace of urbanization, changes in food habits, etc. In a developing economy like India's most of these factors are constantly changing. It is not, therefore, possible to give any precise estimate of requirements of the country at any point of time. Last year, the country produced 88.4 million tonnes of foodgrains and imported 7.5 million tonnes of foodgrains, making a total availability of 95.9 million tonnes, a part of which is still available as pipe-line stocks and the rest must have been consumed.

(b) (i) The final estimates of production of foodgrains during 1985-86 are not yet available;

(ii) An attempt is being made to import between 10 to 12 million tonnes of foodgrains during 1986; and

(iii) Under the Crash Production Programme, an additional 38 lakh acres are expected to be brought under rabi and kharif foodgrains. No quantitative estimate of production can be given at this stage.

(c) The total quantity of foodgrains to be imported as also the details of such imports have not yet been finalized. As indicated under (b) (iii)

above, about 38 lakh acres of additional land is expected to be brought under foodgrains cultivation. Besides, 1.2 lakh acres will be put under potato and 1.7 lakh acres under vegetable cultivation. The financial allocations made to the States for this purpose are as follows:—

Minor irrigation	Rs. 360 lakhs
Compost & sewage	Rs. 22 lakhs
Potato cultivation	Rs. 5 lakhs
Vegetable & kitchen gardening	Rs. 3 lakhs

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is too much noise in the House. I cannot follow the answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why should the Leader of the House be in the back seat?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now that the Leader has taken his own seat, there should be no noise. I expect the hon. members to listen silently. I cannot follow the proceedings. We cannot go on in this manner.

श्री रामेश्वरानाथः कस वर्य मे बोई जाणी, यह भी तो बतायें ।

Shri Daji: If the statement is so long, it should have been given to us earlier. How can we put supplementaries intelligently on such a long statement?

Mr. Speaker: I myself feel like that; if it was so long, it could more easily have been put into a statement.

Shri A. P. Sharma: You were asking us to listen to the statement. We want food. The question of food will not be solved by a long statement.

Mr. Speaker: Even that has not been heard patiently by the members. That is to be regretted most. At least attention should have been paid to listen to that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not correct that we are importing

this year more wheat than what we produced last year and three times more than what we have procured in any one year? If that is so, do not the government think that they have got a whip-hand with them with all this imported wheat and they can at least do away with wheat zones, which they have carved out creating all the difficulties?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): We shall certainly keep in mind the suggestion of the hon. Member.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a question of keeping it in mind, I am asking some factual information.

Mr. Speaker: The first part of his question at least was soliciting information. The second part of his question is a suggestion and he need not answer it. In the first part he has asked for information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, will you....

Shri C. Subramaniam: The figures given are correct.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, there is some misunderstanding. The first part, as you yourself said, is asking for information. The second part is this. The only argument which they have been giving all the time is that they must have something in their hands to be able to abolish the zones. Now when they have more than what we produce in the country and three times more than what we acquired at any time in the country, what are the other reasons which have impelled them not to do away with the wheat zones at least?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Zones cannot be abolished immediately in the midst of a season. I can assure the hon. Member that the matter is under examination and as soon as that examination is over.... (Interruptions).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Zones should be abolished.

Shri Raghunath Singh: They should be abolished.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जयपुर का सेशन हो रहा है क्या ?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members want such an assembly, then I can withdraw and the matters can be settled among themselves.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जयपुर में जों हल्ला मचाया था वही यहाँ भी मचा रहे है क्या ?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are just conveying our feelings.

Shri Hem Barua: If you withdraw, Sir, to whom do you propose to give the Chair—to Kamaraj?

Mr. Speaker: If it was in my power I would have put Shri Hem Barua. But that is not in my power.

Shri Hem Barua: Most welcome, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, it would have been much helpful to me.

I have to make this observation. This is not a good start. We ought now to behave in a more orderly manner. Hon. Members should not interfere and intervene in this manner. I cannot follow and regulate the proceedings. What do the Members expect from me if so many voices are coming simultaneously?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हम लोगों के जो कायदे कानून हैं, लोक सभा के काम चलाने के जो कायदे कानून हैं, उसकी धारा 41 की उपधारा 1 को ध्यान देखिये। इस में कहा गया है :

"Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), a question may be

asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed."

प्रश्न का तात्पर्य ही यही है कि इत्तिला मिले और उस मंत्री से जिसके दायरे में यह प्रश्न आता है। जब यह नियम है, तब मंत्री का फर्ज हो जाता है कि जो इत्तिला उन से पूछी गई है, अगर वह इत्तिला वैध है तो उनको बतानी पड़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा शक पैदा हुआ है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिए कि ने कुछ नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मुनने नो दीजिये। उनको जवाब तो देने दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन्होंने कुछ बताया ही नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत झूठा, मेहरबानी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन से नियम के अनुसार ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : 41।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा गया है कि स्वामी जी पर नियम लागू नहीं होता है। आप कहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्यों लागू नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिये क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सच्चा बोझ वक्तव्य पड़ा है। उस में यह कहा

गया है कि घालू बोया जाएगा या दूसरी चीजें बोई जायेंगी। लेकिन यह तो बताया ही नहीं कि किस वर्ष की बात मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं, 1980 में या 1990 में या 2000 में बोया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुश्किल यह है कि आपने सिर्फ जवाब सुना है, सवाल नहीं पढ़ा है। सवाल का जवाब आ रहा है, सवाल में ऐसी कौन सी बात है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि सब प्रकार के धन बोने का वर्ष चला गया, घालू भी आ चुका है। यह किस वर्ष के लिए वह बतला रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बंद जाइये।

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to the year. I have given the year in the answer itself. It relates to the year 1965-66.

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking for the year. I am asking for an answer to the question of Shri Mathur.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The first part of the hon. Member's question related to the year. He himself gave the figures and asked whether what we are importing is equal to what we are producing. I said, "yes, the figures are correct". Then, with regard to the suggestion that the zonal system should be abolished, certainly during an answer to a question I cannot lay down the policy. I said I will consider the suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mathur.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: When even the imports have not been estimated, I cannot understand how the relationship can be established.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, just now you were good enough to comment on the behaviour of the House. Well, it is not the behaviour of the House. It is sometimes absolutely legitimate and parliamentary

to give expression to the feelings. If it is not done and if you are curbing it, we will not be able to convey to the Minister and the country the sense of the House. No doubt, there is something called discipline. When you ask for something and we do not listen to it, I can understand it being called not maintaining discipline. But discipline is very different from parliamentary expression. Now, my second question is. . .

Mr. Speaker: Is it a question to me or to the Minister?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am clarifying the position arising out of your observations.

I can understand heavy imports under certain compulsions sometimes, as is done by many other countries in difficulties. But what I have not been able to understand, and which I would like the Minister to explain, is this big crusade for imports from all over the world, from all corners, from countries big and small, and appeals by Pope and U Thant and his summoning 30 Envoys here. May I know whether he has any example in living memory in the world of any self-respecting country, any independent country, undertaking such a crusade for imports, aid and assistance?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When there is a natural calamity, there is nothing wrong or derogator . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I have again to intervene. I can only allow questions and ask the Minister to answer them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But, Sir, why should the Minister provoke the House? If it is a natural calamity, the Government is responsible for it.

Mr. Speaker: In that case, there are remedies also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But we cannot depose it, unfortunately.

Shri C. Subramaniam: According to me, this year's drought is unprece-

dent. Therefore, we have to take all steps to meet the situation. Those steps which are necessary for the purpose of meeting the situation are being taken and there is nothing derogatory in it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kajrolkar.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will you permit me to ask one more question?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri Kajrolkar: What is the State-wise break-up of deficit of foodgrains and how much of foreign exchange will be spent on importing foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot immediately give the foreign exchange component of imports.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The answer of the Minister of State is very muddling. What has been the basis of assessing the food production figures? If the Food Ministry have not been able to assess the requirements of the people, how could they establish any relationship between the requirements and imports?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At any given point of time we cannot make any accurate assessment but the trend of requirements can always be estimated. It is on that basis that we have made an estimate of what is the requirement during the Third Plan and what we are likely to require during the Fourth Plan. We are trying to plan on that basis. We have got a machinery, as I have already stated, to make an assessment of the crop prospects and to make the final estimates also.

* श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : जिस तरह से रेन का फोरकास्ट पहले से हो जाता है उसी तरह से फूडग्रेन का फोरकास्ट पहले से हो जाता है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उन्हें मालूम नहीं है कि कितनी फूड की रिक्वायरमेंट होगी। अगर यह बात बह नहीं बतला सकते तो फिर यह मंत्रालय है ही किस लिये ?

Shri Raghunath Singh: For making statements.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब मैं क्या दूंगा ?

श्री बागड़ी : भूखे मरतों पर कोई शोक या आतंक नहीं चलता । जब तक भूख रहेगी, ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो आर्बर के लिए कहता हूँ और माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि यह हाउस की फीलिंग एक्सप्रेस की जा रही है ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला, अध्यक्ष महोदय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसे डिसअलाऊ करता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार द्वारा जो जोन प्रथा लागू की गई है उस से सारे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है और काफ़ी उत्तेजना फैल रही है । हमें विदेशों से गेहूँ मंगाना पड़ रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन स्टेट्स को कितना-कितना गेहूँ दिया जायेगा और जोन्स की जो शोबार खड़ी की गई है सरकार द्वारा उसे वह कब तक समाप्त करने जा रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not agree with the assumption that the zonal system has brought about scarcity and various difficulties; on the other hand, in our judgement, we are trying to minimise the difficulties by zonal arrangements and planned movement from one State to another.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गेहूँ से बांटा जायेगा प्रान्तों को, इस का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We take into account the production in each

State and the likely deficit and with the available quantities an equitable distribution is made to all the deficit States.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि आयात व्यवस्था का विवरण, अबिलम्ब उत्पादन कार्यक्रम और उपलब्ध साधनों की अन्तिम रूपरेखा तैयार नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम रूपरेखा कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Imports have to come from various other countries and when we are able to finalise our agreement with them it would be known. I hope, within the next two or three months we will know the final position . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Unless hon. Members observe silence I cannot go on with the question.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उधर तीन-तीन लोग खड़े हुए हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह से डिसिप्लिन कैसे रह सकेगी ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप की तरफ चार लोग खड़े हुए हैं । हमारी तरफ जो खड़े हुए हैं, They are standing silently.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Can we be prevented from standing even?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may stand; we do not mind.

■ ■ :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तक मेम्बर साहबान ने खामोशी प्रक़्यार नहीं की । मैं कारंवाई नहीं चला सकता जब तक मेम्बर खामोशी से नहीं बैठते ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय बात कर रहे हैं ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भी बात जारी है ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह भूखे मरतों की लम्बी-लम्बी सांसें हैं ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप फिर शुरू कर रहे हैं ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: To what extent is the Ministry going to solve the rice scarcity by appealing to people in the non-rice-eating areas to give up rice? Is it a very serious appeal from the Government or is it a kind of sport?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I wish to submit that it is a serious appeal and it may make an impact with regard to the availability of rice for areas where rice-eating is the predominant practice.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी बम्बई आदि स्थानों का प्रमग करके आया हूँ, वहाँ 85 रुपये मन पंजाब का मेहूँ बिक रहा है, चोरबाजारी में और पंजाब में वह 22 से 24 रुपये मन तक है । तो क्या सरकार इस प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने का विचार रखती है जिससे कि पंजाब के आदमी को पैसे मिलें और वहाँ के आदमी को खाना मिले ? यदि रखती है, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं रखेंगी तो जो केराला की स्थिति है वह सारे देश में बन सकती है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: About the price of Punjab wheat, what the hon. Member has said is in respect of the smuggled wheat in the open market. As far as the Punjab wheat on Government-to-Government account in fair price shops is concerned, it is at controlled price and the price is round about Rs. 70 or so.

Shri A. P. Sharma: During the last session, the Minister had given an estimate of the shortfall between 8 to 10 million tons. Now the Minister has said that it is between 10 to 12 mil-

lion tons. I want to know the basis on which this shortfall has been estimated.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This includes the rabi crop prospects also. I had given the estimate in the last session with regard to the kharif crop.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether it is known to the Minister as to what would be the requirements of the various States in 1966 so far as the foodgrains are concerned and; if so, what are those figures?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have ascertained the requirements from various State Governments. But I do not have those figures with me now.

॥

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि फूड मिनिस्ट्री कुछ आंकड़े देती है कि देश में कितनी खाद्य सामग्री पैदा हुई है तो जहाँ तक हम लोगों की जानकारी है जो कि 3 लाख या 4 लाख की रेवेन्यू की स्मालेस्ट यूनिट है ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की वहाँ का कर्मचारी कई हजार एकड़ के आंकड़े देता है और गलत फिगर देता है क्योंकि फिजिकली देखना सम्भव नहीं है, इसलिये वह वहाँ से गलत फिगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट को देता है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट से सेक्रेटेरिएट आफ दि प्राविन्स को और प्राविन्स से सेंट्रल फूड मिनिस्ट्री को वही गलत फिगर आती है और सेंट्रल फूड मिनिस्ट्री वही फिगर देती है, तो हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि जो स्टैटिस्टिक्स गलत चीज पर बेस्ड है, वह गलत चीज देश को क्यों समझायी जाती है और सही आंकड़े देने का क्या प्रबन्ध सरकार कर रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If a separate question is put with regard to how the statistics are collected, I will be able to give all the details.

Shri Priya Gupta: The question is very clear. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He should resume his seat now.

Shri Priya Gupta: The whole thing is based on this as to how the statistics about the total production in the country are collected. If the method is wrong, let the Minister say it is wrong, and if it is not, let him say so.....

Mr. Speaker: He should resume his seat.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am resuming my seat . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I ask a clarification? This question relates to the quantity of foodgrains imported or produced or required and all that and that means that the Government had already made an enumeration in the proper way regarding these matters. In that case, a question regarding the methodology of making this enumeration and regarding defects therein surely arises out of this question. It is absolutely relevant and the Minister should answer this question instead of asking for another question. This is a matter which he should be in a position to answer. I do not know why he does not answer it.

Mr. Speaker: If he has not got the answer right at this moment, what can he do? (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He says, this question does not arise....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member put the question that the whole method by which these statistics are prepared is wrong and that from the very start, wrong data is provided and that goes on upto the Centre. He asked what the Minister was going to do in order to rectify that wrong method. That was his question. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेन्द्रनाथ : अध्यक्ष महोदय ...
(घबराहट)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं मेम्बर को कहूंगा नहीं वह ऐसे नहीं बोलेंगे।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My humble submission is....

Mr. Speaker: Unless I call a Member, no one will speak. Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My humble submission is, either he has to say that this is not correct or what methods they are applying for this purpose. He has neither said that this is not correct nor has he indicated how they are going to collect the statistics. That is not the way he should reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A clumsy evasion.

Shri C. Subramaniam: When I give an answer, it is assumed that, in our judgment, this is the correct information. If the hon. Member thinks that this is wrong information, then we will have to go into the entire methodology and find out where we are going wrong. That is why I said that I was prepared to make a statement if a separate question was put.

Mr. Speaker: The Member has proceeded on certain assumptions (*Interruptions*) that the method employed is wrong—incorrect figures are given and they go on accumulating and are being sent to higher authorities—and, therefore, the information given is also likely to be based on the wrong data. Now, if the assumption is wrong, the Minister ought to have said that the assumption made by the Member was wrong and that he did not agree with it. That would have finished the whole question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thank the Speaker for the suggestion. I thought it was implied in my answer. If, however, it has to be said specifically, I am prepared to say that the assumptions are wrong according to our judgment. (*Interruptions*). A

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: What is the method applied?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot go into that.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is an open secret. As I said, the figures are incorrect. I can challenge it. This is the way how statistics are collected.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked the Member....

Shri Priya Gupta: I submit to your order.

Mr. Speaker: Only words are not sufficient unless they are followed by action also. I have asked him to resume his seat. He cannot go on in this manner.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : गलत सुझाव दें और मान लीजिए ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लीजिए कि मेम्बर का किस तरह का रवैया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है 41 के आधार पर ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 41 का कौन सा ...

श्री बागड़ी : वही जो डाक्टर साहब ने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन, मिस्टर बड़े ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह खान का प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि बार-बार उठता रहा है और खुशकिस्मती या बुरकिस्मती से खेरा नाम भी था लेकिन मैं क्या कहूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप देखिए, मैं मेम्बर साहबान से बरखास्त करता हूँ,

आप सोचें कि सारे मेम्बरों का नाम लिफ्ट वहाँ होने से क्या इतना काफी है कि हर एक मेम्बर को सप्लीमेंट्री पूछने का भी हक हासिल हो जाता है ? यह जरूरी नहीं है कि चूंकि मेम्बर का नाम है इस वास्ते वह जरूर सप्लीमेंट्री करेगा । इतना बका जब बाकी बहस में लग गया और अभी तक तीन सवाल ही हुए हैं, दस मिनट और रह गये हैं, तो मेम्बर साहबान इतना तो करें कि कम से कम दस सवाल तो हो जायें । मैं मेम्बर साहबान की सहायता चाहता हूँ इसमें कि दस सवाल जरूर हो जायें जब तक कि कोई खास बजह न हो । इस बात से कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं उठता कि किसी साहब का नाम था और उसे बुलाया नहीं गया ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि नाम हो तब जरूरी नहीं और नाम न हो तब भी जरूरी नहीं तो आखिर हमारे जैसे लोगों को मौका कब मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठें तो अपने आप आपको प्रश्न का उत्तर मिल जायेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : इस तरह से कैसे मिल जायगा ? वगैर नाम वालों को तो आप बुलाते हैं और नाम वालों को बुलाते नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: I have told him. If he persists, I may have to take action.

Next Question. Mr. Bade.

राज्यों में प्रकाश की स्थिति

11

* 4. श्री बड़े :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री भागवत झा साहब :

श्री ज० लाला श्री :

श्री स० बं० साबन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हुंसदा :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री प्र० बं० बरदा :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
 श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
 श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री उटिया :
 श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
 श्री लहटन चौधरी :
 श्री बलजीत सिंह :
 श्री हेमराज :
 श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
 श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
 श्री मा० ल० जाधव :
 श्री रा० ल० तिबारी :
 श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल
 श्री श्रीनारायण शास्त्र :
 श्रीमती रामकुमारी सिन्हा :
 डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिन्हा :

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

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन से सरकार को ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि वहाँ सूखा धीरे प्रकाश है ;

(ख) इनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन राज्यों

को जो सहायता दी है उसका राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are reported to have been stricken by drought conditions.

(b) A statement showing the total number of Districts in each State, the number of Districts affected by drought, the population affected, the population at present working on relief works and the peak population that is expected to turn up for work in the relief works is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5427/66].

(c) The assistance to the States affected by the drought conditions will be provided by the Central Government according to the principles laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

Shri Bade: Is it not a fact that on the 8th January, 1966, the Madhya Pradesh Government had asked for Rs. 4 crores for short-term loan programme for improved seeds and fertilisers, but the Central Government have not given a single paise to them up to this time?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The main question relates to drought conditions. The loan asked for by the Madhya Pradesh Government is under a completely different programme altogether.

Shri Bade: I want your guidance in this respect. I have asked for the details of the assistance given so far by the Central Government. I want to know whether the Central Government have given aid to the Madhya

Pradesh Government for fertilisers on a small-scale basis.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the drought conditions are concerned, they start scarcity relief works in the drought-affected areas; up to a certain level, which varies from State to State, the expenditure is incurred by the State Governments. Beyond that, the Central Government share on a 50:50 basis the extra expenditure involved in these scarcity relief programmes. The programmes have just now started and they are functioning within their own ceilings now. As soon as they cross the ceilings, we shall make further assistance available to them.

Shri Bade: From the statement I find that in Madhya Pradesh the affected population is 88 lakhs, but the number of persons at present working in relief works is only 6 lakhs. May I know whether this small number of workers especially in the Adibasi area is due to the fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have got no funds and that is why they have asked for more funds for the tribal areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No; as far as these programmes are concerned, they take some time to be organised they have just now started. As a matter of fact, the real scarcity conditions will become intensified only during April-May-June, when we expect the number of people working in these relief works to increase to 13 lakhs. Therefore, it is not as if the number is low for want of funds; but the organisation takes time, and the intensity of the scarcity also will be felt only some time later.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि एक तरफ तो यू० पी० के पांच करोड़ किसान जो खेती करते हैं वह फौमिन और सूखे से कुचले हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने

25 फीसदी लगान बढ़ा दिया है तो इस हालत में क्या सरकार ने इंटरक्रियर करने की कोशिश की है और उन किसानों को राहत देने की कोशिश की है और जो पहले ही भूकाल से कुचले लोग हैं उन पर यह 25 फीसदी लगान न बढ़ाया जाये ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not true that UP has been affected by drought as it is understood for the purpose of relief works. I do agree that there has been a failure of monsoon to a certain extent in UP also. As far as land revenue is concerned, it is for the State Government, and I do not think that the Central Government can interfere in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. If I have heard the hon. Minister of State aright, I think he said that several States were reported to have been stricken by drought; that was the phrase that he used, namely 'reported to have been stricken by drought'. Yesterday, however the President in his Address said categorically—not 'reported to have been but categorically....

“बहुत से प्रदेशों में सूखे की हालत आ पहुँची है, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और आंध्र में।”

I have read it out from the Hindi version of the Address. The statement of the hon. Minister is inconsistent with the statement made by the President yesterday which is a statement of Government, it is in fact the Government's speech which is read as the Address by the President. When the President has made a categorical statement to that effect, we find that the hon. Minister gets up in the House and says that some States are reported to have been stricken by drought. It is a serious matter that he is contradicting the President.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a serious matter, it can be taken up differently. It is not a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it correct for the hon. Minister to say like that?

Mr. Speaker: If the answer is not correct, that can be taken up separately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it within the competence of the hon. Minister to contradict the President?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot decide it just now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may decide it later; you may take your own time for it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the famine and drought conditions, certain States have asked for assistance, and the Central Government have given assistance, but from the statement it is clear that there is a gap between the assistance demanded and that actually given. May I know whether Government have got on hand any programme to enable the States to meet the gap, or whether the people stricken by drought will be left in their own condition?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, there will be central assistance; we are providing roughly Rs. 20—30 crores for these famine relief works.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो विवरण मदन पटन पर रखा गया है उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि यह जो सूचना दी गई है प्रकाल और सूखे के बारे में और आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा दिये गये हैं और केन्द्रीय टीम जो कि अब इन राज्यों का दौरा कर रही है, उसकी रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होने के बाद इन आंकड़ों में निर्विडन होगा ता मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस टीम में कौन कौन से लोग हैं, कहाँ-कहाँ जा रहे हैं और कब तक लौट कर आवेंगे और अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Advisers of the Planning Commission have been appointed the leaders of these teams. A few officials from the Food department also have been added to these teams. They have already completed the visit and submitted reports. These are under scrutiny now.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब रिपोर्ट मौजूद है तथा इस प्रश्न के साथ क्यों नहीं दी गई ? क्या कारण है कि मंत्री महोदय बतला रहे हैं इसमें कि जब उस टीम की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तब ही जायेगी ? गलत उत्तर उन्होंने दिया है। मैं सीधी सीधी बात यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The reports have been received and they are under scrutiny. They will have to be scrutinised and when figures are available, we will collect them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that five districts out of 13 in Orissa have been affected. How much rice from that State will be available for meeting the requirements of other States after meeting the deficit in those five districts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: A far as Orissa is concerned, it has always been surplus in rice and it has been supplying rice particularly to W. Bengal. So we are trying to get as much rice as possible and in its place make available other foodgrains so that the rice eating areas of W. Bengal can be properly provided for.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In the statement is mentioned States which have suffered from drought. But I miss the name of West Bengal in it. Does it mean that West Bengal did not suffer from any sort of drought and the people of that State have not been affected by drought?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not as if there is no drought in West Bengal at all. We take into account the

drough when it is widespread. It is only on that basis that these seven States have been mentioned, that is they have been affected to a much greater extent than other areas.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Bundelkhand area of UP has been very badly affected by drought and that the UP Government has again and again been asking for rigs to open up the rocks to take out water for irrigating the fields there? If the answer is in the affirmative, when are the Central Government going to give a rig to the U.P. Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have a programme for having more tubewells in UP, and in that connection they have asked for equipments. That is under consideration. It is because of the foreign exchange scarcity that we are unable to get as many rigs as possible. But we are trying to get these under some aid programmes and make them available to various States.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर 55 लाख आदिमी आकालग्रस्त हैं और सरकार ने 1 लाख आदिमियों को रोजगार दिया है और 6 लाख को और देने की सम्भावना है। इससे मालूम पड़ता है कि 48 लाख आदिमियों को रोजगार मिलने की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन 48 लाख आदिमियों को खाने के लिए या उन को रोजी रोटी देने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया है और अनुदान के रूप में कितना रुपया दिया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not as if everybody affected in these regions comes to these relief works. Only a portion come for that. The estimate is roughly 6 lakhs who come under these relief works. Others will perhaps be able to take care of themselves to a certain extent; that is why, they do not come to these relief works as such.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा : राज्य सरकार तो भूखों मार रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने लोग आकाल से प्रभावित हुए हैं, इस बारे में सरकार ने एक वक्तव्य रखा है। मध्य प्रदेश में 68 लाख लोग आकाल से प्रभावित हुए हैं और मैसूर में 75 लाख लोग आकाल से प्रभावित हुए हैं। मैसूर को 12 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई है और मध्य प्रदेश को 13 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई है जब कि उस को 19 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलग अलग राज्यों को किस आधार पर सहायता दी गई है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We make an estimate of the relief works to be started and the likely expenditure to be incurred. As I have already stated, to a certain level the State Governments bear the expenditure. Beyond that we give 50 per cent subsidy. It is on the basis of 50 per cent that we distribute whatever amounts are available.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prices of Essential Commodities in Delhi

- *5. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Fattinayak:
Shri Hukum Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the prices of all the essential commodities including food-grains have shot up in Delhi after the introduction of rationing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The prices of essential commodities have remained steady with the exception of coarse grains like gram, bajra and pulses like moong. The Prices of vegetable oils, pulses other than moong, vegetables, etc. were lower in January 1966 than in the first week of December 1965. The prices of rationed commodities like wheat and rice have remained constant since the introduction of statutory rationing. Delhi is not a producing area and its requirements are met from the neighbouring states. The rise in the prices of bajra, gram and moong is mainly due to seasonal factors and partly due to lack of adequate arrivals.

(c) The Government is taking steps to import coarse grains from the neighbouring states of Punjab and Rajasthan at Government level. A constant watch is also being kept on the prices of all essential commodities and necessary steps are being taken as and when necessary.

Vessels and Cargo lost in Cyclone in West Coast

*6. Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalys:

Shri Bade;
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the number of Indian sailing vessels carrying cargo which were lost in the Arabian Sea during the cyclone storm which hit the West Coast Ports from Cochin to Ratnagiri in December, 1965;

(b) the extent of loss of cargo and lives;

(c) whether any kind of assistance has been given by Government to the next of kin of those who lost their lives; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Eighty-five Indian sailing vessels are reported to have been totally lost.

(b) According to present reports, the loss of property is estimated over Rs. 30 lakhs and about 60 lives are feared to have been lost. Enquiries are being held under Section 358 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has rendered assistance to the stranded crew by way of providing food and clothing and arranging for their repatriation to their home ports. In addition, the State Governments concerned have also rendered assistance, both on their own and as a

result of a request from the Central Government, but the extent of their assistance is not known.

Procurement of Rice from Surplus States

*7. Shri Balmiki:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Kishen Pattinayak:

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for the procurement of rice from the surplus States;

(b) the quantity of rice proposed to be procured for the deficit States; and

(c) the broad details of the procurement policy of Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). There is no scheme of direct procurement by Central Government. The State Governments of the surplus States will procure rice and make it available to Government for supply to the deficit States. It has not been possible to fix firm targets of procurement as yet. Efforts are, however, being made to maximise procurement on Government account.

(c) The broad details of the procurement policy are as follows:

1. Procurement is being undertaken not only in surplus

States but also in deficit States to enable control of Government over as large a part of the marketable surplus as possible.

2. Previously, procurement was confined to foodgrains like paddy, rice and wheat. The scope of procurement has now been broadened to include coarse cereals like jawar, bajra, maize and gram.

3. The sources from which procurement used to be made have been broad-based to include the producers in addition to the millers and the registered dealers.

Intensive Agricultural Programmes

*8. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent detailed study made by his Ministry has revealed that the intensive agricultural programmes are likely to be hampered by the shortage of fertilisers and pesticides; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make enough of fertilisers and pesticides available for carrying the programmes through?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No such study has been made by the Department of Agricul-

ture. The Central Department of Agriculture is, however, seized of the problem of making available adequate quantities of fertilizers and pesticides for the areas covered by the Intensive Agricultural Programmes. The year-wise requirements of these inputs during the Fourth Plan period are being estimated and arrangements made to meet them by stepping up the programme of indigenous production of fertilizers and pesticides and arranging larger imports.

Block Development Officers

- *9. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:
 Shri H. C. Soy:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to abolish the post of Block Development Officers;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) the alternative arrangements envisaged for the performance of the duties assigned to the Block Development Officers?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The Central Government have no proposal to abolish the post of Block Development Officers. The decision of the Government of

Madhya Pradesh in this regard is under consideration.

Haldia Port

- *10. Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri P. K. Dee:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Jyotana Chanda:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the main recommendations and findings of the Study Team appointed by Government about the traffic likely to be handled at Calcutta and Haldia Ports and also the financial and other aspects of Haldia Dock Schemes;

(b) the reaction of the World Bank Appraisal Team which recently visited India on the findings of the Study Team;

(c) whether the Appraisal Team has already submitted its report to the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the World Bank about the Haldia Scheme and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) According to the assessment made by the Haldia Study Team, the traffic which the Calcutta-Haldia port system may be called

upon to handle by 1970-71 will be as follows:

(Million tonnes)			
Commodities	Total Calcutta-Haldia complex	Calcutta	Haldia
1. Rock Phosphate/Sulphur/Potash .	1.7	0.2	1.5
2. (a) Crude Oil .	3.5		3.5
(b) Petroleum products .	0.3	0.3	
3. Foodgrains	2.3	0.3	2.0
4. Iron ore	3.08		3.0
5. Coal	2.5		2.5
6. Salt .	0.8	0.2	0.6
7. General Cargo (including other orcs)	6.3	5.8	0.5
TOTAL .	20.4	6.8	13.6

On the basis of these traffic assumptions, the Haldia Study Team recommended the provision of eight berths at Haldia in Phase I as shown below:—

- 1 Berth for P.O.L.
- 1 Berth for Rock Phosphate/Sulphur
- 1 Berth for Foodgrains
- 1 Berth for Coal
- 3 General Cargo Berths.
- 1 Berths for Iron ore.

Total : 8

The Study Group has ruled out river-side berths except for oil. A proper dock system is considered necessary.

The cost of executing the project was estimated at Rs. 40 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 14 crores.

The Study Team's conclusion was that the investment on Haldia would be justified on economic grounds and that steps should be taken to go ahead with the work.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the Bank's normal procedure, the Appraisal Team has discussed all aspects of the project with the Government and the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The Government of India are not aware whether the Appraisal Team has submitted its report to the World Bank and, if so, what its recommendations are.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.

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

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

(a) whether the proposed Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. has started functioning;

(b) if so, the functions of the Corporation;

(c) whether all the coastal areas will come under its jurisdiction; and

(d) what will be its financial investment?

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

(b) The primary function of the Corporation is to undertake procurement of fish from various sources in West Bengal and the neighbouring States and its sale in the Calcutta market at reasonable rates, and also in due course—

(i) it will undertake fishing operations both inland and deep sea,

(ii) it will formulate plans in consultation with the State Governments for the development of fisheries and growth of industry connected with the processing and marketing of fish,

(iii) it will take necessary steps for promotion of marketing activities by way of grant of equipment, loans and advances to fishermen and their organisations, and

(iv) it may also undertake foreign collaborations for catching, processing and export of fish, manufacture of marine engines, trawlers and other fishing equipment

(c) The Corporation may undertake fishing operations in the entire coastal areas either independently or in collaboration with State Governments and other parties.

(d) The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 crores and the present issued capital is Rs. 60 lakhs.

केन्द्रीय सहकारी भण्डार, दिल्ली

* 12. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछराय :

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

(क) कांयला, गुड़ तथा लोहे के बारे में दिल्ली राज्य केन्द्रीय सहकारी भंडार द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं से सम्बन्धित ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनके बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या भण्डार अब भी कार्य कर रहा है तथा इसके पुराने कर्मचारियों को रखा लिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस भंडार के बारे में कोई और शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा

सहकार मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) ऐसे तीन मामले हैं। वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) अनधिकृत स्थान में गुड़ और खांडसारी का भण्डार तथा बिक्री और सिविल रसद निदेशक, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली को पात्रिक विवरण न भेजना ;

(2) लोहे तथा इस्पात की धर्मब बिक्री, दिल्ली राज्य लाइसेंस प्राधिकारी को मिथ्या विवरण भेजना तथा मासिक विवरण न भेजना; और

(3) खास जयरामपुर कांयला खान तथा भण्डार के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध "सब-स्टेडेंड" कांयला खरीदने तथा बेचने के बारे में अपराधिक षडयन्त्र के आरोप।

पहले दो मामलों में पुलिस जांच पूरी होने पर कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू की गई थी और ये मामले न्यायाधीन हैं। तीसरे मामले में कानूनी कार्यवाही सम्भव नहीं थी।

(ख) भण्डार अब भी कार्य कर रहा है।

पुराने 70 कर्मचारियों में से, 8 अब भी काम कर रहे हैं।

(ग) कोई नई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

खंड विकास अधिकारी के पद का समाप्त किया जाना

* 13. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री मधु सिमये :

श्री बामनी :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बारियर :
 श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
 श्री प्रभात कार :
 श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० चं० बच्चवा :
 श्री भागवत झा छाजवा :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री उटिया :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्रीमती मंमता मुस्तान :
 श्री दे० जी० नायक :
 श्री सोलंकी :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री मोहन स्वर्ण :
 श्री दे० द० पुरी :
 श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री मा० ज० जाधव :
 श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा :
 श्री मार्नसिंह प० पटेल :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1965 के पत्र मन्त्रा प्रश्न संख्या 10 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खंड विकास अधिकारी के पद को समाप्त करने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को क्या अनुभव हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में केन्द्र और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बीच कोई और पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार के इस निर्णय में किम हद तक सहमत हुई गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) :
 (क) राज्य सरकार ने पहला जनवरी, 1966 से खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों के पद समाप्त कर दिए हैं, किन्तु विस्तार अधिकारी (कृषि) को खण्ड का कार्यभारी बना दिया है और उसे ग्राहता तथा वितरण अधिकारी घोषित कर दिया है। उप-मंडल अधिकारी (राजस्व) को उसके अन्तर्-धिकार के खण्डों का सर्वकार्यभारी बनाया गया है। विस्तृत प्रबन्धों को अभी अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ख) तथा (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य के निर्णय के बारे में अपनी सहमति नहीं दी है। इस मामले पर योजना आयोग के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Election Expenses

*14. Shri Lahtan Chaudhry;
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 Shri Himatsingka;
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh;
 Shri Bagri;
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;
 Shri Kishan Pattnayak;
 Shri Vishram Prasad;
 Shri Narayan Reddy;
 Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Shri Madhu Limaye;
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has finalised proposals on curbs on election expenses;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether these proposals have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the principal proposals of the Election Commission on election expenses

made in the Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962, relate to the removal of the two defects which, according to the Commission, are the main defects from which the existing law relating to the account of election expenses suffers. The first defect is that the period of accounting is limited to the interval between the date of the notification calling the election and the date of the declaration of the result of the election.

The second defect is that the expenditure incurred by political parties on particular candidates or groups of candidates sponsored by them does not require to be included in the accounts of any of the candidates.

The Election Commission has recommended that these two main defects should be removed by an amendment of the law.

Another important recommendation of the Commission is that there should be a provision prohibiting election expenses being incurred by any person other than the candidate, his election agent and persons authorised in writing by the election agent and providing that where any such authorised person incurs any expenses he should furnish a detailed account of those expenses to the appropriate officer.

The other recommendations of the Commission with respect to election expenses relate to matters of detail.

(c) and (d). The proposals of the Commission are now under the consideration of the Government.

Emergency Food Programme

- *15. Shri Kameshwar Tanti;
Shri Laxtan Chandhry;
Shri Himatsingka;
Shri Narayan Reddy;
Shri Linga Reddy;
Shri Bagri;
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;
Shri Vishram Prasad;
Shri Kishan Pattnayak;
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;

Will the Minister of Food, Agricul-

ture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are finding difficulty in raising two million tons of short term crops under the emergency food programme;

(b) if so, the nature of difficulties that come in the way of implementing this programme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has promised to meet the fertilizer requirements of the States in full for the emergency programme;

(d) if so, whether the Centre is in a position to meet their requirements; and

(e) whether the main difficulty in the implementation of this emergency food plan is due to the foreign exchange shortage?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No definite target of additional production of foodgrains has been fixed under the Emergency Food Production Programme. However as a result of bringing 3.2 million acres of area under additional crops during the rabi and summer seasons in 1965-66 substantial additional food production could be expected. While it is too early to indicate the actual production from this additional acreage, the reports received from the State Governments indicate that the additional area to be brought under cultivation by them is likely to exceed the overall targets given to them.

(c) and (d). The fertiliser requirements of the States regarding their Emergency Food Production Programme have been met in full.

(e) The shortage of foreign exchange has been a limiting factor in the progress of the entire agricultural production plan and not merely of the Emergency Food Production drive.

Scheme to issue Agricultural Inputs

- *16. Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are considering a scheme to issue agricultural inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and seeds against crop failure;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that insurance premium will be included in the price of inputs;

(c) the other main features of the scheme;

(d) whether the scheme has been approved by the National Planning Council Study Group of Agriculture; and

(e) the places where this scheme will be tried?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No such scheme is under consideration at present.

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

Bonus Scheme for Food Supplies to States

- *17. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

- Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to introduce a bonus scheme for food supplies to the States;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) how far this scheme is likely to benefit the Central Government?

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

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

Special Works Programme in Drought Areas

- *18. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre is considering a proposal to set up a special cell in the Department of Agriculture to initiate special relief works programme in the drought-hit areas;

(b) if so, the details about the cell and the nature of relief works to be undertaken;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for proper co-ordination of the programme between the Centre and the States, a proposal for setting up a Committee at the Centre and State level is being considered; and

(d) if so, when the work is likely to start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A Special Cell is being set up in the Department of Food.

(b) An officer of the rank of Director will be in charge of the Cell. He will have the necessary supporting Staff. The programme envisages the starting of relief works to provide employment to people in the affected areas. The works that are being started are such as to form assets and to improve agricultural production in the areas concerned, for example, works like medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation etc. In those areas, however, where it is not possible to take up productive works, it may be necessary to start unproductive works purely for the purpose of providing employment. In the worst affected areas, it may be necessary to provide gratuitous relief to very old and disabled persons. It is also proposed to start a scheme for providing nutritious diet to children, and expectant and nursing mothers in the affected areas. Where necessary, provision of fodder for cattle will also be taken up.

(c) There is no proposal to set up a combined Committee consisting of State and Central representatives for co-ordination.

(d) Does not arise.

विधि स्नातक

* 19. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री रामलोक दादब :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री नारायण रेड्डी :

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह :

श्री हिममतसिंहका :

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री कामरोलकर :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 में किसी समय दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विधि के विद्यार्थियों तथा दूसरे विधि स्नातकों ने आपके निवास स्थान के सामने श्रीर संसद् भवन के बाहर प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की मुख्य मांग क्या थी ; और

(ग) उन की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक) :

(क) जी हां । दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विधि के कुछ विद्यार्थियों और अन्य विधि स्नातकों ने दिसम्बर, 1965 में भूतपूर्व विधि मंत्री के निवास स्थान श्रीर संसद् भवन के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ।

(ख) प्रदर्शनकारियों की मुख्य मांग यह थी कि अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 24 (1) (घ) के अधीन अपेक्षित प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षा की पद्धति को समाप्त कर दिया जाय या हर हालत में प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षा से छूट की तारीख आगे बढ़ा दी जाय ।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा, अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 49 के अधीन

15 दिसम्बर, 1965 का जारी की गई अधिसूचना द्वारा हर ऐसे व्यक्ति को, जिसने 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 के पहिले हुई परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर किसी भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय से विधि की डिग्री ली हो, प्रशिक्षण का कांस लेने और परीक्षा पास करने से जैसा कि अधिवक्ता अधिनियम की उपबन्धित धारा 24 के अधीन अपेक्षित है, छूट दी गई है।

केरल में चुनाव

* 20. श्री बागडो :

श्री रामलोक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री वारियर :
श्री प्रभात कार :
श्री बासुदेवन नायर :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
श्री हिम्मतरत्नहका :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल में अगले चुनाव कब तक होने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई नीति बना ली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस का ज्वीरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक) :

(क) मामला अब भी विचारधीन है

और अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार की नीति, राज्य में यथासंभव शीघ्र, लोकतांत्रिक पद्धति से निर्वाचित ऐसी सरकार की स्थापना करना है जो राज्य के राजनैतिक जीवन में स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप हो।

Subsonic Aircraft for Air-India

* 21. श्री Bhagwat Jha Azad:
श्री M. L. Dwivedi:
श्री S. C. Samanta:
श्री Subodh Hansda:
श्री P. C. Borooah:
श्रीमति Savitri Nigam:
श्रीमति Maimoona Sultan:
श्री Madhu Limaye:
श्रीमति Jyotsna Chanda:

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

(a) whether Air-India has submitted any proposal for the purchase of additional subsonic aircraft and related equipment during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (श्री Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). With the approval of the Central Government, Air-India have placed an order for two additional Boeing 707 Jet aircraft for delivery in September and December, 1966 at a total cost of Rs. 10.59 crores. The dollar cost of the project amounting to \$19.000 million is being met by loans secured from U.S. Commercial Banks and Boeing Company. One aircraft is of 320B type while the second is of convertible Cargo-cum-Passenger type (320C).

Border roads in Assam and Tripura

* 22. श्री D. C. Sharma:
श्री P. C. Borooah:
श्री M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

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

(a) whether top priority has been accorded to the development of roads in the border areas of Assam and Tripura;

(b) if so, the roads to be developed and the expenditure involved; and

(c) the decision taken to develop the Shillong-Agartala link road?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A number of road projects have recently been suggested for development in the border areas of Assam and Tripura and they are being examined. The total length of these proposals works out to nearly 600 miles involving an expenditure of about Rs. 25 crores. This includes the further development of the Shillong-Agartala road also.

Co-ordinated Agricultural Schemes

*23. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

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

(a) whether the study of problems relating to the improvement of co-ordinated agricultural schemes had been undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission at the instance of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the findings of the evaluation body on farm schemes;

(c) the estimate of the results likely to be yielded by the emergency programme launched in the country; and

(d) the role of the co-operative organisations with regard to the despatch of fertilizers to consuming centres, their prompt distribution to the cultivators and provision of credit?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the suggestion made by Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Programme Evaluation Organisation studied the problems be-setting coordinated implementation of agricultural programmes and has recently brought out a Report, which inter alia highlighted the weaknesses inhibiting the programmes of multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, timely supply of fertilizers and credit, planning, coordination and implementation of minor irrigation, soil conservation and other works schemes and extension measures, particularly agricultural demonstrations on cultivators' farms. The study is designed to help in an understanding of the complex nature of the problems involved in the implementation of agricultural programmes and in the formulation of measures for improvement at different levels.

(c) The response of the State Governments to the Emergency Food Production Programme has been encouraging. It is anticipated that an area of 3.8 million acres (1.55 million hectares) will be brought under additional crops in irrigated areas during the rabi and summer seasons in 1966-66. Large areas are also reported to have been brought under potato and vegetable cultivation. Measures for stepping up production of farm manure in compost pits and to accelerate minor irrigation (including lift irrigation) Schemes and to mobilise pumpsets have also been taken by the State Government under this programme.

(d) Co-operative organisations are the exclusive distributors of nitrogenous fertilizers in 9 States. In other States, co-operative organisations undertake distribution of fertilizers in certain areas. Cooperative marketing societies as well as service societies generally act as an integrated structure in indenting for supply of fertilizers, arranging storage at required places and making the stocks avail-

able to farmers in time. Under the crop loan system, the credit limit fixed for a farmer includes a kind component under which fertilizer as required for production purposes is made available.

उत्तरी बिहार से पटना तथा दिल्ली के बीच विमान सम्पर्क

* 24. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नावहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी बिहार में कुछ स्थानों का पटना और दिल्ली के साथ विमान सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नावहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग)। कारपोरेशन ने पश्चिमी बिहार में संभावित यातायात की जांच की है। सर्वे करने से यह पता चला है कि पटना और पश्चिमी बिहार के स्थानों के बीच वाणिज्यिक आधार पर कोई भी सेवा चलाना न्याय संगत नहीं होगा।

दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानें

* 25. श्री युद्धबीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 7 दिसम्बर, 1965 के भ्रष्टाचारित प्रश्न संख्या 1987 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में दुकानदारों को राशन की दुकानें किस आधार पर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इन दुकानों के आवंटन के सम्बन्ध में अपनाये गये ढंग और तरीकों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मदन) : (क) जिन दुकानदारों ने सरकारी खाद्यान्नों तथा चीनी के वितरण का काम मन्तोषजनक ढंग से किया था, उन्हें और उपभोक्त सहकारी स्टोरों को राशन की दुकानें देने में नरजीह दी गई थी।

(ख) कुछ व्यापारियों से जिन्हें राशन की दुकानें भ्रष्टा नहीं की जा सकी थी, व्यक्तिगत अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) प्रत्येक अभ्यावेदन की तत्परता से जांच की गई और उन पर जो भी कार्यवाही आवश्यक थी, की गई थी।

दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था के अधीन रिये जाने वाले घाटे की किस्म

* 26. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री मानू प्रकाश सिंह :
श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री काजरलकर :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री उटिया :
 श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
 श्री रामसेवक पादव :

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

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1965 के सम्प्रभग मध्य में सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों को दिये गये घाटे में मिट्टी मिली हुई थी, वह सम्प्रमिश्रित या घोर उसमें कीड़े पड़े हुए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) बहुत सी राशन की दुकानों जिनमें वे दुकानें भी हैं जिन पर शिकायतों के आधार पर शक किया जा सकता था और दोलर घाटा मिलों जो कि इन राशन की दुकानों को घाटा सम्पादित करती हैं, से घाटे के निम्न लिए गए थे। विप्लव करने पर ये नमूने निर्धारित मानक के अनुरूप पाये गये थे। अतः किमी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती।

Import of Foodgrains

- *27. Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a dead-line to stop import of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, what is that and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is expected that by 1970-71 there will be no net imports of foodgrains into this country:

Food Rationing

- *28. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri Kappen:
 Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

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

(a) the areas where food rationing has been introduced;

(b) the steps being taken to introduce rationing in other areas;

(c) whether sufficient stocks have been built in to meet the demands of States; and

(d) the ration quota per head, fixed State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Statutory rationing has already been introduced in the cities of Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad-Secunderabad and Vishakhapatnam and is going to be introduced in Kanpur City from February 16, 1966.

(b) Arrangements are afoot to introduce statutory rationing first in other cities and then in other towns and industrial areas gradually under phased programme.

(c) Adequate stocks are being built up.

(d) A statement showing the scale of ration fixed in the towns where rationing has been introduced is given below:

Calcutta.—1900 grams per adult per week consisting of 1000 grams of rice and 900 grams of wheat for rice eaters and the other way for wheat eaters. An additional ration of 200 grams of rice/wheat; wheat products for heavy manual workers.

Madras and Combatore.—2000 grams per adult per week consisting of 1600 grams of rice and 400 grams of wheat with option to draw the entire quantity in wheat.

Delhi.—2000 grams per adult per week of both rice and wheat (out of which maximum quantity of rice permissible is 1000 grams) with an extra ration of 700 grams per week for heavy manual workers.

Hyderabad — Secunderabad and Visakhapatnam.—2100 grams of both rice and wheat per adult per week with an extra ration of 420 grams per adult

per week to members of families whose income is Rs. 200 and below per month.

Training of Farmers

*29. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:
Shri Shinkre:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee of experts has suggested short term courses in modern techniques of farming for cultivators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any schemes have been formulated to implement this suggestion?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5428/65].

एवर इण्डिया के बोंदंग विमान की कुर्सेज

* 30. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्रतापबीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाव :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्ती :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बघ्वा :
श्री स० श्री० बमर्जी :
श्री राम हरल बाबब :
श्री न नशन :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री काजरोलकर :
श्री बर्मीलनन :
श्री बासप्पा :
श्री राम लहाय बाबदेय :
श्री शिवयूति स्वाधी :
श्री स० जा० बबब :
श्री कृष्णलाल सिंह :

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एयर इंडिया का एक बोईंग विमान कंचनजंघा, 24 जनवरी, 1966 को माऊंट ब्लैक पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना होने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(घ) क्या विमान दुर्घटना में हताहत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को मुद्रावजा दे दिया गया है ?

परिवहन, उद्योग, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच फ्रेंच इन्वैस्टिगेशन कर रहा है ।

(ग) 106 यात्री और विमान कर्मी-दल के 11 सदस्य मारे गये । विमान का, भूमि पर स्थित होने की दशा में उसकी मूल लागत (प्रोविजनल लैण्डेड कास्ट), पर पूरा बीमा कराया हुआ था और इस प्रकार जहां तक विमान का सम्बन्ध है, कोई बड़ी हानि नहीं होगी ।

(घ) दुर्घटना के शिकार हुए व्यक्तियों के बंध बरिसों से प्राप्त क्लेमों की जांच एयर-इंडिया द्वारा की जा रही है ।

Fertilizer Plants

1. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Murl Manohar;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Kishen Pattanayak;
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;

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

(a) whether his Ministry has submitted any proposal for setting apart separate foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 10 to 15 crores a year for building fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Ministry of Finance thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has not submitted any proposal for setting apart foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 10 to 15 crores a year for building fertilizer plants.

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

Airport near Calicut

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an offer for an airport site from a private person at Chelanoore, Calicut;

(b) whether Government had rejected it; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). There was no offer of a site for an airport by a private person at Chelanoore but the Gwalior Rayons had offered to Government their fair weather Dakota airstrip at Chellary. The offer was considered by Government but due to

practical difficulties in developing the strip for heavier aircraft and other economic reasons, it was not found possible to accept it.

Foreign Exchange spent on Imports

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

(a) the amount spent by Government in foreign exchange during the year 1963-64 for commercial purchases from U. S. A. outside P.L. 480; and

(b) the amount spent on freights to import the commodities under P.L. 480 programme during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) There was no commercial purchase of foodgrains from U.S.A. outside PL—480 during 1963-64.

(b) The amount spent on freight to import the commodities under PL—480 programme during 1963-64 was Rs. 10.59 crores in foreign exchange and Rs. 11.46 crores in Indian currency.

Land Survey Records in Kerala

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the preparation of land survey records in Kerala has not yet begun;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, when the work will begin;

(d) when it will be completed; and

(e) whether it is a fact that because of the absence of these records, land Reform legislations are being held up?

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

Settlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers in Kerala

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

(a) the progress made in carrying out the scheme for the settlement of landless agricultural labourers in Bhoodan and Gramdan lands in Kerala;

(b) the amount sanctioned during the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) the amount spent so far; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A scheme for the settlement of 1000 landless agricultural families on 3000 acres of Bhoodan and Gramdan lands in Kerala State at a total cost of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India in December, 1965.

(d) The scheme is being implemented by the State Government. A Bhoodan Bill to facilitate the distribution of Bhoodan lands has been formulated.

Airfields in Assam

6. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up for the construction of new air-fields and landing grounds in the various important towns in Assam which have not yet been connected by air services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Construction of civil aerodromes is planned on the basis of the requirements of operators. The existing aerodromes in Assam are adequate for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Cooperative Organisations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Eastern States, the co-operative organisations were required to contribute to various defence funds; and

(b) if so, the total amount of contribution made by the cooperative sector of the various States in the Eastern Zone to the various funds so far?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Not only in the Eastern States, but all over the country, it was suggested to the cooperatives that they should contribute funds, from their profits, for the welfare of the jawans and their families.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Functions of Block Development Officers

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

(a) the names of the States in which the functions of the Block Development Officers and Revenue Officers are still vested in one and the same person;

(b) the reasons for continuing such an arrangement contrary to the advice of the Central Government; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for prompt acceptance of their advice?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) Only in parts of Bihar State the same person discharges the functions of Block Development Officer and Revenue Officer.

(b) and (c). The combination of revenue and development functions at the block level in Bihar was originally devised as an interim measure till the revenue records were brought up to date. The arrangement has been continued by the State Government mainly on considerations of the cost and availability of suitable personnel for effecting bifurcation. The Government of India have steadily pursued the matter with the State Government and urged them to have separate functionaries. The State Government have since agreed to bring this about gradually. The bifurcation has already been ordered in 248 blocks out of a total of 575.

Central Acts

9. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the whole or part of the provisions of the Central Acts were declared ultra vires by various High Courts and the Supreme Court of India during the year 1965;

(b) the names of Acts so affected;

(c) the cases in which appeals against the High Court decisions were filed in the Supreme Court and the decision of the Supreme Court thereon; and

(d) the number of cases which are still pending in the courts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Consumers Cooperative Stores

10. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted a scheme to sell 10 per cent. of the cloth manufactured in the country through Consumers Cooperative Stores; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) There is no such scheme. Only the textile mills have agreed to supply cloth to the extent of ten per cent of the cross section of their production to consumer cooperatives and fair price shops.

(b) The question does not arise.

Payment to Sugarcane Growers

11. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial amount is due to the sugarcane cultivators from the Pamba River Sugar Factory, Kerala State for 1958-59 and 1959-60 following the decision given by the Price Fixation Committee;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement the recommendations of the Price Fixation Committee; and

(c) whether the Price Fixation Committee propose to take the question of cane prices for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Pamba River Sugar Factory, have filed a writ petition in the Kerala High Court against the decision of the Sugarcane (Additional) Fixation Authority and obtained a stay order for execution of the same.

(c) The data for determination of the additional cane price for the seasons 1960-61 and 1961-62 has been collected and is under scrutiny.

Kalady as Tourist Centre

12. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop Kalady, birth place of Shri Sankaracharya, as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. N. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

Paradeep Port

13. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether the amount spent on the construction of Paradeep Port since it was taken over by the Centre has been charged to Orissa Government or the whole cost of construction will be re-imbursed by the Central Government;

(b) the latest stage of construction of the Paradeep Port; and

(c) the total cost of construction as it now stands and whether any revised estimate has been made?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism, (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The money invested by the State Government on the development of the Project till the date of taking over has been treated as a loan to the Port Project to be repaid in due course when it is financially in a position to undertake such repayments.

(b) The first stage development of the Port has been nearly completed except for small residual works. The Port can operate as soon as the two tugs which are under construction are received.

(c) The cost of the first stage development of the Port is now estimated at Rs. 20.5 crores as against the Project Estimate amounting to Rs. 19.9 crores sanctioned by the State Government before the Project was taken over by the Centre.

Wonder Rice Seed

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a wonder rice seed has been found out in the Central Rice Research Institute, which is likely to double the paddy yield; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularise the seed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). No wonder rice has been found. Presumably, the reference is to Taichung Native 1, a high yielding rice variety, which has been introduced from abroad. At present this variety of seed is being multiplied on about 12,000 acres with a view to producing sufficient seed to cover about two million acres during Kharif 1986.

Ration shops in Harijan Colonies in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no ration shops have so far been opened in the Harijan colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to solve the difficulties of the people living in Harijan colonies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. Ration shops exist in all localities including those where there is a concentration of Harijans.

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

Cost of Wood in India

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

(a) how far the cost of the wood is high in India as compared to the other countries;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the prices of wood?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Comparable data on the cost of wood in other countries is not available.

(b) High cost of wood in India is due to the demand being in excess of available supplies.

(c) "Forests" is a State subject. States are making efforts to increase production of wood on sustained basis by raising plantations and by opening up and working the hitherto inaccessible forest areas.

Scheme to increase Food Output

17. Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have formulated any scheme for increasing food output; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

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

(b) The I.C.A.R. have formulated the following six schemes with the main objective of increasing output of food.

1. All India Coordinated Rice Improvement scheme:

This project has been formulated for a period of five years with effect from 1st April, 1965 from which date it has been put into effect. From the year 1966-67 it has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The project which is intended for achieving rapid progress in the development of varieties and cultural, fertiliser and plant protection practices conducive to high yields, has started functioning with the Central Coordinating Centre, Hyderabad under the charge of a Project Coordinator who is assisted by a Joint Project Coordinator and ancillary staff. There are Zonal co-ordinating Centres at C.R.R.I., Cuttack, Coimbatore, Raipur Patna, Kapurthala and Palampur. The Scheme is being implemented with the collaboration of the Rockefeller Foundation who have already placed the

services of an expert to act as Joint Project Coordinator.

2. All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement scheme:

This scheme has been drawn up for breeding of improved varieties of wheat that are high yielding, of superior quality and disease resistant. The scheme will replace the Coordinated Wheat Rust Control Scheme which has been in operation since the First Five Year Plan. There is a provision for appointment of a Senior Wheat Breeder-cum-Coordinator in the proposed scheme and five zonal Coordinators in each of the Wheat zones. There will be nine main centres and nine sub-centres under the scheme in different States. This set up is expected to provide continuous Central stimulus to the work at the far-flung stations to exploit the most recent breeding material. The Rockefeller Foundation has been associated with this Project. They have provided the services of a Specialist who is working as Joint Project Coordinator. Action has been initiated to put the Coordinated Scheme into effect during the Fourth Plan Commencing from 1966-67.

3. All India Coordinated Barley Improvement scheme:

The object of the scheme is to evolve agronomically superior varieties possessing resistance to the rusts and other diseases prevalent in different barley growing regions, both for human consumption and industrial requirements and to work out suitable agronomic practices to exploit the maximum yield potential of the improved varieties and other input factors. The scheme provides for a Co-ordination Cell at the headquarters of the I.A.R.I. and four main centres under that Institute. It also provides for four main centres in the States. The Rockefeller Foundation have provided a Wheat Specialist who will provide technical assistance in the Barley Project also.

4. All India Coordinated Millets Improvement scheme;

This scheme has also been drawn up with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and its main objective is to increase cereal production through intensifying research on the improvement of millets. The scheme provides for the establishment of six main centres and eight sub-centres in different parts of the country in the scheme has been approved for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan, and action has been initiated to put it into effect from 1966-67. The Rockefeller Foundation have provided the services of an Expert under the Cereal Improvement Programme and that expert is coordinating this project also.

5. All India Coordinated Sorghum Improvement scheme:

This project has been formulated to intensify research on the improvement of Sorghum and provides for the establishment of eight centres and seven sub-centres in different parts of India. In this project the help that is available at the Regional PIRRCOM Centres at Hyderabad, Coimbatore and Kanpur in different disciplines will also be utilised. This scheme is to be executed in collaboration with the State Governments who will provide necessary land and buildings etc. free of cost.

6. All India Coordinated Maize Improvement scheme;

With a view to evolve high yielding varieties of hybrid maize suitable for different agro-climatic conditions in India a scheme entitled "Coordinated Maize Breeding Scheme" is running for the last several years. Under this scheme five main centres and ten sub-centres have been established in different parts of the country. The scheme is to be continued in the Fourth Plan on an expanded basis. As a result of research undertaken in the scheme a large number of hybrids have been evolved. Nine hybrids have finally been released for large scale cultivation in different regions of the country. These hybrids have the

capacity to give increase in yield ranging from 20 to 50 per cent compared with the local varieties under good conditions of fertilization and management. Some of them contain higher starch proportion and as such have great commercial potentialities. Prospects of releasing other hybrids in future are very bright.

7. Coordinated Pulses Improvement Scheme:

In addition to the above, a project for Intensification of Coordinated research for the Improvement of Pulses has also been sanctioned for a period of five years at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 lakhs with the collaboration of USAID. The scheme has been put into effect at I.A.R.I. centre with effect from December, 1965. The work on the scheme will also be carried out at three other main centres in Agricultural Universities namely, Pantnagar (U.P.), Ludhiana (Punjab), and Rajendranagar (A.P.) The U.S. Government have agreed to contribute the services of scientists in the field of Plant Breeding, Plant Pathology, Entomology and Agronomy with necessary supporting personnel. Work in the different main centres as well as the branch locations will be coordinated by a Project Coordinator.

Agricultural Staff College

18. Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether an Agricultural Staff College is proposed to be set up in India on the lines of the Imperial Staff College, London as suggested by Dr. V. K. Rao, Member Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

Shinde): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Central Staff College in India during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been agreed upon in principle but the details of the project are still under examination.

Area covered by Cash Crops

19. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

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

(a) whether Government have made any survey to determine as to how much new area has been covered by the cash crops during the last one year in different States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Statistics of area under cash crops become available when the Final Estimates of the crops are issued. There is no provision in the existing system of collection of statistics to determine how much of the area is new and how much is old.

Central Advisory Council of Ship-building and Ship-repairing

20. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

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

(a) whether the Central Advisory Council on ship-building and ship-repairing is functioning;

(b) if so, its personnel;

(c) how many meetings of the Council have been held since its formation; and

(d) the subjects discussed there at and the recommendations made to Government?

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

(b) A list of the members of the Council is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5429/66].

(c) Only one meeting of the Council has been held so far.

(d) The Council discussed in general the problems confronting the ship-building and ship-repairing industries and particularly the shortage of essential raw materials and equipment.

The Council has made the following recommendations to Government:

(i) A ship designs Centre should be established as soon as possible.

(ii) Government should try to persuade the Port Authorities at Calcutta and Visakhapatnam to earmark repair berths.

मरमोगोष्ठा पत्तन

21. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नीवहन तथा पबर्टन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मरमोगोष्ठा पत्तन का विकास करने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कार्यक्रम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या इस काम के लिये कोई राशि नियत की गई है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नीवहन तथा पबर्टन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी हाँ। मरमोगोष्ठा पत्तन को लगभग 400 टन

प्रति घंटे की दर से 45000 कुल टन भार और 38 फीट डुबाव के जहाजों पर मुख्यतः कच्चा लोहा लादने के लिये विकसित किया जायेगा। प्रथमतः इस में लगभग 80 लाख टन की वार्षिक मात्रा का धरना उठाना किया जायेगा।

(ख) इस काम में लगभग तीन वर्ष लगेंगे।

(ग) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में मुख्य पत्तनों के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था की जा रही है और इसे अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इस बीच मारमोगोघ्रा पत्तन के विकास के लिये 1966-67 के लिये योजना में 100 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

खाद्य उत्पादन सम्बन्धी संयुक्त कार्यक्रम

22. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कख्वाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या पंजाब तथा राजस्थान से खाद्य उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कोई संयुक्त कार्यक्रम का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है और क्या सरकार ने उस पर विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या संबंधित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और खाद्य मंत्रियों में इस बारे में विचार विमर्श किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्धे) :
(क) से (ग). इस मंत्रालय को पंजाब तथा राजस्थान से खाद्य उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में किसी संयुक्त कार्यक्रम के प्रस्ताव के बारे में

जानकारी नहीं है, और न इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस विषय पर सम्बन्धित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा खाद्य मंत्रियों में विचार-विमर्श हुआ।

लम्बी विमान यात्रा

25. श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भ्रमरीकी संधानीय उड्डयन अभिकरण द्वारा की गई इस गवेषणा की ओर दिलाया गया है, कि लम्बी हवाई यात्रा करने के पश्चात् यात्री 24 घंटों तक मानसिक असंतुलन तथा अस्त-व्यस्तता अनुभव करते हैं और तीन से लेकर पांच दिनों तक शारीरिक कार्यों में असामान्यता अनुभव करते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालम है कि ऐसा समझा जाता है कि भ्रमरीका सरकार अपने राजनयिक प्रतिनिधियों को विदेशों में महत्वपूर्ण बातचीत प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व 24 घंटे तक विश्राम करने के आदेश देने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यहां भी ऐसी कोई गवेषणा कारवाई की है, और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). लम्बी दूरी की उड़ानों पर, जिन पर टाइम साइकिल बेजज का प्रश्न उठता है, विमान कर्मीदल में प्रांग यात्रियों में हुए मनोवैज्ञानिक परिवर्तनों के बारे में यू० एस० ए० सहित कुछ पश्चिमी देशों द्वारा की गयी गवेषणा के बारे में सरकार परिचित है। वह प्रेस रिपोर्ट सरकार की नोटिस में भी आ गई है जिस के अनुसार यू० एस० ए० के स्टेट डिपार्टमेंट से, अपने राजनयिकों को विदेशों में महत्वपूर्ण बातचीत करने से पहले कम से कम एक दिन

तक विश्राम करने का प्रौद्योगिकीय तौर पर आदेश देने की आशा की जाती है।

(ग) सरकार ने भारत में ऐसा कोई अनुसन्धान नहीं किया है।

दिल्ली में आगन्तुकों के लिये भोजन व्यवस्था

26. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बरवा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

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

(क) प्रति दिन अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्ति कुछ दिन तक रहने के लिए दिल्ली में आते हैं और राशन विभाग ने उन के भोजन के लिए किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) राशन व्यवस्था लागू किये जाने से पहले, उन लोगों के लिए, जो हॉटलों में नहीं ठहरते अथवा बाबों में भोजन करते हैं, कोई व्यवस्था न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोक्षिन्द बेनन) : (क) दिल्ली में थोड़ी अवधि के लिये आने वाले लोगों की संख्या का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है। दिल्ली में आने वाले व्यक्तियों जिन की तीन दिन तक रहने की सम्भावना है, द्वारा या उन के लिये अस्थायी राशन काट प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं। दिल्ली में जिन की तीन दिन से कम रहने की सम्भावना है, उन के लिए दिल्ली में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भोजनालय हैं जिन्हें उन की पूर्व खपत के आधार पर राशन पर-मिट दिये गये हैं। एसीसियेशनों, व्यापार-गृहों

जिन्होंने बाहर से आने वाले महमानों और या ग्राहकों को भोजन खिलाने के लिये अपने रसोईघर बनाये हुए हैं, उन्हें भी राशन परमिट जारी किये गये हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Repatriation of Indian and Pak. Officers and Crew

27. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan have repatriated all Officers and crew detained by them during the recent conflict between them; and

(b) if so, number of officers and crew repatriated and number of those still left in India and Pakistan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) It is a fact that a decision to repatriate all officers and crew of sea-going and I.W.T. vessels has been taken and implemented.

(b) (i) All Pakistani officers and crew of Pakistani vessels detained in India numbering 154 have been repatriated;

(ii) All Indian officers and crew of sea-going vessels, numbering 171, have been repatriated. Out of 259 I.W.T. crew interned in East Pakistan, all but 16 are understood to have returned. Enquiries are being made about the others.

मद्रास में विधि मंत्रालय का शाखा सचिवालय

28. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकूम खन्म कछवाय :

क्या विधि मंत्री 24 अगस्त, 1965 के अनारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 500 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास में विधि मंत्रालय का शाखा सचिवालय स्थापित करने के बारे में सन्तिम निर्णय किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) विधि मंत्रालय (विधि कार्य विभाग) का एक शाखा सचिवालय मद्रास में स्थापित करने की प्रस्थापना इस समय स्थगित कर दी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पाली घाट पर पुल

29. श्री हुकूम खन्म कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

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

(क) शिवपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) और सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) के बीच पाली घाट पर चम्बल नदी पर पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक धारम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) उक्त पुल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) : शिवपुर सवाई माधोपुर शिवपुर सड़क पर चम्बल

नदी के ऊपर पालीघाट पर का प्रस्तावित पुल राज्य सड़क पर पड़ता है अतः वह राज्य परियोजना है। इसलिये इसके निर्माण की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों की है। परन्तु अन्तर्राज्यिक संचार सुविधाओं को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से जून, 1964 में अन्तर्राज्यिक पुलों के, जिनमें राजस्थान—मध्य प्रदेश सीमान्त क्षेत्र में पालीघाट पर चम्बल नदी का प्रस्तावित पुल भी शामिल है, सर्वेक्षण, जलीय प्रांकड़ों को हकट्टा करने, स्थान निश्चित करने जैसे प्रारम्भिक कामों के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करने का तय किया गया था। इन पुलों के वास्तविक निर्माण के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में विचार किया जाना था। तदनुसार पालीघाट पर चम्बल नदी के प्रस्तावित पुल और राजस्थान के दो अन्य पुलों के सर्वेक्षण के लिए नवम्बर, 1965 में कुल 1,216,00 रु० का अनुमान मंजूर किया गया था। इन प्रारम्भिक जाँचों के पूरा होने के बाद इस पुल तथा ऐसे ही अन्य पुलों के निर्माण के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए धन की उपलब्धि अनुसार विचार किया जायेगा।

कोयले का मूल्य

30. श्री बड़े : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 7 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 684 के अनुपूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य केन्द्रीय सहकारी स्टोर द्वारा कोयला खानों से किस दर पर कोयला खरीदा गया था और जनता को किस दर पर बेचा गया था; और

(ख) इस प्रकार कितना लाभ कमाया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :
(क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया ।
देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—5430/66]

(ख) भण्डार को नुकसान हुआ ।

गन्ने का उत्पादन

31. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या सरकार किसानों के लिए किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है, जो "अधिक भ्रम उपजाओ" योजना को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनको कम भूमि पर गन्ने की खेती करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करे ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ ऐसे सुझाव भी प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और गन्ने की खेती को कम करके खाद्यान्न का कितना उत्पादन बढ़ने की संभावना है; और

(घ) इस के कब तक क्रियान्वित होने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री (श्री वि० सुबहृष्टय्यम)
(क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

"अधिक भ्रम उपजाओ" भ्रान्दोलन

32. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति से संबद्ध कांग्रेस सेवादल, युवक कांग्रेस, महिला कांग्रेस, आदि संगठनों के कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा गांव-गांव जा कर "अधिक भ्रम उपजाओ" भ्रान्दोलन का सूत्रपात किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या किन्हीं अन्य संगठनों ने भी ऐसा भ्रान्दोलन प्रारंभ किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कौन-कौन से संगठन हैं और सरकार ने उन्हें इस भ्रान्दोलन में किस प्रकार सहायता की है अथवा सहायता करने का विचार किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :
(क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

"एक समय का भोजन बचाओ" भ्रान्दोलन

33. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युट्टबीर सिंह :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 7 दिसम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2007 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किन्हीं राजनीतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं ने "एक समय का भोजन बचाओ" भ्रान्दोलन का समर्थन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोबिन्द मनन) : (क) अभी मासूम नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

U. S. Fertiliser Consultants

34. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a four-member team of U.S. Fertiliser consultants which participated in the recently held seminar on fertilisers has suggested that the Government of India and U.S. aid should combine economic and technical assistance in agricultural programmes;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined the suggestions; and

(d) if so, the nature of decisions taken thereon?

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

(b) A copy of the recommendations of the team is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5431/65].

(c) and (d). The recommendations are under consideration.

Haldia Port

35. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) the further progress made towards developing Haldia as a subsidiary Port of Calcutta; and

(b) the amount so far spent?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) All preliminary work in respect of the first phase of the development of the new dock system at Haldia has been completed.

A contract has been awarded for the construction of an oil jetty at Haldia.

The award of a contract for the work relating to the manual excavation of the dock costing Rs. 80 lakhs was sanctioned in January, 1966.

Tender documents for the construction of the dock and lock entrance have been prepared by the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

Discussions have been held with a team of World Bank experts for the grant of a loan to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the Haldia Project.

The construction of the rail link to Haldia is in progress. The West Bengal Government are arranging to acquire the necessary land for the construction of a road link to Haldia.

Arrangements have been made by the West Bengal Government to supply the necessary power from their grid at Kolaghat.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the project upto the 31st December, 1965 is Rs. 391 lakhs.

Import of Foodgrains

36. Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains in terms of wheat and rice imported from other countries, country-wise, including that under P.L. 480, during the last three months up-to-date;

(b) the terms on which it has been imported; and

(c) the extent to which the shortage will be met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The quantities of wheat and rice imported from various countries during the last three months (November 1965 to January 1966) are, as under:

('000 metric tons)

Country	Wheat	Rice	Total
U.S.A.			
(i) P. L. 480	1524.2	}	1619.6
(ii) Commercial purchases	95.4		
Canada	40.1		40.1
Burma		9.5	9.5
Thailand		67.4	67.4
U. A. R.		7.6	7.6
TOTAL	1659.7	84.5	1744.2

(b) The cost of wheat imported from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 Agreement is wholly payable in Indian rupees. The cost of wheat purchased commercially from U.S.A. has been paid for in dollars. Wheat from Canada has been imported against the allocation made by that country under their international Food Aid Programme.

The payment of rice imported from Burma and Thailand is made in Pounds Sterling. For the rice imported from the U.A.R., the cost was paid in non-convertible Indian rupees to be utilised by U.A.R. for purchase of specified commodities from India.

(c) The major portion of the shortage during the year is likely to be met by import of foodgrains from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480. Since, however, the U.S. Government has not made any long-term commitment so far, it is not possible to say at present to what extent the shortage will be met. With the commitments already made by the U.S.A. and certain other countries, our requirements for the next three months would be met.

Training of Pilots by Flying and Gliding Clubs

37. Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while addressing the annual Conference of the Flying Clubs in December, 1965, the former Union Minister for Transport had urged the Flying and Gliding Clubs to help in training the large reserve of commercial pilots who could be employed during emergencies; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to assist these clubs to train more pilots in the country and also to train them for defence purposes?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The former Minister of Transport, while inaugurating the Annual Conference of Flying Clubs in December, 1965, had urged upon the Flying Clubs to play their role effectively by providing adequate facilities for training pilots upto Private Pilot's Licence stage as well as training of N.C.C. Cadets, so as to provide a potential reserve of candidates who, with further training, could become Commercial Pilots or Air Force Pilots.

(b) Facilities for flying at subsidised rates are already available at a number of Flying Clubs in the country. Clubs which fulfil the prescribed conditions of eligibility, are given grant-in-aid by Central Government in the shape of fixed Annual Subsidy and monthly Subvention related to the number of flying hours done by the clubs. Further, Government have made some relaxation in the existing restriction on number of hours under the subsidised scheme so as to enable a trainee to complete 250 hours of flying in four years which is the basic requirement for further training for a Commercial Pilot's Licence.

Rationing in Delhi

38. Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that rationing in Delhi started in the second week of December, 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the incomplete arrangements, most of the people had to face difficulties due to the non-availability of rationcards and also due to non-availability of foodgrains in ration shops; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter and the result thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir. Even in those pockets of the city where people did not get their ration cards before the introduction of rationing, cards were issued as soon as applications were received without any loss of rations. The ration shops were selected well in time and they were issued atta, rice and sugar during the week preceding the introduction of rationing.

(c) Does not arise.

Punjab's demand for Fertilizers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government demanded 2 lakh tons of fertilizers from the Central Government in the year 1965; and

(b) if so, how much quantity was actually supplied?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:

(Figures in Tonnes)

Kind of Fertilizer	Qty. demand- ed for April, 65 to March, 1966	Qty. allotted for April, 65 to March, 1966	Qty. supplied till 31-1-66
Sulphate of Ammonia	78,500	59,200	57,000
Urea	5,500	2,635	131
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	5,55,540	2,11,072	1,00,000

Note.—Against the all-India average of 45 % of supply against demand in case of Punjab it is 49 % of Supply against demand.

Supply of Pumping Sets to Punjab

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

(a) whether any request has recently been received from the Punjab Government for the supply of pumping sets;

(b) if so, whether any assurance was given to the State Government to supply the same;

(c) whether the demand has now been fulfilled; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (d). The Punjab Government recently intimated its overall requirements of pumping sets under the minor irrigation programme. The State Government has been advised to arrange for the bulk purchases on a departmental basis, if necessary under a rate contract negotiated with the indigenous manufacturers of the pumping sets, for ensuring their distribution to farmers in time and at reasonable prices.

Rationing in Kanpur

41. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of U.P. had requested for adequate supply of foodgrains before introducing statutory rationing in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the quantity required for Kanpur and supplies made by the Centre?

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

(b) According to State Government, Kanpur requires 10,000 tonnes of wheat per month and this is being supplied.

अकाल-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्यों के कार्यक्रम

42. श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री मधु सिन्घे :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री लहटन चौधरी :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री हिम्मसिंहा :

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

(क) जिन राज्यों ने अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए राहत और सहायता देने से कार्यक्रम बना लिया है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने उक्त कार्यक्रम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार भी मांगी है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) सभी अकालग्रस्त राज्यों अर्थात् राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मैसूर, उड़ीसा और आंध्र प्रदेश ने अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों को राहत और सहायता देने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार किए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). जिन राज्यों ने सहायता मांगी है या जो राज्य मांगेंगे उन्हें वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित सिद्धांतों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता मुलभ की जाएगी ।

भूमि विकास निगम

43. श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री नारायण रेड्डी :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री मि० सू० मूर्ति :
श्री रामचन्द्र उल्लाका :
श्री बलेश्वर मीना :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने परती भूमि को कृषि-योग्य बनाने के लिए एक भूमि विकास निगम स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रशासन तथा उसके कार्य-क्षेत्र सम्बन्धी व्यौरे क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) तथा (ख). विशेषतया निर्यात की जाने वाली फसलों को उगाने हेतु बेकार भूमि को सुधारने तथा कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए भूमि विकास निगम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) बड़े बीज फार्मों जैसी कुछ प्लान योजनाएँ जिनका भूमि विकास निगम से अधिक प्राथमिकता मिलेगी, के लिए भूमि के बड़े खण्डों की मांग है । राज्य सरकारों की पेशकश प्राप्त होने पर ही इस बात पर विचार किया जाएगा कि क्या खेच समस्या

का इतना महत्व है कि भूमि विकास निगम की स्थापना उचित होगी । इस से पहले कि इसे शुरू किया जाए उचित खर्च पर भूमि की सिंचाई की सम्भावनाओं और योजना की प्राथमिक प्रवन्धा को भी पूरे तौर से दृष्टि में रखना होगा ।

सूखा से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बच्चों के लिए भोजन

44. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सूखा से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बच्चों को भोजन देने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) इस कार्य हेतु कितना धन निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस योजना से जिन बच्चों को लाभ होगा उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) सूखा से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को पोष्टिक खाद्य देने की एक योजना विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). अन्य देशों से सहायता प्राप्त होने पर ही यह योजना बिस्तारपूर्वक तैयार की जाएगी और यह सहायता किस सीमा तक प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है, इस का पता लगने के बाद ही इस योजना के व्यौरों जिन में इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले बच्चे भी हैं, का निश्चय किया जाएगा ।

बड़े पत्तनों पर न उठाया गया माल

45. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री महेश्वर नायक :
 श्री बारियर
 श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
 श्री वामुबेवन नायर :
 श्री प्रभात कार :
 श्री भागवत झा प्राजाद :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसबा :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के बड़े पत्तनों पर न उठाये जाने के कारण पड़े हुये माल का नीलाम करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) न उठाया गया माल कितना है और कितने मूल्य का है और किन किन पत्तनों पर पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(ग) कितने वर्षों के बाद माल न छुड़ाया गया माना जाता है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजोष रेड्डी) : (क) जी नहीं । यदि माल के मालिक द्वारा या अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा जो इस काम के लिये नियुक्त किया गया हो, माल बोर्ड या कमीशन की हद से निर्धारित कानूनबद्ध के अन्दर न उठाया जाये तो कानून के मातहत संवाद पत्तन ट्रस्ट बोर्ड या पत्तन कमीशन को उस माल को जो वहाँ उतारे जाने पर उस बोर्ड या कमीशन के पास रखा गया हो नीलाम द्वारा बेचने का हक है ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अनाज की पैदावार में वृद्धि

46. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उन किसानों को, जो अनाज की पैदावार में वृद्धि दिखाते हैं, ऋण देने की योजना बनाई है ;

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

(ग) यह योजना कब कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी ?

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

(क) ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है । फिर भी फसल ऋणों की पद्धति के अनुसार सहकारी संस्थाओं के रुपक सदस्यों को पूरे उत्पादन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देना है । यह बताया गया है कि अल्प-कालीन ऋण आवश्यकताये विभिन्न फसलों के उत्पादन खर्च के प्रचलित मापदण्ड को मध्यतया ध्यान में रखते हुए निश्चित की जानी चाहिए । राज्य सरकारों को यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि उन सदस्यों को जो अपनी उपज सहकारी विपणन पद्धति के द्वारा बेचते हैं प्रतिरिक्त ऋण देकर सहकारी विपणन को प्रोत्साहन दें ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

एस० एस० गोविन्द जयन्ती

47. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 में एक विदेशी जहाजरानी कम्पनी

ने एक रेडियो संदेश भेजा था कि एक भारतीय जहाज "गोविन्द जयन्ती" नावों के समुद्र तट पर खतरे में था और उसे तत्काल सहायता पहुंचाई जावे ;

(ख) क्या कोई सहायता पहुंचाई गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसके द्वारा और क्या सहायता पहुंचाई गई थी ?

परिवहन, उद्बोधन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 को एस० एस० "गोविन्द जयन्ती" ने जब वह नावों के समुद्र तट पर था स्वयं एक विपत्ति संकेत भेजा था ।

(ख) और (ग). उसके बाद शीघ्र ही पांत की विपत्ति टल गई और विपत्ति संकेत वापस ले लिया गया । इसलिये किसी सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी ।

Crop Insurance

48. Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Yashraj Singh:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri D. J. Nalk:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:

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

(a) whether the proposal for sta-

tutory crop insurance scheme has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when it will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) No. The Central Government have decided only to undertake legislation to enable desiring States, to introduce a crop insurance scheme;

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

India Tourism Hotel Corporation

49. Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Tourism Hotel Corporation have decided to put up nine luxury hotels in the different parts of the country by 1967;

(b) if so, the places selected for putting up these Hotels; and

(c) the total estimated cost of these Hotels; and

(d) whether any foreign exchange is necessary and if so, the total amount thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). On the basis of a feasibility survey and reports regarding the need for additional hotel accommodation at various places of tourist interest the India Tourism Hotel Corporation propose to set up 9 hotels at Bombay, Madras, Agra, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Calcutta, and Varanasi.

(c) and (d). The estimated cost of the hotels is about Rs. 6 crores. The foreign exchange content will range from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the cost of the hotels.

Horticulture Research Institute

50. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1945 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any funds have since been allotted for setting up of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research Institute of Horticulture at Hessaraghatta (Mysore State); and

(b) if not, when the funds will be allotted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up the Institute has been accepted for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan and a provision of Rs. 2 lakh is being made in the budget estimates for 1966-67.

Distribution of Fertilisers

51. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkataiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

- Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 250 and Unstarred Question No. 1920 on the 16th November and the 7th December, 1965 respectively and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations made by the Committee on Fertilizers and Fertilisers Policy Team; and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken on each recommendation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Two statements indicating the recommendations made by (1) the Committee on Fertilisers and (2) the Fertiliser Policy Team and the decisions taken thereon are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-5432/65].

Law on adoption of Children

52. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 720 on the 16th November, 1965 and state the progress made so far in bringing the Law on the Adoption of Children up-to-date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The matter is still under consideration.

Consumer Cooperatives of Workers in Industrial Undertakings

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

(a) whether any directives have been issued by Government in the matter of supplies to be made to the Consumer Cooperatives of workers in the industrial undertakings in areas where there is a statutory rationing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The advice given to the State Governments regarding supplies to be made to all consumer co-operatives are as follows:

(i) Consumer Co-operatives should be attached to wholesale co-operative stores for the purpose of drawing supplies and not to private wholesalers. Exceptions may be made where in view of the distance involved a particular co-operative store prefers to draw its supplies from a nearer private wholesaler, and

(ii) Issue of rationed commodities to consumer co-operatives from Government stocks may be made on a consignment basis.

State Governments are, however, to exercise discretion in this matter, if there are other considerations suggesting an alternative course.

Village Volunteer Force

54. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the village volunteer force established during 1962 had its impact on the furtherance of campaign of increasing agricultural output in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to mobilise the said force for increasing food production at the present juncture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The scheme of Village Volunteer Force was launched in January 1963 with a three-fold programme of production, mass education and village defence. Labour and cash donated under the scheme were utilised mainly for implementing works resulting in increased agricultural production such as construction and renovation of minor irrigation works, laying out compost pits, soil conservation works, drainage and flood protection measures, tree plantation and construction and repairs of village roads. By the end of May 1964, the number of mandays utilised were reported as 252.56 lakhs and cash donations received as Rs. 27.25 lakhs.

(c) and (d). In the present context, the activities of the Village Volunteer Force have been oriented to meet current needs. Especially in the sphere of agricultural production, it has been suggested to the State Governments that members of the Village Volunteer Force be assigned specific tasks in regard to activities like composting, excavation and maintenance of field channels, plant protection measures, production of fruits and vegetables and poultry keeping.

National Highway between Bharatpur and Mathura

55. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale repairs of National Highway No. 11 between Bharatpur and Mathura are underway for a very long time;

(b) if so, when the work was started and the reasons for the inordinate delay in its completion; and

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

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

(b) The work of raising, widening and improving miles 87.0 and 106.0 of Bharatpur-Jaipur section of National Highway No. 11 was sanctioned in March 1963. The work was awarded in April 1963 to Bharat Sewak Samaj and another contractor. There was, however, slow progress in the section of work entrusted to Bharat Sewak Samaj. It was, therefore, withdrawn from them and taken up for execution departmentally. The work is now progressing satisfactorily.

(c) The work is expected to be completed by June, 1966.

Contesting of Election by Independent Candidates

56. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commissioner made a statement in Lucknow in November-December, 1965 to the effect that candidates should not contest elections as Independents and whether similar observations are contained in the Report on the Third General Elections;

(b) whether the making of such statements and observations are not beyond his functions; and

(c) whether it indicates that Independents will not be treated fairly and impartially by the Election Commission in the forthcoming General Elections?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Statement attributed to the Election Commissioner is not cor-

rect. His views on this subject are contained on pages 88-89 of Volume I of the report on the Third General Elections in India 1962, which is being placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Election Commission has the right and duty to express its views on the question as on other questions relating to elections. The apprehension that Independents will not be treated fairly and impartially by the Commission in the forthcoming General Elections is unwarranted.

Seminar on Fertilisers

57. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Das:

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the deliberations of a three-day seminar on fertilisers held in Delhi in the later half of December, 1965; and

(b) the main points which emerged at the seminar and in what way Government propose to promote a more intensive programme of fertiliser utilisation?

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

(b) The Fertiliser Association of India, Delhi which convened the National Seminar on Fertilisers in December, 1965 has forwarded to Government a brief report and recommendations of the seminar. The recommendations given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5433/66] are under consideration of Government.

The new strategy for agricultural production envisages the cultivation of new hybrid varieties of food grains and cash crops in selected areas. These new varieties are highly res-

ponsive to high doses of fertilisers and their cultivation will lead to more intensive utilisation of fertilisers. Government are also taking a number of steps to promote a greater use of fertilisers on the lines recommended by the Committee on Fertilisers which submitted its Report in September, 1965.

Production of Virginia Tobacco

58. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Das:

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

(a) the preliminary estimate of the production of different grades of flue-cured Virginia tobacco of 1966 crop; and

(b) the prospects of marketing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) The preliminary estimate of the crop is 160 million lbs. These estimates however do not indicate the quantities of different grades of Virginia or any other tobacco.

(b) Considering the fact that the surplus stocks of the previous years have been almost sold out and that a higher demand is likely to accrue in the foreign market specially the U.K. on account of trade ban on Southern Rhodesia, the marketing prospects can be regarded as bright.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

59. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Das:

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

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government on the main recommendations contained in interim report of the Committee appointed

to study the financial resources of the Panchayati Raj institutions;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether the final report has been presented by the Committee;

(d) if so, the recommendations contained therein; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The main recommendations contained in the interim report of the Balwantrao Mehta Committee on the financial resources of Panchayati Raj institutions were considered by Government, in consultation with the States' representatives, at the Annual Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj and the Conference of State Ministers of Community Development Panchayati Raj held in July, 1965 at Srinagar. The accepted recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments for implementation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Central Fish Marketing Corporation

60. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 251 on 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the activities of Central Fish Marketing Corporation so far;

(b) how much fish it has actually marketed so far; and

(c) whether there has been any appreciable impact on the supplies and retail prices of fish in the Calcutta market?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Since its registration, the Central Fisheries Corporation has arranged for setting up of fish celling stalls in the Calcutta markets, procurement of equipment, vehicles etc., and training of staff. An office and a depot have been set up in Calcutta. The Corporation has arranged with fishermen and their organisations, fish merchants and the State Fisheries authorities for supply of fish to the Corporation. The Corporation has started selling fish from the 3rd December 1965.

(b) Upto date information will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) It is too early to assess whether the supply of fish by the Central Fisheries Corporation has created an impact on the supplies and retail prices of fish in the Calcutta market.

Conference on Intensive Agricultural Programmes

62. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Narayana Reddy:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Rameshwar Tania:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether an All-India Conference was held in Delhi towards the middle of December 1965 for the consideration of intensive agricultural programmes;

(b) if so, the bodies and persons represented in the Conference and the main recommendations made by the Conference; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5533/66].

Development of Forests

63. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Uttiya:

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

(a) the progress so far made in the development of forests in the country; and

(b) the total amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) "Forests" is a State subject in the Constitution. The Government of India, however, renders all possible assistance in the implementation of development of forestry schemes included in the Five Year Plans. During the period of First Five Year Plan a few schemes of development were taken up. An area of about 75,000 acres were brought under plantations both under the scheme of Economic plantations and Rehabilitation of degraded forests. In the Second Plan period, projects of greater diversity were undertaken on a larger scale. Emphasis was specially laid on raising plantations of teak, sal, blue-gum etc. An area of about 4,70,000 acres was brought under species of economic and industrial importance and degraded forests over an area of 3,20,000 acres were rehabilitated. During this period 6,800 miles of forest roads were constructed. The Third Five Year Plan placed special emphasis on measures which will help to meet the long term requirements of the country. In addition to the raising of about 7,00,000 lakh acres of plantations under the State schemes, an area of about 1,70,000 acres will

have been planted up under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Plantation of Quick Growing Species in the current Plan. This scheme aims at meeting the raw material requirements of the wood-based industries. Further, a project for training in modern logging Techniques is being implemented with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund.

(b) The expenditure on the development of Forests in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans is as below:

(Rs. in crore.)

First Five Year Plan	9.50
Second Five Year Plan	19.30
Third Five Year Plan	48.00(Anticipate)

Double Paddy and Wheat Crops

64. Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) the progress so far made to grow double paddy crops in Bihar; and

(b) whether similar experiments are proposed to be made for the production of double wheat crops in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) Not much progress has been made for two crops of paddy in Bihar. Areas in warmer regions with supply of water during the Rabi season are being explored for this purpose.

(b) It is not possible to grow double wheat crops. Only segregating hybrid material to expedite purification to evolve varieties from the same for advancing generations, they are taken to the hills for having another gene-

ration in summer. Thus having two generations in a single year as against the single generation in one year from the normal crop production point of view, it is not possible to produce two crops of wheat. However, a programme double cropping of paddy followed by wheat is very popular in many of the States.

Export of Sugar

65. Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) the quantity of sugar exported so far to foreign countries during the year 1965-66; and

(b) the sugar likely to be produced during the next one year?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 16,140 tonnes of sugar have so far been exported during the sugar year 1965-66 (1st November, 1965 to 31st October, 1966).

(b) About 33 lakh tonnes of sugar is likely to be produced during the current sugar year 1965-66.

Cultivation of Cash Crops

66. Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhawalya:

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

(a) whether in view of the food shortage in the country, there is any proposal under consideration of Government to put some kind of restrictions on the cultivation of cash crops in the country;

(b) if so, its nature; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) and (c). The Government has to view agriculture as a whole to meet the needs of the country in respect of commercial crops as well as food crops. With the new approach in multiple cropping there is less possibility of one crop being at the expense of the other.

Credit for Farmers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements for the supply of fertilisers and implements on loan and other credit facilities to farmers have been planned for increasing the production of foodgrains and other crops;

(b) whether representatives of actual growers have been consulted and whether Government propose to organise a Central Board and similar boards in States on which Agricultural Scientists, Farmers and Officials of Food and Agriculture and Irrigation and Power Ministries are represented; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to simplify and purify the administrative machinery so that these facilities are made available to the agriculturists in time and without undue hardships?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The crop loan system which has been accepted by all the States for implementation is intended to provide credit to farmers on the basis of production requirements which take into account the cash expenses

of cultivation as well as cost of inputs like fertilisers etc. Besides, tactical loans and short-term loans are also given to the farmers for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers amongst other inputs, namely seeds and pesticides. Further, a Committee on Fertilisers, which was appointed by the Government in 1965, has recommended grant of loans to the extent of Rs. 280.00 crores from the Cooperative Sector to the farmers for the purchase of fertilisers in 1970-71. The above recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

(b) Government have already set up a Panel of some leading progressive agriculturists consisting of 26 members from different parts of the country to advise Government on the implementation of agricultural production programme.

(c) These facilities are now made available to agriculturists mainly through cooperative institutions. District Development/Co-ordination Committees with representatives of cultivators thereon amongst others have been set up to secure co-ordinated working and provide direction and guidance in effective tackling of problems relating to agricultural production.

Report on Third General Elections

68. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations embodied in the Report of the Election Commission on the Third General Elections have been studied by Government;

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). The recommendations embodied in the Report of the Election Commission on the Third General Elections are under scrutiny by Government.

Employees of Food Department

70. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri P. H. Bheel:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Dharmalingam:

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

(a) whether the employees working in the Department of Food and its attached offices are being asked to opt for service with the Food Corporation of India, or face uncertainty about their jobs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Department of Food are unhappy about their inter-seniority and promotions in the Corporation and their losing the service of the Central Government; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The question regarding the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the Food Department, who have been or will

hereafter be transferred to the Food Corporation of India, is at present under the consideration of the Government. One of the proposals under consideration in this context is to give such employees an option to elect for service under the Food Corporation or for continuing in the Food Department or its offices some of the functions of which are gradually being taken over by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) There have been some representations to this effect.

(c) As stated in reply to part (a) of the question, the procedure and the terms and conditions of service in this context are at present under the consideration of the Government and final decision will be taken by the Government only after fully considering all the aspects of this question.

"Work to Rule" Campaign by Air India Employees

71. **Shri Kajrolkar:**

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the employees of Air India who have been observing "Work to Rule" for about a month have given it up;

(b) if so, whether the administration have arrived at any settlement with the employees; and

(c) if so, its terms?

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

(b) and (c). The Air Corporation's Employees' Union called off the agitation after the Management had sought and held a meeting with the Presiding Officer of the National Industrial Tribunal along with the Union representatives.

Air India Engineers' Strike

72. Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Krishnapal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India cancelled all flights on the morning of 25th December, 1965 following a lightning strike by the Flight Engineers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such strikes in future?

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

(b) and (c). The alleged reason for the illegal strike was the withdrawal of a Flight Engineer who was scheduled for duties on flight AI/109 on 24th December, 1965 since it appeared that he intentionally kept the entire flight waiting after the passengers had been boarded, by taking an inordinately long time to carry out his preflight duties. The Management has pointed out to the Flight Engineers Association the illegality of the strike. The strike was called off at 8 p.m. the same day after the Management had discussions with the President of the Association when he returned to Headquarters later in the day.

Import of Wheat from U.S.A.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have forwarded any positive agricultural production programmes to U.S.A. in order to import wheat from that Country under a long-term arrangement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give practical shape to the production programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No Sir. But the Government of India have given the U.S. Government an estimate of the quantities and kinds of inputs that would be required for the programme of increasing agricultural production in the next five years, the object being to secure assistance for obtaining those inputs.

(b) the details are described in the paper entitled "Reorientation of Programmes of Agricultural Production", circulated to the Members of the Parliament in November, 1965.

(c) the programme for increased agricultural production will constitute the hard core of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Preliminary action for the first year's programme (1966-67) has been taken and the appropriate provisions have been made in consultation with States and Union Territories.

Thefts at sea Ports

74. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently complaints of thefts at sea ports have considerably increased and cases of thefts of Motor parts and valuable machine parts have been reported;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these thefts considerably delay installation of plants and machinery because such parts have to be ordered afresh and this takes considerable time in securing fresh licences to import; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken to prevent this pilferage at ports?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Compensation to Kerala Fishermen

75. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to pay compensation to the owners of mechanised fishing boats who have suffered damages due to cyclone; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance proposed to be given to the boat owners?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to pay compensation.

(b) Does not arise.

Calicut Airport

76. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to locate the Calicut airport in Kerala at Karipur village;

(b) if so, whether the estimates for the project have been prepared; and

(c) when the construction work will commence?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The work is expected to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan.

Spare Parts for Mechanised Fishing Vessels in Kerala

77. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of mechanised fishing vessel owners in Kerala in getting spare parts of marine diesel engines;

(b) if so, the steps taken to import spare parts of marine diesel engines; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for this purpose during the year 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). No proposal has been received from or through the Government of Kerala for the import of spare parts of marine diesel engines. Import licence applications for similar imports are processed individually when received.

Development of Major Ports

78. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Resuṅka Barkataki:
Shri Ravindra Verma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to develop major ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this was discussed at a meeting of the National Harbour Board held in Calcutta in the last part of December, 1963; and

(c) if so, the main decisions taken at the Board's meeting and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan will, among other things, cover the improvement and development of major ports.

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan for major ports was one of the items discussed at the meeting of the National Harbour Board held at Calcutta in December, 1965.

(c) There was a general discussion on the Fourth Plan for major ports. It was indicated during the discussion that the Plan which was still in the draft stage would be finalised shortly. It was agreed that the foreign exchange requirements should be brought down to the minimum and that adequate provision should be made for ensuring additional reserve capacity at the major ports. It was also emphasised that measures to improve operational efficiency should be specially considered. It was further agreed that the detailed phasing of the work to be covered by the Fourth Plan should be decided by Government in consultation with the Planning Commission. Necessary action is being taken accordingly.

Strike by Japanese Seamen

**79. Shri Umanath:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese Seamen's Union had expressed its willingness to exempt India-bound ships carrying aid and essential cargo during their strike in the second half of December, 1965;

(b) whether such a request was made by the Government of India and, if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva

Reddy): (a) There was a newspaper report to this effect in November, 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No occasion for making such a request arose.

Border Roads

**80. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramchwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:**

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

(a) whether the Punjab Government and other State Governments on the Pakistan Borders have represented to the Central Government that the Centre should make adequate financial contributions for the repair of damaged roads on the border due to Indo-Pak war and for the further development of the border road system;

(b) whether Government have examined the request and if so, their reaction; and

(c) whether Government have undertaken any financial liabilities to repair the damaged border roads in Punjab and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Government of Punjab for Central financial assistance for the repair of roads damaged during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict in the border areas of the State and for the further development of certain other roads in that region. The Government of India have examined the request and agreed to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 44 lakhs to the State Government for the repair of damaged roads. This decision has also been communicated to the State Government. No proposal for development of new roads has, however, been accepted.

Emergency Food Production Scheme of Madhya Pradesh

81. Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Ulkey:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:
 Shri Chandak:
 Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:
 Shri Wadiwa:
 Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 704 on the 7th December, 1965 and state the details of the progress made so far in sanctioning the emergency food production scheme of the Government of Madhya Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The Government of India have sanctioned allocations of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 3.60 lakhs for the Minor Irrigation and Poultry Development Schemes respectively during the current financial year.

Delimitation Commission

32. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delimitation Commission of India has finalised its report delimitating the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in all the States;

(b) whether the Commission has submitted its report;

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

(d) if not, the causes of the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Patilabhi Raman): (a) The Delimitation Commission of India has completed its

work and published its final Orders pertaining to 8 States and 3 Union Territories specified below:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Madras
5. Maharashtra
6. Mysore
7. Orissa
8. Punjab
9. Goa, Daman and Diu
10. Himachal Pradesh
11. Pondicherry.

The Commission has also completed its work in respect of the States of Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan and West Bengal and the Orders will be published shortly.

The Commission has completed its public sittings for Bihar in Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions and the public sittings in the remaining two divisions, viz. Patna and Chhotanagpur, have been fixed for the last week of this month. It will be holding its public sittings for Uttar Pradesh at five places on the 3rd, 4th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th and 17th of March.

The Commission has also discussed the draft proposals in respect of the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura with the associate members and the draft proposals are being published under section 9(2) of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 in the official gazettes. The proposals in respect of Union Territory of Delhi are being formulated.

(b) The Delimitation Commission is not required under the law to submit any report to the Government of India or to any State Government.

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

Development of Tourism

83. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation,

Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and spent for the development of tourism in the Central and State sectors during 1965-66;

(b) the amount of additional grants and subsidies given to the States during the above period; and

(c) the amount of loans and subsidies granted out of the Central sector fund to the private hotels and restaurants during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) During 1965-66, the amount allocated for the development of tourist centres was Rs. 51.38 lakhs in the Central sector and Rs. 131.78 lakhs in the State sector. The anticipated expenditure during 1965-66 is estimated at Rs. 25.44 lakhs in the Central sector and Rs. 111.64 lakhs in the State sector.

(b) Additional subsidy amounting to Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been sanctioned in the case of Government of West Bengal only during 1965-66.

(c) Nil. Government does not give loans to the hotel industry. These are given by the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Finance Corporations.

Scarcity of Foodgrains in States

84. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhat Mishra:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

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

(a) the present position in regard to the scarcity of foodgrains in the various States and Union Territories;

(b) the demands made by the different States and Union Territories from the Centre during the last three months; and

(c) the allotments made by the Centre and the quantities actually supplied?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The situation created by the serious shortfall in production has not yet started showing its full effect. Demands of foodgrains received from the various States are examined every month with reference to the total availability with the Government of India and an equitable allocations made, keeping in view the total availability and the total demand. During the last three months, November, December and January, the total demand amounted to above 19 lakh tonnes of wheat and 6 lakh tonnes of rice. The actual supplies amounted to 14 lakh tonnes of wheat and 4 lakh tonnes of rice.

Imported Rice wasted in Bombay Port

85. Shri Kajrelkar:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of imported rice from Thailand has been wasted in Bombay Port

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

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

Indian Airlines Corporation

86. Shri Liladhar Kotaki: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines Corporation have acquired additional aircrafts during 1965;

(b) if so, the number and types thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the replacement of Dakotas has been effected thereby?

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

(b) One Caravelle aircraft was acquired in December, 1965 and two Fokker Friendship aircraft were secured on charter for operation between November, 1965 and April, 1966.

(c) The acquisition of additional aircraft has enabled the Corporation to provide Friendship services on some of the routes previously operated with Dakotas.

National Highway in Assam

87. Shri Liladhar Kotaki: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of bridges on National Highway No. 37 in Assam need urgent reconstruction; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

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

(b) On N.H. 37 there are 26 major bridges which have to be reconstructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 339 crores. Contracts for all these bridges have been awarded to various contractors, and work on most of them has been commenced. Every effort is being made to complete the works before the monsoon of 1967.

In addition to the 26 major bridges, there are a large number of weak and narrow minor bridges having individual lengths less than 100 ft. each. As a first phase programme these bridges have been strengthened for class 13 loading. Under the second phase, the reconstruction of these minor bridges has been taken up recently.

Pay Scales of Veterinary Doctors in Delhi

88. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the pay-scales of the Veterinary Doctors prevalent in the different States in India;

(b) the steps taken to bring about uniformity in the different grades of the Veterinary Services;

(c) whether the Central Pay Commission had recommended the appointment of the Mysore Veterinary Graduates in the pay scale of Rs. 350-800;

(d) whether Government are aware of the strike by the Veterinary students' and Doctors' agitation in Mysore for the implementation of the said pay scales since the 19th November, 1965; and

(e) if so, the steps taken both by the Central and State Governments in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (e). The fixation and revision of pay scales of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the States are the responsibility of the State Governments. The jurisdiction of the Second Central Pay Commission was restricted to Central Government employees only. The pay scales of Veterinary Doctors employed by the State Governments vary from State to State. To bring about uniformity in these pay scales, as far as possible, the State Governments including Mysore were advised in August, 1961, that the recommendations of the Agricultural Administration Committee (Nalagarh Committee) which inter-alia provided for revision of scales of pay for agricultural services should *mutatis mutandis* be made applicable to Animal Husbandry Services also.

The Government of India have not received any report about the agitation by Veterinary Doctors etc. in Mysore.

खाद्य क्षेत्र

89. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हुसम खन्व कलशाय :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री प्र० रं० बकवर्ती :
 श्री प्र० चं० बबझा :

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

(क) क्या खाद्य क्षेत्र समाप्त करने के विषय पर नये सिरे से विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान खाद्य धानों को जारी रखने की आवश्यकता भ्रम या अनावश्यकता की समीक्षा समय समय पर राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों के परामर्श से की जाती है। घगली बार समीक्षा करने की तारीख अभी निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है। अतः इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस मामले में कोई नया निर्णय, यदि कोई हुआ तो, कब लिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

Flour Mills in Assam

90. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the flour mills which were set up in Assam last year and are now ready to go into production;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far sanctioned them

quota of wheat for trial run and grinding purposes; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the matter and thus utilise the idle capacity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) 1 M/s. Jyoti Flour Mills, Nowgong; and 2. M/s. Biswanath Flour Mills, Tinsukia.

(b) and (c). Milling licences under the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing & Control) Order, 1957, to these two flour mills are under issue. Ad-hoc quota of wheat for test grinding will be issued after the terms and conditions governing the sale of imported wheat are accepted by the mills and other necessary formalities are completed.

राज्यों में रबी की फसलों का बोया जाना

91. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 में विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी भूमि में रबी की फसलें उगाई गई थीं ;

(ख) इस वर्ष कितनी भूमि में रबी की फसलें उगाई गई ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने किसानों को किस प्रकार प्रत्यक्ष सहायता दी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिन्हे) : (क) एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध 1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बेल्जिये संख्या LT— 5434(i)/66]

(ख) अभी तक 1965-66 की रबी की फसलों के अर्न्तगत घाई फसलों के क्षेत्र का सही अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी, राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के

अनुसार थाता है कि आवश्यकतामूलक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1965-66 के रबी व शीघ्र मौसमों की अवधि में सिंचित क्षेत्रों में 38 लाख एकड़ (15.5 लाख हेक्टेयर) भूमि को प्रतिरिक्त फसलों के अन्तर्गत लाया जायेगा।

(ग) एक टिप्पण (अनुबन्ध 2) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-5434 (ii)/66]

उर्वरकों का आयात

92. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में जब तक सरकार ने विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरकों का आयात किया है ;

(ख) किन-किन देशों से आयात किया गया ; और

(ग) भारत में कृषकों को किस आधार पर उर्वरक दिये गये ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री शिन्डे) : (क) तथा (ख). 1965-66 (31-1-66 तक) के दौरान आयात किये गए नाइट्रोजन-युक्त उर्वरकों की मात्रा तथा जिन देशों से आयात किये जाये उनके नामों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-5435/66]

(ग) नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरक जो कि केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल में शामिल किये गए हैं का आवंटन करते समय इस मंत्रालय द्वारा मुख्यतया निम्न बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है :—

(1) राज्यों से प्राप्त मांग।

(2) क्षेत्रीय उत्पादन तथा आयातों से प्राप्त कुल सन्तुष्टि।

(3) राज्यों के पास जो कैरी-ओवर स्टॉक उपलब्ध है।

(4) राज्यों को निर्धारित किये गये कोटा के उठाने में उनका पूर्व-कार्य।

(5) राज्य में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उर्वरकों को लोकप्रिय बनाने की आवश्यकता।

जो स्टॉक राज्यसरकारों को मिलता है उसे किसानों में वितरित करने के लिए वे स्वयं जिम्मेवार हैं।

Foodgrains Decomposed in Jingsapore, West Bengal

93. श्री C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, as reported in an Calcutta daily of the 10th December, 1965, that 1350 maunds of rice in the Central Government godown at Jingsapore, West Bengal had become decomposed in 1964;

(b) whether it was decided to sell this rice as animal food;

(c) whether the same rice was allotted to the West Bengal Government towards the end of 1965 for distribution in ration; and

(d) whether the price charged from the West Bengal Government was Rs. 56 per quintal?

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

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

Procurement of Rice and Paddy by West Bengal Government

94. श्री Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and paddy procured so far by the West

Bengal Government under their new procurement policy; and

(b) arrangements being made to distribute them in the rural and urban areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) During the period 1st November 1965 to 5th February 1966 about 92,000 tonnes of rice and 192,000 tonnes of paddy were procured by West Bengal Government.

(b) Quantities procured in deficit districts will be distributed through modified rationing to different classes of consumers within the district. Procurement made in surplus districts will be utilized partly for meeting the modified rationing needs of the local population, partly for meeting the requirements in the statutorily rationed areas and partly for meeting the shortfall in the deficit districts.

Co-operatives in West Bengal

95. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have co-operated with the Co-operatives in West Bengal in procuring paddy and rice under the state trading scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Central Government has not entered into any dealings with the Co-operatives in West Bengal for procurement of paddy and rice, as procurement in West Bengal is by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Depot Managers of D.M.S.

96. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Com-

munity Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Depot Managers of Delhi Milk Scheme who have resigned from the service during the last four and five years have not so far been refunded their security back;

(b) whether there is any time-limit to refund the above security; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not refunding the security for such a long time?

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

(b) and (c). The security deposit is kept by the Delhi Milk Scheme for a minimum period of six months after the Depot Manager vacates the post and is re-leased after the depot accounts for the period of his/her service are audited and discrepancies, if any, settled. There is no maximum limit within which the refund must be made. Release of security has not been possible in a number of cases as audit and reconciliation of Depot accounts have not been completed in those cases.

बच्चों के लिये पेट्रिक खाद्य

97. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री धर्म लियम :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धमरोका सरकार ने भारत में सूखा से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बच्चों को पेट्रिक खाद्य देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सहायता किन-किन राज्यों से प्राप्त होगी ; और

(ग) इस से कितने बच्चों की लाप-पहुँचने की संभावना है ?

साज, कुंरि, सामाजिक विकास तथा सहकार नराल में राज्य-पंजी (श्री गोविन्द शर्मा) : (क) मनरोकी सहायता द्वारा सुखा से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बच्चों का पोषिक खाद्य देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ख) यदि यह सहायता प्राप्त हुई तो सुखे से प्रभावित सभी राज्यों में बांटी जाएगी।

(ग) इस योजना से जो बच्चे लाभान्वित होंगे उनकी संख्या और श्रेणियों का निश्चय प्राप्त सहायता को देखते हुये, किया जाएगा।

Advocates in Mysore State

98. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 400 Advocates in Mysore State have been dis-enrolled as a result of the rules framed by the Bar Council of India;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to save the advocates from this predicament;

(c) whether the exemption period as proposed to be extended by amending the Advocates Act for at least a period of 10 years; and

(d) whether the present educated unemployment problem is to be solved by opening the avenues of practice in Lower Courts initially before appearing in the High Courts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir. The Bar Council of India has by its resolution declared as void the enrolment of 174 persons made by the Bar Council of Mysore and directed the names of the said persons to be removed from the rolls of the State Bar Council.

(b) The resolution of the Bar Council of India has been impugned in the High Court of Mysore. The decision of the High Court is awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

C.D. Blocks in Orissa

99. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the Orissa Government have requested the Centre to increase the allocation for Community Development Blocks 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 Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Highways in Rajasthan

100. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in Rajasthan as on the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) the names of these Highways?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 782 miles.

(b) Names of National Highways passing through Rajasthan are as follows:

Sl. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the National Highway	Mileage in Rajasthan
1	3	The Highway connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpur, Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bombay.	20
2	8	The highway connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay.	430
3	12	The highway connecting Agra, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sikar and Bikaner.	330
			782

Warehouses in Rajasthan

101. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of warehouses at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of warehouses proposed to be opened in the State during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Central and State Warehousing Corporations have, at present, 36 warehouses in Rajasthan.

(b) The Central Warehousing Corporation propose to open one more warehouse in the State during 1966-67.

Agricultural Research Projects in Rajasthan

102. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of Agricultural Research Projects at present in progress in Rajasthan; and

(b) the amount spent thereon during 1965-66 so far in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

"Miss a Meal" Scheme

103. Shri Kappan:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Badshah Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Miss-a-Meal" scheme has been adopted in all States; and

(b) its impact on the food situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Most of the States have adopted the spirit of the Scheme either on a voluntary basis or under orders issued by them.

(b) The Scheme has a great moral and psychological value in the present atmosphere of scarcity.

Supply of Fish to Calcutta

104. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the actual quantity of fish daily supplied to the Calcutta market by the Central Fisheries Corporation and the target announced about the daily supplies that the Corporation would be able to send;

(b) the reasons for this shortfall; and

(c) whether the Corporation expects to make good the present shortfall?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The quantity of fish supplied to the Calcutta market by the Central Fisheries Corporation now ranges between 150 and 225 maunds a day. No target of daily supplies was announced by the Corporation.

(b) and (c). These do not arise. The supplies are however being gradually increased.

Scarcity of Rice in West Bengal

105. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports about the high prices and acute scarcity of rice prevailing in all deficit districts and areas in West Bengal, outside the statutory ration areas, as a result of cordoning-off of the surplus rice areas and prevention of all movements of paddy and rice from the cordoned-off surplus areas to deficit areas of the State under the Essential Commodities Act and Orders thereunder; and

(b) whether Government have received any request for rice and wheat from the Government of West Bengal to meet the ration needs of deficit areas in the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Prices of rice in West Bengal have been statutorily controlled and increasing number of population is being brought under modified rationing by the State Government. Some people are not satisfied with the ration and try to supplement it by purchasing in the black-market, thus creating a feeling of scarcity and pushing up the black-market prices high.

(b) knowing the Central Government's position about rice, West Bengal Government have not demanded any specific quantity of rice. They want their wheat quota to be increased. The Government of India are increasing the wheat quota of West Bengal to the extent possible, keeping in view the overall availability and the demand of the other deficit States.

Foreign Air Companies

106. **Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased state:

(a) the foreign air companies which were nationalised during the year 1953-54; and

(b) the new foreign companies which have sprung up thereafter on the Calcutta-Siliguri and other routes?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). With the nationalisation of scheduled air transport in India in 1953, the two nationalised Corporations—Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International—took over the operations of the ex-Indian Air Companies. Indian Airlines Corporation took over operations of 8 Indian Air Companies operating services within India and to neighbouring countries while Air India International took over the operations of Air India International Ltd. operating services to foreign countries. No foreign air company was nationalised then. Operations of scheduled services are reserved for the nationalised airlines; no foreign companies have sprung up in India after nationalisation.

Aid from U.K. for Famine Areas

107. **Shri P. C. Boroach:**
Shri Dharmalingam:

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

(a) whether the British Government have offered an interest-free loan of Rs. 10 crores to India to tide over the food crisis;

(b) if so, on what precise terms; and

(c) the articles/commodities to be procured with this loan and how much of each of these are to be imported?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

Govinda Menon: (a) to (c). The U.K. Government have offered an interest-free loan of £75 million for the following purposes:

- (i) the payment of the non-Indian rupee costs of the shipment of wheat and or other food supplies from other Commonwealth countries;
- (ii) the provision of port handling equipment for Indian ports;
- (iii) the purchase of commodities of direct relevance to the present food shortage in India and commodities needed to maintain essential Indian Industrial production.

Out of the above amount £1.0 million is to be utilised on item (i) above. Precise allocations for the remaining items have not yet been settled. Details of port handling equipment to be obtained from this loan are, however, being worked out. Repayment of this loan will be in 25 years including a grace period of 7 years.

Luxury Hotels

108. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 541 on the 30th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Indian party who applied for collaboration with Hiltons has submitted the final proposals to set up the proposed network of luxury hotels in India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether those proposals fulfilled the minimum requirements laid down by Government for such a collaboration?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. The Indian party has only submitted a preliminary proposal to set up one hotel in India.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to answer these questions until the final proposals have been received from the Indian party and have been examined by Government.

Cultivable Land

**109. Shri Malaichami:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri D. D. Puri:**

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

(a) the extent of cultivable land in the country left uncultivated;

(b) the steps taken either by assignment or leasing the land to the landless agriculturists to utilise the land for increasing food production; and

(c) the progress made in bringing such land under the plough, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The acreage of cultivable waste land in the country is 43 million acres according to the Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 1962-63.

(b) A large extent of the cultivable waste land might not be available for cultivation due to high cost of reclamation. The Waste Lands Survey and Reclamation Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended about 12.2 lakh acres in blocks of more than 250 acres for reclamation and cultivation. Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme, a survey is in progress to locate suitable lands in blocks of less than 250 acres for allotment to landless agricultural families. So far about 41 lakhs acres have been located under the Scheme. The Scheme is in progress in other districts of the country.

Lands suitable for cultivation are distributed to landless families under

Centrally sponsored schemes, on individual basis as well as on colonisation basis. Financial assistance to cover reclamation and other cultivation expenses are provided to each settled family under these schemes.

In addition, State Governments have programmes under their day-to-day administration to reclaim lands and settle landless families on such lands.

(c) The State-wise progress made is indicated below:

State	Extent of land distributed to landless labourers during 1st three Plan periods.
	('000 acres)
1. Andhra Pradesh	13.09
2. Assam]	3.02
3. Bihar	Not available
4. Gujarat]	2.73
5. Jammu & Kashmir	Not available
6. Kerala	.42
7. Madhya Pradesh	13.13
8. Madras	5.11
9. Maharashtra	5.72
10. Mysore	Not available
11. Orissa	Not available
12. Punjab	1.70
13. Rajasthan	28.35
14. Uttar Pradesh	8.08
15. West Bengal	1.22

Lawyers' Panels

110. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up law-

yers' panels who will fight cases of social oppression of women and also explain the laws relating to marriage, inheritance and maintenance passed recently and advise them about the protection given to them by the law; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Boeing for Air India International

112. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tenth aircraft of Air India International scheduled for delivery in December, 1966 will be a convertible version of the Boeing 707-320; and

(b) if so, its qualities and advantages?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The 10th aircraft of Air India scheduled for delivery in December, 1966 will be a convertible Cargo-cum-Passenger version of Boeing 707-320C.

(b) It can be operated either (a) as an all passenger aircraft or (b) as a full cargo carrier or (c) as a mixed cargo-cum-passenger version. A 320C has the advantage of flexibility and it can be turned into a freighter as and when necessary.

Emergency Food Production Scheme of Madhya Pradesh

113. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted its blueprint for emergency food production in the State;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether it has been approved;
 and
 (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). No "blueprint" has been submitted but proposals for minor irrigation (including lift irrigation) and poultry development scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 209 lakhs were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh under Emergency Food Production Programme. These were duly examined and considering the feasibility and capacity of the State to implement the Programme during the current year, and the availability of funds with the Centre, additional allocations of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 3.60 lakhs have been made to that State for Minor Irrigation and Poultry Development Schemes respectively.

(d) Question does not arise.

Dairy Co-operatives and Animal Husbandry

114. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government on the Report of the Study Group on Dairy Co-operatives and Animal Husbandry; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) This Ministry in consultation with the Planning Commission, Department of Cooperation, Ministry of Finance, etc., have prepared the guide-lines based on the report of the Study Group on Dairy Cooperatives and Animal Husbandry and communicated the same to the State Governments for implementation.

(b) Does not arise.

Sethusamudram Project

115. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the latest stage in the implementation of the Sethusamudram Project;

(b) whether the technical committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main features of the report;

(d) the cost and the site of the Canal; and

(e) whether the scheme is proposed to be implemented in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) In order to arrive at a realistic estimate of the Project, detailed surveys, trial borings, both on land and in the sea and tracer studies are being carried out. A separate organisation has been set up with Headquarters at Madras for the purpose under a Chief Engineer. A Project Officer has also been appointed.

(b) A High Level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Transport Secretary to look into all the points connected with this Project and make a techno-economic appraisal of the Project. A Technical Sub-Committee had also been set up to examine the estimates and to make recommendations to the Government. The Technical Committee was of the view that detailed studies should first be made by the Project authorities to work out a realistic estimate and only thereafter the Technical Committee would be able to make recommendations to the Government on the estimates of the Project. The present Technical Sub-Committee has, therefore, been wound up and it is proposed to revive it at the appropriate time, after detailed report on the studies that are being currently carried out

by the Project Authorities becomes available,

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

(e) Further action on the Project will be taken on receipt of the technical report and the estimates for the Project.

Paradeep Port

116. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Linga Reddy:

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

(a) Whether the Paradeep Port has been completed to be ready to receive ships;

(b) whether any arrangement is being made to unload ships carrying foodgrains from U.S.A. at Paradeep; and

(c) if so, when this work is likely to start?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes. The first stage of the development of Paradeep Port Project to handle two million tonnes of iron ore is nearing completion.

(b) and (c). Arrangements for receiving foodgrain vessels at Paradeep Port are under consideration. It is necessary to acquire two ocean going tugs for piloting the food ships into the Port. The tugs already ordered for Paradeep Port have not so far been completed and may be ready only by the end of the year. Therefore, some interim arrangements are being considered. The Port will be used for handling food ships as soon as the tugs are available.

Paradeep Port

117. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the violation of labour laws and irregular discharge

from service of the employees of Paradeep Port by the Chief Engineer, Paradeep Port;

(b) if so, the action taken and the nature of grievances;

(c) whether recognition has been given to any labour union at the Port for promotion of better and healthy labour management relationship; and

(d) if not, why?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). With the completion of the first phase of the Paradeep Port Project, it became necessary to retrench the surplus staff of the Project. Certain complaints were received that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, were not being complied with by the Project authorities while serving notices of retrenchment on the surplus staff. The matter was examined on a reference from the Project authorities and they have been advised suitably.

(c) and (d). The Paradeep Port Project is now a Central Government Department. The question of recognition of a union of the employees of the Port Project is being examined with reference to the relevant rules of the Government of India.

Import of Foodgrains

118. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the annual imports of foodgrains in the country in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how much subsidy Government have been paying every year in their distribution; and

(c) how much subsidy was paid in the last year of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Imports of foodgrains each year during the Third Five Year Plan period have been as under:—

Year	Quantity in '000 M.
1961-62	3199.4
1962-63	3888.3
1963-64	4721.9
1964-65	6689.4
1965-66 (Upto 31-1-66)	6358.0
(Expected imports during February and March, 1966)	1950.0

(b) and (c). With a view to stabilising the prices of foodgrains in the country and to make them available to the vulnerable sections of the community at reasonable prices, the imported foodgrains were issued at rates lower than their economic cost. For this purpose a scheme for the purchase of foodgrains has been in operation and the results of sale of foodgrains at subsidised prices are reflected in the accounts of the scheme as losses. The subsidy on this basis for five years commencing from the last year (1960-61) of the Second Five Year Plan has been as below:

Year	Amount of subsidy in crores of Rs.
1960-61	18.68
1961-62	19.25
1962-63	27.15
1963-64	33.87
1964-65	33.94

Accounts for the year 1965-66 are not yet complete.

Dairy Schemes

119. Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was provided for Dairy Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much expenditure is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) Rs. 36.66 crores.

(b) About Rs. 34.67 crores.

Visit by Members of Delimitation Commission to Agartala

120. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the Delimitation Commission visited Agartala (Tripura) in December, 1965;

(b) if so, whether any representation suggesting amendments to the proposal submitted by the Delimitation Commission for delimiting the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in Tripura has been received by them from its associate member from Tripura who is now in detention under D.I.R.; and

(c) if so, what was the reaction of the Commission to that effect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The representation of Shri Dasaratha Deb, one of the Associate Members, was duly considered by the Commission while formulating its proposals relating to the Delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in Tripura. These proposals were forwarded to Shri Dasaratha

Deb for his views and dissenting proposals, if any. No dissenting proposals have so far been received from him by the Commission. The Commission's proposals will be shortly published in the Gazette inviting objections and suggestions from the public.

Calcutta-Agartala Air Service

121. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) when the direct I.A.C. flights from Calcutta to Agartala over Pakistan air space are likely to be resumed; and

(b) whether any negotiations are being made between the Governments of India and Pakistan in this regard?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Government of India and Government of Pakistan have agreed to resumption of overflying over each other territories as prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Consequently the Indian Airlines Corporation have resumed operation of its scheduled services from Calcutta to Agartala overflying Pakistan air space with effect from 10th February, 1966.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Fares

122. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to reduce the air fares of the Air India in order to promote tourism; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). International Air Fares are regulated by the International Air Transport Association.

Air-India is a member of I.A.T.A. and have always pressed for reduction in the level of the existing promotional fares and for the introduction of new promotional fares. At the recent North Atlantic Traffic Conference Meeting convened at Bermuda in September-October, 1965 to discuss fares Air India obtained a reduction in fares to India as indicated below:—

- (i) Reductions by amounts ranging from US 31.90 to US 44.30 in the level of the currently existing individual excursion fares from the U.S.A., Canada and Mexico to India; and
- (ii) Introduction of individual inclusive tour fares from the U.S.A., Canada and Mexico to India at a discount of approximately 29%.

These agreements would be implemented with effect from 1st April, 1966 subject to approval by the Governments concerned.

Joint Publicity for Tourism

123. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements have been made with neighbouring countries of Asia for joint publicity to encourage tourist traffic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). During the visit of the former Minister of Transport to Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia in April/May, 1965, the possibility of having a joint publicity programme with these countries was informally discussed. No formal arrangements have yet emerged as a result of these discussions.

India-Poland Shipping Service**124. Shri Dharmalingam:****Shri E. S. Pandey:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Poland have signed a protocol to strengthen the shipping services of the two countries;

(b) if so, its main aims and objects; and

(c) how far this protocol will help India in promoting the shipping service?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A protocol was signed between India and Poland recently on 28th January, 1966.

(b) The object of this protocol was to review the working of the main Indo-Polish Shipping Agreement entered into in 1960 and to take decisions on questions, such as, revision of freight rates, carriage of dangerous cargoes and other matters of mutual interest.

(c) It is hoped that this protocol will go a long way in securing parity in the matter of quantities of cargo lifted by Indian and Polish ships, as was visualised in the parent agreement.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1169, DATED 23-11-65, REGARDING PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF FLYING CLUBS IN MADHYA PRADESH

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Sir, on 23-11-1965, in the first sentence of his reply to parts (a) and (b) of the unstarred question No. 1169 by Shri Lakhmu Bhawani who wanted to know the proposal for the establishment of Flying Clubs in the State of Madhya Pradesh, former Minister of Transport

stated that two Flying Clubs are already established in Madhya Pradesh, viz. Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore, and Nagpur flying Club, Nagpur.

The factual position is that, in Madhya Pradesh as it is constituted now, there is only one Flying Club viz. Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore with a branch centre at Bhopal. The Nagpur Flying Club is in the State of Maharashtra.

12 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF DEPUTY MINISTER

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): May I present to you, and through you to this hon. House, Shri Syed Ahmed Mehdi who has been appointed Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals?

Another Deputy Minister I have sent for. She is not here—Shrimati Jaipal Singh.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : यह भी बता दिया जाये कि कितने और लोगों को मंत्री बनाया जायेगा और कितने राजा लोग मंत्री बर्ती होने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : सभी माननीय सदस्यों को मंत्री क्यों नहीं बना दिया जाता है ?

12:01 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

KERALA FOOD SITUATION

Mr. Speaker: I have received ten notices of adjournment motions from various Members of various parties about this Kerala food situation. May I ask the Minister whether he pleads that there has been no failure?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do

not think there has been any failure on the part of Government. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
बहु सरासर गलत बयान है ।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members might kindly sit down.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): We did not hear what he said.

Mr. Speaker: Unless they allow him to speak, how can they hear? In this manner if so many hon. Members begin to speak simultaneously, it becomes difficult for anybody to follow.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I submit. . .

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Bade, I have not called you. Unless I call a Member, I have requested several times that he should not begin to speak. Let me proceed in my own way and then we can see what we reach to.

Shri Bade: I submit. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय के घर में भ्रमाज भरा हुआ है, इस लिए उन को लगता है कि प्रकल नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: I have been told that the Minister of State made a statement that to some extent the bandh in Kerala was justified. Was there a statement made to that effect? (Interruptions).

Order, order. Would they allow me or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The bandh and the demonstration is one thing. It might be that in spite of the best efforts of the Government, something could not have been done, the bandh could have been organised. It is on that basis it may have been justified. That does not necessarily imply that there is failure on the part of Government.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Now he must resign.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मुलखिम धीर जज एक हो गए ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's name is first. I will ask him what he has to say.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Some Members from Kerala should be allowed. Our resolutions are also there.

Mr. Speaker: I have said I have ten adjournment motions. He may sit down.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
ग्रन्थस महोदय, केरल में भूख धीर खाद्यान्नों के अभाव से जो भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हुई है, जिस के कारण सारे प्रदेश में कुछ समय से शिखा संस्थायें धीर दूसरे काम करने बाधे संस्थान ठप्प पड़े हुए हैं, उस के लिए किसी एक राजनैतिक संस्था को दोषी ठहरा कर या यह कह कर कि प्रमुक्त राजनैतिक पार्टी इस धान्दोलन या हड़ताल के पीछे थी, सरकार इस की भयंकरता को समाप्त नहीं कर सकती है । वहां पर भूख धीर खाद्यान्नों के अभाव से जो स्थिति पैदा हुई, उस के विरुद्ध धान्दोलन में सलाख पार्टी से ले कर विरोधी दल की सभी पार्टियां सम्मिलित थीं । इस स्थिति का कारण प्रमुख रूप से यह हुआ कि केरल में, जो कि प्रारम्भ से चावल के अभाव वाला प्रान्त रहा है, कुछ समय पहले 160 ग्राम प्रति-व्यक्ति प्रति-दिन चावल दिया जाता था । लेकिन केरल की सरकार ने जब उस को घटा कर 120 ग्राम प्रति-व्यक्ति प्रति-दिन कर दिया, तो लोगों के असंतोष की सीमा लांघ गई । जब कि केरल में यह स्थिति है, उस के बचल में महान्त धीर धान्ध में 200 ग्राम धीर 240 ग्राम चावल प्रति-व्यक्ति प्रति-दिन मिल रहा है । देश के स्वतंत्र होने के अठारह वर्ष के बाद की जब लोगों की रोटी मागने पर साठियां मिलती हों, तो इस

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की असफलता प्रकट होती है। चूंकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्थिति को सम्भालने में असफल रही है, इस लिए मैं हाउस की प्राज्ञा मांगता हूं कि इस विषय पर विचार किया जाए।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I object to it.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is:

"The situation arising out of Kerala bandh demanding restoration of the cut in rice ration introduced in Kerala State from 9th January, 1968 and complete collapse of the administration."

Those Members in favour of leave being granted may kindly stand in their seats.

Several hon. Members stood up.

Mr. Speaker: There are more than fifty Members. Leave is granted. The adjournment motion shall be taken up at 4 O'clock, this afternoon.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बता दिया जाये कि इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पर किस किस सदस्य के नाम हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं ने बता दिया है कि पहला नाम श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का है (Interruptions). I have admitted one adjournment motion

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I make this submission? There are other adjournment motions along with this—a general adjournment motion moved by me for a food crisis in the whole country. Is this going to be discussed along with the adjournment motion that has been moved?

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed it. That is too general a problem and that has to be discussed in the President's Address.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The whole question is this. In this case the food crisis has developed in the country. Today in answer to question No. 4 the hon. Minister has been pleased to say that at least from five States reports had been received that the food crisis has developed and famine conditions are prevailing and the government is not able to meet that situation. This is the general condition prevailing in the country.

Mr. Speaker: My submission is that only one adjournment motion can be admitted for the day. That has been done. This can be discussed in any other manner that might be possible but not as adjournment motions. Therefore, I will have to proceed now with the other business. This would be taken up at 4 O'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I invite your attention to rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure. The matter before the House for which the House has given leave discussion on the food situation in Kerala—is a serious one in all conscience, and it certainly calls for much more time than a mere two and a half hours.

Mr. Speaker: That can be seen at that time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would suggest this under rule 61, because, I am sure the House will need more time, and so, the discussion should commence at an earlier hour; as soon as the Railway budget is presented by the Railway Minister, we can start the discussion and take up this matter so that it will continue for the rest of the day, the whole day, rather.

Mr. Speaker: How long would we sit and all that may be taken up at that time,—(Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Till 6.30 under the rules. I suggest that it might be taken up much earlier, say,

as soon as the railway budget is presented.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): If it is taken up earlier it will be better, because they will take at least two and a half hours.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I have no objection. If the Leader of the House also agree, then—(Interruption).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I make a humble request?

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister agree to that suggestion also, that as soon as the railway budget is presented, after that, this might be taken up?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not earlier than three.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Generally, in this discussion, we go by parties, but you will appreciate that we Members from Kerala should get enough chance to speak on this subject, so that—

Mr. Speaker: I will see to that.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I seek a clarification? You were pleased to say that all other notices of motions for adjournment which have been given to you would not be taken up, as one adjournment motion has already been admitted. But I have also understood that all other pending adjournment motions would be taken up on the subsequent days as and when you find it necessary or possible to admit them and then ask the House whether it is willing to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: I will answer that, after Shri Banerjee also makes his point. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): While I submit to your ruling that
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only one adjournment motion can be admitted for a day, I may point out that the first adjournment motion which you received, the one given notice of by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, relates only to Kerala. My submission is only this: that while we discuss the Kerala food situation, an alarming situation in Kerala itself, we should also be allowed to touch other States and the general situation with particular reference to Kerala and the police repression, which have been mentioned in the other adjournment motions which you have rejected because of the ruling. Otherwise, it will become difficult for us.

Mr. Speaker: That, I will allow.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार
प्रवहनेला का प्रश्न दैनिक स्टेट्समैन अखबार
के खिलाफ दिया था—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह देर में आया है ।
मैं अभी उसको देखूंगा ।

I have to answer to Shri Ranga's question. There is no doubt that we have been considering some adjournment motions, more than one. That is to say, if more than one adjournment motion notices were received on any one day, on the second day, we have considered some adjournment motions, notices of which were received the previous day. There is no doubt about it. But I feel that that is not according to the rules; it shuts out other adjournment motions that come on the next day. If I take up all these motions one after the other, probably the whole month will be consumed in this, and no further notice of an adjournment motion would be possible. Therefore, one would be discussed, whichever the House has given leave to; the others could be discussed but in any other discussion and not as adjournment motions. Therefore, we will have other opportunities when the House feels that they ought to be discussed, but not as adjournment motions.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Manubhai Shah.

REPORT OF INDIAN TARIFF COMMISSION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report (1965) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Ball Bearings Industry and the grant of protection to other Rolling Bearings.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 7(1)-Tar/65 dated the 31st December, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5395/66].

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1965 AND STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVT. ON ASSURANCE ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) a copy each of the following Ordinances under provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution:—

(i) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 No. 7 of 1965) promulgated by the President on the 31st December, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5396/66].

(ii) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 1 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 1st February, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5397/66].

(iii) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 2 of 1966) promulgated by the President on the 5th

February, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5398/66].

(2) a copy 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 shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I.—Thirteenth Session, 1965.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV.—Twelfth Session, 1965.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII.—Eleventh Session, 1965.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI.—Tenth Session, 1964.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII.—Ninth Session, 1964.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII.—Seventh Session, 1964.

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVI.—Fifth Session, 1963.

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXII.—Second Session, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5399/66 to LT-5406/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad). With regard to item (2) of the statement on implementation of assurances, I wish to recall that it is more or less a hangover from the last session of the Lok Sabha and the House took very serious notice of the fact that assurances dating back to 1962—four years old now—are still pending implementation. I do not know at the moment whether those assurances given in 1962 and 1963 are still pending implementation. In this connection, may I invite your attention to rule 323 of the Rules of

Procedure? Under that rule, the Committee on Government Assurances—it is a parliamentary committee—is empowered and therefore obliged to consider and report *inter alia*—

“where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose”.

You in your luminous wisdom will fix naturally . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have made so many requests to the hon. member that no adjectives should be brought in when he is referring to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not used derogatory adjectives, but only factual adjectives.

Mr. Speaker: My submission has been, whether they are laudatory or derogatory, none of them should be brought in.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I bow to your ruling and I will drop the word “luminous”. But I stick to the word “wisdom”. You do not object to that. In your wisdom...

Mr. Speaker: Some other member might refer—as was done yesterday—to my follies also. That would make my position very embarrassing. Therefore “wisdom” and “folly” might be avoided and only simple facts might be stated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not speak for other members. I speak for myself and my party.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed his point. I might inform him that this matter has been referred to the committee and I am expecting that report within a short period. When that report is received, the whole thing would be gone into.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is a shame that assurances given four years ago are still pending.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I have asked the committee to look into it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you for your observation. You will readily appreciate the fact that this Lok Sabha is nearly four years old. If within this period of four years, you have not been able to fix what the minimum time should be for the assurances to be implemented, I beg to submit that it is not quite correct or proper, to say the least. I would certainly request you, entreat you, to ensure that assurances given by any minister—I do not blame this minister; he speaks for his other colleagues—are implemented within the minimum time necessary for the purpose, under rule 323.

I know the Lok Sabha Secretariat is pursuing this matter and the Secretary has issued a note to several ministers during the last inter regnum. But I beg to ask is it not equally the responsibility of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? What is he for, if he does not among his other numerous miscellaneous functions include this one also in his portfolio? Has he, and if so how and when, persuaded and prodded other ministers to implement the assurances?

Mr. Speaker: That I will know after I have received the report of the Committee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I am rather mystified by this kind of thing which has been happening for such a long time. An assurance is an assurance, unless Government wishes to play with words, unless the philosophy of semantics is a kind of thing which they want to indulge in in their peculiar war. An assurance is meant to be implemented. If there are some physical reasons or other reasons which unavoidably prevent an assurance from being implemented, nothing prevents the Government from coming before your Committee to report that for those specific reasons the assurance could not

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

be implemented. What happens is, for eight years—this is most fantastic—certain assurances remain unimplemented and the Committee continues to take cognizance of it. Do we have to wait for that report from the Committee? It stands to reason that the whole thing is fantastically improper and Government shows contempt of the House by refusing to give effect to an assurance for this long time. Why does not the Government reply? What does the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs do?

The second point is, he is now—from the very peculiar report which we find in these days about the formation and re-formation and re-reformation of ministries—the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and he has got a Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—God knows who else. If he is only the Chief Whip of the Congress Party I could have understood his reticence in regard to non-implementation by Government of assurance made on the floor of the House. But if he is going to justify his position as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—and now he happens also, through some kind of dispensation, to be the leader of the House—he owes it to the House to explain why this kind of anomaly has taken place for such a length of time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): This tendency is growing in the Government of not making any reply whatsoever to questions which are raised and which are of public importance. In a democratic set up, when assurances are given by the Government, those assurances are not only to be fulfilled but the House has to be made known that those assurances have been fulfilled. We have seen that procrastination is the order of the day so far as this Government is concerned, so much so even matters which are raised by the Auditor-General are not replied to, not attended to for years together. This has

come to the notice of the House also. For four years, five years and six years assurances given are not fulfilled. No reply is given. Statements are not made. After five years we go out. Then he will come with a reply and we will not be able to catch him. Four years have passed. What prevents him from giving a reply just now?

Mr. Speaker: We will catch him just now.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, so far as the remark of my hon. friend, Shri Kamath is concerned, if he would kindly come to me in my chamber I will show him....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What for?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So that I may convince him how I have been pursuing my colleagues in this matter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why not say it here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Chase them properly.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: During the Thirteenth Session of the Lok Sabha the Department made a review of all pending assurances and made special efforts to have some old outstanding assurances implemented. As a result of the efforts made all pending assurances relating to Second Lok Sabha were implemented excepting two.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You must be ashamed of this.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am stating whatever the facts are.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government should be ashamed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am not concealing the facts. I am placing them before the House. These two could not be implemented because in

the case of one the matter had become *sub judice* and the other related to amendments of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes list and the order could not be implemented as the entire question of classification had to be reviewed. The amendment to the order, under the circumstances, was not possible. I have completely explained the position so far as Second Lok Sabha is concerned.

So far as the assurances given during the time of the Third Lok Sabha are concerned, the final position at the end of the Twelfth Session was that out of 2366 assurances 2133 had been implemented leading to a figure of 90.15 per cent. A large number of implementation reports on pending assurances, on account of our pursuing things, were received after the winter session and will be laid in convenient batches. On the basis of the implementation reports already received, the position of the assurances would be as follows. 94.42 per cent of assurances given during the 11th session of the Third Lok Sabha would stand implemented.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Give the number, not the percentage.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Subramaniam.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 7 OF THE KERALA GOVERNMENT LAND ASSIGNMENT ACT, 1960 ETC., ETC.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg:—

(a) to re-lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications 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:—

- (i) The Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 71/64 in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th March, 1964.
- (ii) The Rules for the implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme of settlement of landless agricultural labourers on Government Poramboke lands, published in Notification No. 50513/A3/62/RD in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd October, 1963.
- (iii) The Rules for the assignment of Government lands for the purpose of Settlement of landless agricultural labourers under the Centrally sponsored scheme of the settlement of such labourers, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 715/1963 in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd October, 1963.
- (iv) Notification No. 79182/A3/63/RD dated the 9th January, 1964, making certain amendments to the rules for the assignment of Government lands for the purpose of settlement of landless agricultural labourers under the Centrally sponsored scheme of the settlement of such labourers.
- (v) S.R.O. No. 30/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 26th January, 1965, making certain amendment to the Rules for the assignment of Government lands.
- (vi) S.R.O. 117/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 23rd March, 1965.
- (vii) The Rules for the Assignment of Government Land

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

in Development Areas for industrial purposes, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 97/64 in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th April, 1964.

(viii) S.R.O. No. 231/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st June, 1965, making certain amendment to the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964.

(ix) S.R.O. No. 303/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1965, making certain amendments to the special rules for the lease of Government lands for tobacco cultivation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5631/65].

(2) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 219/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 21st July, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Lands Acquisition Rules, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 61 of the Kerala Land Acquisition Act, 1961, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5332/65].

(3) A copy of the Forest Settlement Rules, 1965, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 186/65 in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th May, 1965, under section 77 of the Kerala Forest Act, 1961, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5333/65].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala State Agricultural Loan Rules, under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Kerala Agriculturists Loans Act, 1961, 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. 63/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 17th March, 1964.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 209/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th July, 1964.

(iii) S.R.O. 210/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th July, 1964.

(iv) S.R.O. 226/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 28th July, 1964.

(v) S.R.O. No. 297/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 29th September, 1964.

(vi) S.R.O. 398/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th December, 1964.

(vii) S.R.O. No. 120/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th March, 1965.

(viii) S.R.O. No. 194/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th May, 1965.

(ix) S.R.O. 227/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st June, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5359/65]

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.O. M.S. 422/Agri./65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th August, 1965, making certain amendments to the Special Loan Rules, for development of Rubber Plantation, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Kerala Agriculturists Loans Act, 1961, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5360/65].

(b) to lay on the table a copy of the Committee for Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals (Administration) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. S.O. 122 in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966 under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5407/66].

DELHI SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
I beg:

(a) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. F. 4(98)/64-Fin(E) in Delhi Gazette dated the 29th July, 1965 under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5110/65].

(b) to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers—

(i) The Tax Credit Certificate (Equity Shares) Scheme, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1834 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1965 under sub-section (4) of section 280ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5408/66].

(ii) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 189 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1966 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5409/66].

(iii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1760 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965 under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5410/66].

(iv) The following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1789 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1965.

(b) Central Excise 1st (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 97 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5411/66].

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1898 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 20 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966
- (iii) The Manufacture in Customs Bond (General) 1st Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 21 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (iv) G.S.R. 22 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (v) G.S.R. 23 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (vi) The Manufacture in Customs Bond (General) Second Amendment Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 24 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (vii) G.S.R. 25 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (viii) G.S.R. 53 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (ix) G.S.R. 67 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966.
- (x) G.S.R. 68 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966.
- (xi) G.S.R. 69 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966.
- (xii) G.S.R. 70 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966.

(xiii) G.S.R. 79A published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1966.

(xiv) G.S.R. 93 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966.

(xv) G.S.R. 94 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5412/66].

1. A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninety-third Amendment Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1785 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1965.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninety-fourth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1786 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1965.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) 1st Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) 2nd Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Third

Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.

- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30, in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 32, in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 33 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 34, in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (xvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. 39 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (xvii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. 40 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.
- (xviii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. 41 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.

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(xix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. 42 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.

(xx) G.S.R. 51 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966

(xxi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1966.

(xxii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty second Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 89 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966.

(xxiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 90 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966.

(xxiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twentieth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 91 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966.

(xxv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-first Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 92 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5413/66].

2. Notification S.R.O. No. 407/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th November, 1965 under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Kerala Stamp Act, 1959 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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5414/66].

FOOD CORPORATIONS (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Food Corporations (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 156 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1966 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5415/66].

DELIMITATION OF COUNCIL CONSTITUENCIES (UTTAR PRADESH) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1966, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) (1) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Uttar Pradesh) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 101 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1966 under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Representation of People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5416/66].

(2) Order No. 10 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the State of Maharashtra published in Notification No. S.O. 363 in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5417/66].

(2) The Admission as Advocates (Exemption from Training and Examination) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. S.O. 3917 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1965 under sub-section (5) of section 49A of the Advocates Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5418/66].

(3) Notification No. G.S.R. 111 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 20A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6419/66].

(4) Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962—Vol. I (General). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5420/66].

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE RUBBER BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Report on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5421/66].

KERALA PANCHAYATS ACT, 1960, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): I beg to:—

(1) re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 352/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th September, 1965, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5310/65].

(ii) S.R.O. No. 343/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th September, 1965, making certain amendments to the Rules issued by the Government of Kerala under sub-section (5) of section 65 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5366/65].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy of the Fertiliser, (Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1877 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1965, under sub-section 6 of section 3 of the Essential commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5422/66].

12.26 hrs .

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 10th December, 1965:—

- (1) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (3) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1965.

2. Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following eleven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 10th December, 1965:

- (1) The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (2) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (3) The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (4) The Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed Forces) Bill, 1965.
- (5) The Cardamom Bill, 1965.
- (6) The Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1965.
- (7) The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1965.
- (8) The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1965.
- (9) The Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People), Bill, 1965.

(10) The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Bill, 1965.

(11) The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1965.

12.27½ hrs.

PETITION RE. INDIAN POST OFFICE RULES, 1933

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner relating to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933.

12.27½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RECENT AIR ACCIDENT AT MOUNT BLANC, BANIHAL PASS AND PALAM AIR PORT

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up the statements. Shri Sanjiva Reddy has to make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): Perhaps he is making a statement on the two accidents. But there has been an accident even this morning.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I am giving information about that also.

Mr. Speaker: The third one is also being included?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long statement?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: About 2 or 3 pages.

An hon. Member: It may be laid on the Table.

Another hon. Member: It may be read.

Mr. Speaker: All right, he might read it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kanrapara): It should be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to suggest that it may be laid on the Table of the House and then circulated to the Members. Afterwards, there will be some kind of discussion. Now, he might lay it on the Table.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Sir, I beg to lay a statement on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5423/66].

Mr. Speaker: Shri Subramaniam wanted to make a statement.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development & Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I propose to make a statement during the debate on the adjournment motion.

12.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TASHKENT DECLARATION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): On behalf of Shri Swaran Singh I have to make a statement regarding the Tashkent Declaration. It is a long statement. Would you, Sir, like it to be read or laid on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: This statement also shall be laid on the Table of the House. We will have a discussion on it.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sir, I lay it on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5424/66].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are they bringing a motion for it?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): As the House is aware, we have fixed discussion on

the President's Address from the 16th February onwards. Yesterday, the Prime Minister had a meeting with the leaders of the Opposition when it was proposed to the Prime Minister that the Tashkent Declaration may be discussed immediately in the Lok Sabha. The Government would like to respect the wishes of the Members in this matter and I accordingly suggest that the discussion on the Tashkent Declaration may be put on the 16th on a motion to be moved by the Minister of External Affairs.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since the Government has fixed a discussion on the Tashkent Declaration, may I submit to you to request the hon. Minister to read out the statement so that we might ask some questions by way of seeking clarification?

Mr. Speaker: It is being circulated today. The motion that I have received reads:

"I hereby give notice of my intention to move the following motion in the Lok Sabha on Wednesday, the 16th February 1966:

"That the Tashkent Declaration be taken into consideration."

It stands in the name of Shri Swaran Singh. Those hon. Members who want to move amendments might do so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Will the time allotted for this discussion be put down after the Business Advisory Committee meeting today? Because, we would like to know when exactly the discussion on the President's Address will take place.

Mr. Speaker: We are meeting at 2 O'Clock today when it will be decided.

12.30 hrs.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION BILL EXTENSION OF TIME

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be extended upto the 21st March, 1966."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I would like to know the reasons why time is being extended.

Mr. Speaker: The Chairman of the Joint Committee may state the reasons.

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: The motion for reference of the Delhi Administration Bill, 1965 to a Joint Committee was adopted by Lok Sabha on the 7th December, 1965.

The Rajya Sabha concurred in the motion on the 11th December, 1965.

The first sitting of the Joint Committee was held on the 13th December, 1965 when the Committee decided to invite written memoranda on the Bill by the 25th December, 1965 and also to hear oral evidence of the interested parties.

The Committee have so far held 5 sittings and have heard oral evidence of 14 parties/individuals on the Bill.

Some members of the Committee desired to hear the views of **Shri M. C. Setalvad**, the former Attorney General of India, also on the Bill. He is scheduled to appear before the Committee on the 19th February, 1966.

Thereafter, the Committee will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

It is, therefore, necessary that the extension of time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee may be granted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Sir, I am a member of the Committee and in the Committee we were told by certain members of the ruling party that the whole Bill is now going to be withdrawn. So, we would like to be assured by the new Ministry whether they are really serious about it and whether we should continue with this work or will we be asked to wind it up after a few days. They do not even know what is being discussed.

An hon. Member: The Treasury Benches should be more attentive.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, unfortunately, whatever the hon. Deputy Speaker has said I can only read tomorrow because I could not hear it; but, what I gathered from **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**, who is also a member of this particular Committee, and from other Members is that this matter is still in a melting pot and they have to make up their mind whether to accept it, reject it or withdraw it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We do not want it to be dropped at a later stage.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha**): If the Joint Committee has not finished its labour . . .

Mr. Speaker: One of the Members says that they have received information or, may be, rumours . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Members of the ruling party in the Committee told us in so many words that Government was re-thinking on it. Therefore, the question is whether we start our deliberations and go into all this labour if, in the end it will be withdrawn. I just want that clarification. That is all.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This report is incorrect absolutely.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Let the Home Minister say something.

An hon. Member: Let the Home Minister reply.

Mr. Speaker: If the Leader of the House replies, should I say that it is not correct?

The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be extended upto the 21st March, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

12:33 hrs.

DELHI SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organization and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi, be extended upto the 31st March, 1966."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let us have the reasons for this also.

Shri Sonavane: The motion for reference of the Delhi Secondary Education Bill, 1964 was adopted by Lok Sabha on the 29th November, 1965.

The Rajya Sabha concurred in the motion on the 10th December, 1965.

The first sitting of the Joint Committee was held on the 14th December,

1965 when the Committee decided to invite written memoranda on the Bill by the 27th December, 1965 and also decided to hear oral evidence of the interested parties.

On the 10th January, 1966 the Committee divided themselves into seven Study Groups and visited 42 schools for an on-the-spot study of the conditions of the working of the Secondary Schools in Delhi.

The Committee were to commence hearing of oral evidence from the 11th January, 1966 but due to sad and sudden demise of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the meetings had to be postponed.

The Committee again met from the 7th to 9th instant and have concluded the hearing of oral evidence of the concerned interests. Representatives of 15 bodies/individuals have appeared before the Committee for oral evidence.

The Committee have now to take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill and it is necessary that the extension of time for the presentation of the report of the Committee may be granted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organization and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi, be extended upto the 31st March, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

12:35 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1966-67

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Railways, Shri S. K. Patil.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Budget for the Indian Government * Railways for

[Shri S. K. Patil]

the financial year 1966-67. In doing so, I shall also refer to certain broad results of the Railways' administration and performance.

ACCOUNTS OF 1964-65

Financial Results, 1964-65

I shall deal first with the accounts of 1964-65, our last completed year. The financial results have turned out to be quite close to the Revised Estimates but marginally better. Gross Traffic Receipts amounted to Rs. 660·85 crores as compared with the Revised Estimate of Rs. 660 crores; the difference of one eighth of one per cent was because slightly lower earnings from passenger and coaching traffic were more than compensated by slightly more goods earnings and sundry other earnings than anticipated. This marginal increase in earnings has slightly improved the surplus as I shall explain presently.

Ordinary working expenses were 0·77 crore higher and the dividend 0·41 crore more than the Revised Estimates but these increases were largely offset by savings in miscellaneous expenditure and in open line works charged to revenue. The actual surplus for the year—which was wholly credited to the Development Fund—was Rs. 16·18 crores as against Rs. 12·49 crores forecast in the Revised Estimate.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1965-66

Gross Traffic Receipts, 1965-66

About this time last year, when the Budget Estimates for the current year were presented, it was estimated that there may be an increase of about 10 million tonnes in originating revenue traffic in 1965-66. This forecast is expected to be amply realised by March this year and even somewhat bettered, since the originating revenue traffic loaded up to the end of December 1965 exceeded the loading in the corresponding period of 1964-65 by 10·35

million tonnes. This in itself is a measure of the gains of planned development and of the basic strength of the economy. It is particularly noteworthy that last year's estimates of increased economic activity and the Railways' ability to support it fully, have been realised and even bettered, despite the additional burdens imposed by the events of September 1965.

In addition to the welcome increase in originating tonnage of goods carried by the Railways, present indications are that the average lead of traffic too has slightly increased. Further, since there has been improvement in goods loadings in the first nine months of the year over the proportionate targets for the period in certain relatively better rated traffic such as miscellaneous general goods, this too has proved beneficial for goods earnings. In the circumstances, it is expected that goods earnings may reach the figure of Rs. 462·00 crores as against the Budget of Rs. 441·90 crores. The Budget Estimate of passenger earnings in the current year envisaged a smaller rate of growth than in 1964-65, but the check in the rate of growth has been even more severe because of the setback during the period of hostilities in August/September 1965, and perhaps because of the poor agricultural season. There is likely, therefore, to be a marginal shortfall of about Rs. 1 crore on Budget anticipations of passenger earnings. Other coaching earnings and sundry earnings have shown a substantial increase. Overall the gross traffic receipts are now estimated as likely to reach Rs. 741·80 crores which is Rs. 25·80 crores or about 3·6 per cent, more than the Budget.

Working Expenses, 1965-66

This increase is however almost wholly absorbed by the increase in working expenses for certain clearly identifiable reasons. The largest item of increase is the substantial addition

to staff costs on account of the widening of the basis for the grant of house rent allowance from 1st July 1965 (adding about Rs. 1.76 crores to the bill this year) and, more than that, the grant of two further instalments of dearness allowance decided upon, after the Budget, the first in April 1965 and the second early this month. These took effect from 1st March 1965 and 1st December 1965, respectively, and their result is to increase this year's working expenses by Rs. 15 crores approximately. Another post-Budget item of importance is an increase of Rs. 4 crores during the year in the cost of fuel owing to successive increases in the price of coal and of diesel oil—the latter on account of the rises in duties in February 1965 and again in August 1965. These and other increases in the price of materials, as also the increased cost of carrying a somewhat higher level of goods and of coaching traffic than anticipated, have led to an overall increase of about Rs. 24 crores in working expenses notwithstanding the action taken to cut out all avoidable expenditure. Supplementary Demands are being presented to cover this increase.

Other Charges and Surplus, 1965-66

There are only a few marginal variations from the Budget Estimates on other items. With increased earnings thus offsetting increased expenditure, the Railways are expected to earn a surplus of about Rs. 29.99 crores, which is slightly better than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 29.24 crores.

Works Expenditure, 1965-66

The Budget Estimate for Capital expenditure on works and rolling stock, both for replacements and additions, was placed at Rs. 345 crores including minor items chargeable to Revenue. Owing, however, to post-Railway Budget factors, such as additional taxes, increase in prices of steel, etc. the cost of the full programmed works and other Capital expenditure for the

current year has gone up by about Rs. 16 crores. Nevertheless in view of the need for stringent economy, the increase is proposed to be limited, by a marginal slowing down, to about Rs. 9.8 crores. The Revised Estimate of all such Capital expenditure is placed at Rs. 354.8 crores in the current year. Supplementary Demands will be presented for such expenditure also.

REVIEW OF THE RAILWAYS' THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Railways and the Emergency

It would be appropriate at this stage to review briefly the implementation of the Railways' Third Five Year Plan. This period has been unique in the history of our Railways. Even while we are developing our rail transport system, it has been put to the test twice in emergent situations created by the violation of our international borders—first in the Eastern region in 1962 and next along our Western Frontiers in 1965. On both the occasions, I am proud to say, the Railways rose to great heights in promptly and effectively fulfilling the rail transport needs of the Defence forces without disturbing seriously the flow of civilian goods and services. These events have proved, if any proof was needed, the immense value of the basic railway network of the country and its vital role both in the growth and development of the economy and in the defence of the country.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC: RESHAPING OF THE RAILWAY PLANS

Freight performance

After the Mid-Plan appraisal in late 1963, the Railway development programme in the Third Plan was recast to match a freight traffic level of about 245 million tonnes assessed for the year 1965-66. During the first three years of the Plan, Railway capacity for freight traffic was greatly

[Shri S. K. Patil]

stepped up and the freight traffic actually carried registered an increase of about 35 million tonnes in the annual rate of movement, taking the originating freight traffic to a level of about 191 million tonnes in 1963-64. Strikingly good Railway performance successively in the second and third years of the Plan thus served to clear all the traffic backlog and put rail transport capacity ahead of the consumer demand in principal sectors such as coal and raw materials. In 1964-65 which followed, there was no increase at all in the installed capacity of steel plants in the country. For the Railways, there was an indication, in mid-1964, of a pause in the rate of growth of traffic. One of the reasons was that with easier availability of rail transport, industries, particularly the major consumers of coal, began running down and holding reduced inventories. The resulting retardation in the growth of bulk materials traffic in 1964-65 was accentuated by more efficient industrial production reducing the ratios of raw material inputs to finished product outputs in several major industries, notably steel, coal washeries and cement. Having regard to the slower rates of growth in the traffic, as also the need to keep down expenditure in a period of rising costs and prices, the Railways re-phased many of their developmental schemes—principally electrification, new lines, doublings and other line capacity works—so that while time consuming elements in construction were tackled, the completion dates were adjusted to fit in more closely with the incidence of traffic demand. The programme of acquisition of rolling stock in the last two years of the Plan was also reviewed in closer detail and as a result, cut back. It is now anticipated that when the Railways enter the Fourth Plan period, the freight transport capacity in terms of rolling stock will be in general just nominally ahead of demand. For specific flows of traffic, such as raw coal to washeries, washed

coal and other raw materials to steel plants and iron ore for export through Visakhapatnam and Madras ports, the margin of transport availability over demand will be somewhat more.

On recent trends in traffic, the total traffic expected to be lifted in 1965-66 will be 204 million tonnes originating or a little more, as compared with 156.2 million tonnes in the last year of the Second Plan. In terms of tonne kilometres, the increase is from 88,000 million to about 114,000 million during the Third Plan period. Taking the 15 year period of planned development to the end of the Third Plan as a whole, freight traffic has much more than doubled, with an increase in tonnage of originating traffic by about 120 per cent. The increase in tonne kilometres—which is a better index—is about 160 per cent.

Notwithstanding the present indication of a lower freight traffic aggregate by the end of the Third Plan than anticipated earlier, essential route and terminal capacity works have been steadily progressed on a priority basis within the limited resources, in order to ensure an adequate but more gradual build up of rail transport capacity, to meet the larger needs in the early Fourth Plan period.

PLAN OUTLAY AND RAILWAYS' OWN CONTRIBUTION

Plan expenditure against rising costs

The outlay for the Railway Plan was estimated at the time of the Mid-Plan appraisal in 1963 at Rs. 1,582 crores. The Railways have spent Rs. 1,322 crores during the first four years and have budgeted for an outlay of Rs. 355 crores in the fifth year making a total of Rs. 1,677 crores or 6 per cent more. Throughout the Plan period, prices have increased steadily of basic materials such as cement, steel and non-ferrous metals;

so have taxes, such as customs and excise duties and labour wages. But for the judicious rephasing of plan works and a sizeable cut-back in the acquisition of rolling stock taking account of the slower growth in demand for rail transport in the concluding years of the Plan, the rise in Plan expenditure compared with the Mid-Plan allotment would have been higher than the six per cent now expected to be realised.

Foreign Exchange

While the Third Plan was materially larger than the Second, foreign exchange expenditure in the Third Plan is expected to be only about Rs. 245 crores as against Rs. 320 crores during the Second Plan, largely due to significant development of the manufacture of railway equipment and stores in the country.

Self-sufficiency in Railway equipment

In the Third Plan the Railways have achieved complete self-sufficiency in wagon and coach manufacture and in mechanical signalling equipment and laid the foundations for diesel and electric locomotive production. In the Fourth Plan they expect to meet all their rolling stock requirements within the country, barring some metre gauge diesel locomotives; but import of components would continue for a few years. Track materials are all now indigenously produced. The present partial dependence of wagon building on imported steel will be markedly reduced if not eliminated, when more-flat products become available from the expanded output of the Rourkela Steel Plant and the new plant at Bokaro. The Durgapur Steel Plant is in the process of expanding its capacity for wheel and axle production for the Railways.

Railways' contribution to the Plan

Despite the somewhat larger capital outlay, the Railways' contribution towards the resources of the Third Plan has been substantially in excess

even of the originally targeted proportion—and well over one-third of the outlay on the Railway Plan. The Railways' gross contribution will be about Rs. 688 crores, covering expenditure on open line works charged to revenue, on replacements, on railway users' amenities, staff housing and amenities and in accretions to the various Railway Funds. In addition, of course, the Railways have paid dividend to the General Revenues at an increasing percentage rate on the Capital-at-charge. They may take legitimate pride in the fact that apart from a payment of Rs. 12.5 crores for transfer to the States, they are paying from their earnings a dividend of Rs. 104 crores this year as against Rs. 56 crores just five years ago.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

New lines

New line construction in the Third Plan has been mainly to meet the requirements of industrial, mineral and major port developments on a large scale or to secure the objectives of Defence. Even so, projects which were programmed earlier have had to be rephased owing to limitations of resources, through without prejudice to the needs of National Defence and the traffic demands of basic mining and industrial schemes. Including works which were in hand at the beginning of the current Plan the construction of 2200 Kms. has been completed as against the original target of 2600 Kms. of new line construction. Some of these important new lines constructed to serve industrial and mining projects are the Robertsganj-Garhwa Road and Bauridand-Karonji for coal movement and the Sambalpur-Titlagarh, Bimlagarh-Kiriburu and the Hatia-Nowagaon lines for iron ore traffic. The strategically significant lines Rangapara North to Murkong Selek, Siliguri to Jogighopa and Madhopur to Kathua have also been completed during the period. The Bailadilla-Kottavalasa line for export of iron ore through Vizag port is almost complete and will be opened as

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soon as the mines are ready to be commissioned.

Among the new lines under construction, mention may be made of the important lines namely the Obra-Singrauli, Katni-Singrauli, Bangalore-Salem, Mangalore-Hassan, the Rail link to Haldia Port, the broad gauge link from Jhund to Kandla Port and the Guna-Maksi lines. The rephasing of these constructions has been made in such a way that they will be ready in time to serve the needs of the traffic for which they are primarily intended.

As a part of the studies undertaken in advance for planning in detail possible future projects of industrial, mineral and port development, the Railways have surveyed or are surveying several projects. For instance the field work on an Engineering-cum-Traffic survey has been recently completed for a possible new line from Dantewara to Bhadrachalam Road. Surveys have been completed and reports are under preparation on the outlay needed for converting the Miraj-Londa-Goa-Hospet metre gauge sections to broad gauge, as also the Miraj-Kolhapur and Alnavar-Dandell branches. Feasibility-cum-cost studies have been taken up for new lines in the Dandakaranya region—from Dantewara to Dhalli Rajhara, Ambaguda to Lanjigarh Road and from Bhadrachalam Road to Kovvur. An alignment from Banspani area to the new port at Paradip has been surveyed and certain other alternative routes in this connection are also being investigated.

Doublings

Doubling of track over 3,150 kilometres is expected to be completed and construction will be in progress on another 1,450 Kms. including the East Coast line from Khargpur to Waltair.

Conversion to Broad Gauge

The metre gauge sections Gudivada-Bhimavaram and Vijayawada-Masuli-

patam have been converted into broad gauge for facilitating higher densities of North-South traffic via Vijayawada. The Poona-Miraj section is also being converted to broad gauge to cater adequately for the increase in traffic consequent mainly on the completion of the Koyna Project in the area. The new B.G. alignment also connects the city of Satara.

Dieselisation and Electrification

Diesel and electric traction has helped the railways to cope with the large increases in traffic on congested routes and is making steady progress. Against an electrification programme of over 2,500 route kilometres initiated, about 1,700 route kilometres would have been brought under electric traction on the A.C. system by the end of the current year. The first phase of 68 route kilometres of conversion of D.C. electrified section to the A.C. system has also been completed. By the end of the Plan about 374 B.G. and 22 M.G. electric locomotives will be in operation. Diesel traction is being steadily extended with progressive addition to the diesel locomotive fleet. The end of the Third Plan will see 465 diesel locomotives operating over 6,000 kilometres on the broad gauge and 167 diesel locomotives operating over 2,000 kilometres on the metre gauge. The proportion of goods traffic hauled by electric and diesel locomotives would have risen to about 45 per cent from about 10 per cent in 1960-61.

Modernisation of Signalling

Considerable work has been done on the overhauling, improvement and modernisation of the signalling and train control system. Centralised Traffic Control has been commissioned on the Gorakhpur-Chapra section and is under installation on the Bongaon-Changsari route, Yards at Bhilai, Bondamunda, Tatanagar, Waltair, Nimpura and Bhusaval are being mechanised, Moghalsarai and Andal

yards were so equipped earlier. Route relay interlocking—for push button handling of a high concentration of train services at stations—is already functioning at Madras Central, Tambaram, Churchgate and Kurla, Howrah and Ahmedabad are the next two major stations to have this system. Automatic signalling has been provided on the Rajkharwan-Sini section.

Bridges

Completion ahead of schedule of the bridge across the Brahmaputra forged a vital permanent link in our Eastern region transport system. A second bridge across the Krishna has been completed near Vijayawada for augmenting capacity for traffic moving south of Vijayawada. Important bridges under construction include the second Godavari Bridge near Rajahmundry, the Mahanadi Bridge on the East coast route and the second Jamuna Bridge near Delhi.

Track Renewals

The programme of track replacements consisting of 12,000 Kms. of rail renewals and 11,600 Kms. of sleeper renewals, besides other renewals, has been completed. The proportion of rails and other track materials imported has come down were considerably in the Third Plan and we are now self-sufficient in these materials. To supplement the indigenous production of wooden and metal sleepers, the manufacture of concrete sleepers is being pursued.

Rolling Stock

The Rolling Stock fleet has been augmented during the Third Plan by some 1,275 locomotives, about 5,600 coaches and 117,000 wagons.

THE RAILWAY CONVENTION, 1965

The House has discussed and adopted last December the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, which will now come into force from 1st April 1966.

Depreciation

It will be recalled that the provision for depreciation is to be stepped up almost two-fold from Rs. 380 crores in the Third Plan to Rs. 650 crores, if possible in the Fourth Plan.

Dividend

Dividend rates are to be substantially increased—to 5.5 per cent. on the capital provided up to 31st March, 1964 and 6 per cent. on all capital provided after that date. The latest change in the dividend rate alone will involve an increase in the Railways' dividend liability by about Rs. 7 crores in 1966-67, the benefit of most of which will go to the States who will receive an average of about Rs. 18 crores in all each year during the Fourth Plan as against Rs. 12.5 crores in 1965-66.

A beginning is to be made on the amortisation of Railway capital starting with the element of over-capitalisation.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Size of IV Plan—Traffic Forecast

The country's Fourth Year Plan is not likely to be finalised and adopted until later this year and the final allocation of funds for the Railways' Plan has yet to be determined. Indications are that the capital outlay likely to be earmarked for expansion is of the same order as in the Third Plan even though the increase in traffic anticipated, particularly freight traffic, is much larger than the expansion of capacity provided for in the current Plan. On the basis of anticipated growth in the economy, more specifically in those sectors which make the maximum demand on rail transport, such as the iron and steel, coal and cement industries, the mining of iron ore for export, petroleum products, fertilizers, food-grains and other commodities that generally move in full wagon loads or even train loads, the originating

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freight traffic expected to be transported in 1970-71 is 320 million tonnes.

**TRANSPORT PERFORMANCE IN THE
CURRENT YEAR AND OUTLOOK FOR
1966-67**

As I have already mentioned, the forecast made last year of a 10 million tonne aggregate increase in originating rail freight traffic in 1965-66 is expected to be amply realised this year notwithstanding fluctuations in recent weeks especially in coal traffic.

Increase in rail capacity

Steady gains from the expansion of capacity over the major routes of the railway network have been in evidence throughout the last twelve months. Especially worthy of mention is the progress achieved in the route to Assam. The timely augmentation of wagon ferry capacity across the Ganga between Farakka and Khejuriaghat, the completion of the new broad gauge line from Siliguri to Bongaigaon in record time and the opening of the new transshipment shed at Bongaigaon have together proved to be of immense value. Because of these steps and the effective co-ordination achieved between rail, road and river transport along the Bongaigaon-Jogighopa axis, the flow of goods to and from Assam continued unabated in spite of the sudden closing down of the all-river route from Calcutta last September. On the other difficult and important route, the East coast route to Vijayawada via Waltair, an improvement of more than 15 per cent in freight throughput performance was recorded. Further gains in capacity will accrue as more of the through doubling of this route is progressively opened, along with the completion of the yard expansions at Waltair and Vijayawada.

Foodgrains

Movement of foodgrains, imported and indigenous, continued to get priority attention, with the Railways making a major contribution in the transport system in evening out regional imbalances. In May 1965, a record was created in the clearance of foodgrains from ports.

13 hrs.

Passenger services

Improvements in the passenger services initiated last year have been substantially reinforced this year. In addition to two new Janta trains between Ahmedabad and Viramgam and Mehsana and Okha, 83 new trains have been introduced—49 on the broad gauge and 34 on the metre gauge. The runs of 44 existing trains—14 on the broad gauge and 30 on the metre gauge—have been extended. The suburban services have benefited by another 24 new trains and the extension of runs of 13 existing trains. All these new and extended services have added nearly 17,000 train kilometres daily to passenger train operations.

Higher speeds and more accommodation

The House is aware that provision of more accommodation and speeding up of Mail and Express trains has been engaging the Railways' attention. In the time-table effective from October 1965, the overall journey time of 185 trains has been reduced. Application of electric and diesel traction to passenger trains will not be possible on any significant scale until more of such locomotives become available from our own production units. A modest beginning has, however, been made. The Howrah-Madras Mail, which is now operated both ways by diesel engines, takes, 3 to 4 coaches more and the journey time has been re-

duced by over 4 hours in one direction and over 3 hours in the other. The Howrah-Delhi Mail now hauls two more bogies between Howrah and Moghalsarai; diesel engines haul this train between Howrah and Asansol and electric locomotives between Assansol and Makhalsarai. The carrying capacity of these very popular trains has thus been substantially enhanced and their performance improved.

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Freight outlook 1966-67

Analyses of rail traffic anticipations for 1966-67 indicate a possible increase of up to 12 million tonnes in originating freight, over the 1965-66 anticipated traffic level of 204 million tonnes. The bulk of this increase will be, as in the current year, in steel plant traffic, coal for other users, export ore and cement. Rail transport being a very significant factor in effecting expeditious clearance from ports and in rectifying at very short notice regional imbalances, the Railways have to be prepared for effecting speedy movements by providing an adequate margin in capacity, especially in rolling stock. The traffic in foodgrains may be expected to increase materially because of higher imports next year though this would be partly offset by the smaller expected production in the country. Demands for the movement of other general goods including petroleum products are also expected to increase to the extent of perhaps a million tonnes.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1966-67

Gross Traffic Receipts, 1966-67

In the light of the above assessment of the likely growth of goods traffic and having regard to the fact that the bulk of the increase in traffic is postulated in low-rated commodities such as iron ore for export, coal, raw materials to Steel Plants, food-

grains etc., it is estimated that goods earnings in 1966-67 would increase to Rs. 488 crores as against Rs. 462 crores assumed in the Revised Estimates for the current year. An increase of Rs. 1.70 crores in other coaching and in sundry earnings together is assumed after a study of the current growth trends and other relevant factors. The current year has already witnessed a check in the growth of passenger travel and one has to take into account the likelihood of this tendency for a pause in traffic to harden with the serious drop in agricultural output and agricultural incomes expected this year. Nevertheless, on the basis of a measure of optimism regarding the possible improvement of conditions before the close of the Budget year, passenger receipts are placed at an estimated Rs. 227.20 crores in the coming year as compared with the Revised Estimates of Rs. 220.50 crores for the current year.

Expenses

In the aggregate, the assessment is that the total traffic receipts are likely to go up from Rs. 741.80 crores to Rs. 777.23 crores. In the normal course this additional revenue is to meet the extra cost of moving the additional traffic as also to cover the additional depreciation and the extra dividend payable on the additional capital and only the balance, if any, can be taken as surplus. Normally, with working expenses and the operating ratio at a steady level, an increase in traffic growth and revenue of this order would have sufficed more or less to meet the costs of carrying the additional traffic and the additional depreciation and dividend, even though the provision for depreciation will have to be increased in 1966-67 by as much as Rs. 15 crores above the provision for this year, following the recommendation of the Convention Committee. There are, however, certain additional factors to be taken into account. As the Convention Committee also recognised, their recom-

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mentation to step up the rates of dividend payable by the Railways during the Fourth Plan will cost the Railways an additional sum of the order of Rs. 7 crores during 1966-67 as compared with the dividend that would have been payable if the 1965-66 rates had been continued. Post-budget increase in costs, which began to apply one by one during the course of 1965-66, such as the successive increases in the price of coal, the additional levies on diesel oil or the more liberalised house rent allowance etc., will now apply for the full year 1966-67 and to that extent worsen the position; apart from these, the further instalment of dearness allowance decided upon only this month will in itself add nearly Rs. 10.5 crores to ordinary working expenses in the coming year. Under these circumstances, it has become unavoidable to enforce some modest measures for securing additional revenue of the order of Rs. 18 crores at least, if only to offset the effect of the important items that I have mentioned, though the anticipated surplus of the year would still be on the low side. As I pointed out last year, the current rates and fares were not fixed at a level which left any cushion for new commitments or further increases in costs; but even when the need to ensure the continuing financial soundness of the Railways has compelled an adjustment, this is being kept down to the absolute minimum.

CHANGES IN RATES STRUCTURE

Season Tickets

I now come to my proposals. I may first mention that there will be no increase in passenger fares. It has been decided in fact to make a slight reduction in season ticket charges for journeys beyond 20 kilometres in all regions other than those around the cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; in the latter regions season ticket fares are already low and will not be changed.

Freight surcharge—Coal and Salt—other adjustments

The principal change proposed is a surcharge at the rate of 3 per cent on goods rates generally—exempting only export iron and manganese ore and the commodities charged even now at highest of the existing goods rates viz., those above 100-B. Defence P. & T. and the Railways' traffic in their own materials will not be affected by these changes, since they are governed by special rules. It will be recalled that there was no enhancement made last year in goods rates generally and upward adjustments were limited only to a few bulk materials moving at comparatively low rates. It is necessary to consider this year, though not for any wholesale revision of the basic tariff, the categories (i) coal and coke, and (ii) salt, which were not touched at all in last year's adjustments. The position is that the movement of these bulk commodities for very long distances is at present uneconomic because of the excessive taper in the existing telescopic rates. Accordingly, while no change is to be made in the basic tariff rate for movement of coal, coke and salt up to 800 kilometres, it is proposed to effect relatively small increases in the existing rates for movements beyond 800 kilometres, by diminishing the existing taper above that distance. The maximum increase at the largest distance will be limited in the case of coal to Rs. 4 per tonne on existing freight rates which level of increase will be reached only for distances beyond 1,860 kilometres. The maximum increase for salt at any distance on account of the revision in the tariff rate will be Rs. 3.50 per tonne. I may mention that even after the surcharge of 3 per cent is added, the increase in freight rates at 1,000 kilometres would be only 0.18 paise per kilogramme of salt and even at 2,000 kilometres just 0.53 paise per kilogramme i.e., near about half-a-paise. Almost half the total salt movement and about 58 per cent of

the coal movement by rail are for distances of 800 kilometres or less and will not be affected by the revised classification. The general surcharge of 3 per cent and these changes are together expected to yield about Rs. 18.10 crores. Some further changes proposed, which would also bring rates closer to costs, are expected on the balance to cancel out giving no additional revenue. A reduction will be made in the rate for a number of commodities in common use including sugar, tea, biscuits, medicines, hydrogenated oil and other items of consumer goods where the existing Railway rates are considered to be high enough to permit the proposed reduction. This tariff revision, applicable both to wagon loads and smalls, will carry further the process of downward adjustments in certain existing rates that was initiated in 1964. The existing 20 per cent surcharge on very small goods consignments will, on the other hand, be made applicable to all consignments of less than one tonne moving under Class B and consignments of less than 5 tonnes moving under the present very low Class A rates. This adjustment is necessary because the carriage of such small consignments is uneconomic and not compensated by the existing difference between the rates for wagon load and less than wagon load traffic.

Additional revenue and surplus

After taking into account all the adjustments in freight rates proposed yielding an estimated additional revenue of Rs. 18.10 crores in all, the surplus after meeting the obligatory dividend is assessed at Rs. 22.19 crores. It has been the practice for several years now, as the House is aware, to appropriate the entire surplus to the Development Fund. Expenditure chargeable to the Development Fund, which includes capital expenditure on passenger and other user amenities, employee housing, hospitals and schools, unremunerative but necessary operating improvements

etc., totalled up to about Rs. 134 crores in the Third Plan or an average of more than Rs. 26 crores per year. The estimated requirements of similar expenditure, which can be met only from the accruing surpluses is Rs. 30 crores per year on the average during the Fourth Plan. This is the average surplus that has to be raised. Because of the unfavourable circumstances already mentioned, the Railway surplus is not expected to exceed Rs. 22.20 crores in 1966-67 and I have necessarily to content myself for the present with the hope that costs may level off and the surplus may improve in the coming years, as the result of growth in traffic and redoubled efforts to increase economies (Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We live on hopes.)

WORKS EXPENDITURE, 1966-67

With the limited availability of resources, it has become necessary for the Government to review capital investment programmes and fix ceilings for such expenditure, which are lower in certain cases than in the current year. So far as the Railways are concerned, the allotment for expenditure of a capital nature—apart from the expenditure on replacements financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund—has been limited to Rs. 225 crores in the Budget year as against Rs. 314.24 crores in 1964-65 and Rs. 282.49 crores in 1965-66. Flowing from this severe restriction, it has become unavoidable both to curtail drastically the programmes for new works in the Budget year and suitably to rephase works in progress.

ROLLING STOCK MANUFACTURE

Indigenous wagon production and export

From small beginnings in the early fifties, wagon production capacity in the country today has reached a level of around 2,500 to 3,000 four wheeler unit equivalents per month—sufficient for current needs and for those of the immediate future, including a reserve for export. The greater part of

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the installed capacity is in the private sector of industry. For the economy, this building up of capacity represents a substantial contribution to the overall structural manufacturing capability and to the developing of new skills and know-how in the technology of welding, of steel work fabrication and of production line assembly systems. The House will be interested to know that an Indian manufacturer has successfully competed for and secured an export order for 480 goods wagons valued at about Rs. 1.6 crores. There is hope of securing more export orders.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, now in its sixteenth year of production, has so far delivered nearly 2,000 broad gauge steam locomotives. In response to the changing traction requirements of rapid traffic growth, the first step in diversification of production at Chittaranjan was taken in 1961, when the manufacture of 21 broad gauge D.C. electric locomotives was organised and completed by May 1963. Thereafter, the Works embarked on a programme of gradual adaptation of facilities to electric locomotive manufacture aimed at an initial outturn of 72 broad gauge A.C. units annually, rising ultimately to perhaps double that number. In the Third Plan deliveries will total 803 steam and 85 electric locomotives, the outturn in 1965-66 alone being 138 steam and 35 A.C. electric units. In 1966-67, the factory is expected to produce 120 steam and 75 electric locomotives. The addition of some items of balancing machinery will enable the Works to take up the manufacture of the heavy traction motors required in electric locomotives; other electrical gear is being supplied progressively by Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. The new Steel Foundry at Chittaranjan reached an output of 600 tonnes of steel castings per month in July 1965 and will be operating at its

full rated capacity of 850 tonnes of castings per month by the end of 1966, by which time all items of equipment needed will have been received and installed.

Diesel Locomotive Works

The Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, even in the course of its being established, turned out the first broad gauge diesel locomotive in January 1964 and is expected to complete about 60 locomotives before the end of the current financial year. The installation of manufacturing facilities at this factory will be completed fully later in 1966. The present production rate of four locomotives per month is being stepped up with a steadily increasing proportion of indigenous content. Considerable progress has been achieved in locating capacity and promoting production by both private and other public sector industries, of bought-out items required by the factory for the manufacture of the diesel engine and its sub-components, parts and spares.

Integral Coach Factory

The Integral Coach Factory which commenced production in 1955 has so far delivered about 4,700 coaches. The Furnishing Unit, added nearly eight years later, has equipped 2,700 coaches and its outturn is now matched to that of the parent factory. Production is now fully diversified. Besides a variety of broad and metre gauge passenger coaches of all classes, the factory now manufactures electric multiple unit suburban stock with electrical equipment supplied by Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, and has recently produced two metre gauge prototype diesel railcars.

The coaches built at the Integral Coach Factory have been supplemented by those built at the public sector rail coach unit under the Defence

Ministry in Bangalore and in the private sector. In addition to large replacements of old stock that have been carried out, a very useful contribution has been made to the progressive elimination of overcrowding in that additions have been made faster than the general increase in traffic during the Plan periods.

Suburban traffic

The number of passengers transported increased by about 65 per cent during the 13-year interval. The increase in traffic in the suburban areas, especially of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, was much higher than this average and was mostly carried in electric multiple unit stock, the provision of which was increased by 114 per cent on the broad gauge; on the only electrified metre gauge section in Madras the increase in EMU stock was 33.3 per cent.

PRODUCTIVITY

While presenting the Budget last year, I spoke on the successful measures taken to enhance greatly the productivity in Railway workshops. This subject continues to receive sustained attention both from the point of view of manpower and cost control. Incentive schemes, hitherto, so successfully applied in the Mechanical Repair Shops, are being extended to the Electrical Repair Units and the Civil Engineering and Signalling and Telecommunication Workshops.

WORK STUDY

The Ministry of Railways have also decided on the introduction of work study techniques on the Railways with the objectives of increasing productivity and efficiency and maximising economies. Vigorous analyses of existing methods of working will be conducted with a view to introducing improvements wherever possible.

In the initial stages, three zonal railway systems will be covered by the scheme for the scrutiny of diffe-

rent categories of operation by fully trained work study teams. The Railways have also set up their own courses of training in work study both for officers and subordinate staff through which it is hoped to foster a general analytical attitude in railway management and operation besides obtaining trained personnel for all specific studies.

SAFETY

The response to the various measures taken to arouse safety consciousness among staff and to provide them with better tools and conditions of work has been encouraging. Over 50,000 railwaymen directly concerned with the working of trains have passed through safety camps organised on the model of 'Summer Schools'. Safety Officers and Counsellors contact on the average about 40,000 operating staff every month, discuss and educate them on problems concerning safety in day-to-day operations. Staff who display special alertness in averting accidents or who have excellent records of safety are suitably rewarded. Safety shields are being awarded periodically for the best record of performance in yards, stations and divisions. I have also instituted an Inter-Railway Safety Shield to be given to the Railway with the best safety record of the year. A psycho-technical cell is now functioning in the Safety Directorate of the Railway Board for studying the personality characteristics that tend to make some employees accident prone. Pointsmen, Cabinmen, Drivers and Motormen are the categories so far covered in the studies. Another study is being undertaken on the effect of fatigue on work and safety performance.

Financing Safety Works

In December 1963 a pamphlet showing the action taken on the recommendations contained in the two reports of the Kunzru Committee was placed on the Table of the House. Of the 462 recommendations, decisions

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STAFF

had been taken on all except four which had long term implications and required consultation with other organisations. Since then, one more suggestion has been accepted. The proposal initiated by the Railway Ministry has been accepted by the Convention Committee and Parliament, to contribute to the General Revenues a further sum, averaging about Rupees two crores annually in the Fourth Plan period, to assist the States in providing their share of the resources required to finance safety works such as manned level crossings and over or under-bridges.

DEPARTMENTAL CATERING

On a sales turn-over of nearly Rs. 4 crores, in 1963-64 departmental catering showed for the first time a small profit. The sales turn-over increased in 1964-65 to Rs. 4.45 crores but because of increasing prices and costs, the transactions of the year resulted in a loss of about Rs. 3 lakhs i.e., less than one per cent on the turn-over. Continued attention is being devoted to the greater use of better equipment for improving the quality of the service and of the food served, as well as in the effort to keep rising costs in check.

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE

The Special Emergency Units of the Railway Protection Force raised after 1962, have once again demonstrated their utility and efficacy in protecting railway property and vulnerable installations both during the civil disturbances last year in Madras and Bihar and during the September Emergency along the Western frontiers. In safeguarding railway property against thefts the Railway Protection Force had during 1965 to open fire in self-defence on 18 occasions against organised wagon looters. The number of arrests made under the Railway Protection Force Act rose from 3972 in 1963-64 to 5630 in 1964-65.

Labour Relations

Labour-management relations have been good throughout the year. The Permanent Negotiating Machinery has proved generally a valuable instrument for tackling various problems in a responsible and purposeful way at the highest level of administration. The Joint Committees of Officers and Staff, established at various levels, for improvement of operational and administrative efficiency and the Production Committees in which labour is associated with management in selected workshops, have both functioned very satisfactorily.

Amenities

The Railways have 21 holiday homes located at hill stations and other places of recreation. A new holiday home was opened in Srinagar in 1965-66. During 1964-65 over 2,500 employees availed of these facilities.

During 1964-65, 14,130 staff quarters were constructed and it is hoped to add about the same number in the current year as well.

Education

Though education is the responsibility of the State Governments, the Railways have continued to maintain a number of Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary Schools and have extended these facilities as necessary and feasible. There are now 755 Railway Schools out of which 45 are Higher Secondary 23 Middle and 687 Primary. During 1964-65, two Higher Secondary Schools and 18 Primary Schools were opened and two Middle Schools were upgraded to the Higher Secondary standard. Financial assistance is also rendered to a number of non-railway schools catering to the needs of children of railway employees. Under the scheme instituted ten years ago for award from the Staff Benefit Fund of scholarships for

technical education, the number of scholarships awarded each year has recently been raised from 1,000 to 1,142. In 1964-65, the scheme involved an outlay of nearly Rs. 11 lakhs covering 2,801 scholarships, including those awarded during the year.

RESEARCH, DESIGNS AND STANDARDS ORGANISATION

Considerable progress has been made in the matter of building up the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation to the status required to enable this organisation to function effectively as technical consultants to the Railways. The research and developmental activities of this organisation have also been expanded. There has been a 16 per cent increase in the technical cadre of the organisation during the past one year. Except for the Chemical and Metallurgical Wing at Chittaranjan, the entire organisation has now been centralised at Lucknow.

Track research

In the field of developmental research, valuable work has been done as regards railway track. Though these investigations have to be continued over a long period for completion, they have already yielded valuable information, which is now being used by the Indian Railways and may prove to be an important Contribution towards the World knowledge on this subject.

Conclusion

I shall shortly conclude. It was a year ago that I brought to the attention of the House the difficult period through which the Railways had been passing when the additional traffic for which they planned did not materialise. The position has since brightened and a normal rate of growth has been resumed in the current year and at a level close to our expectations;

meanwhile, the programme of railway expansion has been planned and reshaped and its tempo adjusted somewhat. I trust the House will agree that notwithstanding many difficulties, including an increase in taxes, prices and wages, we have had a generally satisfactory year.

Over a million people, working round the clock, run the railways; in any emergency, big or small, railwaymen throughout the length and breadth of the system have given a splendid account of themselves. It is a matter of gratification to them that their willingness to make, beyond the call of duty, even the supreme sacrifice, has not gone unrecognised by the Nation. It is our hope that by hard work and continued devotion to duty in the years to come, they will steadily enhance even further the value of their services to the country.

13.25 hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT BILL—contd

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hathi on the 9th December, 1965, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Hathi is to continue his speech.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their very constructive suggestions during the

[Shri Hathl]

course of the debate on this Bill. Shri Kamath had moved for an amendment for referring the Bill to the Select Committee. I may straightway say that I have full respect and consideration for the various suggestions that the hon. Members have made. I also believe that wherever possible, to a large extent, it would be advisable if the measures are referred to and discussed in a Select Committee.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Hear, hear.

Shri Hathl: Therefore, when I said that the Government had no intention of referring it, I was expressing my opinion, because I thought that the Bill is not so complicated. Even now, the Bill as it is, does not seem to me to be complicated, but it would be proper. I feel, that the Bill could be referred to the Select Committee.

13.27 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair.]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Good; he has toned down: wisdom has dawned on him.

Shri Hathl: It is not a question of toning down or wisdom dawning. I have explained, and I shall explain, the various points that have been raised, but still, it is always better to discuss such measures in a Select Committee so that we can have a better way of handling it in a more sober, placid and quiet atmosphere as Shri Kamath said. When I say so, I might explain some of the points which were raised by Dr. Singhvi. He raised some constitutional points. He said that article 214 of the Constitution envisaged only high courts for each State. He further said that article 230 of the Constitution only envisaged either extending the jurisdiction of or excluding the jur-

isdiction from a Union territory and that it did not include the establishment of a high court.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Article 241.

Shri Hathl: That is right. Shri Kamath came to his succour and help and pointed out that article 241 is there. That is exactly the point: that article 241 covers this, and we have got the power to establish a high court for a Union territory. Therefore, the point raised by Dr. Singhvi is met with by article 241 of the Constitution. So, there is nothing wrong in coming forward with a measure of this nature.

Then, certain difficulties which would be experienced by the people of Himachal Pradesh were also put forth, and Dr. Singhvi and others wanted a categorical assurance from the Government that there will be a Circuit Bench for Himachal Pradesh. Actually, it is covered by clause 3(3) of the Bill, which reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Judges and Division Courts of the High Court of Delhi may sit at such other place or places other than its principal seat as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the President, appoint."

Therefore, the residents of Himachal Pradesh may not have to come to Delhi. That assurance was demanded and that is already provided for.

Then comes another point which Shri Chatterjee made and that was that the future of Punjab is yet in a melting stage; he wanted to adjust the territorial contour of the Delhi High Court and also referred to the uncertainty of the Punjab State. I am not going to touch on that question now, because here we are

dealing with the jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi as it is. In future, if something happens, the jurisdiction can be extended and there will be no difficulty. At present Delhi and Punjab come under the jurisdiction of the same High Court. We take away the jurisdiction of Delhi Territory from the Punjab High Court by providing for a separate High Court for Delhi. A suggestion was made that the areas round about like Hissar and Rohtak may be placed under the jurisdiction of Delhi. I do not think that will be practicable. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. When the minister is making a significant speech with regard to the capital of our great country, there should be quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. It is surprising that not a single member of the treasury benches walks in when the quorum bell is rung.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A sad commentary on our parliamentary democracy.

Shri Hathi: Mr. Trivedi raised certain questions. He said there is no reference to Letters Patent, as provided in other Presidency Courts. He also wanted the language of the drafting to be improved. I may point out that the Bill is just on the pattern of the Bombay Reorganisation Bill from where the provisions for the establishment of a separate High Court for Gujarat—sections 28 to 40—have been loyally taken and put in this Bill with changes in names and slight adaptations or modifications. That Bill has been passed by this Parliament. Therefore, care has been taken to see that the language is as it should be, and as in other Acts. There is no change whatsoever. If we go section by section, sections 28 to 40 of the previous Act have been embodied

in clause 3 and clauses 5 to 15 of this Bill, namely, jurisdiction of the High Court, power to enrol advocates, procedure and practice in the High Court, custody of the seal of the High Court, writ petitions, power of Judges, procedure to appeal to the Supreme Court and transfer of proceedings from the High Court of Punjab to the High Court of Delhi.

Clause 4 is a new clause, which was not found in that Act. That is because of the constitutional amendment that we are making here. So, on the ground of language, there is no difficulty.

We have given civil original jurisdiction to this High Court and so provision about appeal is made in clause 10(1). Mr. Trivedi criticised that this provision has been made in a dubious way. I may point out that there was no such provision in that Act. Even the Punjab High Court has not got the original civil jurisdiction. Therefore, this provision has been made.

So far as other provisions of the Bill about Division Bench, etc. are concerned, they will be governed by the orders known as the Punjab High Court Order, 1947. At the time of independence that whole Act was enacted and the High Court of Delhi will get the same powers, privileges and jurisdiction as are enjoyed by the Punjab High Court.

There are not many points, but it is better to refer this Bill to a Select Committee so that, in a calm atmosphere, as suggested by Mr. Kamath, we can consider it.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be

[Shri Hathi]

referred to a Select Committee consisting of 23 members, namely:—

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Dr. M. S. Aney; Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad; Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade; Shri S. M. Banerjee; Choudhury Brahm Perkash; Shrimati Renu Chakravartty; Shri Gajraj Singh Rao; Shri Shiv Charan Gupta; Shri K. Hanumanthaiya; Shri Himmatsinhji; Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; Sardar Kapur Singh; Shri Bakar Ali Mirza; Shri Gulzarilal Nanda; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao; Shri Sham Nath; Shri Vidya Charan Shukla; Dr. L. M. Singhvi; Shri U. M. Trivedi; Shri Ram Sewak Yadav; and Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi."

with instructions to report by the 28th February, 1966."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. The minister has thrown light on so many matters, for which I am beholden to him. But has he studied one point which is assailing my mind, namely, whether there is any provision in the Constitution whereunder the jurisdiction of a High Court established in a Union Territory can be extended to another Union Territory? There are articles like article 230 whereunder the jurisdiction of the High Court of a State can be extended to a Union Territory, but there is no provision whereunder the jurisdiction of the High Court of a Union Territory can be extended to another Union Territory.

Section 17 is *ultra vires*, in that case, according to me.

Shri Hathi: In clause 4 of the Bill we are amending that portion of the Constitution, whereby we say that for the words "High Court" the words "High Court for a Union territory" and for the words "any Union territory" the words "any other Union territory" shall be substituted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are you amending the Constitution?

Shri Hathi: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How?

Shri Hathi: In this Bill itself, under article 239, we can make changes in the Constitution. For that purpose, actually, if you see clause 4 you will find that it deals with the changes in the Constitution. For this purpose, we have said that in article 217, the words "the Governor of the State" shall be omitted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There should be a separate Bill to amend the Constitution.

Shri Hathi: No, no. That is exactly what we have done in this clause. We shall consider that also in the Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 23 members, namely:

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Dr. M. S. Aney; Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad; Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade; Shri S. M. Banerjee; Choudhury Brahm Perkash; Shrimati Renu Chakravartty; Shri Gajraj Singh Rao; Shri Shiv Charan Gupta; Shri K. Hanumanthaiya; Shri Himmatsinhji; Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; Sardar Kapur Singh; Shri Bakar Ali Mirza; Shri Gulzarilal Nanda; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao; Shri Sham Nath; Shri Vidya Charan Shukla; Dr. L. M. Singhvi; Shri U. M. Trivedi; Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi with

instructions to report by the 28th February, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

MOTION RE: SEEDS BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): Madam Chairman, on behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to move:

"That the debate on the motion, that the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration, which was adjourned on the 18th August, 1965, be resumed now."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): May I ask; Madam Chairman, under what rule he is making this motion? There is no rule in the Rules of Procedure under which such a motion can be made, as far as I know the rules.

Shri Shinde: This is a pending Bill and I do not think for moving such a motion any specific provision is required.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, the Minister is not well posted.

Mr. Chairman: Let me see.

Shri Rane (Buldana): Madam Chairman, last time when this discussion was going on on this Bill, there was a demand from almost all hon. Members who participated in the debate that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. I have now been able to persuade the Hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: The point here is different. Last time the House adjourned the debate on this Bill by a

motion on 18th August 1965. The motion now before the House is that that debate which the House then decided to adjourn be resumed. Therefore, there must be a resolution of the House before that discussion can take place. I shall now put the motion before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before you put the motion to the House, may I invite your attention to certain rules of procedure. It would be better if someone of the Law Ministry is also present here.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to come forward. It would be better if some other members of the Treasury Benches are also present. Besides the hon. Minister himself, there should be some other members also to support him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This discussion was adjourned on the last occasion under Rule 109. That rule says:

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

That was made, the motion was moved and, I suppose, the debate was adjourned, as far as my recollection goes. Now, unfortunately, the Rules of Procedure suffers from some sort of lacuna. I do not know whether it is due to oversight, or whether some other factor crept in at that time. For instance, please refer to rule 30. It deals with Private Members' Bills and Resolutions which may undergo a similar fate, and the debate adjourned. But there is a sub-rule (2). Sub-rule (1) is about adjournment of the debate on a bill or Resolution. Sub-rule (2) says that when the debate is adjourned:

"the member in charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution,

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members' business, give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate. . . ."

This categorical provision is there. It says that the member in charge of the Bill or Resolution shall give notice for the resumption of the debate. In this case, when an official Bill is adjourned, there is no provision and there is no rule which provides that the Minister in charge may give notice for resumption of the debate. I do not know why.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member will read that particular sub-rule (2) of rule 30, he will notice that the notice is required in the case of private Members' Bills because all such Bills have to be balloted. If you read the sub-rule further, it says:

"..... and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot."

In the case of Government business, precedence or otherwise will be decided by Government in relation to its importance. Therefore, this will not apply in this particular case. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the debate on the motion, 'that the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration', which was adjourned on the 18th August, 1965, be resumed now."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The debate is resumed now. Does the Minister want to say something?

13.49 hrs.

SEEDS BILL—contd.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): I would request the House to take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan on the 11th May, 1965, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Madam, Chairman, a demand was raised that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. My submission is this. This Bill is the first of its kind in India. It may not be perfect in all respects. If there are some defects or lacunae, when they come to light, amendments can be effected later on and we will not hesitate to seek the assistance of Parliament in properly remedying them. Moreover, it is open to the hon. Members to suggest any amendment at the stage of the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. I, therefore, submit that the further consideration of this Bill may be taken up.

Mr. Chairman: You have not moved the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

Shri Shinde: We are not conceding that the Bill has to be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: The Government have to make up their mind. We have just now been told by the whip, by a leading Member of the ruling party, that the Bill is going to be referred to a Select Committee. I want to be very clear whether the motion given notice of by Shri C. Subramaniam is going to be moved or not. That must be clarified first. There is an official notice in the name of Shri C. Subra-

maniam, the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Shinde: I have no objection to its being moved.

Mr. Chairman: It is not a question of objection. What is the opinion of the Government? I would request you to please ask Shri Subramaniam to be present in the House.

Shri Shinde: If such a motion has been given notice of I agree that it may be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Chairman: You have to move it and then the House has to agree to it. As the Minister is new to his post, I may inform him that since he is moving the Bill on behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, he should move the motion for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee by reading out the names.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): That will be in the form of an amendment to the main motion. The motion is for consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: He has already moved the motion for consideration of the original Bill. So, its discussion is resumed now. I am now requesting him to move the amendment.

Shri Shinde: I am thankful to the Chair. In fact, I was not instructed on this specific point. I am extremely sorry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is a very serious matter. Not instructed by whom? That should be clarified.

Mr. Chairman: I am rather perturbed, the Chair is rather perturbed over this. I feel that the Minister should be here. I would suggest that the Minister should be here now.

An hon. Member: The Minister of State is present.

Mr. Chairman: I am talking of the Minister, not the Minister of State, who is new to his post.

Shri Shinde: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely; Shri R. Achuthan, Shri Maganti Ankineedu, Shri Parashottamas Haribhai Bheel, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri N. T. Das, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri R. Muthu Gounder, Shri Badshah Gupta, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Kisan Veer, Shri Jiyalal Mandal, Shrimati Shashank Manjari, Shri Mohan Nayak, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, Shri S. K. Paramasivan, Shri Man Singh P. Patel, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Kishen Pattnayak, Shri Pratap Singh, Shri H. C. Linga Reddy, Shri S. C. Samanta, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri Annasaheb Shinde, Shri Ku. Sivapraghassan, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya, Shri Manikya Lal Varma and Shri C. Subramaniam with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely: Shri R. Achuthan, Shri Maganti Ankineedu, Shri Parashottamas Haribhai Bheel, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri N. T. Das, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri R. Muthu Gounder, Shri Badshah Gupta, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Kisan Veer, Shri Jiyalal Mandal, Shrimati Shashank Manjari, Shri Mohan Nayak, Shri Sarjoo

[Mr. Chairman]

Pandey, Shri S. K. Paramasivan, Shri Man Sinh P. Patel, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Kishen Patnayak, Shri Pratap Singh, Shri H. C. Linga Reddy, Shri S. C. Samanta, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri Amasaheb Shinde, Shri Ku. Sivapraghassan, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya, Shri Manikya Lal Varma and Shri C. Subramaniam with instructions to report by the first day of the next session".

श्री यक्षमाज सिंह (कैराना) : जहां तक इस बिल की स्प्रिट का साल्लुक है, मैं इससे सहमत हूँ। कुछ सप्ताह में नहीं आता है कि सरकार कहां तक इस्पेक्टर नियुक्त करेगी, किस किस चीज के ऊपर इस्पेक्टर नियुक्त किये जायेंगे। कहां तो हमने यह वादा किया हुआ है कि किसान सैल्फ-सफिमेंट होगा और कहां यह कि किसान जिस बीज को बीता है उसके ऊपर भी इस्पेक्टर नियुक्त होंगे। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था :

"That Government is best which governs the least."

सरकार का जो काम था उसको तो सरकार ने छोड़ दिया है और किसान के काम को सरकार ने ले लिया है। राजस्थान के भन्दर लाखों एकड़ जमीन इसलिए पड़ी रह गई कि सरकार बीज सप्लाई नहीं कर सकी। उत्तर प्रदेश के भन्दर हजारों एकड़ जमीन इसलिए खराब हो गई कि इनएक्सपीरियेंस्ड इस्पेक्टरों ने यह कहा कि बीज के साथ आपको फटिलाइजर लेना पड़ेगा। फटिलाइजर डाला गया उस जमीन में जहां पानी नहीं था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि फटिलाइजर ने बीज को फूँक दिया। बीज जल गया। बीज तक भी वापिस नहीं आया। जब सरकार न तो पानी दे सकती है और न बीज दे सकती है तो फिर क्या जरूरत पड़ गई है कि किसान जिस बीज को देता है उसके ऊपर भी इस्पेक्टर सरकार नियुक्त करे। कितने हजार इस्पेक्टरों की जरूरत होगी, कितना खर्चा होगा, उसको सरकार

को देखना चाहिये। यह सब खर्चा सरकार को अपने यहां से तो देना नहीं पड़ता है, किसानों को ही देना पड़ता है। किसानों के ऊपर ही सारा बोझ पड़ता है, उन पर ही टैक्स लगते हैं। इस वक्त सबसे ज्यादा जो वर्ग टैक्सों के बोझ में दबा हुआ है, वह किसान वर्ग ही है। किसान के सिवा और कोई भी वर्ग इतना ज्यादा टैक्सों के बोझ में दबा हुआ नहीं है। जब इतना ज्यादा टैक्स वह देता हो, 25 परसेंट जिस तरह से किसान के ऊपर बढ़ता हो तो किसान किस तरह से ऊपर उठ सकता है। 25 परसेंट यू० पी० की गवर्नमेंट ने जिस तरह से किसान के ऊपर बढ़ा दिया है अगर उसने बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया के ऊपर बढ़ाया होता तो हिन्दुस्तान में गहर हो गया होता, लाखों आदमियों ने इसके खिलाफ प्रचार करना शुरू कर दिया होता। लेकिन किसान जहर की घूट भर कर बैठ गया और उसने इस प्रत्याचार को बरदाश्त कर लिया। क्या यह मुनासिब था कि इस मौके पर और ज्यादा टैक्सों का बोझ लादा जाता। इस्पेक्टरों की जो तनखाह होगी वह कहां से आएगी? वह किसान से जो टैक्स वसूल किया जाता है उस में से ही ली जाएगी।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो काम सरकार का करने का है वह काम सरकार करे और जो काम किसान के करने का है वह काम किसान को करने का मौका दिया जाए। आपका काम यह है कि आप देश की सड़कों की हिफाजत का व्यवस्था करें, देश को दुश्मनों से बचायें, देश के लिए फूड सप्लाई करें, ला एंड आर्डर मेनटेन करें। लेकिन यह काम तो सरकार कर नहीं रही है और किसान के काम को अपने हाथ में ले रही है। वह काम तो सरकार से होता नहीं है और किसानों के काम को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती जा रही है। मेरी यह राय है कि यह सदन अनुरोध करे कि इस बेकार के बिल को सरकार वापिस

ले ले और किसान को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने दे। आत्म-निर्भरता किसान के अन्दर आयेगी तो देश तरक्की करेगा, वर्ना देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है।

सरकार कहती है कि पचास करोड़ एकड़ जमीन अंडर कल्टीवेशन है। लेकिन आप देखें कि पैदावार कितनी हो रही है। पैदावार उतनी ही हो रही है जितनी कि पांच करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में होनी चाहिये। पांच करोड़ एकड़ जमीन इतनी पैदावार दे सकती है जितनी पचास करोड़ एकड़ में हो रही है। ऐसा क्यों है? इसका कारण यह है कि किसान को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं होने दिया जाता है। सरकार खुद यह कहती है कि सारे देश में चालीस हजार ट्रैक्टर हैं जिन में से बाईस हजार आउट ऑफ ऑर्डर पड़े रहते हैं, अंडर रिपेयरिंग पड़े रहते हैं और अठारह हजार ही काम में आते हैं। अब आप देखेंगे कि अठारह हजार ट्रैक्टर इस पचास करोड़ की भूमि को परिक्रमा भी नहीं दे सकते हैं, इसके चारों तरफ भूमि भी नहीं सकते हैं, पैदावार करना तो दरकिनारा। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह कुछ भी कदम उठाये, मोच समझ कर उठाये।

इस बिल के पीछे जो स्पिरिट है उसकी मैं कदर करता हूँ। लेकिन आप ध्यान दें कि किसान को मदद कैसे की जा सकती है। आपकी नियत साफ है लेकिन ऋण की कमी है। कहा जाता है

"The way to hell is often paved with good intentions."

आपकी नीयत में मुझे शक नहीं है। लेकिन जिस तरह से इसका फल की जाती है उस तरह का ज्ञान आपके पास नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि इस बिल को वापिस लिया जाए और किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने दिया जाए। यह किसान का अपना मामला है। इम्पेक्टर लोगों का क्या तरीका होता है? जिस ने रिजर्व दे दी उसका धन तो मंजूर कर देंगे और जिसने रिजर्व नहीं दी, जिन ने उसकी जेब गम नहीं की, उनके बिलों को

मंजूर नहीं करेंगे। एक मैं मामूली सी बात आपको बतलाता हूँ। तम्बाकू की कीमत इस वक़्त पच्चीस रुपये मन है। और तम्बाकू के ऊपर आज जो टैक्स उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्ध है वह पेंतालीस रुपये मन है इम्पेक्टर लोग क्या करते हैं जिसकी तरफ से उनकी जेब में पांच सौ रुपये डाल दिये जाते हैं उसकी काशत को बे छोड़ा लिख देते हैं, उसकी पैदावार को बे छोड़ी लिख देते हैं और जो ऐसा नहीं करता है उसकी पैदावार को ज्यादा लिख देते हैं। यह जो व्यरोचेंटिक सिस्टम है, इसको आप बन्द करें, इसको आप बदलें। इस को बन्द करके जैसा महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था :

"That Government is best which governs the least."

उसको आप करें। किसानों को आप मौका दें कि वे अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हों। इस बिल की स्पिरिट की मैं कदर करता हूँ। लेकिन आप जानते नहीं हैं कि कैसे किसान की मदद की जाती है, इस वास्ते यह मुनासिब होगा कि आप इस बिल को वापिस ले लें।

14 hrs.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Madam Chairman, so far as the object of the Bill is concerned, it is laudable; but the Bill is rather premature. In India the average farmer is not so well advanced as to understand the entire implications of the Bill. Besides, the bureaucracy—the inspectors and the laboratories—State would, as has been said by the previous speaker, complicate matters and will probably lead to a lot of harassment. Therefore it is my personal view that this Bill should not be brought at present. We should wait till the farmers get educated and are able to understand what the different types of seeds are, what a hybrid seed is and how they are to be distributed and marketed. At present most of them are ignorant.

Besides this, most of the seeds are sold by cultivators. They are sold in the market, in *mandis*, at the time of sowing or are lent to farmers on a *rate*

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

of interest. It will be very difficult for all the cultivators to obtain quality seeds from a number of growers or producers of seeds. In the case of nurseries, I quite realise, it may be possible to exercise some kind of supervision. If this Bill were restricted to horticulture alone, I would have gladly supported it; but in the case of agriculture I know that it will be absolutely impossible to exercise supervision over all the people who store seed or who sell the seed either in the market or at home or who advance seeds on special rates of interest like 25 per cent or 50 per cent.

Therefore so far as agriculture is concerned, I think it will be a great mistake and it will lead to a good deal of hardship if it is applied to agriculture. I think, I have been in close touch with cultivators and I have done some farming myself. It is my considered opinion that it will lead to a good deal of hardship if this Bill is applied to agricultural seed. Therefore, either the Government should withdraw this Bill or restrict it to horticultural nurseries. That is my opinion. I hope, Government will kindly accept it.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Pandey is a member of the Select Committee and it is not very proper that he should participate in the debate just now.

Shri Warior (Trichur): With special permission.

Mr. Chairman: It is true and I know it very well that in very special circumstances, permission may be given; but the fact remains that, if I am not mistaken, Shri Pandey has already participated in the discussion.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): On a point of order. Can an hon. Member stand while the Chairman is standing?

Mr. Chairman: Unfortunately, this is the tradition which is being followed on many occasions here.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): I also wish to say a word on this.

Mr. Chairman: Does he want to speak on the motion or intervene on this question of permitting Shri Pandey to speak? Does he want to speak?

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: All right. I would request Shri Pandey that since he is a member of the Committee and has also already had a chance to speak earlier, he should take the opportunity in the Select Committee and not insist on having a special chance to speak now.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: I am also a member of the Select Committee but I want to say a word only about the last line of the motion. This is an important Bill and it was contemplated in the last session that the report of the Committee should be presented by the first day of the next session; that means, this session. The next session now means October and the importance of the Bill would go away.

Mr. Chairman: The first day of the next session does not mean October; it means August. In any case, his desire is to move an amendment to the motion that is before the House to the effect that instead of "the first day of the next session", "1st April" should be substituted.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Yes. I want that the report should be submitted during this session so that this may be effective for the kharif crop. It is perhaps just by oversight that the words "next session" have been repeated as it was in the last session. Considering the importance of good seeds for more production, the report should be submitted in this session so that it may be regulated. I would submit to the hon. Minister that

it is just by oversight that this has been put down like this.

Mr. Chairman: This motion was circulated to Members on the 14th morning itself, that is, yesterday morning; therefore, the hon. Member should have given notice of his amendment by yesterday. I am afraid, I cannot waive the rule with regard to the time required for notice of amendments.

Shri Warior: Mr. Chairman, I wish to oppose this motion.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): When he is opposing it, at least let there be quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum. Shri Warior may resume his speech.

Shri Warior: I am opposing this Bill for many reasons. The first reason is this. Why should the Central Government make inroads into the autonomy of the States like this? This is a State subject. Particularly now when agriculture has become so important, the implementation of all these restrictions on seeds should be left to the States. Why should the Central Government take upon itself to have a corporation like this? We know the result of the first corporation, the Food Corporation. Now there is going to be the Seeds Corporation. When the Food Corporation came into being, food disappeared from the country. Now, the Seeds Corporation is coming into being and the seeds will also disappear from the country. As soon as these Corporations are set up, there is the failure of the Government in this field, that is, the agricultural field . . .

Mr. Chairman: The Food Corporation has also disappeared.

Shri Warior: That is still there. But the food has disappeared.

Mr. Chairman: The Food Corporation also.

14.11 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should not disappear also.

Shri Warior: Now, the Seeds Corporation comes and the seeds will disappear mainly because the State Governments do not like the Central Government to interfere in their spheres of activity. That is the first reason why I am opposing this Bill.

Secondly, the Government is creating a big machinery . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think you have spoken at an earlier stage.

Shri Warior: I have not spoken on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me see the list.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a new motion. So, he can speak even if he has already spoken.

Shri Warior: I have not spoken at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; he has not spoken. Does he oppose the motion of reference to the Select Committee?

Shri Warior: I oppose the Bill itself.

Secondly, the Government is creating a big machinery which in turn, I am quite sure, will result in harassment of the agriculturists. Everything is controlled under this legislation. The production of seed, the distribution of seed, the sale of seed and the reproduction of seed is all controlled by the Central Government and the State Governments. I think, most of the provisions will be implemented by the State Governments because the Central Government will not be able to do that. Agriculture is such a wide field and it comes directly under the

[Shri Warior]

State Government. Even now there is an amount of harassment to the agriculturists in this country. That is one of the main reasons why our agriculturist is not advancing in the way in which we like him to advance. I know of particular cases where the seeds are given to agriculturists and some of the State inspectors go to them and harass them to get back the seeds which were given to the agriculturists. Where they are not produced to that much extent, the agriculturist is left with nothing after paying back the Government.

Then, there are other things also. If the cultivator is not able to give back the seeds according to the quality prescribed by the Department or by the Inspectorate, he is harassed by the Inspector. They are taken to task. How can the cultivator be responsible for it? He sows the seed; he uses the fertiliser and he uses the water if that is also available to him for cultivation. That is only his responsibility. But he does not undertake the responsibility to sprout every seed. How can the cultivator know that every seed will sprout and have a good harvest? How can he be sure of it? It is left to the nature; it is left to so many other factors. But the final result is that these inspectors will not leave the agriculturist; they will harass him. And that also breeds corruption. Where the cultivator cannot satisfy the inspector or the concerned Government officials, naturally some offering is necessary . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Greasing the palm.

Shri Warior: Greasing the palm or lining the pockets. They will do whatever is possible. Whenever we think of any such legislation creating a new machinery to operate on the poor agriculturists who are mostly illiterate in our country, we must be doubly careful to see that it must not result in any harassment to the poor agriculturists.

I entirely agree that our agriculture must advance, that new techniques must be adopted, that development must be on the proper and scientific lines and all that. Everybody will agree to that. But I ask: Will the provisions contained in this Bill, the ideas enshrined in those provisions, be able to contribute so much for the development of our agriculture in a proper and scientific way?

I know of many friends who have done research in this field. For instance, my friend, Shri Karuthiruman who is looking at me is an agriculturist and he knows such things . . .

Shri Karuthiruman (Goupichettipalayam): But I do not oppose this Bill.

Shri Warior: He cannot oppose the Bill because he sits there. If he sits here, the position will be otherwise. I think it is quite premature to have such a Corporation in our country. It will not be in the interest of the development of agriculture to set up such a machinery. It will not encourage the cultivators. I say, proper encouragement and incentives must be given to the cultivators. First of all, the Government must have a concrete plan for that. But when the cultivator is producing all these things, the Government comes and fixes the prices. The prices are fixed not from the angle of the agriculturist but from the angle of the consumer. What is the prevailing price for rice or for paddy that the agriculturist is getting and what is the actual price prevailing in the market? The middle-man is sucking these agriculturists. Why should that be allowed? The Government has got so many things to do instead of coming forward with this Bill for creating a new machinery which will only result in the harassment of the cultivator. Instead of that, I say, the Ministry can think of many ways of giving incentives to the agriculturists and by and by the agriculturists themselves will take to good variety of seed and they will also multiply the

seed and will adopt new techniques. They will adopt all scientific methods. All this will come provided the Government's basic policy is changed and the entire system is oriented in favour of the cultivators. This is why, I say, this is premature and unnecessary. This will only result in more corruption and harassment to the agriculturists. That is why I oppose this Bill in toto.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): Mr. Warior raised a point that this is not a matter for the Centre . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with it here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I want to urge only one particular point. I have been very much perturbed by a particular speech of Shri Subramaniam made at the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University with regard to the seed business. What he says over there is that he pleads for introducing modern techniques. I think nobody in this House will have any quarrel with him on that. But what we have been saying is that these modern techniques and all the credit facilities should be made available to the agriculturists.

Shri Shinde: To which speech are you referring?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Menon knows about it. It is dated 5th February and it was made at Hyderabad.

The report says:

"he spoke for the need of 'introducing modern techniques of management in the field of seed distribution' and favoured the idea of joint stock companies participating in the seed business."

This is where the cat is out of the bag. I want that the Select Committee

should very clearly put its foot down that no clause in this Bill will be permitted to be used in in way that will by the back-door bring in the joint stock companies participating in the seed business. Not only that; while this House and, as has been stated on many occasions, Government itself is in favour of strengthening the co-operative sector in order to fight big business, here is Mr. Subramaniam, our great Food Minister, who says:

"Unfortunately in many parts of the country, the movement for democratic decentralisation had generated into opportunities for factions. In some areas, village democracy has meant a return of power to the feudal forces. In some places, the landowner has muscled his way into agencies of democratic decentralisation and co-operation."

Instead of fighting those feudal elements and raising the level of consciousness and organisation of the poorer sections of the peasantry, what he is saying is, "hand it over to Tatas and Birlas, who are in joint stock companies". If this is going to be the real intention behind the Seeds Bill, then I should say that this House should immediately tell Mr. Subramaniam and the Government that it will have nothing to do with it and will throw out this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Twenty people have already spoken. Let it now go to the Select Committee.

Shri Warior: Now the significance of the Bill is coming up more and more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was said, I think, even earlier. The Minister may reply now.

Shri Shinde: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there seems to be considerable misunderstanding amongst the hon. members about the purpose of this Bill.

[Shri Shinde]

Hon. Member Shri Yashpal Singh raised a point that perhaps the agriculturists would be taxed as a result of enactment of this Bill. I think, Shri Yashpal Singh has failed to understand the purpose of the Bill. In fact, it would go a long way in helping the agriculturists of India if this Seeds Bill is enacted and actually put into effect. Shri Yashpal Singh, in fact, has admitted that the spirit of the Bill is all right and he welcomes it. I think all the leading countries of the world have such enactments and it has been proved beyond doubt that similar legislations have been extremely useful all over the world.

Shri Krishnapal Singh has raised a point that the conditions in the country are premature and are not favourable to enact such a legislation. I do not know what he implies thereby. As far as I can understand, in Indian conditions, the most urgent necessity today in order to raise agricultural production is to make available good quality seeds to farmers. Our own experience during the last 30 or 40 years has shown that, unless good quality seeds are made available to agriculturists, it is not possible to make popular really good quality seeds. So the difficulty as it appears today is not that seeds are unpopular or the conditions are not favourable; but so far we could not make good quality seeds available to the farmers. If the present Bill goes through the various processes and is enacted into law, I am quite sure that it will be very helpful for raising agricultural production. He also raised a point that hardship would be involved and agriculturists would be harassed. I do not know what he means thereby. Scientific regulations, in order to make good quality seeds available, will not cause any hardship. From what little experience I have in this field, I can say that, wherever good quality seeds have been produced, the agriculturists themselves are enthusiastically coming

forward and they are prepared to become growers of foundation seed or seed multipliers.

Shri Warior is opposed to the Bill on the ground that there will be a compulsory procurement. I do not know what he means by compulsory procurement.

Shri Warior: The seeds loaned to the cultivators have to be returned and there are certain regulations by the State Governments. Therein the inspectors go to the cultivators and harass them.

Shri Shinde: If the foundation seed is made available to the farmers, that is made on the condition that they have to make it available to other farmers for multiplication purposes. So it is not a compulsion, so to say. They themselves are interested in seeing that, if they grow seeds, purchasers are available, and some produce seeds for their own purposes. So, Mr. Warior's contention appears to be not very correct.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has raised a point that seed-growing is likely to be entrusted to capitalists. I know that she is sensitive about private capital, but as conditions stand today....

Shri Warior: Private monopoly capital and not private capital.

Shri Shinde: In fact, it has not been declared by Government that seeds will be allowed to be grown only by joint stock companies. In fact, it is a highly technical subject and in the present circumstances, if some parties who have technical knowhow and technical personnel at their disposal, can help our country in growing more food, I think their help should be taken. But it does not necessarily mean that Government will not undertake such an activity on its own in government farms, or that the State Governments will not be encouraged to do that. In fact, the Centre is already taking steps to see

that the State Governments are encouraged to undertake such an activity.

My only submission is that, at this stage, the doubts which have been raised by the hon. Members are really due to some misunderstanding on their part and I am quite sure that after the Bill is received back from the Select Committee, properly examined, the House would wholeheartedly support it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for regulating the quality of certain seeds for sale, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely: Shri R. Achuthan, Shri Maganti Akineedu, Shri Parashottamdas Haribhai Bheel, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri N. T. Das, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri R. Muthu Gounder, Shri Badshah Gupta, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Kisan Veer, Shri Jiyalal Mandal, Shrimati Shashank Manjari, Shri Mohan Nayak, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, Shri S. K. Paramasivan, Shri Man Singh P. Patel, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Kishen Pattnayak, Shri Pratap Singh, Shri H. C. Linga Reddy, Shri S. C. Samanta, Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Shri Annasaheb Shinde, Shri Ku. Sivapraghassan, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya, Shri Manikya Lal Varma and Shri C. Subramaniam, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

14.28 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I

beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

The House I think, will not expect me to make a long speech. I would like to give briefly a resume of the work done by the Unit Trust.

The Trust was established in February 1964 and the sale of unit certificates commenced on the 1st July, 1964. The initial response was very encouraging and although there has been a reduction since then in the net sales of unit certificates, the Trust has been able to mobilise savings to the extent of nearly twenty crores of rupees upto the end of December, 1965, and serves about 1,34,000 investors, many of whom are individuals in the upper and middle income groups, who might not normally have invested their funds in shares or other securities. The initial dividend which the Trust has declared, namely 6.1% corresponding to a taxable income of 7.62% on the investment has not been unattractive. If it is not as high as some of the investors might have expected or desired, we should, I think, remember that, in the first year of the Trust's existence, there was necessarily a time-lag between the sale of units and the investment of funds and the Trust was not able, in consequence, to realise or to distribute a full year's income. In the current and succeeding years, we expect that the Trust will be in a position to increase its dividend.

14.30 hrs.

If the Unit Trust is to attract new investors and to make a further effort to create or mobilise savings, a mere increase in the dividend which is to be distributed might not be adequate. In the existing conditions in our country, the Trust has necessarily to compete with several other organisations and it has also to take into account the marked increase in the interest rates all round since it was establish-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

ed. If the Trust is to obtain additional resources at this stage, without reducing savings in any other form, it should try to cater to the preferences and needs of particular classes of persons. It should offer them facilities and opportunities, which are not otherwise available, so that there may be an inducement for them to add to their existing savings.

The Unit Trust is now permitted under the law to offer only one kind of unit. It is required to pool all its income for distribution to the unit-holders and to distribute virtually all this income, and in any event not less than 90 per cent. thereof, to the beneficiaries. We were aware, Sir, when the Bill to establish this new organisation was originally drafted, that these provisions were likely to prove to be somewhat rigid and that the diversification of the schemes under which unit certificates could be purchased from the Trust was desirable. We considered it desirable, however, that this question should be reviewed in the light of the actual experience in regard to the working of a single or common unit scheme, before the necessary amendments were introduced. Now that we have acquired this experience and examined the position in some detail, we have come forward with certain specific proposals, which we hope will enhance the usefulness of the Trust and its ability to serve the investing public.

Although these proposals have been explained in detail in the notes on clauses, I might refer to them very briefly for the convenience of hon. Members. We proposed to continue the present unit scheme and to retain all the existing provisions relating to it, but we also propose to authorise the Trust to formulate as and when this is possible, other schemes intended for the benefit of persons who may be interested in securing an element of protection in the form of insurance or in the appreciation of the capital attributable to their subscriptions or

the reinvestment of the income which they may be currently earning. The new schemes will also cater to the needs of those who may be interested in any particular choice of investments or in maximising their current income from these investments.

For enabling it to build up a portfolio of investments appropriate to these new schemes, the Trust will be authorised to borrow from the Reserve Bank or from the commercial banks against the ordinary industrial shares which may be in its possession, a facility which is not now available to the Trust. After an initial portfolio of selected or suitable scrips has been built up, the Trust will be in a position to place in the market the units in relation to that portfolio at appropriate prices, as other organisations now do in the United Kingdom or the United States. The Trust will not be required mandatorily to distribute ninety per cent or more of the income attributable to the investments underlying the units under these subsequent schemes. It will have a wide measure of discretion in regard to this matter and will be able to take into account the unit-holders' needs and preferences.

I referred to the fact that the Trust would be able to offer to the investors a degree of protection assuring them of the fulfilment of their intended plan of investment over a period of time, by providing for the insurance of their lives.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
अध्य महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. The hon. Minister may resume his seat for a while. The bell is being rung . . .

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may now resume his speech.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I referred to the fact that the Trust would be able to offer to the investors a degree of protection assuring them of the fulfilment of their intended plan of investment over a period of time, by providing for the insurance of their lives. As this facility is basically of the nature of endowment insurance with a life cover, the Trust will act, as far as this particular scheme is concerned, in close collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation. The insurance cover will in fact be provided by the Life Insurance Corporation. We expect that the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust between themselves will be able to evolve a new scheme which will reach a class of investors who may be looking for benefits which neither the LIC nor the Trust by itself is now in a position to offer.

Apart from offering various benefits under several unit schemes, the Trust will also be enabled under the law to prepare plans for the accumulation of savings in easy instalments. This is intended to attract those who may not find it possible to invest substantial lump sum amounts of money in unit certificates, or who for any reason may not be able to make up their minds, pending the accumulation of their savings, about investment in units under any particular scheme. If, as we hope, these savings accumulation plans are popularised by the Trust, by means of intensive promotional campaigns, undertaken in consultation with the Savings Mobilisation Board, the results, by way of an accretion to the funds and resources of the Trust, may well be worth the time or money, which may be spent in this effort.

The Bill provides also for certain other minor amendments such as provision for the creation of reserve funds, built up from special contributions from the Reserve Bank or otherwise and variation in the prices of units, for reasons not connected with the fluctuation in the value of the underlying investments, in case this is

temporarily necessary. These are purely non-controversial and I shall not detain the House by explaining the justification for these amendments.

The creation of the Unit Trust of India was widely welcomed when the Bill was first brought forward before the House, and in comparison with the experience of other similar organisations when they were first started abroad, the results achieved so far have not been unsatisfactory. By attracting a class of investors who might not otherwise have invested their savings in stocks or shares, by acting as a public trustee on their behalf and by diverting a substantial volume of additional funds for investment in the capital markets in which the Trust has exercised a stabilising influence, this new organisation has abundantly justified itself and it has fulfilled the hopes with which it was established. If the results have not been more spectacular than they are, this is due to a number of extraneous factors and to certain difficulties which we hope will be temporary.

The trust has inevitably been hampered by the fact that the capital market has not been buoyant and foreign exchange and other shortages have affected the rate of development of industry and business during the period for which it has been in existence. On a long-range view of the possibilities, however, we have every hope that the Unit Trust, which provides today a vital service to a new and emerging class of investors, will have a major and healthy role to play in assisting our economic growth and development.

With these words, I move this Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the introduction of this Bill amending the Unit Trust Act, to

[Shri Alvares]

my mind, represents the failure of one more institutional devise of Government. Therefore, it is tragic that at this time when it was necessary to mobilise savings in order to provide investments for small units, Government are departing from a cardinal principle adopted in the Unit Trust Act and are now adopting measures which were not anticipated before.

The failure of the stock market, of the capital market, to provide investments for small industries naturally came up for consideration of Government. After all, the big industries and big businesses do not have to rely so much upon the stock market because the institutional device available to them of underwriters of shares provides the means by which they themselves mop up what the stock market does not take up. The result has been that big business is concentrated among monopolists because after all the shares that are underwritten are again taken up by these people who have floated these very companies.

Therefore, it was not necessary for the Unit Trust to provide for small investors. What was necessary was that the Unit Trust should provide a forum, an agency, whereby small investors who fight shy of the capital market could come forward to a government-sponsored institution and give their small savings for Government thereafter to invest in small industry etc.

Now, it is obvious, if one looks at the Annual Report of the Unit Trust of India, that a large part of the investment, apart from what came as initial capital from the Reserve Bank which amounts to Rs. 5.105 crores,—Rs. 19 crores—was subscribed by the public—subject to correction. Out of these Rs. 19 crores, a large section of investors are those who do not want to risk their small capital in the

capital market and who want a Government agency to re-invest it for them, that is the Unit Trust, so that they are guaranteed some return for their small investments. The policy should be that Government should concentrate entirely on using the Unit Trust in sponsoring small industry and small business. It is unnecessary for big business to seek the agency of the Unit Trust. After all, big business, as I said, as underwriters of the stock market, which in turn creates monopolies, have the big prestigious financial institutions like the ICICI, IFC, State finance corporations etc. and any big industry that is to be started can be assured of adequate capital or funds for the purpose of developing them. It is the small entrepreneur who needs these funds, and rather than the Unit Trust look to the small man, its investments have been in these big prestigious industries. After all, the purpose was to get small funds to invest in small industry. The Annual Report of the Unit Trust discloses that in aluminium it invested Rs. 56.86 lakhs (2.73 %), in banks they invested 5.78 per cent; in cement, in engineering, in textiles and transport equipment they had invested large sums of money. What is the sense of Unit Trust, which was formed to mobilise small savings to help the small entrepreneur, once again diverting these funds to these big prestigious organisations which are well provided with institutional finance. Therefore, I say that the Unit Trust has failed in its purpose and hence I for one would oppose any extension of the manner in which the Unit Trust would get credit, because after all this is not going to fulfil the original purpose of the Unit Trust.

Time and again attention has been drawn to the failure of so many other similar institutions. May I draw the attention of the House to the Reserve Bank of India Survey

of credit in the rural sector? They have proved that 5 per cent of the major households have taken over 50 per cent of the total credit from the cooperative credit societies in the rural sector. This goes to prove that those who have got more and those who do not have are not protected. May I also refer to a speech of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and Minister of Planning in which he said that 650 accounts take away the major portion of credit that the banks are able to supply?

If this is the picture of credit, why is it necessary that the Unit Trust should go on investing in these big prestigious industrial concerns which are always provided with finance, which do not supply credit to the other institutions that need it, thus defeating the specific purpose for which the Unit Trust was formed? Unless there is a satisfactory explanation and a guarantee that these small savings are channelled to small industry, which has no other method of finding finance, I oppose the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry the hon. Member has opposed the Bill on a ground which is imaginary.

Shri Alvares: I quoted from the annual report of the Unit Trust.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He based his speech on an assumption that the Trust was created to promote small sectors. I do not know if this Trust was created only for the small entrepreneurs or small sectors. This was not the assumption in the original Bill. But the fact is that it has drawn small savings. He said that it should be for small savings and small sectors. It has drawn small savings because 80 per cent of the investments are in small savings. If he means that it should attract small savings, that purpose has been served by the Trust. In the very nature of things, one of the essential objectives is, one of the incentives for

mobilising saving, is that it should be able to give a good dividend. If that is conceded, the distribution of the portfolio of investments has to be such that it is spread over a large number of scrips in the stock exchanges so as to make it a good earning. The very fact that in the 9 or 10 months that it has been able to operate, it was able to give a dividend of 6.5 per cent (tax free) and 7.62 per cent (taxable) proves this. So that in the current year or in the coming years there should be a judicious balance of investments catering to a large variety of investment sources so that it will be able to declare a higher dividend. Once that objective is there, it acts as a constraint on the Trust to go and select out the small sectors because they are not quoted on the stock exchange. It will be able to invest only in the public companies, not in the private companies. That way the small sectors will not come in. That is why I say that to oppose the Bill on the ground that the Trust is meant for the small sector is to oppose it on an imaginary ground. Of course, it is a laudable object. We have programmes for small enterprises for which various other agencies are there. It may be necessary to augment the resources of those agencies and also create more agencies. But all the same, I say that the ground of opposition adduced by the hon. Member is not tenable.

As I have already explained, as a result of experience of working, it has been found that because of various other factors, in the recent months the investments to the Unit Trust have not been very good. Although it has succeeded in filling in a role in drawing savings from those persons who otherwise would not save, the more important things is to see that by introducing diversification in various ways we should take care of the other objective. We expect that the Trust will be able in the coming years, in the conditions of the capital market, in the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

conditions of the various attractions that other forms of savings provide, to play its effective role.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 2)

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 13,—

for "1965", substitute "1966" (3)

Page 2, line 5,—

for "1965", substitute "1966" (4)

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short Title and Commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1965" substitute "1966" (2)

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixteenth" substitute—"Seventeenth". (1)

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we take up the adjournment motion? Has he got any objection?

Shri Warlor (Trichur): People will be coming only at 3.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will meet again at 3 O'Clock.

14.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen hours of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at three Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—contd.

KERALA FOOD SITUATION—contd.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सभा को अन्य कार्य-वाही स्थगित करके केरल में सरकार की असफलताओं से जो खाद्यान्नों के अभाव की स्थिति सामने आई है उस पर विचार किया जाये ।

भारत में पिछले 18 वर्षों से भुखमरी को समाप्त करने की दिशा में पूरा प्रयास सरकार की ओर से नहीं हुआ । उसका परिणाम यह है कि हमारे देश में मरने वालों की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । तीन प्रकार के व्यक्ति हमारे देश में खाद्यान्नों

के अभाव से मरते हैं। एक तो वह जो किसी उद्देश्य विशेष को लेकर मरण-व्रत रखते हैं लेकिन उनकी संख्या उंगलियों पर गिने लायक, एक या दो ही होगी। अधिकांश व्यक्ति वह हैं कि जो कम खाना मिमने से मरते हैं या फिर बिना खाये मृत्यु का प्रास बनते हैं। यूरोप में ऐसी मृत्युएं एक हजार में लगभग 8 या 10 होती हैं जबकि भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार की मृत्युओं की संख्या 19 और 20 तक पहुंच चुकी है। मैं आज अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर खाद्यान्नों के अभाव के प्रश्न पर जो यह भुइमरी की सनसुरा हमारे देश में बढ़ती चली जा रही है विचार न करके केवल केरल तक अपने को सीमित करना चाहूंगा। केरल में जो आन्दोलन खाद्यान्नों के अभाव में अभी पिछले दिनों उठे हैं उसकी पृष्ठभूमि पर पहले कुछ विचार करना चाहूंगा। केरल के सम्बन्ध में सरकार पहले से परिचित है कि केरल की अधिकांश जनता चावल खाती है और केरल चावल के उत्पादन की दृष्टि से अभाव वाला राज्य है। केरल के प्रशासक जब से केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथों में केरल का प्रशासन आया है बराबर दिल्ली के नेताओं को, खाद्य मंत्रालय को और प्रधान मंत्री को चेतावनियाँ देते रहे हैं कि केरल की स्थिति भयावह होती जा रही है। दिल्ली के नेताओं को इसे संभालना चाहिए और केरल को इस विषय स्थिति में आने से बचाना चाहिए। मैं खाद्य मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट भाषा में पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जन के प्रारम्भ में केरल के राज्यपाल ने यहां एक तार दिया और उस तार में यह कहा कि यहां स्टॉक में गल्ला बहुत तेजी से समाप्त हो रहा है और हमें स्टॉक करने के लिए अधिक मात्रा में गल्ला यहां भेजा जाय? क्या उन्होंने अपने तार में यह भी खाद्य मंत्री को कहा कि दक्षिण जोन जो समाप्त कर दिया गया है उसको फिर से स्थापित किया जाय जिससे केरल की स्थिति संभल सके और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार को केरल की स्थिति सम्हालने के लिए स्वयं कोई प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए? इसके पश्चात् 2375 (a) LS—9.

अध्यक्ष जी, अगस्त के पहले सप्ताह में मुख्य-मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ। उस मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में केरल की जनता को आश्वासन दिया स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कि हम यह यत्न करेंगे कि 11 लाख टन चावल और 4 लाख टन गेहूं केरल के लिए यहां से भेजा जाय जिससे अभाव की स्थिति न आने पाए। लेकिन वह सम्भव नहीं हो पाया। उसके बाद फिर केरल के प्रशासक ने 5 नवम्बर को केन्द्रीय सरकार को तार दिया और अपने तार में यह कहा कि राशन पद्धति यहां पर फेल हो चुकी है और यहां पर एकदम विषम स्थिति होने जा रही है, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस दिशा में थोड़ा सावधानी से काम ले। नवम्बर के चौथे सप्ताह में दक्षिण के राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलायी गई। उस मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक में भी इस बात पर विचार होने के बाद, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री शास्त्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया कि 160 ग्राम चावल जो केरल के लोगों को मिल रहा है वह बराबर मिलता रहेगा। उसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं होगी। लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है शास्त्री जी के इतने आश्वासन देने के बावजूद भी खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने उस दिशा में कोई पत्र नहीं उठाया और उसी का परिणाम यह है कि वह स्थिति बराबर बिगड़ती चली गई। जनवरी के प्रारम्भ में आकर स्थिति यहां तक बिगड़ गई कि फूड कारपोरेशन के स्टॉक में केवल 1 हजार टन चावल रह गया। शायद इन्हीं परिस्थितियों के कारण फूड कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन मिस्टर पार्स को त्यागपत्र भी देना पड़ा। मैं चाहूंगा कि खाद्य-मंत्री अपने उत्तर में इसका स्पष्टीकरण करें कि फूड कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन को किन परिस्थितियों में विवश होकर त्यागपत्र देना पड़ा? खाद्य मंत्री पिछले साल की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करते हुए स्थान स्थान पर इस बात की चर्चा करते हैं कि पिछले साल हमारे यहां बहुत भारी उत्पादन हुआ था। 88.2 मिलियन टन

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

उत्पादन हमारे देश में खाद्यान्नों का दुष्प्रा और पिछले साल खाद्यान्नों का आयात भी भारी मात्रा में किया गया। अब प्रश्न यह है केरल की जनता का भारत सरकार से और विशेषकर खाद्य मंत्री से कि जब पिछले साल उपज भी इतनी मात्रा में हुई और बाहर से आयात भी अधिक मात्रा में दुष्प्रा तो केरल के निवासियों ने कौन सा अपराध किया। कि जो उनके राशन में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि नहीं हुई? अध्यक्ष जी, मैं 1963-64 से पहले के आंकड़े देना चाहूंगा। 1963-64 के पहले जबकि भारतवर्ष के दूसरे राज्यों में खपत इस प्रकार थी:

मध्य प्रदेश	22.7
पंजाब	27.2
उड़ीसा	21.7 और
राजस्थान	22.6

प्रति व्यक्ति, उस समय इस अभागे केरल राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 11.94 थी। और यह 1963-64 के अन्त में आकर के रह गई 10.1। अब केरल की जनता यह पूछती है कि हम भारतवर्ष का भाग हैं या नहीं? अगर केरल प्रान्त भारतवर्ष का भाग है तो क्या कारण है कि इन सारी स्थितियों के बावजूद भी बराबर चेतावनियां देने के बावजूद भी, केरल के राज्यपाल के बराबर लिखने के बावजूद भी जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित दुष्प्रा है खाद्य-मंत्रालय और भारत सरकार के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगी? और यह स्थिति उस समय है जब 160 ग्राम से घटकर 120 ग्राम चावल केरल में किया गया उसके बगल के जो प्रान्त हैं मद्रास और आन्ध्र, बिल्कुल उसी से लगे हुए वहां मद्रास में प्रति व्यक्ति चावल 200 ग्राम दिया जा रहा है और आन्ध्र के विशाखापट्टनम में 240 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति दिया जा रहा है और केरल के निवासी को जो उसी की सीमा से सटा दुष्प्रा

है, 120 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति दिया जा रहा है। अब केरल की जनता और देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इस समाजवादी सरकार से पूछना चाहता है कि क्या यही समाजवाद का नमना है कि आन्ध्र के अन्दर 240 ग्राम चावल और मद्रास के अन्दर 200 ग्राम चावल तथा केरल की जनता को 120 ग्राम चावल दिया जा रहा है? क्या इसी प्रकार से देश में समाजवादी समाज की रचना होगी? मेरी एक और जानकारी है। मद्रास के अन्दर एक चावल होता है। उसको करवाई चावल कहते हैं। उसका स्टॉक मद्रास के पास पर्याप्त है। यह एक मोटे किस्म का चावल होता है, जिसको केरल के लोग विशेषकर खाते हैं मद्रास में इसकी खपत कम है। मद्रास में यह चावल भंडारों में भरा पड़ा है। लेकिन केरल तक नहीं पहुंच पाया। जब पानी मुंह तक आ गया और केरल के लोगों के कहने से, केरल के प्रशासकों की चेतावनियों से किसी प्रकार यह भारत सरकार नहीं जगी तो परिणाम यह दुष्प्रा कि केरल में आन्दोलन उठा और आन्दोलन उठकर उसमें वसं जलाई गई, स्टेशन लूटे गए, सरकारी सम्पत्ति को नष्ट ध्वष्ट किया गया। मैं इन बातों को कहकर यह नहीं चाहता कि इस प्रकार की कोई प्रवृत्ति को देश के किसी कोने में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये? लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जब सरकार इनके प्रतिरिक्त और किन्हीं उपायों से जगती ही नहीं और और किसी प्रकार सरकार को चेतावनी देने की बात नहीं आती तो अगर केरल के लोगों ने इस आन्दोलन का सहारा लिया तो इसमें उन बच्चों ने क्या अपराध किया है? और फिर जब यह आन्दोलन दुष्प्रा और केरल के स्कूल और कॉलेज बन्द हुए, केरल में हड़तालें हुई तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने प्रान्तों से यह कहा कि केरल को चावल भेजो, केरल को चावल भेजो। बिहार से चावल जा रहा है, यू० पी० से चावल जा रहा है, पंजाब से चावल जा रहा है, स्वयं उन्होंने भी शायद किसी जगह पर हस्ता

किये हैं कि मैं भी अपना चावल खाना छोड़ूँगी। (व्यवधान) शायद उन्होंने सोचा हो कि इसी प्रकार से लोगों में एक त्याग की प्रवृत्ति जगेगी ? लेकिन मेरा अपना प्रश्न यह है कि जिस समय प्रधान मंत्री ने प्रान्तों की कहा कि धमूक प्रान्त इतना चावल भेजे, धमूक प्रान्त इतना चावल भेजे, मैं एक बड़ा स्पष्ट प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री और बाघ मंत्री दोनों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई इस प्रकार के भी प्रान्त थे जिन्होंने आप का निर्देश जाने के बावजूद चावल भेजने से इंकार कर दिया था ? जबकि उस प्रान्त के पास चावल था ? उत्तर प्रदेश जैसा अभाव-ग्रस्त प्रान्त अगर आप के निर्देश पर इतना चावल केरल को भेज सकता है तो उस प्रान्त का नाम बतलाया जाय इस संग्रह में जिनने कि प्रधान मंत्री के निर्देश के बावजूद चावल नहीं भेजा ? नहीं भेजा तो क्यों नहीं चावल भेजा गया ? देश इस बात को आप में जानना चाहता है ? हमें इस समस्या के मूल में जाना होगा। समस्या के मूल में जाकर देखना होगा कि यह स्थिति पैदा क्यों हुई ? उस का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि हम ने जो यह क्षेत्रीय प्रणाली (जोनल सिस्टम) की दीवारे देश में खड़ी कर दी हैं आज उस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि प्रान्तों के अन्दर संकुचित प्रवृत्ति का उदय होता जा रहा है, स्वार्थी प्रवृत्ति जन्म लेती जा रही है। हर एक प्रान्त यह समझता है कि मेरे प्रान्त के अन्दर तो कोई भूखा नहीं मरना चाहिए, पड़ोसी प्रान्त में कोई भूखा मरे तो भले ही मरे। मेरे ऊपर कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होती जा रही है। दूसरा क्षेत्रीय प्रणाली का (जोनल सिस्टम का) सब से बड़ा दुष्परिणाम यह है कि जैसे जयपुर कांग्रेस में किसी एक समझदार सदस्य ने चेतावनी देते हुए सरकार को कहा था कि आज सिपाहियों की जेबें लाखों रुपयों से भर रही हैं जो सीमा पर हैं। जहाँ एक प्रान्त से दूसरे प्रान्त में गस्ता जाता है। अनाज जा रहा है लेकिन गलत रास्ते से जा रहा है। छप्टाचार हो रहा है, कालाबाजार हो रहा है, गस्ता इस प्रकार

से दूसरे अनुचित उपायों से जा रहा है। तीसरे भावों में कितना अन्तर हो गया ? मैं छोड़ता हूँ उस प्रदेश का जो कि दक्षिण के हैं। प्राण आप को दिल्ली की ही बात कहता हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर जिस गेहूँ का भाव 56 रुपये प्रति बिटल है उसी गेहूँ का भाव दिल्ली में आकार 72 रुपये प्रति बिटल है और वही गेहूँ दिल्ली से 11 मील दूर गाजियाबाद में जाकर 85 रुपये बिटल है और वही गेहूँ बम्बई व कलकत्ते में जाकर 140 और 150 रुपये प्रति बिटल बिक रहा है। मेरे एक मित्र ने बतलाया कि वह 180 रुपये प्रति बिटल तक बिक रहा है। इस क्षेत्रीय प्रणाली में देश में कितनी अव्यवस्था पैदा हो गई है। केरल की जनता का तो एक और भी प्रश्न है। जब आप ने दक्षिण का जोन समाप्त किया था तो केरल में तो कोई सरकार थी नहीं। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार जब सारे प्रशासन को देखती हो तो केरल की जनता को भुलमरी में बचाने की जिम्मेदारी प्रमुख रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार की है। अब मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात को बताये कि जय दक्षिण की जोन समाप्त करने में आपन अपना हाथ लगाया था तो केरल की सीधी जिम्मेदारी आप पर आ गई है। आज केरल पूछता है कि सीधी जिम्मेदारी आप के हाथ में आने के बाद हम को क्यों भूखों मरने दिया जा रहा है ? केरल की स्थिति क्या है ? जो इस प्रकार से उन जोनों के जो चारों प्रान्त हैं चावल उत्पादन करने वाले जब तक वह चारों मिले हुए थे तब तक केरल के निवासियों को किसी न किसी कीमत पर चावल मिलता था या जबकि प्राण चावल का अभाव है ? प्राण खुले बाजार में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर चावल का भाव 80 रुपये प्रति बिटल है, मद्रास के अन्दर 80 से लेकर 85 रुपये प्रति बिटल है, मैसूर में 120 रुपये प्रति बिटल और वही चावल केरल में जाकर 200 रुपये प्रति बिटल हो जाता है। अब आप बतलाइये कि केरल का गरीब निवासी कहाँ से उस चावल को खरीदेगा और किस प्रकार से अपनी पेट भरेगा ?

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

एस पर केरल के अन्दर जो यह आन्दोलन होता है तो फिर उस को किस तरह से रोका जा सकता है? इसी प्रकार उस जोनल प्रणाली का मैं ने और भी कई स्थानों में दुष्परिणाम देखा। आन्ध्र महाराष्ट्र की जहाँ सीमा जाकर मिलती है, नान्देड़ और निजामाबाद की सीमाओं पर भाव पूछा तो जिस उबार का भाव महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर समा है वहीं उबार एक मील चल कर आन्ध्र में चली जाती है तो उस का भाव ऊंचा हो जाता है? चावल का भाव निजामाबाद में क्या है और निजामाबाद से जब नान्देड़ में चला जाता है तो उसी चावल का भाव क्या हो जाता है? आज मैं आप को कहता हूँ कि अभी समय है, सरकार समझदारी से और आँख खोल कर काम करे। केरल की यह घटना केरल तक ही सीमित नहीं है। अगर सरकार ने समझदारी और बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय नहीं दिया और दूरदर्शिता से कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया तो केरल की घटना केरल तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेगी देश के कई अन्य राज्यों में भी इन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति होगी। यही अभाव की स्थिति महाराष्ट्र में है, बिहार में है, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में है, राजस्थान में है, गुजरात में है और वही स्थिति पश्चिमी बंगाल में है। कई राज्यों में इसी प्रकार की स्थिति बन रही है। केरल के अन्दर जो उपद्रव हुए उस के महत्व को वह यह कह कर मोड़ना चाहते हैं कि वहाँ पर जो कम्युनिस्ट थे वह इस आन्दोलन के पीछे थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ व्यक्ति उस में इस प्रकार के हो सकते हैं जिन्होंने कि इस आन्दोलन का लाभ उठाया हो? लेकिन आप यह बतलाइये कि केरल के इस आन्दोलन में कांग्रेस के ही तो लोग थे, एस० एस० पी० के भी थे, पी० एस० पी० के जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भी लोग थे। जितने भी राजनैतिक दल हैं उन सभी ने मिल कर एक स्वर से यह मांग रखी थी। इसलिए इस आन्दोलन को केवल कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियों का आन्दोलन कह कर नहीं

टाला जा सकता।

हमारी सरकार दूसरा काम यह करती है कि वह आँकड़ों के जादू से सारा चित्र तैयार करती है। आँकड़ों के जादू का एक ही उदाहरण आप के द्वारा रखते हुए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1951 में जब हमारे देश की जनगणना 36-37 करोड़ के मध्य में थी तो सरकार के आँकड़े यह हैं कि उस समय हमारे देश के अन्दर जो खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन था वह पचास करोड़ टन के लगभग था। अब जब कि हमारे देश की जनगणना बढ़ कर 46-47 करोड़ के लगभग पहुँच गयी है तो इस समय खाद्य मंत्रालय के आँकड़े यह हैं कि पिछले साल का उत्पादन 88.2 मिलियन टन है। अब जनता पूछती है कि जब 88.2 करोड़ टन का उत्पादन हुआ है तो देश की आबादी तो दुगुनी हुई नहीं और उत्पादन होगया लगभग दुगुना तो वह शेष खाद्यान्न कहाँ गया। यह एक सवाल है? लेकिन यह केवल एक सवाल नहीं है अपितु यह सच्चाई है कि खाद्यान्न की जादूगरी में आप के मंत्रालय ने आप को इस तरह से फंसा रक्खा है कि आप उस से अलग नहीं निकल सकते। यह सारा चित्र आप उस आधार पर ही तैयार करते हैं। इस तरह देश की खाद्य समस्या का आप समाधान नहीं कर पायेंगे। देश की खाद्य समस्या को आप क्या प्रस्ताव पास कर के समाधान करेंगे? क्या देश की खाद्य समस्या का समाधान आप की मीठी मीठी बातों से होगा? क्या देश की खाद्यान्न की समस्या आप अन्न गैस छोड़ कर और गोमियाँ चला कर करेंगे? अगर यह स्थिति रही तो मैं आप को चेतावनी देता हूँ कि केरल की घटना देश के अन्दर न जाने कितने प्रान्तों के अन्दर दुहरायी जायगी? इस से बड़ी दुर्घटना और कुछ नहीं हो सकती कि 18 साल की स्वतंत्रता के बाद इस देश की जनता को रोटी के टुकड़े मांगने

के लिए गोलियां खानी पड़ें और गोलियों का निशाना बनना पड़े। इस स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार के लिए इस से बड़ी शर्म और सज्जा की और कोई बात नहीं हो सकती कि उस के अन्दर यह स्थिति हो। इसलिए मैं इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते समय विशेष रूप से यह चाहूंगा कि केरल में जो घटनाएं घटी हैं केरल के जो वहां पर प्रशासक हैं उन के बार बार चेतावनी देने के बाद मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन व्यक्ति और कौन अधिकारी इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्होंने केरल की स्थिति को यहां लाकर खड़ा कर दिया? वहां पर उपद्रव हुए और सरकार की सम्पत्ति का नाश हुआ। इस की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए। उपद्रव जो हुए हैं उन की भी पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए। अगर सच्चाई और ईमानदारी की बात वह करना चाहें तो जैसे स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री एक अरियल लू की रेल दुर्घटना की सूचना पर अपने रेलवे मंत्री के पद से त्यागपत्र दे सकते थे तो ईमानदारी और नैतिकता का तकाजा यह है कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम को अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार के असफलता-सूचक प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते समय यह चाहूंगा कि इस बात पर गम्भीरता से कुछ निणय लिये जायें ताकि केरल को ही नहीं अपितु देश को भी उस दुःखद स्थिति में फँसने से बचाया जा सके। धन्यवाद।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"The situation arising out of Kerala Bandh demanding restoration of the cut in rice ration introduced in Kerala State from 9th January, 1966 and complete collapse of the administration".

The Mover has taken—I also wanted to give him—15 minutes. He has confined himself within that time. I hope the House will agree that other speakers might take only ten minutes each, because there will be a very large number of people who want to speak. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir I endorse every word that has fallen from the lips of my eloquent friend, Shri Prakesh Vir Shastri, in the speech that he has made today with feeling, with facts and with strength behind him. I happened to be in Kerala just during that season of the bundh. I can bear testimony to the fact that it was supported by all political parties; the only one party that did not take part during that bundh on the first day was the Kerala Congress; but they associated themselves with the demand of the bandh two or three days earlier because they did not wish to go with all other political parties for their own reasons. Therefore, it was a unanimous atmosphere that had arisen in Kerala, an atmosphere of distrust of the Government of India, the lack of faith in the Government as such, and they wanted to express their no-confidence in the Government that they were having there, whether it is locally responsible to the Governor or centrally responsible to this Parliament and this Ministry.

What was the position? They all began to ask me, and asked others also, why is it that Kerala is being punished. Why should there be this discrimination? And, therefore, the cry arose among them in favour of independence for Kerala, economic independence as they call it. Why should we not, they ask, be free to go anywhere we like in India and purchase foodgrains at whatever price it might be made available and bring them down here in order to feed our own people?

Surely nobody could expect Kerala to become self-sufficient in food, even if the government were to succeed with their schemes of grow more food and giving the biggest priority for the production of foodgrains. We all know they are not succeeding, but even if they succeed, nobody could expect Kerala to become self-sufficient in food. It would always be a deficit area on

[Shri Ranga]

the food front. Whose responsibility is it to feed Kerala then? They say—and I agree—that government has robbed the people of Kerala of their right to go anywhere, purchase foodgrains, bring it to Kerala and distribute it amongst themselves as best as they possibly can to keep themselves alive. But government has imprisoned, cardoned off Kerala from the rest of India, even from her own neighbouring States like Andhra, Mysore and Madras. With what face would it be possible for me to tell them that in spite of all this, I do believe that this government considers Kerala to be a part of India, a part of the economic union of India?

This was the position and then they rose in revolt. It has been said that political interests are behind it. If that were so, why is it that the Congress also associated itself with this? Indeed, the Congress took the lead in developing this "bandh". Of course, the whole of the people of Kerala, irrespective of the political party they belonged to, were interested in seeing that something is done in order to force this deaf, blind and most irresponsible government to come to their rescue. The new Prime Minister sent out an SOS to all the State Governments. The various satraps began making generous offers from Punjab right down to U.P. and Bihar, including my own State of Andhra and our neighbour Madras. They began to say, "Yes; we are going to speed foodgrains to Kerala". What happened? Did they not have any political or economic conscience at all in this country? Why did they not rush to the rescue of Kerala during all these months? It is not as if this crisis came all of a sudden. Even in last June, I invoked the evidence of my own friend, the testimony of Mr. Nanda, who is Chairman of the Kerala Advisory Committee, to this effect that even then the Kerala MPs of this House and

the other House, including the two ministers who happen to be from Kerala—Mr. Thomas and Mr. Menon—unanimously said, "For God's sake, rush foodgrains to Kerala". Did they do so? Why did they not? At the time of Onam, we were told, they raised the quantum of ration from 12 to 14 or from 10 to 12 ounces. We felt glad for that small mercy. Though the Kerala Advisory Committee representing this Parliament unanimously passed a resolution—the Home Minister also was there—saying, "For God's sake, make it a general thing", Government did not do it. All these months, Government had been sleeping.

My Friend, who preceded me, in his very quiet manner, at the very end of his speech, said what the Food Minister should do and what the Prime Minister should do in regard to the Food Minister. The same Food Minister was there then. He continues to be there. They had an opportunity of making a change in the Food Ministership. But they did not do so, for their own reasons, may be very good reasons, because my hon. friend is quite an able man and I do not at all grudge him the opportunity of being a member of this Cabinet; he is no less capable than any other Cabinet minister. Nevertheless, prejudices come in; hardness comes in one's attitudes in regard to certain policies and certain suggestions, after having taken a particular line . . .

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
Parochial interests come in.

Shri Ranga: It cannot be that. Therefore, it is a well-known practice in democratic governments that when certain failures come to the surface and the Prime Minister finds his colleague not willing to make any change, the Prime Minister changes the portfolio. Even that our Prime Minister has not been able to do. She has been very wrongly

advised indeed in requesting my friend to continue to shoulder this onerous responsibility once again, after his miserable failure during all these months.

It is poor consolation to Keraleans to be told that in the face of all this crisis, another Keralean has been appointed as a minister. What is the use? There was a Keralean minister on our committee—Mr. Thomas who was Minister for Defence Production—and he made an eloquent plea on behalf of the Keralean people. That carried conviction with the Home Minister. But the Home Minister as well as Mr. Thomas and others were helpless vis-a-vis this Great Moghul—the Food Minister! The Food Minister himself is a helpless man today, because he has accepted the supremacy of the satraps who are behind them in their own party as the be-all and end-all—the Chief Ministers. Why should any zonal restrictions be there? Who is being benefited by it? Why have they imprisoned and robbed the people of Kerala of their economic freedom? They say, we want to save them from the profiteers. Who are the profiteers today? It is this government and the State Governments who are profiteers, not the Food Corporation of India, because the poor thing has not been given a real opportunity in funds, power, privileges and freedom to go to Andhra and Madras and purchase foodgrains in competition with the merchants.

The proper solution lies in this. Let them, if they so wish, make an experiment by allowing Kerala merchants, Andhra merchants and Madras merchants to compete with one another and to compete with the Food Corporation. Let my hon. friend give all the money that the Food Corporation wants from all these various banks. Instead of providing money from the Reserve Bank and State Bank for the ways and means of these inefficient, bankrupt State Governments, let them place this

credit at the disposal of the Food Corporation. Let them all compete in speeding foodgrains to Kerala. Let them withdraw all the restrictions on road and rail communications. Let them push in as many wagois as possible and rush the foodgrains there. Are they prepared to do it? Would they be allowed to do it? This minister anyhow would not be allowed to do it by the State Ministers and his advisers, because he has already sold himself to these people so far as economic freedom is concerned. I used the word "sold" in the sense he had submitted to them: I withdraw the word "sold". It is high time this government gives up its blissful faith in its power to control the Kerala people. Kerala is a secular State. We must save Kerala for democracy. If we are to do it, they have to give up these policies and help the people of Kerala to become once again economically and politically free. Free them from this Governor's rule. Give them an opportunity of having their own democratic government. Strengthen that democratic government by all means and in every possible manner.

Sir, I have nothing more to say except to express my regret at the inexcusable failure of this government and the callousness of its policies.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in participating in this debate, I want to represent the feelings of 18 million people of Kerala. But I am afraid I will not be able to do that. Our people are sad, unhappy and at the same time angry. They have already said that they are not prepared to take these things lying down and that they will be meeting the challenge. That also was demonstrated by the eighteen million people of our State on the 28th of last month.

I do not want to deal at length on the historic Kerala Bandh. Many bandhs have taken place in this

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

country. But, Sir, you ought to have seen that day in our State. Not a fly was flying, not a rickshaw was plying, not a cycle was to be seen. That was the state of affairs in the country-side and also in the cities. What was behind it? I am sorry we have got a Food Minister without a heart, who is unable to understand the feelings of the people. I am even ashamed to speak in this House today when Shri Subramaniam is still presiding over the Ministry of Food and Agriculture after this ignoble failure. Even today morning he was trying to stand up and say that there was no failure on the part of the Government. Perhaps, Ministers can say anything that they like in Parliament, and so he can get away with such irresponsible statements.

But, Sir, I will quote their own Governor, the gentleman who was Governor of Kerala till a few days back and who ran away, of course, from the sinking ship in a time of danger—I will come to him later. He himself in an open Press Conference said: "That Central Government has failed me". He said that the Central Government had failed, not you or me, but him, the Governor. He said: "I am sending telegrams after telegrams, there is no rice in the godowns and I do not even get replies to my telegrams." This was the statement made by the Governor who was supposed to be responsible at that time. The Central Government could not send rice, they could not send replies to his telegrams also.

Sir, the Governor, on the morning of 28th of last month, went out in an open car with his wife for a ride in the city of Trivandrum. He met the people. The people greeted him. He made speeches. But at 4.00 in the evening the same day, the same Governor called a Press Conference where he said: "Violence has broken out". In the morning the Governor

was greeted by our people, who were in the midst of a struggle, with garlands. There he could speak to them. This happened in the city of Trivandrum. In the evening the same gentleman said: "Now violence has broken out. I have decided to meet force by force. Certain people are behind the curtain. Let them come out on the streets. I will meet them on the streets." These are the words of the then Governor. He challenged the political parties to come out in the streets and he said that he would meet them in the streets. Then he made a statement: "The police has not done anything wrong. There will be no inquiry about the police excesses." What happened then? It is not possible for me to describe that in a few minutes.

Sir, our charge is this, that it was because of the signal and naked failure of this Government, of the agents of this Government in our State, that all this trouble was there and all this trouble is there.

As far as our rice ration is concerned, I am not going to refer to those facts which have already been referred to. I will only just place before you this small quantity of rice which you see in my hands. This is the ration given to an adult in Kerala. This is the ration we are supposed to live upon. This is 120 grams of rice. From the 9th January the people of Kerala were asked by Shri Subramaniam to live on this 120 grams of rice. I am sure he is giving more rice to his dogs, he is giving more rice to his animals (*Interruption*). Do you expect our people to behave like sanyasins?

This Kerala Bandh was the most peaceful demonstration of people ever staged in this country. I can claim it with authority. We know what happened in 1942 in the struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi. Struggles led by Gandhians we have seen in this country. But the Government, some

of the agencies of the Government and some of the newspapers purchased by the Government started a deliberate propaganda from 4.00 in the evening when the Governor made this statement. What happened at 4.00 P.M.? He cajoled, perhaps he pressurised—we do not know—and the Kerala Congress withdrew from the struggle. They said they were suspending the agitation. It was the Governor who announced this decision of the Congress, not the Congress President. Then the Governor said: "I will meet the people of Kerala in the streets". From the next day the Kerala police started their work. They have a record. They are so notorious. We have seen them in the past, including the Members on the other side, during the freedom struggle. They were in their full form from the next day, because nobody was there to check them the Governor himself having given the green signal. I charge the Governor, the topmost responsible person in our State, of this. Perhaps it was done with the blessings of Shri Nanda. He is now having a steam-roller administration in the country with DIR and all that. Therefore, with his blessings, I say, the Governor let loose obvious terror on the people, especially on our boys and girls in the schools and colleges. Even now it is continuing in our State.

Sir, I cannot recount, I cannot even enumerate the names of places where lathi charges have taken place on students. A Congress Member of Parliament, belonging to the other House, issued a statement—a lady Member—saying that the police have committed excesses. I understand that the Governor was after her and they wanted a statement against that original statement, because a Congress Member was making a statement that police had committed excesses. In a place like Quilon—the place from where my hon. friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair comes—I am sure he will be able to tell more about it—I visited the hospitals and saw

many boys there. The principal of the college there said that in his life he had not seen a situation like this, police rushing into the college, into the library hall and all that. Sir, this is the shirt of a boy who was reading in the library hall. You can see that this is full of blood. They were exhibiting this shirt when I visited the hospital. For many days it went on. Sir, the Prime Minister is not there (*Interruption*). This is what happened to the boys who were reading in the library hall. The police rushed in there and the boys were attacked. At a number of places school and college boys were attacked like this by the police. Hundreds of boys were attacked like this. Hundreds of boys are still languishing in jails. We are now told by Governor Jain—he is no more the Governor.....

An hon. Member: Ex-Governor.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not know what kind of a person he is.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): An unspeakable person.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He said, when he departed from our State after 9 to 10 months of administration that he was leaving a peaceful Kerala to his successor. You can see this cartoon of the great cartoonist Shankar. He has depicted here the peaceful Kerala of Jain.

The Government should not misread the situation. If they think that now there is no bandh, now perhaps on the surface there is some kind of a calm, I should tell them that the people are living with wounded feelings. Unless something is done immediately to release all the boys in the jails and to withdraw all the cases registered against hundreds of students and public men, and steps are not taken immediately to institute an inquiry into what has happened especially the police excesses, I am afraid I cannot say what is going to happen in our State.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

I am afraid of what is going to happen tomorrow in other States also.

During this period the Government thought—again I think Shri Nanda might have advised the Kerala Government—that it is now possible to explain away the whole situation by saying that the Communists were trying to make trouble, to fish out of troubled waters. Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad was arrested on this occasion. He was outside Kerala, in Calcutta, for two weeks. As soon as he comes back, from the aerodrome itself he is booked and taken to jail. So many people were arrested under DIR. Even now, at this very moment, cases are being pursued against them. In our language there is a saying: *Ramanum kooteyulla nooru perum*; that is to say, only one person is identified by appearance; the other hundred people are identified as persons seen near Rama. Police registers cases against people just like that. They make searches of houses in the night and people are harassed. This kind of thing is taking place from one end of the State to the other.

120 grams they have added 40 grams and after one month they will add 20 grams more. They may even claim that it is a great thing which we have got out of the Jaipur Congress session. Here I may say that we of Kerala do not want to claim something which the people in other parts of India are not able to enjoy. I want to make that position very clear. If there is privation in this country, we will be the first to share the burden of that privation. There need be no doubt about it. But, at the same time, we believe that it is detrimental not only to our people but to the national integrity to keep one part down and allow other parts to enjoy more.

So, it is a question of policy. The policies of this Government are rotten and bankrupt. I do not have the time to deal with them; perhaps I may get other occasions to deal with them. Unless these policies are changed, Kerala cannot be helped, other States cannot be helped; the other States will be forced to follow Kerala. That is the situation in this country.

On the 28th what did we do? We wanted to cry aloud that we wanted our rightful place in the country. We did not want to be treated as second-class citizens in India, because we have always thought and still think that we are first the citizens of India and then the citizens of Kerala. There was practically nothing which Government could do on the 28th. The Government were helpless. They could not do anything. Then they wanted to be vindictive. They wanted to wreak vengeance on the people. It was a conspiracy unleashed by the Governor, perhaps with the blessings of the Central Government. For one week after the 28th these things have been happening.

Government may now say that they have restored the cut and to the

Even in spite of the drought, even in spite of the bad season the problem can be solved provided there is a Government with a backbone, there is a Government with a policy, there is a Government with a heart for the people. But if the Government is continuing the policy of supporting the rice smugglers who are selling rice in the city of Bombay at Rs. 250 and the Minister says that his policies are successful, he is very much mistaken. The real position is that he is leaving everything into the hands of the rice millers, he is leaving rice in the hands of the smugglers and he is coming here and declaring that he is doing everything possible and that his policy has not failed. I say that his policy and the Government's policy have failed all along the line and unless these failures are checked, this Gov-

ernment will have to go or else the people will do something to this Government.

So, my final request to this House and, through you, Sir, to this Government is to consider immediately the question of increasing the rations still further so that our people can go and work. People are now dying inch by inch. They ask: what can we do with this ration? The Minister may say that there is no starvation death but people are dying inch by inch. So, the rice ration should be increased, the cases should be immediately withdrawn and proper inquiry should be instituted against police excesses. Then, coming to the students,—I have seen them in the hospitals—their examinations are nearing, only one month ahead, they have to take their examinations and yet now many of them, hundreds of them, are in jail. They should be released forthwith. Sir, I would request you to exercise your influence to see that these boys are released and the cases against the students are withdrawn. If it is possible for them, let there be an attempt to see that there is a new atmosphere in the State. Let us try to solve the problems. But if our experience in the past is any indication, we have absolutely no expectations from this wooden-headed Government.

An hon. Member: The Prime Minister should be present here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. She was here. She might have gone out to attend to some other work.

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, standing on this side of the House, it has become my painful duty to oppose this Adjournment Motion, but I do so without my heart in it.

Shri Daji (Indore): What a shame!

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Sir, if an hon. Member says that he wants to

be a hypocrite, can he be allowed to do that?

Mr. Speaker: That is the interpretation of the hon. Member not of anybody else.

Shri Kappen: Much of what has been said here is absolutely true and to deny them would be foolish on my part. The food deficit of Kerala is not of recent origin. From time immemorial we were depending on other countries of the world for our food. In pre-independence days we were producing valuable cash crops, selling them and purchasing our foodgrains with that money. But, after independence, things changed. It became a turning point for this State. During the time of the late Kidwai, when restrictions and control over the movement of foodgrains were removed the food situation in Kerala eased and rice and paddy moved to Kerala in plenty. Subsequently, Government found that in high-priced areas the stocks from surplus States were moving unevenly. Therefore, Government decided to set up zones and the Southern Zone was created, comprising of Kerala, Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh. After the establishment of this zone, food moved to Kerala in plenty and there was no difficulty. When the present Minister of Food and Agriculture took up this portfolio, he thought it wise to abolish the Southern Zone. What has happened since then? Within a period of one year famine conditions were created in the State of Kerala twice and innocent blood flowed in the streets of Trivandrum and Quilon twice within the same year. When I say that innocent blood had flowed in the streets, I do not advocate violence in any form. I say that violence in any form must be abjured, must be avoided. It is not really the students who started violence. The hooligans threw stones at the buses and destroyed Government property. But who suffered at the hands of the police? It is the innocent boys and girls from the schools and colleges that had really to suffer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Why?

An hon. Member: Because of your provocation.

Shri Kappen: I am not advocating violence. When Kerala Bandh was proclaimed, when boys and girls from colleges and schools came out, hooligans took the occasion to throw stones at the transport buses and to set fire to them. When that situation was created and the police came, the hooligans escaped and the poor boys and girls, even those who were in libraries as Shri Vasudevan Nair pointed out, were beaten.

I will not want to apportion the blame. This has become a matter for judicial inquiry now and it would not be proper for me to speak about the responsibility for this matter; but it is a fact—and the fact has to be recognised and the truth has to be seen—that really innocent boys and girls were beaten, that their blood flowed along the streets of Trivandrum and Quilon and various other parts of Kerala.

Stones might have been thrown—it may be true—but I ask this. Suppose, you had proclaimed three weeks back that this six ounces ration would be given, would there have been any stone-throwing or any bandh? Why could you not do it three weeks ago? Stubbornness is no quality. To insist upon what one thinks is right is not a quality. Why was the southern zone abolished? As far as I am able to understand, it was because of a false apprehension on the part of two surplus States that the Kerala people might go and purchase all the paddy and rice from their States. It is a fact that we are not going to purchase all the paddy and rice from those States even if free movement is allowed. It was simply because of that false apprehension that this situation was created.

From August to November 1964 the same situation was there in Kerala; there was absolutely no rice available in Kerala. Who is responsible? I can-

not say that my Government is responsible. Again, in December 1965 and January 1966 there was a great shortage of food in Kerala. The Prime Minister had promised and given a solemn assurance that the ration will not be cut till the end of February, that the six ounces will prevail; but it was reduced to four ounces immediately after his sad demise. Who is responsible for the situation? I cannot say who is responsible. My Government cannot be responsible.

Now we are given six ounces of rice when seven ounces are given to others. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri—I could not follow the whole trend of his speech—has mentioned that the Andhra people are getting 240 grammes and Madras people are getting 200 grammes while we are getting only 160 grammes.

An hon. Member: Not “getting” but “will get”.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): West Bengal is getting 129 grammes!

15-54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Kappen: We are getting 140 grammes. In January we were getting much less than that. Shri Vasudevan Nair has brought a bundle and shown what we are getting. That is not sufficient even for a small child. And the quality of the thing that we get is so poor! If even that small quantity had been good. I would have been thankful. 50 per cent of the rice given is mere pebbles and full of sand. Just analyse it and you will find more sand in it than rice. It is not from that sea-shore; it comes from somewhere else.

This situation cannot continue as pointed out by Shri Vasudevan Nair. If there is really scarcity in the whole country, if everybody is short of food, we too are willing to share with them all the sufferings; but do not make this discrimination. If some people

are getting 240 grammes, why should we in Kerala get much less than that? Are we second rate citizens?

Shri Daji: Third class.

Shri Kappen: What is wrong with us? There is a wrong impression that we in Kerala are not producing enough food, that we are producing only cash crops. All the available land that could be cultivated with food crops is being cultivated and the per acre yield in Kerala is not anything below that in any other State.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It is higher.

Shri Kappen: It is true that we are producing cash crops; but had we not produced these cash crops, you would not have built your Bhakra-Nangal. The foreign exchange that we earn has gone to build your Bhakra-Nangal and various other projects. Now when we are short of foreign exchange, we are earning that valuable foreign exchange. Should we suffer for that? We are earning Rs. 100 crores worth of foreign exchange. Just give us only half of that and let the Centre take the rest 50 per cent. Give us only 50 per cent of that and allow us to purchase food from anywhere else. We would do that happily and would have plenty of food with the 50 per cent. foreign exchange that we earn. Allow us to do that if you cannot supply us food.

I oppose this motion because for speaking about food it is not necessary to have an adjournment of the House. I oppose this motion and support all the statements made.

श्री उ० भू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय भाज सदन में वक्ताओं ने बहुत सी बातें कह दी हैं जिनको कि मैं दोहराना पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने जो प्रकाश डाला है, रंगा ने जो दिल बुझावनी बात कही है, वासुदेवन नायर ने जो खाका हमारे सामने खींचा है, उन सबसे हमें मालूम

पड़ता है कि भाज हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि केरल जैसे प्रदेश में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, इसका दोष हम किसके माथे मढ़ें ? हमारे यहां परम्परा चली आ रही है कि एक भी फूड मिनिस्टर रफी ग्रहमद किचवर्ड के सिवाय सकसेसफुल नहीं हुआ। फाइनस मिनिस्टर भी इसी प्रकार के हमारे यहां खाते हैं और चले जाते हैं। गालियां खाते हैं, बदनाम होते हैं और चले जाते हैं। फूड मिनिस्टर की भी यही परम्परा रही है, खाते हैं, बदनाम होते हैं, चले जाते हैं। मैं भी इन फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को कहूंगा कि आप भी चले जाइए क्योंकि बहुत बदनाम हो गए। लोगों को खाना नहीं मिलता बातें कह दी जाती हैं कि एक्सप्लायटर्स हैं। यह हमारे दोस्त कम्युनिस्ट लोग भी कह देते हैं कि एक्सप्लायटर्स फलां फलां हैं और दूसरे साहब भी कहते हैं। यह एक्सप्लायटर्स कौन हैं ? आप जाकर देखें अपने जोन्स में एक्सप्लायटर्स किसने पैदा किये हुए हैं ? एक एक पुलिस वाला एक एक दिन में दस दस हजार पैदा करता है बोर्डर पर बैठा हुआ। एक्सप्लायटर कौन है ? एक एक पुलिस सुपरिटेण्डेंट रुपया कमाता है। एक्सप्लायटर कौन है ? एक एक गल्ले की गाड़ी निकलवाने पर कितना रुपया लिया जाता है ? एक्सप्लायटर कौन है ? चना मध्य प्रदेश से गुजरात चला जाता है। एक्सप्लायटर कौन है ? एक गाड़ी चना ले जाने के ऊपर 5 सौ रुपया लेने वाले वह कौन एक्सप्लायटर बैठे हुए हैं ? इन एक्सप्लायटर्स को कौन नहीं पकड़ता है ? यह हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब, यह हमारी कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं केरल की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में यह बैठे हुए हैं, क्या किया इन्होंने ? गवर्नर का कमर क्या निकाला जाय ? क्यों नहीं वक्त के ऊपर धाँधे खोली गई कि 'केरल भूखों मरेगा, केरल को वाचम भेजना चाहिए' ? मैं प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री से पूछता हूँ, आपने मुबह्बुष्यम साहब से ही क्यों कहा कि आप निकलिए ? मैं कहता हूँ आप दोनों निकल जाइए। आपने कुछ काम नहीं किया, लोगों को भूखों मार दिया। क्या आप

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

देख नहीं सकते थे कि 120 ग्राम चावल में धादमी अपना पेट नहीं भर सकता है ? जब दूसरों को चावल मिल सकता है, महंगे भाव पर चावल मिल सकता है तो क्या वजह थी कि केरल को चावल नहीं दिया गया भ्राज सब जगह एस० ओ० एस० भेजते हैं। जब केरल बन्द हो यह धान्दोलन पैदा हो गया तब आपको सूझा। एक नाटकीय ढंग से यह तय किया गया कि मैं चावल नहीं खाऊँगी। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि मैं चावल नहीं खाऊँगा, मेरे घर में मेरी स्त्री भी कहती है कि मैं भी चावल नहीं खाऊँगी। लेकिन क्या होगा ? एक दफे मेरे घर शादी हो रही थी। भी परोसा जा रहा था तो मेरी बहन ने कहा कि भी मैं नहीं खाऊँगी, मेरे बाप का बहुत खर्च होगा। उस का इतना चावल बचने से इतना भी बचने से मेरा घर नहीं बचता है। उसी तरीके से मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप छटांक भर चावल नहीं खायेंगे तो क्या होगा ? छटांक, छटांक चावल जोड़ने से क्या बनता है। चावल मगाना चाहिए था मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चावल क्यों नहीं मंगाया गया ? सरकार के पास कंवल एक ही इसके लिए तरकीब होती है कि जब कभी कुछ होता है तो यह कह कर कि वह चावल नहीं भेजते हैं इस राइसमिलमें को बंद कर दिया और उस राइसमिलर को बंद कर दिया और भ्रमूक को जेल में ठूस दिया। क्या इससे चावल आ जायेगा ? चावल कहाँ से आयेगा ? अब मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि बांसवाड़ा जिला का कमोद चावल सारे देश में बढ़िया चावल होता था उस कमोद चावल के 1700 बोरे दस दिन के अन्दर कहां चले गये ? आप पूछते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि वह पाकिस्तान

में भेज दिये गये। अब यह 1700 बोरे दस दिन में पाकिस्तान कैसे चले गये ? कौन पूछने जाता है ? किस ने जाकर पूछा चावल की कीमत को ? कौन इस की हकीकात करना चाहता है ? भ्राज चावल का एक दाना तक देखने को नहीं मिलता है। क्या हो गया ? कैसे पहुँच गया वह पाकिस्तान ? हमारे अपने देश में ऐसे दुश्मन बैठे हुए हैं जिन्हें अपने स्वार्थ के आगे देश की तनिक भी चिन्ता नहीं है। हमारे देशवासियों के अन्दर यह भाव पैदा नहीं हुआ। खास कर हमारे पुलिस वालों में। तीन-तीन जगह चकपोस्ट्स हैं और देखा यह जाता है कि आप और मैं मोटर पर बैठ कर जाते हैं तो जगह जगह चैक हमको किया जाता है और पूछा जाता है कि आपके पास क्या है, तीन, तीन, दफे दो, दो फ्लांग पर हमें चैक करते हैं जबकि जो स्मगलर्स हैं और जो चावल ले जाने वाले हैं वह साफ खुले ग्राम निकल जाते हैं। अभी थोड़े दिनों की ही बात है कि मैं अपनी गाड़ी पर जा रहा था, मेरी गाड़ी रास्ते में टूट गयी और मुझे एक स्मगलर की गाड़ी में बैठना पड़ा। जब उस स्मगलर की गाड़ी बोरडर पर पहुँचती है और पुलिस वाले पूछते हैं कि कौन हो और वह कहता है कि हम फलाने हैं तो पुलिस वाला कहता कि आप जाइये, दूसरी जगह पहुँचे, पुलिस वाले ने पूछा कि आप कौन हैं और उसने कहा कि मैं फलाना हूँ तो कह दिया जाता है कि आप जाइये और तीसरी जगह भी ऐसी ही चीज होती है लेकिन इसके विपरीत इन पुलिस वालों का स्वभाव हमारे जैसे भले धादमियों के संग भ्रमल ही किस्म का होता है। जब मेरा जैसा भला धादमी मोटर उधर से लेकर जाने लगा तो मुझे आघ घंटे रोक कर दस्तखत करा कर मुझे कहीं आगे बढ़ने दिया गया। जब मैं यह देखता हूँ

तो मेरा सिर शर्म से नीचे झुक जाता है। भफसीस की बात है कि वह शक्ति हमारे पास में नहीं है। इस व्यवस्था शक्ति के अभाव में हम लोगों को चावल नहीं मिलता है। हम लोगों को भूखों मार दिया। आज सुबह सुबह तार धाया हुआ है रतलाम से हमारे गल्ले में 80,000 मन चना पड़ा हुआ है, कलक्टर साहब ने रोक रक्खा है। उस चने को निकलने नहीं देते और वह चना पड़ा सड़ रहा है। गुजरात वाले चने के लिए चिल्ला रहे हैं, महाराष्ट्र वाले चने के लिए चिल्ला रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में चना सड़ रहा है, गंगा नगर, में पंजाब में चना सड़ रहा है, दूसरी जगह जाने नहीं देते यह क्या उत्पात हम ने मचा रक्खा है? मेरा सरकार से और मंत्री महोदय से कहना है कि आप एसशियल कोमोडीटीज एक्ट से ताकत लीजिये, अपने दोनों हाथों से ताकत पकड़िये। Take courage and decide once and for all that the zonal system must

अगर मरना ही है तो सारे मुल्क के लोग भूखों मरेगे। आखिर हम सभी एक देश के नागरिक हैं। एक भूखों मरता है हमारे सामने पड़ोस में तो हम कैसे खाना खा सकता है? राजस्थान वाला भूखे मरता है तो मध्यप्रदेश में कैसे खाना खा सकेंगे? मैं दिल्ली में खाना खाता हूँ लेकिन यू० पी० वाला भूखों मरे तो यह कैसे बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है? कांस्टीट्यूशन ने फ्री ट्रेड तय किया था लेकिन यह जोनल सिस्टम हो गया अब उससे तो बेहतर था कि वह जो छोटे छोटे राजवाड़े थे कस्टम ज़ेकुर भी माल लाने देते थे लेकिन आप कस्टम से भी नहीं लाने देते और अब भी नहीं देते और भ्रादमियों को भूखों मार रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक आप देशवासियों को भूखों मारते जाइयेगा? यह गलत बात है एक गलत तरीका आपने अपनाया हुआ है और उसको हम सबको तर्क कर

देना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की दुर्व्यवस्था जो हमारे यहां हो गई है उसने घोर भ्रंशकार हमारे बीच में मचा दिया है। इस भ्रंश को रोकने के वास्ते हम सबको मिलकर हाथ उठाना पड़ेगा। श्री सुब्रह्मयम और गूलजारी लाल नन्दा के केवल निकल जाने से काम बनने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि इनकी जगह जो भ्रादमी भ्रायेगा वह वही भ्रायेगा जोकि उस पचड़े में पड़ा होगा और इसलिए वह भी इस काम को नहीं चला सकेगा। अगर निकालना हो तो निकाला जाय लेकिन फिर एक ऐसे भ्रादमी को रखिये जो ताकत से यह काम कर सके। जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि सारे देश का विचार कर के इस काम को हिम्मत में चलाये खाली केरल को ही अपने सामने न रखे। उन्हें देश भर के निवासियों की देखभाल करनी होगी और यह देखना होगा कि किसी कोने में भी कोई भ्रादमी भूख से न मरने पाये। हम किसी को भी भूखों नहीं मरने देंगे। हमारे देश में अब की कमी नहीं है। आप आंकड़ों के चक्कर में मत भाइये। यह आंकड़े आपको प्लानिंग कमिशन ने दिये हैं। उन्होंने इस देश में इतना बड़ा गड़ड़ा पैदा कर दिया है कि उस गड़ड़े को पुर करना बड़ा दुश्वार हो गया है। आप इस काम को मजबूती और हिम्मत से सम्भालिये। मैं फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो भूखमरी हमारे देश के अन्दर केरल में उत्पन्न हुई है वह सिर्फ हमारी अक्रमण्यता से ही पैदा हुई है। अगर हम ने पहले सोच लिया होता कि ऐसी बीज पैदा नहीं होने देंगे और जैसे अब S.O.S. भेज कर चावल भेजने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं अगर यह बीज पहले हमने कर ली होती तो ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न होती। आज से डेढ़ महीने पहले हमने ऐसी तैयारी क्यों नहीं की और चावल क्यों नहीं भेजा गया? अगर चावल भेज दिया होता तो यह अवस्था हमारे सामने पैदा न होती।

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा लम्बी बात नहीं करूंगा। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि मेरे दोस्त अजीत प्रसाद जैन जिन दिनों केरल में गोलियां चल रही थीं वे वहां से चले आये। आखिर वह दिल्ली में क्या करने के वास्ते आये हुए थे? उन दिनों आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि वह वहां पर मौजूद रहते और अपनी पोस्ट से न हटते। यह तो वही बात हुई कि जब गोली चल रही हो तो मेरे को जुकाम हो जाता है और मैं गोहाटी से भाग कर यहां आता हूं, इलाज कराने के वास्ते आता हूं और चीन हमारे मुस्क में घुस जाता है। इसी तरह से जब वहां पर गोलियां चल रही थीं और गड़बड़ हो रही थी तो श्री जैन को वहां मौके पर हाजिर रहना चाहिए था। मेरी विनती है कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर ध्यान देगी और ऐसे आवश्यक कदम अविलम्ब उठायेगी ताकि हमारे देश में दुबारा ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir ever since the dawn of Independence, ever since the inception of Independent India, the successive Government have neglected the dumb and mute millions of India who come under the category of our peasantry. We have successfully carried out three successive Five Year Plans and achieved great strides in all walks of life and in all fields of production except in the basic and primary field of foodgrains. The honour and the prestige of our great country have been tremendously enhanced by our great administrators going with the beggars' bowl to every country, big and small, all over the world asking for alms and contributions and loans in foodgrains instead of providing good seeds and fertilisers and loans and other timely aids to our peasantry!

Sir, we have wasted thousands of crores of rupees in foreign exchange on importing second-hand and second-grade wheat instead of completing the

land reforms and helping the peasant to stand on his own feet. We have reverted back to the concept of encouraging capitalistic cultivation.

To cap all these wonderful achievements, we have handed over the Food Ministry to an arrogant and a conceited Don Quixote who has trampled under foot the lives of the citizens of the country with impunity.

I call it quivotic to undertake the responsibility of meeting requirements of the deficit States without sufficient stocks, of enforcing rationing without a buffer stock, of undertaking to feed the deficit States without enforcing levy and monopoly purchases and monopoly sales or at least effecting levy from surplus States. Mr. Subramaniam justifies giving 4 ounces of rice to the people of Kerala and at the same time giving 9 ounces to his own people in Madras . . .

An hon. Member: Shame!

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: . . . by pointing out that in certain districts of Rajasthan not even half an ounce of paddy is being distributed. I am thankful to him that he did not say that not even a grain of rice is being rationed out to the people of England and Ireland. My hon. friend Mr. Vasudevan Nair has pointed out that 4 ounces of rice is not sufficient for feeding even a chicken. How can you expect the people of Kerala to be satisfied with that?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): How are they living?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: They are not living; they are dying inch by inch.

Then, his pronouncements are adding an insult to injury. The people of Kerala demand that they be given 12 ounces of rice ration regularly. We do not ask it as a charity. As pointed out by my friend, Mr. Kappen, we produce cash crops which earn a lot of foreign exchange.

Where does the foreign exchange go? It goes to the other provinces for industrial development. We are neglected there also. It goes to build Railways; there also we are neglected; we are having only one-third of the average percentage of all-India railway lines.

Ours is a state richest in water resources, but we are short of electricity and hydel power. This neglect has been kept up now in regard to foodgrains also. We are told that it is an independent zonal system for States. Why don't you adopt the independent zonal system for foreign exchange? We have got our hundred crores of foreign exchange. Allow us to have it and then we will purchase rice from whichever country produces rice. We have done it in the past. We know how to do it. You say that it is not possible. I say that it has got to be possible; or else, allow us to secede from India. This great nation may not lose much if Kerala goes away. We know how to get our rice or foreign exchange; or else we know how to die.

A case has been taken against me which involves deportation for life. It is true that I stopped the Madras Express train from going up. It is true that I did not want the train to reach Madras in time. Beyond that I did not do anything. Not even a single passenger was put to any inconvenience. Not even a glass in any of the doors or windows of the train was smashed; there was no violence at all. But a case has been taken out against me which involves deportation for life. I have been charged with such criminal cases in the days when I fought for the freedom of India. I did not mind braving that then and I do not mind braving it now also. But look at the poor, innocent students. As has been pointed out by my friend, Shri Vasudevan Nair, in S. M. College, the Principal said, "I take the responsibility for my

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students; they would not do any violence; do not come into the college". But the Police broke open the gates and rushed in to the college. One Professor, Mr. Prasad laid himself down. Can you imagine what happened? 250 armed reserves stamped their feet over him and rushed into the college? (*Interruptions*).

In the Polytechnic—the institution run by Shri Shankar, ex-Chief Minister of Kerala—without the students pelting a single stone, the Police rushed into the institution; they went into the kitchen rooms of the hostels; the kitchen utensils were broken up; the food that was prepared was completely destroyed. What could the poor kettles do against the policemen, or against the nawab, Mr. Jain? Of course, our Prime Minister did not consider it possible to include him in the Cabinet. In that he may have a grouse against her. But how are the poor people of Kerala, people like me, responsible for it? We are not in any way responsible for it. Why should he wreak the vengeance on the poor students? I say that this is a deliberate effort to beat up the people of Kerala and create trouble. This is, as has been pointed out by Shri Kappen, the second situation in two years.

Earlier, we had a very sympathetic Governor—Shri V. V. Giri, as you all know. His heart was bleeding for us. He was forced to declare that, but for the disturbances in Kerala, but for the blood which flowed in the streets of Trivandrum, and Quilon the Centre would not have opened their eyes. Look at the verdict of a very senior Congressman, a former Cabinet Minister in this great House, and one who proved himself greater than any Cabinet Minister by resigning his post and coming out on the question of working class. Such a man had to express openly that the eyes of the Government would not be opened unless and until there was violence, unless there was blood flowing in the streets. If this is what the

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

Government wants, we are prepared to give blood. But we must have food. If you allow the people to die of starvation, we will take life for life and blood for blood. (*Interruptions*). The people of Kerala say, "down with Subramaniam" and I join my voice with theirs: "down with Subramaniam".

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): Kerala has been under President's rule for more than one year. When the President's rule was introduced in Kerala, we were getting eight ounces of rice and as time went on, it was reduced to six ounces; then to four ounces and then currently it has been enhanced to five ounces. The Food Minister of Government of India is telling the people of Kerala that they should change their food habits and that they should take more wheat; there was no scarcity of wheat and they were getting plenty of wheat from America. I would like to ask him, is it possible to change the food habits in such a short time I would recall his own visit to Kerala sometime back. When he found difficulty in getting an air-conditioned room in Ernakulam, he ran about the entire streets of Ernakulam and found a room in one of the Government rest houses. If he could not change his own habits for a day, I am sure he has no moral courage to ask the people of Kerala to change their food habits. (*Interruptions*). I would like to tell him that, as far as the people of Kerala are concerned, they are not prepared to change their habits; they want food and that too, rice. If you are not prepared to do that, if you cannot ensure food for the people of Kerala, I would say that the Food Minister should resign and go to his own constituency and teach his own people as to what they should do.

28th January, 1956 will go down in the history of Kerala as a Red Letter Day. On that day life in the entire State of Kerala came to a standstill.

There was no activity whatsoever; no vehicle moved in the streets of Kerala. Government offices, post offices, telegraph offices and even railway stations were closed. That was one of the biggest demonstrations which I have ever seen in my life. From the 29th Jan. onwards, the Police in Kerala started hunting the people of Kerala. The F. I. R. was lodged in the Police Station without mentioning names—X and hundred others, X and two hundred and others. The name of only one individual is given and with that 200 or 300 persons are also tagged. From the next day onwards, the Police have been running about and bringing people to the Police Station. They beat them and after beating them, take down their names and then they are sent to the respective stations for remand. I would like to know how, if the Police have no information about the persons, they could be arrested. What is actually done in Kerala is this. Police parties are sent out in the interior to arrest people; thereafter, they are brought to the Police Station where they are beaten; the names and addresses are taken and they are forwarded to the Police Stations. In my own constituency, I know four cases have been registered—X and two others. What is the crime? Various charges have been included in the First Information Report—144, 379 and many others. What is 379? When I enquired about it, I was told that a small component of a motor vehicle, some horn, was stolen and, therefore, 379 was included. My own information is that the horn was thrown in purposely by the Police parties and then the case was made.

I want the Food Minister to restore the food zone. In Andhra Pradesh, 106 MLAs are in control of mill industry. The Governor of Kerala has declared openly that the rice ration has been reduced because Madras and Andhra refused to honour their commitments. Why did they fail to

honour their commitments? Has not the Food Minister of India the power to see that the commitments which they had already made, are honoured? If he does not have this power, then I say that he has no right to stay; he must go out.

I would then like to draw attention to the fact that the Governor of Kerala, at a time when there was acute food crisis, was not present at the station. He was in Delhi canvassing for the Prime Minister's election. The Governor failed in his duty. Even when he was the Governor of Kerala, he continued to be a member of the All India Congress Committee. I do not know whether a Governor of a State can simultaneously continue to be a member of the All India Congress Committee. The Governor of Kerala was in Delhi canvassing for the Prime Minister's candidature.

I am sure he should be tried, censured and debarred from public life for ever.

What we need is food; what we need is rice; we cannot wait till the 28th March, 1966; what we need today is rice and that rice should be given forthwith. If you are not prepared to give that before the 28th March, 1966, you will see so many other bandhs, and you will be responsible for all that takes place in Kerala. With these words, I support the adjournment motion.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I think this House and the country must be deeply indebted to the people of Kerala for having responded to the challenge of starvation. With a rare unanimity in Kerala, perhaps for the first time in history, the people of Kerala and the political parties have both struggled for food rather than submit to slow starvation because of the low quantum of rations.

This morning, when the motion for adjournment was put before the House for being granted leave, the hon.

Minister of Food and Agriculture said that there was no failure. It is rather surprising, because a few months ago, perhaps in September, 1964, the Food Minister in this very House had accepted that the Government had failed in ensuring proper distribution of foodstuffs for Kerala. Surely, the problem posed by the recent failure is much greater, is more intense and more fundamental. The failure of the Government lies essentially in not being able to assess the problem and not being able to identify its causes. With the assessment of a deficit varying from 3 million tons to 11 million tons between the Prime Minister and the Food Minister this Government only came to an assessment that the deficit was about 12.5 million tons when the team of American experts suggested that it would be about 13 million tons. This Government has no machinery to assess it properly. Therefore, how can we expect that they could ever do justice to Kerala?

The other aspect of the failure consists in not being able to identify the causes of the failure. Here is a country that has failed to respond in all conscience to the responsibilities of an economic unit. How is it possible, in a country which says that it is one and it responds as one, for the various surplus States to ignore the appeal of the Prime Minister and deny sending food to Kerala? Surely, if the country is one, if it is one economic unit, then the appeal of the Prime Minister should have evoked the right response among the States. But this problem of non-response, this problem of resisting the call for rushing to the aid of a deficit, starving State is one of the most serious problems in our country. Let us examine this question more deeply, because this problem will haunt us. From the time of the admission of the failure in September, 1964, the deficit in Kerala has haunted not merely this Government but also the entire country. From that time, no part of the country has been free

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from deficit. Yet, this Government have not taken adequate measures to ensure that poor Kerala would be supplied with adequate rations. It is inconceivable that in a country that is unified and that responds as one there should be two discriminatory ration quotas. As my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has pointed out, while some parts of the country have about 200 to 240 grams of ration, Kerala has to put up with only half of it. Apart from the mathematics of it, how could it be possible for this Government to ensure this kind of rationing, and how could it be expected of the people of Kerala to put up with such kind of discriminatory treatment where they would get only half of what Madras is getting? Therefore, it is not a question of deficit of 10 per cent . . .

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It was there only for a temporary period.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It has been there for the last two years.

Shri Alvares: Even if it be that only for a temporary period the people of Kerala had to put up with 120 grams, the rest of the country should also have been asked to put up with a similar quota. Why should the people of Kerala have been treated with such discrimination? Was it expected that the people of Kerala would meekly submit to this kind of discriminatory treatment? After all, if there is a deficit, we must all share it equally; it is not that some people alone should enjoy the fruits of adventitious surplus while the others must put up with such a severe deficit.

As I have said, this problem of deficit was haunting us from September, 1964. But the Government took no adequate measures in order to meet a possible crisis later on. The result is that we have the same problem today as we had before, and

it is bound to last. The Agricultural Prices Commission has assessed that the deficit would last for the next ten years, and so, there would be a deficit and there may be a crisis again also. What are we going to do? Are our measures of such a character as would ensure equality of treatment for all and will they ensure the full possible surplus being brought into the market?

This morning there was a news item that the rice mills would act as agents of the Food Corporation. This is a surprising departure from the policy adopted that all rice mills would be nationalised in Madras etc. Why is this done? Again, there is a suggestion that if the food zones are abolished, the Food Corporation would act merely and only as a countervailing agency so that the private trade which may be allowed to operate would not be able to push up the prices.

I would submit that the Food Corporation was established for the purpose of monopoly procurement. If the Food Corporation is going to face competition with the private trade, we can anticipate what is happening, as it has happened in other parts of the country that private trade will then be able to get the better of the bargain and push up the prices while it is necessary for the prices to be kept under control.

Therefore, I would like to know what is the policy of Government? Will the Government commandeer the stocks? Will Government ensure a uniform ration of rice for all? Must not the people all over the country be treated to the same kind of austerities or the same kind of patronage? Must not the people of Kerala expect that they will get at least as much as what other people in other parts of the country are getting? Can we ever expect that such sensitive people as the people of Kerala put up with such discriminatory measures

and they should go about quietly with their business?

As I said, we should express our gratitude to the people of Kerala, because they have focussed attention on two main problems, namely the assessment of the deficit and the identification of the causes of the problem. I hope that at least now we have been able to make an assessment of what the deficit is. If, as the hon. Minister said this morning, it is 12.5 million tons, then let us be assured of our rations equally so that everybody would get equal ration on this basis.

As far as the identification of the causes of the problem is concerned, I am somewhat more sceptical. Government do not seem to know what to do in this regard. Are they going to take the rice mills under their control? Or are they going to make them the agents of the Food Corporation? Are they going to allow the Food Corporation to have monopoly procurement or are they going to allow the private trade to compete with the Food Corporation and use the Food Corporation as only a countervailing agency to keep the prices down? In September, 1964, when the crisis in Kerala was acute, we were told that the private trade had held this Government and the people of the country to ransom. If that was the experience then, why are we today allowing private trade between the States and permitting them to push up the prices, since it is expected that they will do it since that is the *dharma* of the private sector?

So, for all these reasons, namely the failure of the Government not merely to assess the problem but also to identify the causes thereof, and for the reason that Government have discriminated against a section of our people, I support the adjournment motion.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): I am glad that this Motion has been

admitted by the House so that the feelings of a section of the people of India, that is, from the State of Kerala, with regard to the policies adopted by the Food Ministry could be ventilated here. I am also glad that different Members from various States of India have expressed their sympathy. I hope they will influence their respective Governments to change the present policies adopted by those Governments in regard to this matter.

Reference was made here to the Kerala Bandh on the 28th of last month. It was really a reflection of the feelings of the people of Kerala. There was no difference on party or any other basis. All the people, irrespective of group or party, observed a complete *hartal* that day. That was a clear indication of the feelings of the people there.

I am not prepared to say that the Union Government or the Food Ministry have not realised the true state of affairs. But I am sorry that the Union Government could not have done so earlier, before this bandh was observed. They should have done that. What is the history of the rationing system in Kerala? In October-November 1964, there was some trouble, and in November 1964, what is called informal rationing was started. It was started without any stock of rice in the State. Of course, that moved on smoothly. But after some time, the 8 ounce content was reduced to 6 ounces. Then there was protest from the people. All over India there was protest. In this House also, that was expressed. But they stuck to the position. Of course, after short period, it was increased; but again it was reduced to 6 ounces.

The atmosphere created in our country as a result of the Pakistani aggression made the people of Kerala suffer this cut patiently. There was no trouble there. That does not mean that they were satisfied with the 6-ounce quota of rice per adult per day. The emergency, the aggression

[Shri Maniyamgadam]

that the country faced, made them bear it peacefully. I must state that here. Subsequently, in last December, what happened? There was a rumour that the rice content was going to be reduced to 4 ounces. Some of us met the then Prime Minister. He assured us that that would not be done. In a conference attended by the Prime Minister, the Food Minister and Chief Ministers of the southern States, it was declared that the rice content would be continued at least upto February. But in January, it was reduced to 4 ounces.

Why is it that there is scarcity? There is rice shortage in India. I am prepared to concede that. But as several Members have pointed out, what is the position in Kerala and what is it in the rest of the country? Is the scarcity condition and suffering borne by all the people from all states equally? If that is not so, there is no justification for saying that there is scarcity. I do not want to quote figures which have already been quoted. But I wish to say that the real state of affairs is that there is a feeling among the people of Kerala that they are being discriminated against in this matter. I do not want to attribute motives. But I make this statement. It was said even by the ex-Governor of Kerala. Shri Jain. I do not want to quote him here. He has stated that on 1st January the situation was that the stock in the godowns in Kerala together with the quantity that was in transit was not even enough for four days' distribution. That was the case. What was happening? He says telegrams were sent, there was no reply. So, this state of affairs was brought about by carelessness, callous carelessness on the part of somebody.

The Food Minister has announced in this House on various occasions that there is a national food policy. In 1964 itself we had pointed out that abolishing the southern zone would

create trouble, but he was very sure that it would not. At that time we were also told that he was compelled to adopt that policy, because even before the southern zone was abolished, certain States in the zone unilaterally abolished the zone and the flow of rice into Kerala was forbidden. That created the whole trouble in Kerala. I ask: when the Union Government undertakes to supply rice on some basis, whatever it be, to a particular area, is it not the duty of the Union Government to see that that quantity is made available? If an undertaking is given on the basis of some other people's promise which cannot be enforced by the Union Government, surely this trouble will come, there is no doubt about that.

The Food Minister declared here that the Government had decided to have a commanding position in the foodgrains trade. I agree to that. The Food Corporation was created and his idea was to procure all available surpluses from the surplus States and see that distribution was equitably done. What happened? The former Chairman of the Corporation, Shri Pai made a statement when he resigned. He has resigned as a frustrated man. He has said that certain States have not co-operated with the Food Corporation in the matter of procurement, and such States were very careful, very jealously careful, to see that they had stocks of at least two or three months. When in Kerala there was no stock for even four days, there was stock of rice in the godowns of other States for 2 to 2½ months. This is the national outlook of some people. As I said on a former occasion, this sort of policy will only lead to troubles and even disintegration of India. This should not be allowed.

The Food Minister could not implement the policy that he enunciated in the House. The Chairman of the Food Corporation has said that it has failed because he could not get the support or co-operation of some of the

interests concerned. So, the meaning is that it has failed. I submit he should not bang on to false prestige. If the policy has failed, he must change it. I do not want the Food Minister to resign. This policy which was found to be a failure must be changed. The present position of State zone must be abolished and the southern zone re-established. Then only can this problem be solved, I have no doubt about that. There is clamour for this from all quarters. I do not know why he sticks to that sill. I submit that unless this southern zone is re-established, there is not going to be a solution of this problem.

There is a question why surplus rice in Kerala is not procured. It is going on there, we are not against procurement. You procure whatever quantity can be procured, but there is one thing. What is now prevalent in Kerala is informal rationing and not statutory rationing. The basis is that there is a quantity of rice that may be made available in the open market. Otherwise, introduce statutory rationing. I have no objection, but give sufficient quantities of rice to the people. Procure the whole thing, introduce monopoly procurement or anything of that sort, I have no objection, but if that is not possible in the present circumstances, the levy system there must be made reasonable. I can give an instance. If a person owns 10 acres of paddy land, he must give 30 quintals of paddy to the Government—what is called "A" class.

If he owns 10.25 acres, just 25 cents more, he has to pay at the rate of five quintals per acre. It is the most unscientific way of levy. I have submitted about the system of levy prevalent there on former occasions also. They have divided lands into A, B, C and D classes and the levy from what is classified as A is the maximum. Personally I know that areas with the lowest yield had been classified as A. If this levy system is rationalised and changed into a more reasonable one, there will be no difficulty. Let them

procure as much rice as possible from the surplus available and along with that, let them procure from the other States also. The Food Corporation is there. Let the Central government bring under its control whatever is available. The recent decision is that six ounces will be given in about one month's time. It must be given as early as possible and not delayed till March 25 or 26. There is another provision that seven ounces will be the maximum rice content which any person in India will get. What is the position regarding the statutory rationing? It has been proclaimed several times that we would introduce it in the cities of India. The President's Address mentions only four cities where statutory rationing has been introduced. In areas where there is no statutory rationing, there is what is called fair price shops. Large quantities of rice are available in the open market on the borders. In Kerala itself on the border of Mahe, you get rice at cheap prices whereas when you cross the border in Kerala you get at a high price. The position must change. There must be a national outlook, and a national policy. If monopoly procurement throughout India is not possible, please re-establish the southern zone; there will be no problem. I also plead with the Minister not to take commitments which he is unable to fulfil. That is the whole trouble here. There may be natural calamities; that is a different thing; It is not any natural calamity that created the situation now. So, I submit that the present policy should be changed and a rational policy should be adopted.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता-बाद) : प्रच्छ महोदय, इस लोक सभा की या देश की भावनार्ये तो उनके सामने रखी जायें जो अपनी जिम्मेदारी को मानते हैं। प्रज सुबह माननीय प्रज मंत्री ने सबूत दिया इस बात का कि उन्हें पता नहीं है कि उनकी क्या जिम्मेदारी है। इसके पहले भी वह इसका सबूत दे चुके हैं। उनके मंत्रालय

[डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

की तरफ से जो एक हम लोगों को नोट भेजा गया था उसके अनुसार जनता को खिलाना राज्यों की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है। यह भ्रष्टाचार में अपनी अकाल संहिता में लिख रखा था। तब से वह अकाल संहिता चली आ रही है। लेकिन माननीय भ्रष्टा मंत्री को पता नहीं कि इस नये संविधान की धारा 47 के अनुसार केन्द्र की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है जनता को खिलाने की। तो सबसे पहले तो यह बात उन्हें समझनी चाहिए और उनकी सरकार को कि लोगों को रोटी खिलाना जिस तरह से भ्रष्टाजी जमाने में राज्यों की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी थी वसी आज नहीं है। आज प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार की है और अगर लोग बिना खाये मरते हैं तो कातिल राज्य सरकारें नहीं हैं, कातिल यह सरकार है। जब तक इस जिम्मेदारी को माननीय मंत्री नहीं महसूस करने और संविधान की धारा 47 के अनुसार अपने सोचने के तरीके को नहीं बदलते तब तक कोई भी बात आगे बढ़ नहीं पाती। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने भी ऐसे ही एक भ्रष्टा का परिचय दिया जब उन्होंने कहा कि व्यापार में किससे क्या खरीदा जाय। किसको क्या बेचा जाय। इससे क्या आना जाना होता है? अगर हमें जरूरत पड़ती बाहर से भ्रष्टा खरीदने की और हम खरीदते हैं तो वह तो स्वाभाविक बात है। वह भूल गई कि वह भ्रष्टा खरीदने नहीं जाती बाजार में। वह विदेशों के बाजार में या तो भ्रष्टा भीख मांगने जाती है या भ्रष्टा का उधार मांगने जाती है और जब कोई देश भीख के रूप में या उधार के रूप में भ्रष्टा मंगाये और वह भी हर साल, इस साल सिर्फ नहीं जैसा कि श्रुत से इन्होंने कह दिया कि इस साल खास हमारे ऊपर तंगी आयी, हर साल मंगाये, तब यह मान लेना चाहिए कि इस देश की बुनियादी नीति में ही कहीं कोई सङ्घर्ष आ गई है और उसको दूर किये बिना कुछ मामला सुधर नहीं सकता है। और वह सङ्घर्ष कहाँ

है? माननीय भ्रष्टा मंत्री और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री दोनों ने अपनी नादानी का परिचय दिया और अगर यह संसद समझ जाय कि पिछले सत्रह-अठारह वर्षों में भ्रष्टा-मंत्री तो रहा ही नहीं, नाम है जरूर इनका भ्रष्टा मंत्री लेकिन असल में तो यह हैं भ्रष्टा वसूली मंत्री और यह भी नहीं, वह भी अगर आन्तरिक वसूली के मंत्री होते तो बात समझ में आती, कुछ वर्षों से तो ऐसे लग रहा है कि भ्रष्टा मंत्री तो खाली बाहरी परदेशी वसूली का भ्रष्टा मंत्री बन गया है, पहले पाटिल साहब बना करते थे, भ्रष्टा अच्छा दुआ चलो, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब बन गये हैं भ्रष्टा वसूली के मंत्री। तो जब तक नीति में यह बुनियादी गलती रहेगी तब तक देश को रोटी खिलाना असम्भव है और यह सिर्फ केरल का सवाल नहीं है। केरल की बात सामने आ गई, उसके कई कारण हैं। एक तो केरल के लोग चोट खाने पर चिल्लाना जानते हैं। कुछ पढ़े लिखे हैं, कुछ वह कांग्रेस सरकार की नस को भी पहचान गए हैं कि इसको जितना मारोगे उतना मिलेगा। लेकिन भारत के ऐसे हिस्से हैं जहाँ करोड़ों लोगों की आज केरल के लोगों जैसी हालत है या उससे भी बदतर है। वह है उड़ीसा में, वह है मध्य प्रदेश में, वह है उत्तर प्रदेश में, वह है बिहार में। इस सारे इलाके में जहाँ पर कि माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम के अनुसार हिन्दी साम्राज्यशाही चला करती है, यह हिन्दी साम्राज्यशाही के इलाके तो बिन खाये मरते रहते हैं, खाली वह चिल्लाना नहीं जानते और वह इतने बेवकूफ हैं कि इस सरकार के, प्रतिनिधियों को बार बार बोट में जिता दिया करते हैं। भ्रष्टा वह इस बात को सीख जायें कि इनको हराओ तब उसके बाद देखो, मजा आ जायगा, पता चल जायगा उस इलाके के मंत्रियों को। आज़, उड़ीसा और चारों हिन्दी के मूबे, इनके अन्दर जो शहरों और गांवों का फर्क है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब केरल में राशन घटा और करीब

दो छटांक तक राशन पहुंचा क्योंकि 120 ग्राम के मतलब तो करीब दो छटांक हो जाते हैं तो दो छटांक या सवा दो छटांक यह तो हिन्दुस्तान में '6म से कम तो 20-25 करोड़ भ्रादमियों का रोजमर्रा का खाना है वैसे साधारण अवस्था में और इस बात को माननीय भ्रम्र मंत्री स्वीकरेंगे भी नहीं क्योंकि उन्हें तो यह लगता है कि भोसत यहां पर साढ़े सात छटांक है। भरे, भोसत साढ़े सात छटांक है तो उसमें ऊपर के भी कुछ पांच दस करोड़ भ्रादमी हैं कि जो 15 छटांक, 13 छटांक या 12 छटांक तक पा जाते हैं जैसे रिकशा चलने वाले हैं या पल्टन में काम करने वाले या कारखाने में काम करने वाले हैं तो आखिर किसी के खाने से बचाया जायगा तभी तो उनको खिलाया जायगा ? तो इस बात को भ्रम्र भ्रम्र वसूली मंत्री समझ जाते तो भ्रष्टा होता कि दो छटांक के हिसाब से करीब 20 करोड़ भ्रादमी इस देश में हैं जो भ्रम्र मैं उनको क्या कहूं, भुखमरी यह शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता, कभी भी इस सरकार ने यहां नहीं स्वीकारा कि कोई भ्रादमी बिन खाये मरा है, कहते हैं कि डाक्टर का सर्टिफिकेट लाओ, भ्रम्र कौनसा ऐसा डाक्टर होगा कि जो प्रमाणपत्र में लिख कर देगा कि यह भ्रादमी बिन खाये मरा है, नया कोई विश्वविद्यालय हो तो ऐसा निकले तो निकले

एक माननीय सदस्य : डाक्टर लोहिया :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हां, मेरे जैसा डाक्टर हो सकता है। लेकिन मेरे जैसा डाक्टर जब यह प्रमाणपत्र देने लग जायेगा तब यह हजरत वहां बैठे नहीं रहेंगे, इन सबके पत्ते वहां से कट जायेंगे। तो भुखमरी का एक विशिष्ट धर्म समझना चाहिए कि भुखमरी मरण-व्रत नहीं, जैसे जैन मुनि लोग प्रण कर लिया करते हैं कि भ्रम्र हम अपना प्राण छोड़ देंगे, एक दाना भ्रम्र नहीं लेंगे, एक बूंद पानी नहीं लेंगे, न यह महात्मा गांधी का उपवासव्रत है।

भूख से मरने का मतलब राजनीति में सिर्फ एक होता है और वह यह कि भ्रम्र कोई भ्रादमी कम खाये या बिन खाये या दो तीन दिन तक उसको खाने को नहीं मिलता, फिर दो, तीन दिन तक एक छटांक मिल जाता है, फिर दो रोज कुछ न खाने को मिले और फिर दो छटांक मिल गया तो इस तरीके से दो, तीन महीने के भ्रम्र-भ्रम्र वह मर जाता है या चार महीने के भ्रम्र-भ्रम्र मर जाता है तो वह बिल्कुल निश्चित रूप से भुखमरी की मौत है और इस बात को माननीय भ्रम्र मंत्री और उनकी जो प्रधान मंत्री साहेबा बनी हैं भ्रम्र समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं तो किसी तरीके से उनको भ्रम्र समझाया जाय कि देखो इस कदर भुखमरी हो रही है। भुखमरी अपने देश में साधारण वर्ष में भी कम से कम 5-6 लाख भ्रादमियों को हो जाया करती है और इस वर्ष में जैसे इस बक्त बताया जा रहा है भ्रम्र 10-15 लाख तक पहुंच जाये तो कोई बड़े भ्रम्र की बात नहीं होगी। मैं माननीय भ्रम्र मंत्री को बता चुका हूं कि कैसे वह इस भ्रम्र पर पहुंच सकते हैं। खाली यूरोप और भ्रमरीका की मौत की दर और भारत की मौत की दर की तुलना करे तब वह उससे इस नतीजे पर पहुंच जायेंगे और इसलिए मैं इस सदन को एक तार भी पड़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूं। मेरे साथी जेल में बन्द हैं। लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं। केरल से चुने हुए हैं। मेरा उनके प्रति कर्तव्य है। श्री गोपालन ने जो तार भेजा है हो सकता है कि श्रीओं को भी यह तार मिला हो लेकिन मेरा अपना यह कर्तव्य है कि उनका यह तार मैं यहां पर पढ़ कर सुना दूं। जन्होंने लिखा है :—

"Permit convey Parliament through you the serious situation in Kerala".

तुम्हारे जिरण से संसद को केरल की गम्भीर भ्रम्र हालत को बनाने के लिए मैं कह रहा हूं। मैं उनसे भ्रम्र कह रहा हूं भ्रम्र उनको जेल में बैठे बैठे मेरी बात मिल जाय केरल

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

की जो गम्भीर हालत है वह भारत के तीन चौथाई हिस्से की हालत है। खाली फर्क यह है कि उनका केरल चिल्लाना कुछ ज्यादा जान गया है। अगर किसी तरीके से वह आकर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को भी चिल्लाना सिखा देते तो बहुत मजे की बात हो जाती और फिर काहे को माननीय अन्न मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री को यह बातें सुनने को मिलती।

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Sir, I accuse this government of committing a double blunder in Kerala. First they have failed to supply food to Kerala when it was pointed out to them that Kerala was in great shortage of food supplies. Now the government is supplying rice from Madras, Andhra and Mysore daily to Kerala. This rice was already there. The ex-Governor of Kerala, Mr. A. P. Jain, who was responsible for the administration of Kerala, pointed out in right time that the godowns of that State were empty and rice supply was in great need to meet the situation that might arise in Kerala. If the government had come forward to meet the situation then, this sorry spectacle that we have witnessed in Kerala would not have arisen. Perhaps they doubted or suspected the wisdom of the then Governor. That is for the Government and the Governor to resolve.

After refusing food supplies to Kerala at the proper time, when the people of Kerala with empty stomachs cried for a morsel of food, government had the guts to meet the population and put down the uprising at the point of the bayonet and to give them bullets instead of bread. This is the second serious blunder that the Government ought to think twice before committing.

Sir, the Government is being praised for its firmness and for its

recklessness in administering our country. Fortunately, our Home Minister Shri Nanda was here when Shri Vasudevan Nair exhibited a blood-stained shirt. I hope after seeing that the Government, which is professedly Gandhian, would at least consider and ponder that it is not wise to rely on bullets to put down an uprising in their own land and that too of their own creation.

The scarcity of foodgrains in Kerala is not a new thing. It is always there, it has been there and by the very nature of the State it is bound to be there. As rightly pointed out by the Members from Kerala, Kerala is mainly producing cash crops. Naturally, there is bound to be a shortage on the food front. I would like to ask the Government whether they have taken any concrete steps so far to consider this problem and solving this shortage for ever. There is no use just meeting out the demand when it arises, it is the duty of the Central Government to do something to solve this for ever, because it is the non-Kerala people who are duty bound to supply rice and wheat to Kerala for enjoying the fruits of foreign exchange that is earned by Kerala's pepper, cashew and rubber.

Therefore, it is right on the part of the people of Kerala to demand that we supply rice and other foodgrains to Kerala. I think the Government has miserably failed to solve this problem basically. It is not that the people in Andhra or the people in Tamilnad grudge this supply of rice to their neighbours, their brethren, the Malayalees. Really, I do not find any kind of opposition to the food supply which is daily going from Andhra to Kerala by the Telugus or over the supply of rice from Tamilnad to Kerala by the Tamilians.

The Central Government which is responsible for the administration of Kerala at present ought to have taken things in its own hands in proper time. If they had done that this pathetic

situation would not have arisen. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to think of solving the problem of perpetual scarcity of foodgrains in Kerala. If the Government has failed only once in this matter, there may be an excuse. But, Sir, in this very House, almost at this very time last year, we took this Government to task for its failure to take up the language problem in Tamilnad at the proper time. After everything had happened, after all the chaos and confusion, after so many self-immolations, after so many burnings and loss of lives, the Government at a late hour came forward to give some assurance. The same thing is being repeated in the case of Kerala today. I would only say that the Government learns a bitter lesson at least now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long shall we sit? What is the sense of the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We discussed it in the morning . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have started at 3 O'clock. Shall we sit up to 6 O'clock? When should I call the Minister?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): At 5:30 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I will call the Minister at 5.30.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: In the morning I pleaded with the Speaker that Members from Kerala should get more chances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will do that. I am now calling Shri Koya.

17 hrs.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, straightway I would say that the demand of Kerala is that whatever quantity of food the

Government distributes for feeding the entire country must be guaranteed for Kerala also. The question whether a State is surplus or deficit in production of foodgrains is irrelevant. It is specially so in the case of Kerala. A major portion of its agricultural production is taken for use in the other parts of the country for internal consumption or for earning foreign exchange.

For fixing a certain quantity of rice for Kerala it is no use showing the responsibility for supplies upon other States. The Centre must take up the responsibility directly to see that adequate and proper quantity of food reaches Kerala State. For ensuring that such a responsibility can be properly discharged, if necessary the Constitution must be amended.

The Government themselves have fixed 12 ounces of rationed foodgrains per head in Kerala. From this it is clear that 12 ounces is the minimum required for a human being in India, though the World Nutrition Council has put the human need of food at a much higher level. But what the Government of India have done is to dilute this ration of 12 ounces with wheat to half the extent. It is cruel to speak of a change in food habits at a time of acute crisis as Kerala is facing now. Change in food habits cannot be effected in a day or even in a generation. Such a change must come in peaceful and luxurious times when people would have more time and energy to think of effecting such a change. In the case of the poor people it will be difficult at any time. The poor and middle class people in Kerala, who form the bulk of the population of that State, are asked to take to wheat-eating. But these advocates of such a change, the Prime Minister included, do not know that conversion to wheat-eating would need more time, more energy and more money. To ask them to take to wheat is like the advice of a grand lady of a European country to the

[Shri Mohanned Koya]

people to take to cake if there is no bread.

The whole trouble in Kerala is the result of faulty planning adopted by the Government. The Government of India bungled in formulating its food policy and in implementing it. Unfortunately, such bungling and failure on the part of the Government cannot go for long with impunity, particularly in the matter of food, which is an everyday necessity for the people.

Their calculation, imagination, facts and figures are all wrong and they cannot build upon such a thing. The great pity is that the people have to pay for such mis-calculation and mis-planning of the Government. It is no wonder that the people were forced to take to agitation to save themselves and their children from hunger, starvation and suffering. The people of Kerala demonstrated their mind unmistakably in this matter during Kerala Bandh in which all parties, including the Congress, and all classes of people participated and which was a complete success. But for the unimaginative and provocative mishandling of the situation by the police and other officers and the tactless tackling of the situation by the then Governor and the stubborn attitude of the authorities concerned, Kerala Band would have been an ideal and peaceful demonstration of the will of the people on a life-and-death question.

Much has been said about police excesses. I have got reports from places like Beliapattam, where unfortunately some incidents happened, that people were arrested every day in the dozens on the basis of a list submitted by the Congress Committee. Innocent people, responsible people, members of the panchayat and others were arrested simply because they were not on good terms with the local Congress people.

As I have indicated at the outset, the situation cannot be saved except

by giving not less than eight ounces of rice immediately and increasing it in due course to 12 ounces in the near future. This can very well be achieved if the Government recognised their mistakes and held themselves directly responsible to find adequate quantity of rice from other surplus States or through imports. Kerala, in all justice, is entitled to this relief at the hands of the Government of India, specially as she has been enabling the Government to earn a substantial amount of foreign exchange in a stable way.

One sure way of tackling the question certainly is abolishing the State and district food zones and to bring about again one comprehensive southern zone. Any fear of rise in prices can be checkmated by setting up fair price shops and running them in an efficient manner. Another point in the matter of tackling the acuteness of the problem brought about by the failure of the Government is the grant of subsidies so as to provide immediate incentives to the agriculturists. Even at such an acute stage of the situation the Government's levy system is full of anomalies and shortcomings. The levy system adopted in a deficit State like Kerala is unimaginative and unscientific. They adopt the same yardstick with reference to big and small ryots. The small ryots in many cases produce foodgrains barely for the upkeep of their family while the blind and mechanical officialdom puts it at a much higher figure which is not in existence. Such miscalculations cannot but create trouble and make the situation more acute.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I cannot add very much more to what has been already said in this august House. We all know what happened in Kerala recently and in the months before that. In the Kerala Consultative Committee the present Minister of State, Shri Govinda Menon, my hon.

friend, had very vehemently attacked the policy of the Government followed at that time and demanded that we should not be treated as second-class citizens in India. Now we hope that the Government will respond to the unanimous voice of a constitutionally constituted body. But what has happened now?

My first charge against this Government is that they have mauled the constitutional Government in Kerala and they have very seriously injured it. Now, the people ask: Why should you go to Parliament? Why should you not go to the streets because the Government will heed only those who are on the streets? We ask this Government to be reasonable. We told the Government to come forward at an opportune moment but they did not heed our advice. We raised our voice in this Parliament and also in the Consultative Committee. The Consultative Committee is not only composed of Members from Kerala but from all States. Mr. Nanda who presided over it also impressed upon Mr. Subramaniam the necessity of handling the food situation in Kerala particularly in a reasonable manner.

What was done? This House should not go with an impression that what is given as 4 ounces is with the Central assistance alone. It is with the levy imposed on the cultivators of Kerala also.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): How much is it?

Shri Warior: If you are going to have all the statistics thrown at me, I will also throw statistics at you. But this is not a question of statistics because no hungry man can be satisfied with statistics. The hungry man can be satisfied only with real food. That is the whole trouble.

In Kerala, we are producing 11 lakh tons of foodgrains and the Central Government is to supply the rest, 12

to 13 lakh tons of foodgrains. I put a very simply question to the Government. Any layman can understand it. Wherefrom is the Government sending rice? Is this the new crop, the present crop, that they are sending to Kerala or is it the rice stocked for smuggling purposes and for clandestine dealings in other pockets? Wherefrom are they sending rice to Kerala? How did they get it? The very same thing was repeated in 1964 also. When the situation became very hot for the Government, only then they rushed rice there.

We had told them previously that the situation was worsening and that it will go out of control. The Government is now sending rice there. I am very glad that they are sending rice there. But there must be a limit to the insult and injury thrown on the people of Kerala. I am very thankful to philanthropic persons like Mr. Gujral for forgoing rice ration and collecting some signatures instead of rice.

An hon. Member: That has become the fashion.

Shri Warior: I am thankful to them. But that can be done only to those people who are beggars. The people of Kerala are not beggars. They are not satisfied with such symbolic generosity. That is not what we want. If it is in literature and art it is good, but not for eating. For eating, there must be real rice or some such stuff. Mr. Subramaniam is very adamant on this point that Kerala will be treated only like this. I know the reason. The political reason is that Kerala is written off by the ruling Party. They can never regain the hold on Kerala. So, they say, you starve Kerala and bring it to their knees. Is that the policy?

Shri Tyagi: That is wrong.

Shri Warior: They take the cue. That is why the Congress also joined

[Shri Warior]

this time in Kerala Bandh on 28th January, 1966. I may not describe all that.

Mr. Subramaniam has always been reiterating that Kerala must have procurement. Whose responsibility is that? The Kerala Government is under the Central Government. Mr. A. P. Jain sent a report to the President that there will not be a stable Government there. Is there any stable Governor there? The Governors are just running like rats in a sinking ship. What was he? He was here as Food Minister formerly. He knows everything. And he openly comes and says, "the Centre has failed me". He comes not from Kerala; his seat must be in U.P., but he went to Mysore to get elected, then resigned and then came to Kerala.

We ask this Government why complete monopoly procurement was not introduced in Kerala. Was it not the responsibility of the Centre? They are fighting shy because they cannot do the same thing throughout India. Mr. Pai's report is here. The Director of the Food Corporation says that all the Governments except a few non-cooperated completely with him. Poor man, he has resigned.

I ask this Government: what happened in Kerala after the 28th? I know that the Congress members will not speak as to what happened after Kerala Bandh. They now bank upon the Police reports of incendiarism and violence of the people. I ask this Government of Mr. Nanda, the Home Minister, as to what violence was there in the library hall of the college? The police rushed into the college and beat the students; the Professors came round and then the Principal protested. Mr. Jain says that no inquiry will be made. Mr. Jain, the Governor, whom we sent there or the President sent there, says this. He was very much afraid whether the Police would co-operate with him. So

he extended Rs. 15,000 as bribe for beating. (*Interruptions.*) He lost confidence in the Police and so he gave them this bribe.

Shri Tyagi: What is the proof?

Shri Warior: Mr. Tyagi will not know all these things. He is in some other mood.

This is published in the Government Press Note; I will produce that, if you want. The Central Government as a whole, not only Mr. Subramaniam, stands condemned in the eyes of the people of Kerala. I would like to indict them for callousness, for criminal negligence and for criminally insulting the people of Kerala. Are we to submit to this? Do you think that the intelligent people of Kerala—the people who fought the tyranny of Shri C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar and who fought the tyranny of the British Government—will submit to this like sheep? Mr. Subramaniam knows it. He is sitting here now because the people of Kerala also shed their blood. The jawans, coming from Kerala—from 2,000 miles away—fought in the Pakistani front. Did they not fight? Then how are they entitled to only four ounces where as the families elsewhere are entitled to 12 to 16 ounces? The entire food policy, the entire procurement policy, the entire levy policy, the entire administration of justice, has completely collapsed. Why should you remain in Kerala? Why should not the Government order immediate elections there? Let the popular Government come and then ask them to take the responsibility. They are the responsible people; the present Government are not responsible. So I indict that the Government must resign; I indict in the name of the people of Kerala. Mr. Subramaniam, particularly should not defend black-marketeers. Why should he take the odium? Why should he take the responsibility which he is not feeling? Why should he take the task of protecting the smugglers, blackmarketeers and all other unsocial elements which have come up under this Government?

Hence I say that this motion is most opportune and most appropriate and the Government must be censured and censured completely without any hesitation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I have very little to add to the vigorous debate that has already taken place on this subject of great importance. One reason why I rise to participate in the debate is to emphasise the concern of the whole nation and not merely those who hail from the region called Kerala in this country. The unity of this nation will be preserved only if we feel one in times of sorrow and privation in any part of the country and we feel that what has come to pass in Kerala is a part of the misery and suffering of the people of India. This, I think, is not merely a pious sentiment but a burning feeling in the whole of India. I think it would be only appropriate that Government should take note of these very strong feelings which today corrode our very devotion to democracy. For, after all, the reduction of the quantum of ration in Kerala was an act of cussedness, was an act of administrative ineptitude, was not only an error of judgment but was one of the gravest lapses on the part of the Government. There was no warrant whatever for this wilful and arbitrary reduction in the quantum of ration received by them. There was no reason why Government could not have anticipated this problem.

Even in the best of years, the proportions of the food problem in Kerala are not minor or meagre. In a year which has been rent by wholesale inadequacy of food and by a grave shortage of food, the problems of Kerala should have been anticipated by any far-seeing Government, and in having failed to do so, I think Government have given one more proof of the fact that they suffer from extreme administrative ineptitude.

I think that Kerala's complaint of

neglect by the Centre is a complaint in which many other States would have reason to join. I know myself that there are, as my hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has rightly pointed out, a large number of States in the Union of India where the conditions of hunger and privation very much approximate to the conditions in Kerala. It is a good thing that the people of Kerala have risen to the occasion to articulate their difficulties and their sufferings and in this articulation I see at least a ray of hope that Government will wake up to their responsibilities and they would realise that what has happened in Kerala on account of their faulty food policies may happen elsewhere and the story can be repeated elsewhere in India, and if Government would take lessons, if they would be wise enough to learn from their mistakes in Kerala, they would at least be able to rectify and remedy the situation elsewhere.

The spectre of famine, drought and hunger and starvation looms large on the Indian horizon today. There is no doubt that the problem is of very large proportions but the problem would not be solved by resorting to a lathi charge here or to strong-arm tactics elsewhere. Government had no reason to deal with the situation in the manner in which they dealt with it in Kerala. It seems that when a full inquiry is held—and I would demand that a full inquiry should be held in order to set our doubts at rest and in order to allay our anxiety in respect of what goes on behind the scenes and in the whole administrative process—such an inquiry will reveal that the Government of India have failed to fulfil their basic responsibilities and that the Governor of Kerala through whom the Government of India were acting and are acting did not discharge his obligations in terms of good and proper administration in that State.

Kerala figures on the floor of this House prominently and particularly so because it is entitled to our atten-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

tion and is a charge on our attention. Kerala today is ruled by the President and this Parliament is responsible and answerable for the proper administration of Kerala.

I do not know what the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food had to report or what he did say to hon. Prime Minister. But I do recall that he had made a fervent plea to the Prime Minister to personally visit the State at the earliest moment. I do not know what has happened to that suggestion. Perhaps in the wrangling of power in our capital, it was not considered important enough for the Prime Minister to make a personal visit to Kerala. I think that this Parliament and all of us, not only those from Kerala, are entitled to expect a proper inquiry to be held into the affairs of Kerala; we are also entitled to expect that the Government, the Prime Minister and the Food Minister would make every possible effort not only to relieve the present difficulties of Kerala but also to give an answer to this House in respect of what has already transpired in Kerala. I feel that nothing short of a proper inquiry would satisfy this House, and I demand, in the name of fairplay and justice, that such inquiry be instituted and that the House be appraised of the results of such inquiry. Unless such matters can be properly investigated, unless this House can properly take cognizance of these matters in elaborate detail, we would not satisfy one of the basic obligations to the democratic process. I think it is only fair to demand such an inquiry in the name of the democratic process itself.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल में जैसी परिस्थिति हुई और जिस तरीके से वहाँ पुलिस के जोर से भूखों और नंगों को मारा गया और जेलों में सड़ाने की कोशिश की गई, वैसी ही परिस्थिति शायद कुछ दिन के बाद पूरे देश में होने वाली

है। ऐसा मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि केरल बन्द का जो नारा उठाया गया था वह किसी दल विशेष द्वारा नहीं उठाया गया था। यह नहीं कि किसी खास अपोजीशन पार्टी ने या किसी बास अपोजीशन पार्टी के लोगों ने उठाया था। तमाम दलों के लोगों ने यह महसूस किया कि जितना भी चावल उन्हें दिया जाता है उस से एक आदमी क्या एक बच्चे का भी पेट भरने वाला नहीं है। यही कारण है कि मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से उसे दबाने की कोशिश की गई उस तरीके से यह दबने वाला नहीं है।

मैं अन्न मंत्री जी से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केरल की परिस्थिति उस दिन खराब नहीं थी जब इसी सदन में श्री ए० के० गोपालन ने भूख-हड़ताल की थी। उन को हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने आश्वसन दिया था कि केरल की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये जो भी कार्रवाई की जा सकेगी, की जायेगी और शायद उसी के फलस्वरूप उन्होंने अपनी भूख-हड़ताल वापस ले ली थी। उस के बाद मैं सोचता था कि केरल में जो स्थिति आ चुकी थी शायद वह दबाने नहीं आ सकेगी। लेकिन इस सरकार का यह चिन्ता नहीं है कि लोग भूखों मरते हैं। सत्ता की शराब में डूबी सरकार परवाह नहीं करती कि किसी भी हालत में हो चीजों का मुद्दारा जाये। आज मैं कहता हूँ कि केरल में इतना अत्याचार होने के बाद, पुलिस का दमन होने के बाद, लोगों को जेलों में भेजने के बाद, डिफेंस आफ इंडिया क्लस को इस्तेमाल करने के बाद अगर सरकार सोचती है कि चन्द खनकते हुए टुकड़े चावल के बढ़ाने के बाद सारी परिस्थिति बदल जायेगी तो यह गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, आज बंगाल की परिस्थिति क्या है, आज मध्य प्रदेश की परिस्थिति क्या है,

भ्राज राजस्थान की परिस्थिति क्या है, भ्राज उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की परिस्थिति क्या है ? मैं जानता हूँ कि भ्राज भीष मांगने के लिये हम तमाम देशों के पास जा रहे हैं और जानसन साहब की दुहाई दे कर भ्राज अपनी खाद्य परिस्थिति से, जो कि बहुत संकट में है, निकलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आखिर यह सब कब तक चलता रहेगा? केरल बन्द का नारा जो दिया गया था, मैं समझता था कि उस से सरकार को होज आयेगा और सरकार कुछ करेगी। लेकिन उन दिनों में लड़ाई इस बात की चल रही थी कि गद्दी पर कौन बैठे, लड़ाई इस बात की चल रही थी कि सत्ता की बागडोर किस के हाथ में जाये, लड़ाई इस बात की चल रही थी कि चुनाव में किन कैंडिडेट्स को सेटअप किया जाये। मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूँ कि भ्राज यह हमारे खाद्य मंत्री हैं या अन्न मंत्री हैं अथवा यह मर-घट के सरदार हैं। उन्हें यह चिन्ता है कि मरघट में भ्राज कौन जा रहा है। बजाय इसके कि सरकार सोचे कि अन्न का कहां से जुगाड़ करे उस को सोचना चाहिये कि वह कफन का कहां से जुगाड़ करे और कफन का इस्तेमाल किस तरीके से करे। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मामला चलने वाला नहीं है और महीने दो महीने में अगर केरल की परिस्थिति जैसी दूसरी जगह उत्पन्न हो जाती है तो मुझे यह बताने में कोई डर नहीं है कि अगर भ्राज केरल बन्द हुआ है तो कल हो सकता है कि बिहार बन्द हो और ऐसी ही परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है कि भारत बन्द होगा और मैं गृह मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना डिफेंस आफ इंडिया क्लस का वह इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं वह करें। केरल की परिस्थिति खराब होगी इस वजह से जान कर केरल के चुने हुए नुमाईन्दों को जेलों में भेजा गया। भ्राज तक वह जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं। गवर्नर राज्य वहां कायम कर दिया गया और कहा गया कि हम सारी परिस्थिति को हल करना चाहते हैं। तो इस वास्ते हम सोचते हैं कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया में बन्द करने के बाद भी

अगर केरल बन्द हुआ और हमारे गृह मंत्री का कहना था चाहे वह बम्बई बन्द करने की बात हो, सूती मिलों की हड़ताल हो, उनका एक कहना है कि कुछ लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट करा रहे हैं या कुछ विरोधी दल वाले करा रहे हैं। लेकिन जब उनसे पूछा गया कि लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स तो जेलों में हैं, अब कौन करा रहा है, तो कहते हैं कि वह उनके समर्थक करा रहे हैं, उनके सपोर्टर्स करा रहे हैं। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता कि हूँ भ्राज इसलिए नहीं कि केरल में ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न है, सारे भारतवर्ष में यह होने वाला है। भ्राज कलकत्ते के शहर में जितना राशन लोगों को मिलता है उनको 129 ग्राम दिया जाता है, उसके बाद भी 3 रुपया साढ़े तीन रुपया किलो चावल खूले धाम मिलता है ब्लैक मार्केटिंग में। कानपुर में, 16 तारीख से, कल से स्टेबूटरी राशनिंग होने वाली है। मुख्य मंत्री का कहना है कि जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार से पूरा राशन नहीं मिलता तब तक शायद वह कामयाब न हो। लेकिन केन्द्र का कहना है कि हमारी सप्लाई ठीक हों या न हो, स्टेबूटरी राशनिंग करनी है। मैं एक चीज कह देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि कानपुर के लोगों ने मुझे चुना है, कानपुर में 16 तारीख के बाद अगर वही परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तो कानपुर बन्द होगा और उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द होगा। भारत बन्द का नारा बहुत लोग दे चुके हैं और यही हाल अगर रहा तो भारत बन्द होगा। मुझे मालूम है कि भारत बन्द से पहले पहले तो हम लोग बन्द हो ही जायेंगे। लेकिन अब की दफा एक चीज साफ है, 1943 में बंगाल में जो हुआ था, मुहराबदी और उस के साथ बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों ने 35 लाख लोगों के मरने के बाद बस लाख और दस करोड़ से 20 करोड़ रुपया तक कमाया था, लोग नकदीर को कोस कोस कर मरे थे, फूटपाथों पर ले जाकर मीत के मुंह में अपने बच्चों को डाल दिया था। लेकिन 1943 को हिन्दुस्तान में हम लोग घाने नहीं देंगे। अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति होती है कि बाल

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

बच्चों के मुह में भन्न नहीं पहुँच सका और रोटी के बदले गोली मिलती है, लाठी मिलती है, डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल मिलता है, और 1943 में जो परिस्थिति बंगाल में हुई थी वही परिस्थिति सारे देश में होती है तो मैं यह साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोग अपनी तकदीर को कोसते कोसते नहीं मरेंगे। भूखे लोग आन्दोलन करके मरेंगे, गोली खाकर मरेंगे और हो सकता है कि गोली चलाने वाले को बदल कर मरेंगे। यही मेरा कहना है।

श्री हुकूमचन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी समय मिलना चाहिए। पांच मिनट मुझे दिया जाय। यह केरल की जो खाद्य समस्या है यह बहुत जटिल है और इस को हमारी सरकार ने जटिल किया है। ऐसी परिस्थिति जो पदा हुई उस में सब से बड़ा हिस्सा इस केन्द्रीय सरकार का है। उसके कारण केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है और उसी कारण उसकी सारी जवाबदेही इस केन्द्र पर आती है। जिस प्रकार से जब रोम जल रहा था और वहाँ का जो राजा या था वह पहाड़ पर बैठ कर बंसी बजा रहा था उसी प्रकार वहाँ के जो राज्यपाल हैं वह जब वहाँ के लोग भूखों मर रहे थे, तब पड़े थे तो वह दिल्ली में आ कर खुशी के साथ चुनाव लड़ रहे थे इस आशा से कि मैं फलों को प्रधान मंत्री बना दूँगा, तो शायद केन्द्र में मुझे कहीं मंत्री की जगह मिल जायेगी। आज जो क्षेत्रीय प्रणाली है कि एक राज का गल्ला दूसरे राज में नहीं जावे, यही कारण है कि उस क्षेत्र में भ्रकाल पड़ा है और जब कि पड़ोसी राज्य मद्रास और आन्ध्र में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। मद्रास के लोगों को तो 200 ग्राम चावल खाने को दिया जाता है और आन्ध्र के लोगों को 240 ग्राम जब कि केरल के लोगों को 120 ग्राम, यह भेदभाव क्यों ? यह राज्य सरकारें समझती हैं कि अगर मान लो क्षेत्रीय प्रणाली खत्म हो जायेगी तो हमें जितना मिलता है खाने को

वह नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन आज राज्य सरकारें जो बिजनेस करती हैं वह उसमें कितना मुनाफा कमाती हैं ? मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। माय प्रदेश में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार जब ज्वार खरीदती है तो 32 रुपये क्विंटल और 34 रुपये क्विंटल खरीदती है। वही ज्वार वह वहाँ से गरीबों को खाने के देती है 54 रुपये और 56 रुपये क्विंटल। 20-20 रुपया क्विंटल मुनाफा कमाती है। उसके लिये कुछ नहीं लेकिन व्यापारी मुनाफा कमाता है तो उसे बन्द किया जाता है। हम देखें कि आज मद्रास के अन्दर किस भाव का चावल है ? वहाँ 85 रुपये क्विंटल चावल मिलता है और आन्ध्र में 80 रुपये क्विंटल लेकिन केरल में 200 रुपये क्विंटल। यह इतना अन्तर क्यों ? यह इतना भाव केरल के अन्दर है क्यों ? केरल की आज की स्थिति है राज्यपाल ने कहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आपका साथ नहीं देती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है कि केरल के लोगों को खाने को मिले, इसके बाद जब राज्यपाल महोदय सड़क से गुजरे तो वहाँ की जनता ने उनका रवगात किया और केन्द्र के खिलाफ, केन्द्र के प्रति जो वहाँ के लोगों में गलत धारणायें पैदा हुई, जो उत्तेजना फैली उसका प्रमुख कारण राज्यपाल महोदय हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जिन लोगों को बन्द किया गया है उन विद्यार्थियों को छोड़ना चाहिए। उन पर जो मुकदमे हैं उन सब मुकदमों को वापस लेना चाहिए। पुलिस का जो वहाँ पर अत्याचार हुआ है, पुलिस ने जो ज्यादाती की है, उनकी न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिए। वहाँ पुलिस ने किस प्रकार से विद्यार्थियों के साथ अत्याचार किया है यह एक बड़ी ऐसी कहानी है, ऐसी दर्दनाक घटना है कि अगर माननीय मंत्री जी पुलिस की उन ज्यादातियों की छानबीन करेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि बिना गुनाह लोगों को जेलों में भेजा गया है, उन पर लाठियाँ चलाई गई, गोली चलाई गई।

• यह जो घन समस्या बिगड़ी है इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायः केरल की जनता को क्या भारतवर्ष से घलग समझते हैं ? केरल की जनता क्या हमारे देश की जनता नहीं है ? यदि प्रायः प्रायः यह भावना लेकर चलें कि वह हमारे देश के बाहर के लोग हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केरल इस देश का अंग है प्रायः इस भावना से काम लिया तो हम इसे बदलित नहीं करेंगे। प्रायः चाहते हैं कि वहाँ लोग भूखे मर जायें। यदि प्रायः भूखा मारना चाहते हैं तो वह खाना भी जानते हैं। जो लोग प्रायः खाना नहीं देते हैं, जिनके हाथ में प्रायः सारा घन का व्यापार है, जो सरकार बनाकर बैठे हैं, एक दिन वह प्रायः कि वह उनको खाकर छोड़ेंगे। इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके उन्हें सहायता पहुँचानी चाहिए।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today Kerala is surcharged with a tension. That tension is based on a sense of suspicion, a feeling of injustice, a sense of being discriminated against and how that atmosphere has been brought about was demonstrated here, if I may say so, by the sample of speeches made by Shri Sreekanthan Nair and Warior and others, if this was the sort of speech made on the floor of this House, we can very well imagine what would have been the sort of speeches made in the public to arouse the feelings of the people.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Have you heard the speeches of Congress Members in the maidans of Kerala? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We should hear him patiently. (Interruptions).

Shri C. Subramaniam: In this surcharged atmosphere, if there is a certain amount of excitement, I am not surprised. But what is important now is, apart from the debate here, apart from the adjournment motion here, how to bring about a normal

situation in Kerala. That is the most important thing. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We should try by our speeches and action to bring about that normal situation in Kerala. That is the most important thing, and all the other arguments, logic, however well-based they might be,—I have no doubt in my mind—I would not be able to sell them in this surcharged atmosphere. It is in this context that we considered the situation of Kerala, when the Prime Minister was present, the Home Minister was present and all the Chief Ministers from the various States were present and the Governor of Kerala also was there to give an account of the situation. We came to the conclusion, first of all, that we have to break this tension there and bring about a sense of normalcy and an atmosphere of normalcy. It is on that basis, apart from the logic, statistics and every other thing, that we took the decision, first of all, how to see that this ration is restored there to 160 grams per day and how all the other State Governments could participate and co-operate in this effort. As a matter of fact, when facts were given, some of the State Chief Ministers from the various States, Governments came forward and said that they were in a much worse position. So, even as we wanted to treat a border situation with all the concerted effort of the nation, in the same way, we wanted to treat the Kerala situation in a concentrated way with the concentrated effort of all the State Governments, and I am glad that the State Governments and the Chief Ministers responded in a grand manner and said, "Yes, we shall treat this and make them feel that it is not as if they are being ignored." (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): I want a reply to this question. Why they did not do this earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is replying. Order, order.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : वह सवाल पूछ रहे हैं मंत्री जी उसका का जवाब देना चाहिए। पहले क्या वह सो रहे थे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चुपचाप बैठिये।

Shri O. Subramaniam: It is on that basis that every State would make an effort that we decided to restore this cut there. We have already made the announcement that in the second half of March, the restoration would be made. It is not as if we do not want to restore the cut immediately, because, what is important is, even as hon. Members have said, once the cut is restored and we declare the supply of 160 grams, it should be possible to have a continuous supply without any breakdown whatsoever. Therefore, it is necessary for us to build the stock before we undertake this task of increasing the ration. That is why it is bound to take some time, and it is on that basis that the decision has been taken. I hope the people of Kerala would realise that the Central Government is trying to do its best to see that this supply position is kept without any break whatsoever, and it will be our endeavour to do so.

17.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Having said this, I would like to go back a little and try to explain to the House how this situation was brought about and why this situation arose at all. Naturally, hon. Members would be anxious to know about it.

श्री बागड़ी : जवाब तो सवाल का उन्हें देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Many hon. Members pointed out that when there was the bigger zone, the southern

zone, there was almost normal condition and it is after bringing about this State to State zone that the position has deteriorated. Therefore, it is necessary to examine what was the condition that existed from 1961 to 1963 when this larger zone existed. We have got facts and figures to show what was the quantity of rice which moved into Kerala from Madras, from Andhra and from various other places and what the Central Government was supplying at that time. (Interruptions). I will answer questions at the end. Please let me proceed with my speech.

Shri Maurya: We do not want speech. We want food.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय गुस्से में हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीचिंग हो चुकी है अब मंत्री जी की बात को सब को सुनना चाहिए अब क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि वह वही कहें जो कि आप चाहते हैं या यह कह दें कि मैं कसूरवार हूँ। इस तरह से बार बार दखल देना मुनासिब नहीं है और अब आप को आराम से उन की बात सुननी चाहिए।

Shri C. Subramaniam: If speeches would not produce results, why have all the members spoken and I have been asked to reply? There need not have been this motion at all. Having made the motion and members having made their speeches, I suppose I have to reply.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; the minister has every right to make his speech and I will be a silent listener. He may go on in spite of the interruptions.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Thank you, Sir. During 1961 to 1963, about 7 to 8 lakh tonnes moved under free trade into Kerala. In addition to that, the Central Government took the responsibility of supplying to the poorer sec-

tion of the people what they call one adangali and that used to be raised to two adangalis during the rainy season. One adangali is a small quantity; it is much less than 20 or 25 grams.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is much more. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Let that remain as adangali and not be converted into grams.

Shri A. V. Baghavan: Adangali means one Mac'clecan measure.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I remember some exhibition was made with regard to the distribution there. It was about one fifth or one-fourth of what Mr. Vasudevan Nair showed to the House as the rice distribution there. That was how I made the calculation. If that exhibition was wrong, perhaps my calculation is also wrong.

Shri Daji: Is it not a confession of the minister's incompetence that he does not know even the quantum of the measure (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागवती : मंत्री महोदय को ऐसे पैर जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से जबाब नहीं देना चाहिए ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: We were distributing about 2 lakh tonnes every year. Therefore, the total quantity of rice which was moved into Kerala from outside sources was round about 10.5 lakh tonnes every year. That was the state of affairs when this free trade was being allowed.

In 1964, a situation developed about which I had already mentioned in the House. Prices shot up and the scarcity of rice began to be felt in the surplus States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh. In Madras State, we used to find at that time—in October-November, 1964—mile-long queues in the fair-price shops because of scarcity conditions having been created there and prices also shooting up.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya (Serampore): Is there any State where there is no long queue in the ration shops now?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was in this context—I do not know how far it was justified—that the Andhra Government and the Madras Government took unilateral action, stopping further flow of rice into Kerala. Therefore, it created a very critical and embarrassing situation there. The prices had already shot up and the critical situation had arisen both in Madras and Andhra Pradesh. This got reflected in Kerala also. If this situation was allowed to continue, if the Madras State Government and the Andhra Pradesh State Government continued to have this unilateral stopping of movement of rice from their States into Kerala the situation would have worsened in Kerala also. It is in this context that we had a conference of all the Chief Ministers of the southern zone and we came to the conclusion that instead of this artificial banning we should recognise this banning legally and take responsibility for the supply of rice to Kerala. It is on this basis that the State zones were brought about. On that basis, Andhra was to give the surplus to the central pool, Madras was to hand over its surplus to the central pool and the central pool was to deliver to Kerala the quantities which were moving in as before and to organise a rationed distribution there. It is on this basis that rationing was introduced. Informal rationing was introduced with regard to quantities which were moving in from outside.

As far as internal production is concerned, it is always equal to what was going into Kerala from outside. There is always production in Kerala to meet about 50 per cent of the requirements. So the balance 50 per cent was going from outside. Therefore, they were roughly producing 1.1 million tons and that 1.1 million tons were moving within the market. In addition to that 10.5 lakh tons were going from outside. As I said, this

[Shri C. Subramaniam.]

1.1 million tons of internal production was still available within Kerala and in addition to that we undertook to supply to the people of Kerala 160 grams of rice per head to the entire population. In addition to that another 160 grams of wheat was to be made available and they could purchase whatever may be their requirements. It was on this basis that informal rationing was introduced.

I want to make it quite clear that when we talk about 4 ounces or 5 ounces of rice and wheat in addition to that as ration in Kerala, it is not as if this is the only quantity available. This quantity was given to everybody under the rationing system and in addition to that whatever is produced internally—I am talking of rice only leaving alone all the other things—was moving within the market. Therefore, in addition to what we supplied as quantum of rice, there was about one million tons of rice available from internal production for the consumption of Kerala. Therefore, when people say that the people of Kerala are asked to be content with only 4 ounces or 5 ounces of rice, this internal production has to be taken into account. In addition to what we supply there is an open market available, an un-restricted market. Nobody takes that into account (*Interruption*). Whether there should be monopoly procurement or intensive procurement of this one million tons and it should be distributed along with the quantity that we supply is a different question (*Interruptions*). Hon. Members may put their questions later on.

Mr. Speaker: He should not promise to answer any questions afterwards. I am the only listener. He might go on.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, if we take into account what happened during 1965 it will be seen that on this basis we supplied 9.3 lakh tons of rice in addition to an equal amount of wheat that was offered. The average consumption there has been round about—in some months it went up to 40,000 to 50,000 tons per month

—35,000 tons per month. Therefore, about 4 lakh tons of wheat has also been supplied to the people of Kerala along with this 9.3 lakh tons of rice. Therefore, the total which was pumped into the Kerala food distribution system was, as far as the surplus is concerned, 9.2 lakh tons of rice and 4 lakh tons of wheat. This quantity of 13.2 lakh tons of foodgrains was the quantity consumed, not what we offered but was actually consumed. Therefore, as against an import into Kerala of 10.5 lakhs the actual consumption was 9.2 lakh tons of rice and 4 lakh tons of wheat.

Then, it is not as if in other parts of the country also only rice and wheat are consumed. In other parts of the country coarse grains are consumed. Unfortunately, the people of Kerala do not consume coarse grains. But, as a substitute for that, they take large quantities of tapioca. Even this year the production of tapioca was round about 2.5 million tons. Out of this no doubt some export has taken place, about 5 lakh tons and only the rest was available for local consumption. Therefore, even after allowing for exports, 2 million tons of tapioca was available to the people of Kerala, particularly for the poor common people who take tapioca. I am not talking of other types of food which are available in Kerala like, for example, fish. In fact, people of Kerala take more fish than people in other parts of the country. So, when we talk of 4, 5 or 6 ounces we completely forget that other foodgrains are moving in the open market and they are available to the people of Kerala for consumption. And in fact they are consumed.

Shri Maurya: Does the Minister know the rates in the open market?

श्री मायुरी : अगर वहाँ पर खुला बाजार है, तो उस खुले बाजार में कीमत क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको कहने दीजिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : 200 रुपये फिटल ।

श्री बागड़ी : बिल्कुल गलत बयानी कर के हाउस और देश का धोखे में रख रहे हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, this picture will always have to be kept in mind when we make a comparison with what is happening in the neighbouring State or any other State.

In August 1964 there was the Chief Ministers' Conference, to which a reference was made by some hon. Member. In that meeting we considered the situation in Kerala. At that time we did not know that we are going to face such a big continued drought. At that time we expected the production to go up from 38 million tons of rice to round about 41 million tons. On the basis of that level of production we estimated that we would be able to allot 9.5 lakh tons to 10 lakh tons to Kerala. The Governor of that State also said that he would be satisfied if 10 lakh or 11 lakh tons would be made available to that State. But the situation changed mainly because of the drought conditions affecting, apart from various parts of the country, particularly Andhra Pradesh and Madras. One may say that the production in Madras mainly depended upon the Mettur Reservoir. In my living memory I have never seen Mettur Reservoir going to the level of 20 ft. or 18 ft. In the normal years in the months of August, September, October it used to remain at the level of 120 ft. This year it went down to 20 ft. Consequently, the water supply for irrigation also diminished to that extent. There was also apprehension in Madras State that about 1.4 million acres of land would become dried up. In Andhra Pradesh, while the water supply in the coastal belt or delta areas remained unaffected, in the areas which depended on minor or medium irrigation projects the supply completely dried up and the production was consequently affected.

In addition to this, another situation also arose. In the early stages of 1965 in spite of our good production we were in a position to import about 7.5 lakh tons of rice from foreign countries. But, as the House is

aware, because of the Pakistani aggression and the consequent stoppage of foreign aid, the foreign exchange position became very acute. Therefore, we had to completely stop the import of rice from abroad. So, in October, November, December, we faced a situation in which foreign exchange was not available for the import of any rice. In addition to all that, drought conditions continued to persist with the prospect of complete break-down in the production, as far as paddy was concerned. That was the prospect which the Southern Zone faced.

18 hrs.

No doubt, the Government has been writing and some mention was made about it. I have also been writing to the State Governor saying that this is the position now. Last year we had a record production of 38 million tonnes of rice and in addition to that we imported 7.5 lakh tonnes of rice. In those conditions it was possible for me to hand over to Kerala about 9.2 lakh tonnes of rice. Now in the present condition of rice production being restricted because of the drought conditions and in addition to that with no prospect of imports coming in because of the foreign exchange situation, if you expect that I should continue to deliver this 9.5 lakh tonnes even, leave alone the 11 lakh tonnes which was contemplated at one time, it will be a very difficult situation for the food economy to manage. Therefore, if the supplies should not break down even now, a phased programme of cutting down the rations will have to be undertaken; but, perhaps because he was aware of the situation arising there, he was persistent that it could not be done. But when the supplies were not there because of these drought conditions and the prospects of the failure of the crops there and in addition to that imports not being available, naturally, when the imports were not available, the entire supply which we had to make to Kerala depended upon the sources of Andhra and Madras which States completely got into a scare because of the monsoon failure. Naturally, in those condi-

[Shri C. Subramaniam.]

tions they tried to hold on to as much stocks as possible. It is a natural feeling any State, they being responsible to feed the people of their own State.

This is the situation which led to this. But in spite of this we took every step to meet it. The Prime Minister, the late Lal Bahadur Shastri himself, not only phoned up the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Madras but they were got down here. We talked to them and in spite of the difficulties which they were facing, they had made commitments that they would give certain quantities during January and February so that, it was understood, it should be possible for us to have a review of the situation soon after his return from Tashkent. This is how a temporary arrangement was made for January and February on the basis of some deliveries from Madras. There also, because of these monsoon conditions, procurements could not be made and they could not get at the stocks. In spite of doing everything movements could not be kept pace with the requirements in Kerala. That is how at a particular point it had to be brought down to 120 grammes in order to avoid a complete breakdown. What was important at that time was to consider whether there should be a complete breakdown of supplies or whether they should be brought down to a particular level and at least that being ensured for some time.

As soon as we knew that this was a very difficult situation to face and there was likely to be discontent, as soon as the present leader was elected immediately I made her aware of the situation and she also assured that the first thing which the Cabinet would consider, after reconstitution, would be the Kerala situation.

श्री बाबड़ी : तालियां बजायी बहुत प्रशंसा काम कर दिया है शर्म नहीं मानी है।

Shrimati Lakshminikanthamma (Khammam): Are they serious or are they simply laughing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We knew, on the 28th—it had already been

organised—there would be a Kerala Bandh..... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought, I was losing even the only listener.

Mr. Speaker: No, not at all. I rather wanted to give him a respite.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, having learnt that there was going to be a Kerala Bandh on the 28th, on the 27th the Prime Minister made an appeal that she was quite concerned with the situation, that she was aware of the situation in Kerala and she ordered an increase of the ration to 140 grammes. She also made an assurance that in February the situation will be further reviewed as soon as she was in a position to review the whole thing. An appeal was made that it was not necessary to have the bandh etc. But, unfortunately, in spite of that it was there.

Hon. Members might consider whether the Central Government took notice of the situation there and made every effort to avert this bandh. On the 27th the Prime Minister made a personal appeal saying, "I have increased it to 140 grammes immediately".

श्री बाबड़ी : अपील से कुछ नहीं मिलती

है। चावल नहीं है प्रधान मंत्री की अपील।

Shri C. Subramaniam: And that was not the end of the story. She said that the position would be further reviewed not only with regard to internal procurement but with regard to imports also to scrape as much foreign exchange as possible to arrange for further imports. It was on this basis that she made the appeal saying that not only internal sources will be tapped but outside sources also will be tapped for the purpose of getting rice for Kerala. But in spite of that, the bandh went on. Shri Vasudevan Nair was pleased to say that it was a peaceful demonstration. I suppose that is his conception of what a peaceful demonstration is. But I have got here a list of what all happened at that time. The Home Minister has been good enough to pass on the list

to me.... (Interruptions) These are all the acts of violence....

श्री रामलेखक दाबड : (धाराबंकी) :

मैं एक सवाल का जवाब चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने भाषा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल को लेकर इस्तीफा दे दिया था। इस खाद जैसे भयंकर प्रश्न को लेकर भी क्या वह इस्तीफा दे देंगे जिस में वह नितान्त असफल रहे हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: 143 State Transport buses damaged in one day; Railway lines tampered with at 9 places.... (Interruptions).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is an utter lie. We will not allow all this.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: This is all wrong.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They will resume their seats.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will he give the dates?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the way to conduct the proceedings of the House.... (Interruptions). All the four Members are speaking simultaneously. Order, order. Will they resume their seats? Mr. Vasudevan Nair....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You should not allow the Minister to read out utter falsehood in this House. There is a limit to everything. We are human beings and you may please excuse us.....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Not a single bus was sent out by the Corporation on that day.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): We have not got the means of verifying what the Opposition Member says. What is the proof of what they say? (Interruptions) You must allow this to go. We can also challenge them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can appoint a committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I suggest that this House may set up a committee? Let us find out whether what he is saying is correct or not.

An hon. Member: If that is found wrong, he should be asked to resign.

Shri Maurya: He is making a wrong statement.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : अगर यह बात गलत सिद्ध हुई तो क्या मंत्री महोदय त्यागपत्र दे देंगे ? उन बसों के नम्बर क्या हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कोशिश करेंगे ? हमारा ऐसा कहना है कि पुलिस ने सारी बसें खूद तोड़ी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप प्राव बैठ जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुबाय : झूठा आरोप लगा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भी हो, उन को जो इतिहास मिली है वह तो सुननी ही होगी। प्राप चाहें तो मैं उन को बन्द कर देता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : कमेट्री बनायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दूसरा है। कमेट्री बने या न बने यह दूसरा सवाल है। इस वक़्त सवाल तो यह प्राया कि मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट दे सकेंगे या नहीं।

श्री बागड़ी : इन को हबूद के घन्दर रहना चाहिये। जो देश की बुनियादी चीज़ है, उस का तो यह जवाब दे नहीं रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस का प्राप ने फैसला करना है कि जो प्राप चाहते हैं और जैसा जवाब प्राप चाहते हैं वही जवाब मंत्री महोदय दें।

श्री रामलेखक दाबड : बकवास बहुत मुन चुके हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो हाउस नहीं चल सकता है। एक तरफ से अगर यह कहा जाएगा कि बकवास है तो दूसरी तरफ

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

से भी इस तरह ही बोला जाएगा तो किस तरह से काम चल सकेगा। यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो इन के नालेज में बात आई है यह गलत है और मुर्माकिन हो सकता है कि गलत भी हो लेकिन और तरीके हैं इस को कहने के ?

Shri A. V. Raghavan: The Minister has given the number of buses damaged. Was it on the 28th?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have the right to appoint a Committee.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will you not appreciate why we people get agitated? He says, on the bundh day, on one single day.... (Interruption). He is now correcting...

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not on the bundh day..... (Interruptions).

Shri Daji: Now he must apologise to the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I made a very responsible statement and I feel that the Kerala bundh was the most peaceful agitation in the history of this country, as far as I know. We know even Mahatma Gandhi's 1942 movement. You, Sir, heard my speech. And now he says that it was not on the bundh day.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can very well understand.... (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: Sir, you wanted us to be patient. We have been patient with this Minister. He just flings the details which he wants us to accept them as facts. Here, he is caught red-handed. Without even a twitch on his face, he says, 'no, no'. First of all he said, "140"; then he corrected himself, when he was challenged, to 120. This is the measure of his accuracy. Secondly, he said, "on the day of Bundh"

Shri C. Subramaniam: I said, "on one day". (Interruptions).

Shri Daji: I was with the Governor on the 29th. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shi Daji: What he says is utter nonsense. It cannot be allowed in this House. The House has a right to be told the truth and not lies. (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: He is giving details about which he is not absolutely certain. On the top of it, there is the serious situation there. It was not a Bundh for one day. It has gone on from district to district. The whole emotions of the people were there. Is this the way that a responsible Minister should be dealing with a situation and throwing all the things at our face? Is it not very much like what Lord Linlithgow did when he threw charges on the face of Indian nationalists after the 1942 movement? Is this a statesman-way of doing things?

Several Opposition Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Ranga: I appeal to the Prime Minister. Has she been able to make out head or tail out of the details given by the hon. Minister? The taste of the pudding is in the eating. The eating is there. My hon. friend has shown a little bundle of rice. And here is the clarification given by the Minister. He said that the Governments of Andhra and Madras had taken unilateral action. What was the Government doing here? (Interruptions) Was there not any power in his hands under the Essential Commodities Act? Why did he not take any action? He surrendered his authority either knowingly or unknowingly. The Government has failed here. My hon. friend comes here, goes on doling this out and wants us to accept that everything is allright, "you be satisfied or sit tight in your place." (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह आंकड़े लाये कहां से हैं ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It is highly objectionable to say that the Prime Minister has not been able to make head or tail out of it... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Please hear me.

Mr. Speaker: She may kindly sit down.

Is this the manner?

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (बर्धा) : एक बहन को भी आप नहीं सुन सकते हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह लोक सभा है, बहन या भाई का हवाला नहीं है, बजाज साहब ।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what the Leaders of the Parties want me to do under the present circumstances.

Shri Daji: He should apologize and withdraw his false statement.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : यह मैनर का क्या मतलब है ? यह सच्चाई की बात है ।

Mr. Speaker: I shall ask him to lay his statement on the Table of the House.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will place the statement on the Table of the House....

Mr. Speaker: What further he has to say, he may place on the Table of the House.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will place it, a list of what is given as the incidents during that period, on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are ordering something to be placed on the Table of the House about the contents of which we have no awareness. The House must be in possession of it....

Mr. Speaker: If the House or a certain section of the House is not prepared to listen to the Minister, the only remedy left with me is that I should ask him to place it on the Table of the House. I have no other remedy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is there any such instance in parliamentary history? He has not made a speech; he has brought out a list prepared somewhere, a list whose correctness is challenged by everybody on this side of the House....

Mr. Speaker: That may be challenged.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:....and which the people here are ready to prove to be false in every particular, and yet you are permitting that statement, before it is read out, to be made part of the proceedings and to have it placed on the Table of the House....

Mr. Speaker: Yes....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We are not even aware of what is being said in that statement; otherwise we could have reacted to it. I cannot understand this kind of thing.

Shri Badi (Khargone): He is reading out from some paper; that is allowed to be laid on the Table of the House in an ex-parte manner when so many Members on this side of the House say that it is wrong; when they say that it is false, how could the Chair permit him to lay it on the Table of the House?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लें । मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए । मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मिनिस्टर ने जो कुछ कहा वह सब ठीक है, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि जो कुछ मेम्बर ने कहा वह सब ठीक है । गलत भी हो सकता है, गलतफहमी भी हो सकती है । हो सकता है कि गलत हो । या आप ने एक्साइटमेंट में कह दिया हो । मुझे मालूम नहीं है मुझे उसे जज नहीं करना है कि जो मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे हैं वह गलत है या दुस्स्त है जिस तरह आप की तकरीर की बाबत पता नहीं । आप उसे चेलेन्ज कर रहे हैं कि जो कुछ वह कह रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है । हो सकता है कि जो स्टेटमेंट वह दे रहे हैं उस से आप इतिफाक नहीं करते । मगर जब आप सुनने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ताकि स्पीच हो जाये तो मेरे लिए कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता कि . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : श्री वासुदेवन नायर ने कहा था कि केरल बन्द बिस्कुल शांतिमय था और जो आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय दे रहे हैं वह गलत हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री महोदय झूठ बोल रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बड़े अफसोस की है किसी भी मेम्बर के लिये कि एक दूसरे की तरफ मुखातिब हो कर कहा जाये कि वह झूठ बोल रहे हैं । अगर इस हद तक नौबत आयेगी तब काम आगे नहीं चल सकेगा । आप को इस बात पर अफसोस करना चाहिए कि आप ने बिना वजह ऐसा कह दिया ।

श्री बालगुड़ी : एक बात मुझे कह लेने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं कह रहा हूँ तब तक आप नहीं कह सकते । आप बैठ जाइये । मैं आप को बाद में बुला लूंगा ।

श्री बालगुड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी लिखित कं यहाँ रखने के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले भी दो दफे जब यहाँ प्रश्न आया कि किसी रिपोर्ट को या किसी बात को

यहाँ मेज पर रक्खा जाये तब आप ने कहा कि जब तक आप उसे देख न लें या पढ़ न लें तब तक आप उस की इजाजत कैसे दे सकते हैं । इस लिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी के बयान को न आप ने देखा न आपने पढ़ा, न आपने उस पर कोई विचार किया कि वह क्या है और क्या नहीं । अगर आप उस के इस तरह से टेबल पर रखे जाने की इजाजत देंगे तो यह जो आप की रूतिग है उसी के खिलाफ होगा ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Prior to this, I had suggested that the hon. Minister should apologise to the House for having misled us. It is only on that basis that we shall continue to hear him. On the other hand, we find that you are asking him to place on the Table of the House something, the very first item of which has been proved to be wrong.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: On a point of order....

Shrimati Lakshminikanthamma: Will you allow only Members from that side to sepaak?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am raising a point of order. Sit down. I would like to know whether it is in order for a Minister to read something which he has not verified or to display before the House or make a statement the correctness of which he is not aware of. I want your ruling on this point.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लें. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप ठहरिये । पहले श्री कछवाय अपनी बात कह लें ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्ध कछवाय : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो एक वाक्य कहा है और जिस से सबन में इतनी उत्तेजना फैली है उस वाक्य को वह

वापिस ले लें। वह बिल्कुल गलत बयान है। पता नहीं उस में क्या क्या लिखा हुआ है या तो उसे बतलाया जाय नहीं तो उसे हाउस की टेबल पर न रक्खा जाय।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो गलत बयानी की है उस के लिए वह कुछ प्रकट करें अगर उन को क्षमा मांगने में शर्म आती हो। आज हम अपने सामने यह देख रहे हैं कि जब इतने गम्भीर प्रश्न को ले कर चर्चा चल रही है तो अभी मंत्री महोदय बार बार गृह मंत्री जी से सलाह कर रहे हैं। उन को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। उन्होंने ने कुछ अपने को स्थिति से परिचित नहीं कराया। अभी आप ने कहा कि चल नहीं रहा है तो क्या करें तो उस का यही तरीका है। यह नहीं कि आप उन्हें कहें कि आप अपनी स्पीच रख दीजिये या रोक दीजिये उसका सीधा तरीका यह होगा कि आप सदन को स्पष्टित करें और उस के बाद फिर कार्यवाही चले। लेकिन वह स्पीच रख दी जाय तो यह कभी नहीं हो सकता।

श्री बड़े : जब उन्होंने अपना एक स्टेटमेंट दिया तब विरोधी दल ने उस को चैलेंज किया था तो उन्होंने ने उस को वापिस लिया था। अब यह प्वाएंट चेयर को मालूम नहीं है न हम को मालूम है कि उस में क्या क्या लिखा है। यदि इस प्रकार से रक्खा जायेगा तो यह इस हाउस के प्रति अन्याय करना होगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I explain myself . . .

Mr. Speaker: I will call him. Shri Masani.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): It seems to me that the procedure that is adopted is not proper . . .

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारो)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाएंट प्राइमरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी आप की तरफ आता हूँ।

Shri M. R. Masani: With all respect, a reference to the Rules shows that, in the present context, the material that the Minister was about to place before the House cannot be laid on the Table of the House. The rules in question are 368 and 370. Rule 368 says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table...."

Rule 370 says:

"If in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by 'any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority', he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table".

Rule 368 goes on further to say:

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table".

The Minister was relaying in his own words some data about which we know nothing at all. If he has got a State paper or opinion or advice and if he divulges the source on which he relies in making that statement, then you can ask him to lay it on the Table. But laying something on

[Shri M. R. Masani.]

the Table cannot be a substitute for reading it out here. It is only after the facts are placed before the House that it can be so laid. It is wrong to lay on the Table something that cannot be said. I think this is a wrong procedure which we should not follow.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: The problem of Kerala is not only the Opposition's problem; it is the problem of the entire country, this Government and everybody. Everybody knows that after Mrs. Gandhi got elected, the first and foremost thing that was engaging her mind was Kerala. It is not proper for Mr. Ranga to say that the Prime Minister was sitting here without knowing head or tail about it. It is an insult to the House. Let him withdraw those words. He must withdraw them. I request you to order that he should withdraw those words.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी दल वालों की तरफ से इतने सारे चार्जज लगाये गये और मंत्री जी उन्हें धैर्यपूर्वक सुनते रहे। उन की तादाद बहुत ही कम है। और उस के विपरीत हमारी बहुत बड़ी तादाद है लेकिन तो भी हम लोग धैर्यपूर्वक उन की सब बातें और आरोप आदि सुनते रहे और हम ने कोई बाधा नहीं डाली तो अब जब कि मंत्री जी का चांस आया है उन सब को जवाब देने का तो इस तरह से बीच बीच में बाधा पहुंचाना और घबड़ाना उचित नहीं है। अभी श्री मसानी ने जो कोट किया और यह गोली चली आदि सारी बातें यहां पर कही गई तो उन के पास भी उस का कोई सबूत नहीं है। (इंटरप्शन)

अब यह देखिये कि किस तरीके से वे भाईअधोर हो रहे हैं। जब उन्होंने इतने गलत सलत बाजज लगाये और जिन का कि उन्होंने ने सबूत पेश नहीं किया तो हमने उन को धैर्यपूर्वक सुना लेकिन अब वह हमारे मंत्री जी की और हमारी बात सुनने से इंकार कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष जी, आप का धैर्य असीम है लेकिन

मैं अपोजीशन वालों को साफ साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि वे अगर इसी तरीके से गड़बड़ मचायेंगे तो फिर हम भी आखिर इंसान हैं और हम को भी उस का उन्हें माकूल जवाब देने की इजाजत दी जिये और आप देखियेगा कि शांति हो जायेगी (इंटरप्शन)

एक माननीय सदस्य : चेलेंज दे रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो सारे देश में कर रहे हैं। चलाइये गोली।

श्री बागड़ी : दफा 144 यहां पर लगाइये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप अब हमारी बात सुनने से क्यों घबड़ा रहे हैं। हम आप लोगों से काफी सीनियर हैं (इंटरप्शन)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के हाथ में सत्ता है तभी आप धमकी दे रहे हैं :

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यहां सीनियर और जूनियर का कोई सवाल नहीं है। यह लोक सभा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यही कहना चाह रहा हूं कि आप सब लोग अपनी अपनी बातें कह चुके हैं अब मिनिस्टर साहब जब जवाब देने खड़े हुए हैं तो आप उनकी बात धैर्यपूर्वक सुनें और इस तरह से अधीर मत हों।

श्री बागड़ी : आप क्यों हमें धमकी दे रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब को कुछ कहना हो तो वह कह डालें।

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: His statement is not correct.

Shri Daji (Indore): What is your ruling on the point of order raised by Mr. Masani. We want to know your ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं यह देखूँ कि किसी मिनिस्टर को जवाब नहीं देने दिया जाता और उस को इजाजत नहीं मिलती कि वह बोल सके तो मेरा अधिकार है कि मैं हाउस के क्लर्क आफ बिजनेस को ठीक से चलाने के लिए जो जरूरी समझूँ उसे करूँ। मेरा उन को कहना है कि अगर आप को बोलने की इजाजत नहीं देते तो वह उसे मेज पर रख दें। उस के रखने से न तो यह साबित हो जाता है कि जो कुछ रक्खा गया है वह सब कुछ ठीक है न ही इस से यह साबित हो जाता है कि वह इस के जवाब में है। दूसरा सवाल जो श्री कान्तन नायर ने उठाया पहले उस को देखना है कि इस में जो लिखा है वह कोई एतराज के काबिल नहीं सिर्फ यह कहना कि इस को मेज पर रख दो, यह पार्ट आफ प्रोसोडिंग्स नहीं हो जाता। उस को मैं देखूँगा। अगर उस को एतराज के काबिल समझूँगा तो उस को निकाल दूँगा। अब जब उन को अपनी बाकी सूची को खत्म नहीं करने दिया जाता है तो मेरे लिए और कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता कि मैं उन को कह दूँ कि वह उसे हाउस की टेबल पर रख दें। (इंटरग्रेंस)

श्री मधु सिमये : वह बयान वापिस ले लें।

Mr. Speaker: These are only two alternatives. Either I should adjourn the House. . .

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not going to adjourn it.

मिनिस्टर साहब को अगर कुछ अभी कहना हो तो वह कह लें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं सिर्फ एक सफाई आप से मांगता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये मुझे सुनने दीजिये। आप अब और रुकाव मत डालिये।

Shri Mohammed Koya: I rise on a point of order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर यह सदन ठीक से न चले तो क्या आप जबरदस्ती इस को पास करवा देंगे ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We want to be clear. If there is a contested document which you have permitted to be placed on the Table of the House, it means it is public property, it can be published in the papers tomorrow. Without having a look at what the other side has to say which is contesting the authenticity of that statement, you are permitting that particular statement to be put on the Table of the House only on the ground that the House is not willing to listen to the Minister. I do not understand. We are told in season and out of season that food is a national problem and all that sort of thing. This House is interested to find out what exactly has happened in Kerala, how in so far as the food problem is concerned, in so far as the supply of food to the hungry people is concerned what the government is going to do, what the government has done so far and where the government has committed a default. Instead of answering those points, he is bringing counter charges.... (Interruptions). Can not we expect from you, Sir, as the Speaker of this House, to regulate the debate so that the Minister behaves properly and gives the kind of information which the country is hungry and thirsty? We do not want to have a debate in regard to what happened in the demonstration in Kerala, either for or against. That might be given at some other time; Mr. Nanda might bring out another white paper why the other day there was a big demonstration in Kerala. We are not interested in that for the time being. We are interested here and now—that is why you have permitted an adjournment motion—to know what is being done in order to rectify the obvious defects which the government perpetrated in its handling of the food situation. Would you, as the Speaker of

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee.]

this House, regulate the debate so that all kinds of irrelevant information are sent out to the country and no answer is given to what is in the heart of everybody, what everybody wants to ask? We may be carried away by excitement and sometimes say or do things which may not be right. That is a different matter. The basic thing is that the country wants to know why Government went wrong, why the Government failed in this manner in Kerala and what the Government is doing to rehabilitate the situation. He does not tell us anything about it; he tells us all kinds of other things which you are, by allowing this matter to be placed on the Table of the House, permitting to be circulated to the country. That is something which goes against the grain, which goes against the kind of character which we have come to expect from you. That is why I beg of you to reconsider this matter not to have this document which is contested by everybody in this House to be placed on the Table of the House and ask the Minister to continue to reply in a decent and objective manner and talk about food but nothing else.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Shri Vasudevan Nair exhibited some blood-soaked clothes. It is not as if he was present there. He got it from somewhere and exhibited it; it has gone on record and it is going to be published in the newspapers. When I give information of the violence done by the miscreants, then it is objected to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Appoint a committee of the House to enquire.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If they had not indulged in allegations of this sort there would have no necessity for me to answer them. I have got to answer them however inadequate it may be.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He may resume his seat. I have exercised the greatest

amount of patience today. I felt that the Members were excited. Naturally they felt agitated and I sympathised with them. There was no wonder because the people had suffered so much and they have our sympathies. Therefore, I allowed certain things.

Shri Ranga: Not an expression of sorrow from the government, Sir.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You are expressing.

Mr. Speaker: If I am not allowed to say what I have to say....

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: They will regulate you also.

Mr. Speaker: This is a forum where arguments are to be advanced. It is not necessary that the arguments might be to the liking of everybody. There is also a possibility that sometimes, many a time, arguments, sometimes facts, may be wrong. There are remedies by which they can be corrected. But there is no reason why some Members....

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: It is impossible in this House to remedy that.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What happened at the time of the struggle?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant here. (Interruptions).

This is not the way. I request the hon. party leaders at least just to exercise some kind of control over the Members who are behaving in that manner. I have heard very patiently. I have been listening to everything that has been said. Now, I am asked to regulate the debate. The only thing that I can do is to provide opportunities; nothing beyond that. Whether the facts given by the Government are wrong or right, they are to be ascertained afterwards. How am I to know that the facts that he is giving are wrong? How can I check? (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : आप एक कमेटी बना दें,
जो सब बातें कर ले ।

Shri Ranga: Let him express apology to the House. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Has the Minister anything to say on that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would say only a few words more, and that is in regard to this, namely, the supply in Madras and Andhra Pradesh was brought to the fore and it was said that what is being given in Andhra and Madras is not given to Kerala. It is a reasonable demand. (*Interruption*).

Several hon. Members rose—

Shri Daji: At least let him express regret to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not for me to say—(*Interruption*).

Shi Daji: They have made a wrong statement; he himself accepted that the statement was wrong. Having ascertained that the statement was wrong, he must express regret as a matter of courtesy to the House. Having made a wrong statement, courtesy requires that he expresses an apology.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या इन को शर्म
नहीं आती है ?

Shri Daji: He must express regret. We would not allow him to proceed otherwise.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I think this is rather side-tracking the issue. The adjournment motion was allowed by you, Sir, if I remember aright, because of the great concern for the people of Kerala. Now, I do not know whether we are expressing this concern in this kind of excitement. Shri Subramaniam has tried to explain the Government's policy, what the Government has been

doing, and also with regard to the other States, Andhra Pradesh and Madras. It is difficult to speak when there is constant interruption. And it is also difficult for people to understand what is being said when there is constant interruption. I think if we really want anything to come out of this, we have to think of it in a different mood, not this mood of excitement and bitterness. (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji: Does he express regret? That is all we want.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर वह पहले ही यह
कह देतीं, तो अच्छा होता ।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We are all very genuinely concerned about the difficulties of the people of Kerala as well as the difficulties of the people in other deficit and scarcity areas. There is no doubt about it. We are trying to do whatever we can; it may not be adequate; there may be very many difficulties. Shri Subramaniam has made an effort to try and explain all these difficulties. I beg of you, Sir, to see that he is allowed to just finish and explain this, and that we do not get side-tracked in other matters. (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji: Ask him to express regret. Why not the Prime Minister advise the Minister to express regret for the false statement given to the House? It is parliamentary courtesy to express regret. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Minister might say whatever he has got to say.

Shri Daji: We want him to express regret.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले अपनी
गलती स्वीकार करो, तब बोलना
प्राग्भ्रं करो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : खेद प्रकट करो और
आइन्दा ऐसा मत करो ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्षमा मांग लो ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Minister might say whatever he wants to say.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think that by this uproar, we can, as the hon. Prime Minister was pointing out, discuss these things in a dispassionate manner. I would only give this assurance that there is no question of any discrimination against Kerala; that there is no question of any injustice as far as Kerala is concerned. It shall be the duty of this Government and the responsibility of the Government to see that there is common sharing and equitable distribution of foodgrains. That is all I can say. (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : जो ग़लत बचन इन्होंने कहे हैं, उनके बारे में क्या कहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Bhastrri has to reply.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बचपन में मैंने एक छोटी सी कहानी पढ़ी थी। एक बैल के मालिक ने जो उस बैल को चारा नहीं देना चाहता था और काम लेते रहना चाहता था उसके गले के सामने एक लम्बी सी बांस की डंडी बांध कर उसके प्रागे हरी घास लटका दी। इस तरह से वह उस बैल से काम लेता रहा और बेचारा सीधा सा बैल इसी घास में काम करता रहा कि अब यह हरी घास भा जाए, अब यह भा जाए ? खाद्य मन्त्री का आश्वासन भी उसी प्रकार का है। इस तरह का आश्वासन आज संसद् में कोई पहली बार उन्होंने नया नहीं दिया है। इससे पहले भी एक दो बार इसी प्रकार के आश्वासन वह दे चुके हैं। आज के आश्वासन में केवल एक भिन्नता है। केरल के राज्यपाल श्री विष्णु सहाय का कहना यह है कि मार्च के अन्त से

हम वहां 160 ग्राम चावल देना आरम्भ कर देंगे जबकि खाद्य मन्त्री ने उसके अन्दर पन्द्रह दिन और कम कर दिए हैं और कहा है कि लगभग 15 मार्च से 160 ग्राम चावल देना आरम्भ कर देंगे। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह आश्वासन उनका पन्द्रह मार्च तक पूरा हो पाएगा या नहीं ? क्योंकि जो कठिनाइयां उन्होंने अब तक पिछली परिस्थितियों के सम्बन्ध में बताई हैं, उनके बारे में यह स्पष्ट भाषा में नहीं बताया है कि वे कठिनाइयां आगे आने वाली नहीं हैं। लेकिन केरल के लोगों के लिए उन्होंने एक तारीख मुकर्रर कर दी है कि इस तारीख को वे देखते रहें और उस तारीख तक हमारे आश्वासन की प्रतीक्षा करते रहें।

दूसरी बात खाद्य मन्त्री ने यह कही है कि जो कुछ भी है इसके लिए परिस्थितियां जिम्मेवार हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा इस सरकार और सदन को भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बात की जांच की जाए कि केरल में जो यह विषम स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है इसके लिए परिस्थितियां जिम्मेवार रही हैं या खाद्य मन्त्रालय और खाद्य मन्त्री जिम्मेवार रहें हैं। इस बात की जांच कराई जाए। किसी निष्पक्ष व्यक्तिके द्वारा कराई गई तो मैं अधिकार पूर्वक कह सकता हूं कि इसके अन्दर परिस्थितियों से ज्यादा खाद्य मन्त्रालय और स्वयं खाद्य मन्त्री दोषी साबित होंगे। जिससे देश यह कह सकेगा कि इस प्रकार के खाद्य मन्त्री को गद्दी पर बैठने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता श्री रंगा ने कहा है कि जिस दिन केरल बन्द हड़ताल हुई उस दिन केरल बन्द हड़ताल के समय जितनी भी बसें थीं जिनके बारे में सरकार आंकड़े दे चुकी थी वे सारी की सारी अपने डिपू में पटुंगा दी गई थीं। मैंने अपने भाषण में इससे पहले भी कहा था कि बोड़ी देर के लिए अगर यह मान भी लिया जाए कि इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां किसी न किसी रूप में बड़ा

वहां पर घटित हुई है तो आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि भखा आदमी किस पाप को करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं होता। बुभुक्षितः किम न करोति पापम्। इसकी जिम्मेदारी तो सरकार की थी जिसने ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ पैदा कीं। यह जिम्मेवारी भूखे लोगों पर जो धरने पेट पर पट्टी बांधे हुए बैठे थे, नहीं डाली जा सकती है। उनको इस प्रकार के कदम मजबूर होकर उठाने पड़े होंगे।

एक विशेष बात मैं यहां यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बुभुक्षित से केन्द्रीय सरकार पर मुख्य मन्त्री हावी होते जा रहे हैं। एक बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात खाद्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में जयपुर कांग्रेस में हुई थी और एक उचित निर्णय लिया गया था। खाद्य मन्त्री ने प्राश्वासन भी दिया था कि खाद्यान्नों के जोन समाप्त करने का निर्णय हम लेंगे। इससे देश में धाना की लहर दौड़ गई थी। लेकिन 24 घंटे भी इस निर्णय को लिए हुए नहीं हुए थे कि दिल्ली के अन्तर सम्मेलन हुआ और सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय कर दिया गया कि राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्री विशेष कर दक्षिणी राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्री इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि दक्षिण के जोन समाप्त किये जायें। दक्षिण के जोन समाप्त करने से जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर इसलिए आती है कि उसने दक्षिण का जोन समाप्त करके केरल को अलग किया था। तब आपकी यह जिम्मेवारी थी कि केरल को पूरा अन्न आप पहुंचाते आप केरल को पूरा अन्न नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं। आज केरल की जनता, केरल के राज्यपाल, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता यह कह रही है कि दक्षिण के चार राज्यों का जैसे पहले जोन था उसी प्रकार का जोन कायम किया जाए। लेकिन मुख्य मन्त्रियों के दबाव में खाद्य मन्त्री और केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्णय नहीं ले पा रही है। सन्तता यह है कि इस पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर भी कोई सुपर-पार्लियामेंट बन गई है जो इन तमाम चीजों के बारे में निर्णय लेती है कि

किस आधार पर देश की खाद्य नीति कायम की जाए।

एक अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय खाद्य मन्त्री ने वही प्रांकड़ों की जादूगिरी दिखा कर साबित करने की कोशिश की है कि जो समस्या है उसके लिए वह जिम्मेवार नहीं है, सरकार जिम्मेवार नहीं है, आसनाम जिम्मेवार है, कुदरत जिम्मेवार है नदियां जिम्मेवार हैं, नाले जिम्मेवार हैं। मैंने प्रारम्भ में कुछ प्रांकड़ दिये थे। 1951 में इसी सरकार के प्रांकड़ हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि 36-37 करोड़ की आबादी इस देश की थी और खाद्यान्नों का प्रोडक्शन 50 मिलियन टन था। आज जबकि देश की आबादी 46-47 करोड़ के करीब है, आपके प्रांकड़ यह कहते हैं कि खाद्यान्नों का प्रोडक्शन पिछले साल 88.4 मिलियन टन हुआ है। अब आप देखें कि आबादी द्यूझी भी नहीं हुई है और खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन दुगुने से कुछ ही कम है। तो वह खाद्यान्न कहाँ गया है, यह केरल की भूखा जनता का भी सवाल है और देश का भी सवाल है? इस प्रांकड़ों की जादूगिरी पर जो सारा चित्र खड़ा करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो हमने पता लगता है कि खाद्य समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया। इसके लिए जिम्मेवार सर्वथा सरकार है इस काम में सरकार और खाद्य मन्त्री सर्वथा असफल रहे हैं और मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव मैंने रखा है इसको पास किया जाए और इस पर मतदान कराया जाए।

बी हुकम बम्ब कछबाब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ। जो वस्तुस्थिति मन्त्री महोदय ने टेबल पर रखा है, उसको रखने की क्या आपने अनुमति दे दी है, क्या उसको देख लिया है?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Those in favour may say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: "Aye".

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say "No".

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the "Noes" have it.

Some hon. Members: The "Ayes" have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared. (Interruption). There can be no point of order when the lobbies are being cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आपने जब यह फरमाया कि "लाबीज साफ की जायें" तो उसका उद्देश्य यह है कि कोई गैर सदस्य या पराया व्यक्ति सदन में या लाबी में न रहे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की 88वीं धारा को आप पढ़ लें और इसके साथ-साथ 74वीं और 75वीं धारा को भी। एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो यह है कि इस सदन में कोई भी जो गैर सदस्य है वह मतदान के समय नहीं बैठ सकता है। 88वीं धारा में कहा गया है कि जो गैर सदस्य हैं, राज्य सभा का मन्त्री हो या एटर्नी जनरल हो वह इस सदन की कार्रवाई में हिस्सा तो ले सकता है या भाषण दे सकता है लेकिन जब कार्रवाई केवल मतदान की हो तो मतदान के समय वह हिस्सा नहीं ले सकता है। इस वक्त और कोई कार्रवाई सदन के सामने नहीं है और न बाद में कोई होने जा रही है। इसलिए मेरा आक्षेप है कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां इस वक्त नहीं बैठ सकती।

दूसरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सरकार की संवैधानिक और कानूनी जो स्थिति है उसके बारे में है। संविधान की धारा 74 में कहा गया है कि प्रधान मन्त्री मन्त्रिमण्डल का प्रमुख होगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस वक्त नहीं आता।

श्री मधु लिमये : आता है। हाँ, अगर आप मेरी बात नहीं मानते तो बात दूसरी है। धारा 75 में कहा गया है कि "मन्त्रिमण्डल सामुदायिक रूप से जिम्मेदार रहेगा इस सदन के प्रति।" एक बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चालीस सालों से इंग्लैंड में यह परम्परा रही है कि जो छोटा सदन है अर्थात् हाउस आफ कामन्स जो जनता के द्वारा चुना जाता है, उसी का सदस्य प्रधान मन्त्री बन सकता है। कर्जन और वाल्डविन का मामला आप जानते हैं। सन् 1940 में जब चैम्बरलेन ने इस्तीफा दिया तो वह चाहते थे कि हैलिफैक्स प्रधान मन्त्री बनें। लेकिन हैलिफैक्स ने कहा कि चूँकि मैं हाउस आफ लार्ड्स का सदस्य हूँ इसलिये मैं नहीं बन सकता। तब चर्चिल को प्रधान मन्त्री बनाया गया। अलेक डगलस ह्यम जब धायें तब उन को भी हाउस आफ लार्ड्स से इस्तीफा देकर साधारण व्यक्ति बनना पड़ा। उसके बाद ही वह प्रधान मन्त्री बने।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कारण से इस सरकार का कोई कानूनी या संवैधानिक अस्तित्व नहीं है जो जब तक कि इस सदन का सदस्य प्रधान मन्त्री नहीं बनता। इन्दिरा जी बन सकती हैं। उनसे मुझे कोई व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी नहीं है, लेकिन इस सदन की सदस्य बन कर वह धायें और प्रधान मन्त्री बनें। यह इसलिये व्यवस्था का प्रश्न बन जाता है कि इस सरकार का कानूनी और संवैधानिक अस्तित्व तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि इस सदन का सदस्य प्रधान मन्त्री नहीं बनता है।

दूसरी बात धारा 88 के अन्तर्गत है। जब कार्रवाई केवल मतदान की है, और कोई कार्रवाई इस वक्त नहीं है और न आगे होने वाली है आज के दिन, तब इस समय जो व्यक्ति इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं वह न मतदान की कार्र-

बाई में हिस्सा ले सकते हैं और न इस सदन में बैठ सकते हैं।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not require any other discussion on it.

माननीय सदस्य ने जो धारा 74 और 75 की बात कही है वह यहां लागू नहीं होती। और वह मिसाल लेते हैं इंग्लैंड की। इंग्लैंड में जो मिनिस्टर जिस हाउस का मेम्बर होता है उसी में भाग ले सकता है, दूसरे में नहीं। लेकिन यहां वह चीज इस वक्त लागू नहीं होती। उन्होंने धारा 75 को पढ़ा . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने मतदान की बात कही . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मतदान की बात प्रलग लेंगे। प्राटिकल 75 में है :

"The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister".

Division No. 1]

Alvares, Shri
Asey, Dr. M.S.
Bade, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Bancrjee, Shri S.M.
Bhattacharys, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.
Gulshan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Kachhaviya, Shri Hukam Chand

AYES

Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapur Singh Shri
Koya, Shri Mohammed
Kumaran, Shri M.K.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Masani, Shri M.R.
Maurya, Shri
Mitra, Dr. U.
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Pottakkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.

NOES

Ambuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim

Ankineedu, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Arad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balakrishnan, Shri

Ranga, Shri
Reddi, Shri R.N.
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri J.B.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhargava, Shri

इस में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो कि कानून के मुताबिक न हो। जो कुछ किया गया है वह ठीक है। बाकी रही बात प्राटिकल 88 की जिस में मतदान की बात कही गई है। प्राटिकल 88 में बिस्कुल साफ है कि जो मिनिस्टर हाउस का मेम्बर नहीं है वह बहस में भी हिस्सा ले सकता है और बोल भी सकता है। सिर्फ अपना मत नहीं दे सकता। कार्रवाई अब भी जारी है। अगर फैसला हुआ कि यह मोशन नामंजूर कर दिया गया तो उस के बाद भी कार्रवाई होनी है, जिस से उन को हक है कि जो लोग राज्य सभा के मेम्बर हैं वह बराबर यहां मौजूद रहें, लेकिन वह मत नहीं दे सकेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर उन्होंने मत दे दिया तब आप क्या करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

Lok Sabha Divided:

[8.55 hrs.]

Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Boroosh, Shri P.C.
Brajeswar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chavara, Shri Y.B.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Dass, Shri C.
Deo Bhanji, Shri P.C.
Dighe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Guba, Shri A.C.
Halsda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Jagivan Ram, Shri
Jagunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Lakshminathan, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mali Mariappa, Shri
Manan, Shri

Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harihar Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Sham Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulamanda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Paudit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri V.T.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prahakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rai Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramkrishnan, Shri P.R.
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola

Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Lingo
Reddy, Shri Suresh
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddamajappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Naryan
Snatak, Shri Neraldo
Sonsavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramchandran,
Shrimati
Subaramar, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiawary, Shri D. N.
Tiawary, Shri K.N.
Tiawary, Shri R.S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishnas Deo
Ukey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Wasnik, Shri Balakrishna
Yadav, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri B.P.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I think there is some defect in the machine. My vote has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: It would be recorded. The result of the division, as indicated by the machine, is: Ayes 47, Noes 149. The motion is lost.

The motion was negatived.

18.54 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.54½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao
(Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the

Seventy-seventh Report of the Com-
mittee on Private Members' Bills and
Resolutions.

18.55 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the
16th February, 1966/Magha 27. 1887
(Saka).*
