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Kartika 17, 1888(Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 8, 1966/Kartika 17,
1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Requirements of Fertilisers

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- *151. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

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

(a) whether any survey has been carried out as regards the requirements of the country for the various kinds of fertilisers for each year;

(b) if so, the quantities of the various kinds of fertilisers required;

(c) the extent to which the requirements are met by indigenous and import supplies; and

(d) the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in fertilisers?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Fertilisers appointed by the Government of India made an assessment of

the requirements of various kinds of Fertilisers during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) and (c). Taking into account the requirements as assessed by the Fertiliser Committee, the possibilities for expanding internal production and the availability of foreign exchange, the consumption targets for 1970-71 adopted in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan are 2.0 million tonnes of N, 1.0 million tonnes of P₂O₅, and 0.35 million tonnes of K₂O. It is envisaged that in the last year of the Fourth Plan, 1970-71, the requirements of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilisers would be met from internal production. As indigenous production of Potassic fertilisers is negligible, almost the entire requirements would have to be imported.

(d) All possible steps are being taken to achieve production targets, by establishing additional fertiliser factories and by expanding existing fertiliser factories.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know how far has the seven-year holiday declared by the Government of India in regard to the distribution and price control encouraged foreign investment?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This has only started recently and still we are negotiating with the foreign collaborators. We cannot say how far it will succeed, but we hope it will succeed. But at the moment we cannot say whether it is successful or it has failed.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the American company has now come forward to accept the responsibility for financing the fertiliser plant and, if so, what

are the prospects of his plant being undertaken in the near future.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The question should be put to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर बसाव : श्रीमन्, क्या वह बात सही है कि अभी हमारे देश में जो खाद के कारखाने हैं उन का उत्पादन पूरी क्षमता में नहीं हो रहा है ? यदि नहीं हो रहा है तो इसके कारण क्या हैं और पूरी क्षमता में खाद के कारखानों में उत्पादन करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि जितना हमने टारगेट रखा था यई प्लान से या इस साल उतना उत्पादन कारखानों में नहीं हो सका। इस की वजह एक दो जगह दो पावर शाटेंज थी, कुछ जगह रा मैटीरिअल की शाटेंज रही। इस के लिए बराबर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हमारी कोशिश है कि यई प्लान के एंड तक हम 3.5 मिलियन टन का प्रोडक्शन कर सकें।

Shri S. Kandappan: Apart from the long term measures undertaken to make enough fertilisers available to the farmers of this country, I would like to know, in view of the immediate concern that the farmers feel due to the non-availability of fertilisers particularly in so many districts of the Madras State, whether the Government is taking adequate steps to see that the farmer gets enough fertilisers.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is one of our problems. As a matter of fact, since last year, we have pushed up the availability of fertilisers by import and by increasing production. We are trying to become self-sufficient by the end of this Plan. But we cannot be sure because the increase is very stupendous. Even this year, we are not able to cope up with the total requirements of fertilisers,

because of expansion of the fertiliser used per acre, which is increasing and there is definitely a greater demand.

Shri S. Kandappan: Sir, my question is different. There are places where fertiliser are being blocked due to drought or floods, and there are places where fertilisers are not available where they could be used for better cultivation. So, I would like to see a diversion of these fertilisers, to areas where they could be used for cultivation. (Interruption). I want a concrete assurance from the Minister. What he has said is very vague. I want to know whether Madras is getting an increased quantity this time.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I will try to give the quota of Madras. I have a statement with me. For this year, the quota for Madras is 1,02,265 tons, as against a total of 9,90,624 tons for the country. I must concede that there is a shortage everywhere, and the demand has gone up; but we are not able to cope up to 100 per cent.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, आप भी इन को नहीं समझते, बिना बात की समस्या बना रखी है। अंग्रेजी में इसे कहते हैं "to make mountains out of molehills."

जिन देशों की यह नकल करते हैं उनमें वन सम्पत्ति नहीं है। हमारे यहां करोड़ों टन पेड़ की पत्तियां बेकार जाती हैं, करोड़ों टन कम्पोस्ट बेकार जाती है। बजाय इसके कि उस कम्पोस्ट की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और वन सम्पत्ति की ओर, पेड़ की पत्तियों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये, विदेशों के सामने हाथ फैलाये खड़े हैं। तो क्या सरकार इस चीज को बन्द करके ग्रीन मैन्थोरिंग के ओर कम्पोस्ट के ऊपर ध्यान देगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, सरकार अच्छी तरह से इस बात को समझती है और यह जो हमने बताया है वह तो इनके भलावा है जो माननीय सदस्य बता रहे हैं। शहरों में

धीरे गांवों में जो कम्पोस्ट है, उसकी तरफ हमारा पूरा ध्यान है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब कह रहे हैं कि इस को सोच लिया जाये।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that the fertiliser requirements of the farmers are not adequately met by the Government, are Government considering the desirability of concentrating the supply of adequate fertilisers to these areas where the high breed and high yielding varieties are grown and if so, what action have Government taken in this regard?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We are giving priority to the distribution of these fertilisers for high yielding and intensive area programmes, we are seeing that all the requirements of the high yielding variety programmes are first met and then we are distributing it to other areas.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 2 मिलियन टन नाइट्रोजनस, 1 मिलियन टन पी०, और ०.३५ मिलियन टन के०, ओ खाद की जरूरत होगी तो इस को देखते हुए ऐसा पता चलता है कि हमारी सरकार नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर पर ज्यादा ध्यान देती है जिसका असर स्वायल के ऊपर एमिडिक होगा। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का ध्यान आपने रखा है और दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या फोर्थ प्लान में किसानों को सस्ती खाद भी मिलेगी या नहीं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जो यह रखा गया है 2 मिलियन टन, 1 मिलियन टन और .35 मिलियन टन यह प्रोपोर्शन से रखा गया है। इस को हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स ने देखा है और यह नहीं है कि सब खाद बराबर बराबर लगती है। नाइट्रोजन की ज्यादा जरूरत है, इसलिए नाइट्रोजन ज्यादा रखा गया है।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that even as it is with the old varieties there is considerable shortage of supply of fertilisers as well as pesticides, are Government taking necessary steps to ensure the adequate supplies of fertilisers as well as insecticides for the new varieties which need five or even ten times as much as the old varieties and by the failure of which the old varieties also are likely to be affected by the new pests that would have come in the train of the new varieties?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have answered it, but I can give some more details. For high yielding varieties, out of about 10 lakh tonnes, we are allotting 92,000 tonnes for kharif and 1.24 lakh tonnes for rabi. We have ensured that all the high yielding variety programmes are covered by the fertilisers that we give. It does not suffer for want of fertilisers and plant protection also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Time and again this question has come up before this House that about Rs. 8 crores which is being saved on the imported fertilisers should be given in the form of subsidy to the poorer farmers and the fertiliser price also must be reduced for them. What action has the Government intended to take so that the poor farmers may also be able to use the fertilisers easily?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: So far as the fertilisers being given to the farmers today is concerned, even now it is being subsidised to the extent of Rs. 53 crores this year. If subsidy was the answer in substitution of fertiliser, Government would have taken the decision to give cash subsidy to them. But fertilisers cannot be substituted by cash subsidy.

विली में सड़क दुर्घटनाएं

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* 152. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत सा प्राजाप ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा ।

डा० म० जो० दास :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री महेश्वर नायक :
 श्री ठु० चा० लिंग रेड्डी :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में दिल्ली में सड़क
 दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान
 संस्था और दिल्ली यातायात पुलिस द्वारा गत
 दो महीनों के दौरान इस बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण
 किया गया : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने
 के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने के सुझाव
 दिये गये हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir. The number of road accidents in Delhi for the period from 1st January, 1966 to 30th September, 1966 was 6216 against 6232 for the corresponding period in 1965.

(b) No specific survey was carried out by the Central Road Research Institute or the Delhi Traffic Police during the last 2 months. However, the accident data collected by the Traffic Police, Delhi is analysed by the Central Road Research Institute regularly.

(c) The following suggestions have been made by the Central Road Research

Institute in this regard:—

(i) From a systematic study of road accidents in Delhi, 21 "accident prone" locations have been chosen. Micro analysis of accidents at each of these places has shown that drivers are mainly responsible for most of the accidents. A new accident spot warning sign has been installed at these spots so as to warn road users of the existence of these high accident frequency spots.

(ii) Uniform speed limits for Delhi and New Delhi areas.

(iii) Medians for some important roads for better channelisation of traffic.

(iv) Improvement of the present lighting system at some important roads.

(v) Improvement of busy intersections in Delhi and New Delhi areas and installation of traffic signals at these intersections.

(vi) Separate cycle tracks and segregation of 'cycle' traffic at busy intersections.

(vii) A well-planned traffic education programme for drivers and other users of road.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Central Road Research Institute has suggested a long-term programme that the roads in Delhi should be widened and if so, what steps are being taken about that?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Amongst the various suggestions, the suggestion to widen that area of road length where there is heavy congestion of traffic is also made by the Institute.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any steps have been taken about the suggestion that the Central Road Research Institute has made regarding revision of road signs?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There are long lists of the suggestions which have been recommended and the salient points have been enumerated

in the statement. Other things have also been suggested about which action is being taken by the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन पटल पर जो ज्ञापन रखा गया है, इस में बतलाया गया है कि :

“well planned traffic education programme for drivers and other users of the road.”

जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, सरकार ने अभी तक कोई खास कदम इस ओर नहीं उठाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेफिक एजुकेशन की दिशा में डाइवर्स और दूसरे रोड यूजर्स को क्या तालीम दी जा रही है और किस तरह से इस प्रोग्राम को आगे बढ़ाया जायगा ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: A theme for giving instructions on the traffic regulations has been evolved by the authorities but it could be given effect to because the number of drivers is so large and the finances for us to impart these instructions were not available to the extent required. We have also evolved a high-way safety code in all languages, and these pamphlets containing the instructions are freely distributed to drivers for them to keep note of the traffic regulations.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I find from the statement that among the suggestions made there is one for provision of separate cycle tracks. But, does the hon. Minister not know that it is not only a question of cyclists cycling along the pedestrian foot-paths in Delhi but most of them also do not have any lights at all and they do not carry any lights; if so, is there any suggestion for enforcing that the cyclists should at least have lights on their cycles when they cycle at nights?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri

Sanjiva Reddy): The rules are very clear about it, it is only a question of enforcing them. I shall ask the Delhi Administration to enforce them more strictly. We do know that the cyclists do not have any lights or brakes. At times on a cycle the whole family travels. We do see all these things. We will ask the Delhi Administration to enforce the rules more strictly.

Mr. Speaker: Along with the family sometimes all the house-hold effects are also carried.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether DTU continue to be one of the greatest road killers in Delhi; if so, the percentage of accidents caused by DTU buses during the last year and also this year?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I do not have the detailed break-up of information concerning DTU buses only. We have given the total number in the statement. It is quite true that DTU buses also are responsible to some extent for causing accidents on the road.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is the Government aware of the fact that a large number of road accidents, in which human lives are involved, prove fatal because of the neglect of the victims of accidents both by the motorists as well as by the public for fear of harassment by police investigation later on; if so, does not the Government think it desirable to do something to change the attitude of the Police and mode of investigation of the police authorities in order to prevent unnecessary loss of human lives?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I do not think that is correct because the fatal injuries caused in these accidents are very very low as compared to the total number of accidents. It hardly comes to about ten per cent. Even there, deaths arising out of them are also on the very low side. Naturally,

in these accidents a thorough enquiry will have to be made and such enquiries or the procedures connected with them cannot be relaxed because of certain other consideration as suggested by the Hon. Member.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that about 25 per cent of the accidents take place because the drivers or the men involved in the accidents are found to be under the influence of liquor; if so, whether Government is intending to take action to see that if any driver is found to be under the influence of liquor his licence should be immediately cancelled and some severe action against him? If this is already being done, may I know in the case of how many people their licences have been cancelled?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The rules are very clear on the subject. People under the influence of intoxicants should not drive, particularly public vehicles. Wherever these instances come to notice of authorities, very strong and stringent measures are taken, including the cancellation of the licence.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How many such licences have been cancelled?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I would have to collect that information.

श्री विष्णु प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है कि 1965 में 6,232 एक्सीडेंट्स हुए, जब कि इस साल 30-8-1966 तक 6,216 हो चुके हैं, सिर्फ 16 कम हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डी० टी० यू० बसेज से गिरकर अक्सर जो आदमी मर जाते हैं, इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये बसेज की संख्या बढ़ाने या इतने पैसेन्जर्स चल सकेंगे, इस का कोई इन्तजाम सरकार ने किया है, जिससे कि एक्सीडेंट्स न हो सकें ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The seating capacity of these buses are restricted and buses are not permitted to carry...

Mr. Speaker: Is the standing capacity also limited or restricted?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Yes, Sir. In the buses both the seating capacity and standing capacity are limited. But there are occasions, especially during the peak hours, when due to pressure the number is exceeded. Normally, the buses could carry passengers only according to the stipulations made for sitting and standing capacity.

Shri D. J. Naik: Since lack of road sense is one of the causes of road accidents, may I know what steps Government want to take to develop road sense in the public?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That is true. Now signals have been exhibited at prominent places. Lights are also fixed. Wherever pedestrian crossings are there, these are special lights and markings. All these precautionary and safety measures have been taken with very good results.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सड़क पर हादसे होते हैं, उन में क्या यह भी जानने की कोशिश हुई है कि कारों के द्वारा जितने हादसे हुए हैं, उन में अधिकारियों के द्वारा कितने थे ? यदि जानने की कोशिश हुई है तो उनकी परसेन्टेज क्या है तथा उन में इन्टीक्सीकेंट का कितना सम्बन्ध था ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have mentioned earlier that I have not got those details. If necessary, I will collect the details and supply them.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether Government have realised the need to examine the question of providing a special road for agitators who would like to come to Parliament House?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gulshan.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि ६० टो० यू० की बसें सब से अधिक खराब होती हैं और जब वे रास्ते में पैसेन्जर्स को छोड़ जाती हैं, तो उन को बहुत परेशानी होती है ? क्या सरकार ने कभी यह भी अध्ययन किया है कि कितने फीसदी बसें रोज खराब होती हैं तथा क्या इन के सुधार के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक्सीडेंट्स के साथ इस का ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Since many Indian drivers of the High Commissions and Foreign Embassies are responsible for road accidents, may I know what steps the Government have taken to prevent these accidents?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: If a separate question is given notice of, I will certainly look into.

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

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*153. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken to establish a permanent statutory Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) the powers entrusted or likely to be entrusted to this Commission for the prevention of undue concentration of economic power and other matters;

(c) the steps taken to encourage the smaller units in an industry to expand and thereby restore competitive conditions; and

(d) how the country-wise or inter-industries concentration will be controlled by Government?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Necessary spade work is being done preparatory to the introduction of legislation and the setting up of the Commission.

(b) Government's opinion in regard to the powers to be entrusted to the Commission is indicated in para 6 of its Resolution dated the 5th September, 1966, which was laid on the Table of the House on the 6th September, 1966.

(c) Prevention of undue concentration of wealth in a small section of the population, protection of the small scale sector and encouragement of the co-operative sector are already the declared objectives of the industrial policy of the Government. These objectives are sought to be achieved through the exercise of licensing powers vested in Government by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(d) This is indicated in para 6 of the Resolution referred to earlier.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the recommendations of the Monopolies Commission have been scrutinised by the Government and steps taken and, if so, why the Government is thinking of establishing a permanent body for it?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Government is going to establish a permanent commission and for that purpose it is considering the question of how the Bill should be framed and various studies are being made in order to frame the Bill properly because this will be a commission of its first kind here.

An hon. Member: That has nothing to do with the question.

Shri Hem Barua: Very much off the mark.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to the reply to part (c) of the Question, may I know whether the conditions of financial assistance to small scale industries have been devised and whether they are getting the benefits required?

Shri G. S. Pathak: So far as the question of financing industries is concerned, that is a matter within the powers of the Finance Ministry. But I may inform the House that the policy of the Government is to issue instructions to the Government controlled or to the Government financial institutions to assist the small-scale industries so far as it is possible.

श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी : धन्यो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एक स्थायी मोनोपलीज कमिशन स्थापित करने के लिए स्पेड वर्क किया जा रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्पेड वर्क यह बिल की तैयारी के काम में कितने लोग लगाये गये हैं कितने दिन में काम पूरा करेंगे और यह मोनोपलीज कमिशन ने जितने असेसमेंट रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली है उस से भी अधिक समय क्या लगेगा वरना बिल कब आयेगा सदन में ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : उस में चंद महीने जरूर लगेंगे । यह देखना जरूरी है कि जो बिल रिपोर्ट में मॉडल के तौर पर दिखाया गया है उस बिल में क्या क्या चीजें पूरी करनी चाहिए और और मुल्कों में जहां पर ऐसे कानून हैं इन के साथ इस बिल का मुकाबला किया जायगा और यह देखा जायगा कि जो अच्छी-अच्छी बातें इन मुल्कों में इन के कानूनों की वजह से हैं वह इस में शामिल की जायें और जो हालात हमारे मुल्क में हैं उन हालात के मुताबिक इस बिल को बनाया जाय । क्योंकि और मुल्कों के हालात हमारे मुल्क के हालात से बिल्कुल मुक्तलिफ हैं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: In order to encourage the small-scale industries, it is necessary that the revision of the credit policy or the liberalisation of the creditworthiness of the industries should be done. Just now, the hon. Minister stated that it is the concern of the Ministry of Finance. May I know whether without the blessings of the Law Ministry, the Ministry of Finance will be able to modify the definition of the creditworthiness of the industries?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Government Resolution is being followed and has to be followed by all the Ministries. The Government Resolution clearly lays down the policy of the Government and I am certain that that policy will be carried out. So far as the small-scale industries are concerned, it is quite clear that the Government policy is to encourage the small-scale industries and there are details which are well known and which are to be found in the Report. I could give you some of the details.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question; Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri Daji: I have been standing and trying to catch your eye. This is an important Question.

Mr. Speaker: Now I have gone to the next Question.

Election Broadcasts by Political Parties over All India Radio

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- *155. **Shri Daji:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the proposal to allow facilities to the political parties to broadcast over the All India Radio during the coming General Elections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Daji: May I know the reason for the bad reply and the bad result? Even after the Conference of the Political Parties with the Election Commission, what is holding back an agreement? What is the objection of the Congress Party to take time according to votes polled?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Government as such cannot arrive at any decision unless the Political Parties agree on this question and their agreement is conveyed through the Election Commission to the Government with its advice. So far, in every election there has been no such agreement although attempts have been made to arrive at such agreements. Until there is an agreement between the Political Parties and that agreement is accepted by the Election Commission, it is not possible for the Government to take any action in this matter.

Shri Daji: I shall put that question again, Sir. I was not able to make the question clear to the Minister. In the Conference of all Political Parties with the Election Commission and the All India Radio, the All India Radio offered to extend such facilities as are agreed to. What I asked the Minister was whether it is a fact that no agreement could be reached because the Congress Party is not willing to share the time of

the Radio according to the votes polled, but want more time than according to the votes polled. Is this the reason why no agreement could be reached?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I cannot say why all the Political Parties did not arrive at any agreement. All that I can say is that there has been no such agreement. I cannot say whether what is attributed to the Congress Party is correct or not because the Government was represented by the Head of the All India Radio at that meeting. How the Parties were functioning, how they were negotiating for that agreement... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रायकी पार्टी भाई, कांग्रेस पार्टी ।

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am answering for the Government; I am not answering for the Political Parties as such.

Mr. Speaker: Is it within his knowledge that the reason for the failure of talks was the attitude of the Congress Party, as has been stated by the hon. Member, or not.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I do not think that that was the reason.

Shri Daji: What was the reason then? That is the pertinent question.

Mr. Speaker: He may ask his second question now.

Shri Daji: My second question is this. Accordingly to the Government's information what was the reason for no agreement being reached at the All Parties' Conference? Did he receive a report on the meeting or not? If he had received a report, what was the reason?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I can place before the House only the fact that there was no agreement. On how and what were the reasons behind the

conduct of the Parties or of any Party, I have no information.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister know whether a report was made to the Government and whether there were reasons given as to why an agreement was not reached?

Shri G. S. Pathak: So far as I am aware, there was a report of the discussion, but from that report you cannot find out the reasons behind the conduct of the Parties.

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत रहस्यपूर्ण हो गये हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. **Mr. P. R. Chakraverti.**

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: As is evident from the manual issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat is it not a fact that the present system of 14 parties in the Opposition stands in the way of announcing a definite policy?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Somebody must be standing in the way of an agreement being reached, but I cannot say who it is; it must be the Opposition Parties possibly.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह कोई अन्दरूनी शक्ति है या बाहरी शक्ति है।

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Congress Party has not been standing in the way of an agreement. I can say this.

Shri Ranga: On a point of order, arising out of the hon. Minister's own answer, Earlier he had said that he had no information. Now he says that the Congress Party did not stand in the way. How does he reconcile these two statements? Is he pleading as the Law Minister or as the exponent of the Congress Party's attitude?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Now, he has been prompted from behind.

Shri Ranga: His replies are unconvincing.

Shri Tyagi: Apart from parties, there are individuals also who contest elections; and they too have a conscience; if they have some strong feelings, will they also get equal benefit of approaching the voters through broadcasts? Have Government considered the question of granting such privileges to individual or Independent candidates also?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The earlier question which had not been put concerned the claims of independent candidates to use the radio for electioneering purposes, but . . .

Shri Ranga: They are going to be set up by the Congress themselves against each other.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister had started a sentence with 'but' but he has not completed the sentence.

Shri G. S. Pathak: But the independent candidates have nowhere been given any such right. It is only the political parties which have been given the right.

Shri Tyagi: It is most unfair.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that this accord could not be reached by the political parties because some of the political parties are depending, as far as the ideology is concerned, simply on fanaticism and social evils like communalism and so on?

Mr. Speaker: He has already stated that he does not know why an accord was not reached.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप मंत्री महोदय से जवाब दिलवायें। अभी जितने भी प्रश्न उठाये गये हमारे कानून मंत्री ने उन का कोई भी सीधा जवाब नहीं दिया।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव आयोग वे जो सभी राजनीतिक दलों को बुलाया और उस समय के बारे में उन से चर्चा की तो उस चर्चा के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रतिवेदन कानून मंत्री के पास आया है उस प्रतिवेदन में भिन्न-भिन्न पार्टियों की क्या राय थी, उस को सदन में बतलाने का प्रयास करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि सब पार्टियों की राय यहां बतलाई जाये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अच्छा आप उस रिपोर्ट का हाउस की टेबल पर रखवा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हैं।

Shri G. S. Pathak: I shall place on the Table of the House a summary of the conversations which took place at the meeting.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why only a summary? Why not the full report?

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने पूरी कहा है।

Shri G. S. Pathak: I can place only what I have got.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether he is prepared to lay on the Table of the House the report that Government have received?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Yes.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि राजनीतिक दल आपस में एक मत नहीं हो पाये हैं इस लिए आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारण करने की सुविधा देने में असुविधा हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि

यदि राजनीतिक दल के लोग एक मत हो जायें तो उन्हें चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में आकाशवाणी के द्वारा प्रसारण करने की भाशा प्रदान कर दी जायेगी।

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक : यह इस बात पर मुहंजर है कि सब पार्टियाँ एकमत की हो जायें। जब सब का ऐप्रोमेंट एलेक्शन कमिशन के जरिये गवर्नमेंट के पास आयेगा तब गवर्नमेंट देखेगी कि इस के लिए कितना वक्त उस के पास है और कितने रिसोर्सज हैं। उस के हिसाब से गवर्नमेंट इस ऐप्रोमेंट को देखेगी कि किस किस का ऐप्रोमेंट है और तब राय कायम करेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब कांस्टिट्यूशन ने हर एक को ईक्वल राइट दिया है और तमाम पार्टियों को बराबर के अधिकार दिये हैं तब राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ एकमत हों या न हों क्या यह सरकार की इप्सूटी नहीं है कि उन को आल इंडिया रेडियो पर टाइम दिया जाये। भले ही यह ऐतराज हो कि वह आपस में लड़ाई करती है, लेकिन क्या यह गवर्नमेंट की इप्सूटी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इप्सूटी कहां से तलाश करेंगे।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Minister has stated that once accord has been reached, Government will consider it. Have Government decided to see to it that any party that represents the dark ages and wants us to go back to the dark ages and which is communal will not be given any time on All India Radio?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know what is Government's opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Opinions are not to be asked.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब भारतीय संविधान ने चुनाव में खड़े होने वाले सदस्यों को समान रूप से स्वीकार किया है तब विधि मंत्रालय या चुनाव आयोग की दृष्टि में इस प्रकार का भेद पैदा करना कि यह पार्टी है और यह स्वतन्त्र है, कहां तक उचित है। समान रूप से यह अधिकार चुनाव के प्रचार के लिए क्यों न दिया जाये क्या इस पर विधि मंत्रालय ने विचार किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आगूमेंट है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उत्तर आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दलील कैसे दे सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : समान अधिकार सब का है तो इस बारे में चुनाव आयोग की सब को एक जैसी सुविधा देनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आगूमेंट है कि ऐसा होना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार करे या न करे।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Has the Election Commission made any particular suggestions for the consideration of the parties? If so, what were the suggestions made with regard to this?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Whatever suggestions were made by the Election Commission, whatever attitudes parties had taken and whatever suggestions they have made would appear in the summary of the talks which I will place on the Table.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to provide facilities to all opposition parties to propagate their ideologies before

the electorate through All India Radio, may I know what were the suggestions placed by the opposition parties before the Commission and what was the obstruction or deadlock standing in the way of an agreement . . .

Mr. Speaker: He says he will place it on the Table. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether Government are ready . . .

Shri R. S. Pandey: I had not finished my question.

Mr. Speaker: He says he will lay it on the Table.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Are Government ready to give the same facilities as are being given to the political parties to the Voters' Council which is a registered body to speak through the AIR to voters on behalf of the Council?

Mr. Speaker: He says it is only for political parties.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: This is for educating the electorate about general conduct, the laws of representation and so on.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the hon. Minister aware that apart from absolutely Independent candidates, there are Independent candidates whose candidatures have been sponsored or supported by the Leftist parties? What will be the position of such candidates? Will they be given a chance to propagate their manifestoes through AIR?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About Independent candidates only, he has answered. He has not answered about those supported by Leftist parties.

Mr. Speaker: They are all either independents or supported by parties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is unconstitutional.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Government are going to introduce commercial broadcasting in this state-controlled monopoly of broadcasting in the country. If commercial broadcasting is open to those firms who want to advertise their wares, will it not be open to all the political parties to sell their ideologies through that medium on some payment which may be fixed?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Commercial advertising does not relate to elections and I am not concerned with this question.

Shri Kandappan: It is presumptuous on the part of the Congress to assume that they will be returned in a majority next time and claim more time, but leaving that apart, my question is this. In that all-party meeting convened for this purpose, no invitation has been extended to the DMK. What is the criterion for inviting a Political Party for this purpose? At least in future will we be invited or not? Why have we not been invited this time?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Election Commission asked seven parties so far as I am aware—I speak subject to correction—and recognises seven parties and the representatives of the seven parties participated in the discussion. It is not for me to say why any party has not been recognised. They may not qualify for recognition.

Shri Kandappan: On a point of order. Our party is a recognised party. That is why I am putting this question.

Mr. Speaker: He should take it up with the Election Commission.

Shri Kandappan: He has not answered.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

अनाज की खेती

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* 156. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री प्र० चं० बलराम :

श्री माणवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री मलवाईछामी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों द्वारा व्यापारिक फसलों की खेती में जो अधिक लाभप्रद है, अधिक रुचि लिए जाने के कारण खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में कमी होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या खाद्यान्नों में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से इस बात पर विचार किया है कि खेती योग्य कितनी भूमि को खाद्यान्नों की उपज के लिए नियत किया जाये और कितनी भूमि को अन्य कृषि-जन्य वस्तुओं की फसलों के लिए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इय्याय्यच मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) खाद्यान्नों और अन्य फसलों की उपज के लिए खेती योग्य भूमि विस्तार

करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिए खाद्यान्नों तथा कैंश फसलों दोनों का उत्पादन जरूरी है और सघन पद्धतियों तथा अधिक उत्पादक किस्मों को अपनाना और अधिकतम उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या सरकार के पास ऐसे कोई आंकड़े हैं कि दस वर्ष पूर्व जितने एरिया में खाद्यान्नों की खेती होती थी उस में से कितना एरिया अब कैंश क्राप्स में चला गया है? यदि हैं तो क्या सरकार उनको बतलाने की कृपा करेगी और यदि नहीं है तो इस किस्म के आंकड़े एकत्र करेगी?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं। 1949-50 में नान फूड गिरेन्स क्राप्स के नीचे 72.7 मिलियन एकड़ का एरिया था। 1963 के अन्त तक जो लेटेस्ट फिगर्स हमारे पास भवेलेबल हैं, 95 मिलियन एकड़ का एरिया था। यह कैंश क्राप्स की बात मैंने कही है। जहां तक नान-कैंश क्राप्स की बात है, 1949-50 में 248.7 मिलियन एकड़ यह था और 1963 के अन्त तक 292.3 मिलियन एकड़ था। इसके माने होते हैं कि दोनों में कैंश क्राप्स में और कूड गिरेन्स क्राप्स में इनकीज हुआ है एक में जकरीबन तीस परसेंट का हुआ है और दूसरे में करीब पन्द्रह परसेंट का हुआ है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था। यह बढ़ा तो है, यह ठीक है। मैंने वह जानना चाहा था कि कितना एरिया कैंश क्राप्स में चला गया है जिस में खाद्यान्न होते थे। इसके आंकड़े इनके पास हैं या नहीं हैं? यदि हैं तो इसके आंकड़े देने की कृपा करें।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : आंकड़े मैंने बता दिये हैं। दोनों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सरकार

दोनों का बढ़ना इकोनोमी के लिए जरूरी समझती है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बढ़ना तो ठीक है। लेकिन—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धन धाप दूसरा प्रश्न करें।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कैंश क्राप्स में भविष्य में खाद्यान्न वाला क्षेत्र न जाए और खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ सके, इसके लिए क्या सरकार कोई प्रयत्न करने जा रही है?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : प्रश्न उत्पादन का है न कि एरिया को इधर उधर बदलने का। दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे मुल्क की हालत यह है कि प्रति एकड़ पैदावार चाहे वह कैंश क्राप्स की हो या फूड क्राप्स की हो, दोनों की कम है। यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे उद्योगों के लिए और खाने के लिए भी इन सब क्राप्स का उत्पादन बढ़े। जिन को कैंश क्राप्स कहा जाता है जैसे शुगर केन है या आयल सीड्स हैं वे भी कुछ कुछ फूड क्राप्स हैं। इसलिए दोनों की पर एकड़ यील्ड पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कोशिश कर रही है। कहीं-कहीं जैसे महाराष्ट्र में यह किया गया है कि शुगरकेन पर थोड़ा सा रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा दिया गया है। उसको रेस्ट्रिक्शन भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है। उस में उन्होंने इरिगेशन पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाई है और कहा है कि हम पूरे तौर से पानी नहीं दे सकेंगे। इस वास्ते ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाया जाए। इसके बारे में जो प्रम है वह दूर हो जाना चाहिये।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Fragmentation of land holdings, or in other words smallness of area, is one of the greatest obstacles in introducing modern scientific and technical system of cultivation for production of food. May I know whether Govern-

ment propose to amend the existing laws to prevent further fragmentation of holdings and consolidating them into economic units?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As a matter of fact we have already worked out plans for consolidation in the second and third plans, and we are also proposing in the fourth plan, and consolidation proceedings are there in almost all the States. Therefore, our policy is to have consolidation of holdings.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that crops like jute which earn so much foreign exchange for our country are grown in the eastern part of India and has the Central Government advised the State Governments to reduce the acreage there also? If not, what steps is the Government going to take to meet the deficit of the states in the eastern region?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The figures that are before me do not indicate that areas under jute have gone down. As a matter of fact they have gone up during the last ten years by about 19 per cent. Sometimes the cultivators find it profitable to convert the paddy areas into jute but there is no policy as such for diversion from one to the other.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : क्या सरकार को पता है या नहीं कि किसान खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार करने के लिए हतोत्साहित हो गया है कि उनको अपनी मेहनत और सब कुछ मिला कर पैदावार के दाम बहुत कम मिलते हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उसको अपनी पैदावार के दाम कम मिलते हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : कुछ हद तक यह सही है। इस पर बराबर विचार हो रहा है। इसीलिए सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि जो पालिसी हो वह फार्मर्ज को इन्सेटिव प्राइस देने की होनी चाहिये।

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श्री रामसेवक यादव : राज देश की खेती इंदर और इन्दिरा के बीच चीपट हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ..... (इंटरप्रांज)

श्री मधु लिमये : हल्ला क्यों कर रहे हैं। इंदर और इन्दिरा नहीं समझते हैं ? आप लोग कुछ तो साहित्यिक भाषा समझा करो (इंटरप्रांज)

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: On a point of order. The way he has been referring to our Prime Minister simply as Indira is highly objectionable.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनसे नियम संस्था पूछी जाए।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. The manner in which he did it is not desirable; it should not have been put that way.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Sir, on a point of order under rule 41.

Mr. Speaker: I have already made my observations that it was not a desirable manner in which it has been put; it should not have been put like that.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Sir, this affair is looked after by rule 41(2). These words should be expunged because sub-rule (1) says that it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible. These words are not necessary to make the question intelligible and therefore these words and names should be evpunged.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इंदर प्रतीक है पानी और इन्दिरा प्रतीक है सरकार। यह समझना चाहिये इनको। इनको बुद्धि होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : धार कमी है उसकी ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस देश की खेती इंद्र और इन्दिरा के बीच चीपट हो रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटे किसानों को जिनके पास धन नहीं है, पानी नहीं है, उनको मुफ्त पानी देने और उनका लगान खत्म करने पर मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है ताकि खेती की उपज बढ़ाई जा सके ।

श्री इयासवर मिश्र : जहां तक किसानों को पानी की सुविधा देने का सवाल है इन पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में करीब-करीब 35 मिलियन एकड़ पर और अधिक पानी दिया गया है । जहां तक उनको मस्ता या बिना पैसे लिये हुए पानी देने का सवाल है सरकार इसको नहीं मानती है क्योंकि प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि बिना पैसा पानी उनको मिले बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि उनको पानी मिले । उसके लिए सरकार कोशिश कर रही है । किसानों को माइनर इरिगेशन, मीडियम इरिगेशन और मेजर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स में जहां आज 90 मिलियन में पानी दिया जा रहा है वहां ग्री प्लान प्रोग्राम में 55 मिलियन में ही दिया जाता था । चौथी योजना में करीब तीस मिलियन एकड़ और सिंचाई के लिए पानी देने की व्यवस्था सरकार करने जा रही है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : लगान के बारे में नहीं बताया है ।

श्री इयासवर मिश्र : लगान के बारे में ऐसी कोई सरकार की नीति नहीं है कि इसको खत्म कर दिया जाए । इसको खेती के लिए बाधक नहीं समझा जाता है ।

M/s. Bird & Co.

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*157. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Kishan Pattinayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

Starred Question No. 517 on the 18th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether M/s. Bird and Co. and their associates had committed any violations of and offences against the Company Law;

(b) if so, whether any prosecution has been started against this firm and its associates; and

(c) the stage reached in this prosecution?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) As stated by the Minister in the Ministry of Finance in reply to Starred Question No. 517 the concerned companies have preferred appeals against the original adjudication order. The appeals are still pending. Facts which would constitute violations of the provisions of the Companies Act are in dispute and under scrutiny in those pending appeals. Hence, on disposal of those appeals and the facts found therein, it would be possible to ascertain if the company and their associates have committed any violation of and offences against the Company Law and to determine further necessary action.

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

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने यह वादा नहीं किया था कि कस्टम के मामले में पंचों का, यानी एजुडिकेशन का, निर्णय आते ही आयकर तथा कम्पनी कानून का जो उल्लंघन हुआ है, उसके सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी; यदि हां, तो क्या आज यह कार्यवाही इसलिए नहीं की जा रही है कि चूंकि वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री अपने इस पद को ग्रहण करने से पहले इस बड़े कंपनी के एंसाइग्नट फंड के डायरेक्टर थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार-बार इस तरह का आरोप लगाने की क्या जरूरत है कि चूंकि किसी शक्यता का उससे ताल्लुक था इसलिए कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह विस्तृत सम्बन्धित है । इसमें क्या अनुचित है ? चूँकि वह इस एंसाइप्लिड फ़र्म के डायरेक्टर थे, इसीलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है । मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे सकते हैं कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

Shri G. N. Dixit: Sir, I have a submission to make. Rule 41 (iii) is being repeatedly violated by the hon. Members on that side. Rule 41 (iii) reads as follows:

"it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;"

What the hon. Member mentioned is absolutely in violation of the provisions of this rule. I think you should ask those hon. Members who are making repeated violations of this rule in putting their supplementary questions to abjure this practice and read these rules carefully.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नये नये छद्म है, विद्यार्थी हैं, इसलिए ऐसी बातें करते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: It is not for the first time that it has been brought to the notice of the Members that no imputations, inferences or such things should be brought in when putting a supplementary question. They ought simply to elicit information on the facts.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो जानकारी ही चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: This is a clear indication. That might be done in a different manner but not in putting a supplementary question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अपने प्रश्न को बदल कर पूछता हूँ, जिसमें आपको संतोष हो जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब मवाल के पक्ष में हिस्से का जवाब दे दें और

दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था और क्या इस आश्वासन का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है ।

Shri G. S. Pathak: The second part of the question should be expunged from the record—

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then, what was the good of that hon. Member raising that point?

Mr. Speaker: I do not understand what he wants. I have not admitted that. I have said that. What else does he want?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I agree with you, Sir, but those two persons—Shri Madhu Limaye there and the hon. Member on this side—are wasting our time.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Government will go into the question so far as the Company Law Administration is concerned after the final decision by the Board of Revenue in the appeal which has been filed against the adjudication. Now, the question in that appeal necessarily would be, whether there has been under-invoicing. Supposing in that appeal it is decided there was no under-invoicing, then there would be no question of any breach of the company law arising.

Shri Daji: My point is....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee had already risen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. I refer to rule 376 of the Rules of Procedure

Mr. Speaker: What is the rule? That is being insisted upon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Rule 376(2).

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be relied upon for this purpose. That does not give any substantive right of raising a point of order except when it relates to the order of the business.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It says:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

The business before the House now is Question Hour.

Mr. Speaker: No, no; he cannot raise it under that rule.

श्री मधु सिमये : मैं यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के वर्तमान चेयरमैन को उनके द्वारा इस्तीफा दिये जाने के पहले ही व्यापार मंत्रालय में एडीशनल कामर्स सेक्रेटरी नियुक्त किया गया है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह परम्परा के विपरीत नहीं है और बर्ड एंड कंपनी के एजुडिकेशन में जो अपील की गई है, क्या इसका उससे सम्बन्ध है ।

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक : श्रीमान्, जिस सवाल का मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ, उससे इस सवाल का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री मधु सिमये : कैसे ताल्लुक नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका कैसेला आप नहीं करेंगे । मिनिस्टर साहब को अपनी बात कहने दीजिए ।

श्री गोपाल स्वर्ण पाठक : उस बोर्ड का कौन चेयरमैन है, इससे कंपनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को क्या ताल्लुक है ? जब सवाल यह पूछा जा रहा है कि कंपनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्शन ले रहा है या

नहीं, तो मैं पहले से यह कैसे मालूम कर सकता था कि बोर्ड का कौन चेयरमैन है और कौन मेम्बर है ।

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने कहा कि सारा मामला निर्भर करता है एजुडिकेशन पर और एजुडिकेशन को अपील किसके सामने है ?—रेवेन्यू बोर्ड के सामने । यह पूरी परम्परा को खत्म किया जा रहा है । रेवेन्यू बोर्ड फ़िनांस मंत्रालय के मानहूत आता है और उनके चेयरमैन को उन्होंने कामर्स मंत्रालय में एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी बनाया है । इसका इस केस पर असर हो रहा है, इसलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री दाजी ।

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस छोटी सी बात को उनके सामने रख दीजिए कि वित्त मंत्रालय का जो एक नोकर है, उस को एडीशनल फ़ायर्स सेक्रेटरी कैसे बना सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक़्त यह मतलब नहीं है ।

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पीछे बड़ा राज है । आप समझ नहीं रहे हैं । बड़ा माडिश है, बड़ा षडयंत्र है इन लोगों का । डेड कराइ करों का मामला है ।

Shri Daji: The Minister has admitted certainly by inference that there have been certain violations and offences against the Company Law committed by Bird and Company. I would like to know what complaints have been received and what action has been taken regarding violations and offences against Company Law committed by Bird and Company. How is action under the Company Law connected with possible infringe-

ment of under-invoicing and over-invoicing? That is an entirely different subject under the customs law. Why should action under Company Law be stayed till action is finalised in regard to appeals under customs law?

Shri G. S. Pathak: If there is under-invoicing, there will be wrong entries in the accounts books and the profit and loss account and balance sheet will be incorrect. Company Law Administration is concerned with the correctness of the accounts and of the balance sheet and profit and loss account. That would again depend upon whether there was under-invoicing or not. If there was no under-invoicing, the accounts would be correct.

Shri Daji: There are other complaints under the Company Law apart from accounts.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Election Broadcasts by Independent Candidates over All India Radio

*154. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Independent candidates will be allowed to broadcast at the time of Fourth General Elections; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The principal reasons are—

(i) in the first place, it is not practicable to give broadcasting facilities to individual candidates having regard to the very much limited time

which may be available for this purpose;

(ii) in the second place, the object of these broadcasts on the eve of General Elections is to give an opportunity to the public to be conversant with the aims, objects, manifestos and programmes of the organized political parties and not to provide additional platform for individual candidates for electioneering purposes.

Procurement of Foodgrains

*158. **Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that procurement of foodgrains, especially rice, is lagging behind targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total quantity of rice so far procured in the current year both on Central and State accounts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). In many States, specific targets of procurement were not fixed and in some they were fixed before firm estimates of current years' production were available. On the whole, the progress of procurement cannot be considered low keeping in view the serious short-fall in production during 1965-66 crop year.

(c) About 30 lakh tonnes.

Thefts at Calcutta Port

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the volume and value of goods stolen annually from Calcutta Port are

much higher than at any other major port;

(b) if so, the reasons for such large-scale thefts at Calcutta and failure of the Port authorities to reduce them; and

(c) the steps taken to cope with the problem?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Calcutta Port Commissioners have not found it possible to make an assessment of the volume and value of the goods stolen. However, the scale of pilferage at Calcutta Port has been considerable.

(b) The Calcutta Port area is very extensive and a very large number of workers and others visit the port for a variety of purposes. Moreover, Calcutta has a vast river front. The daily number of ships unloading and loading at the different berths is also very large. The clearance of goods from the dock area is often held up due to a variety of problems, such as import control formalities, customs requirements and other difficulties which individual importers may experience. It also happens in Calcutta port that there is frequent withdrawal of the police force to meet emergencies in the city. Unscrupulous elements thriving on high profits in underground trading of articles, particularly valuable materials not easily available in the open market, take advantage of these circumstances.

(c) The Calcutta Port Commissioners have taken a number of measures in recent years to deal with the problem. The transit sheds, warehouses and other buildings in the port area, where goods are kept, are guarded by the Port Police force and also by the Watch and Ward personnel maintained by the Port Commissioners. They have introduced a permit system for regulating the admission of persons into the docks. The height of the perimeter walls has been increas-

ed, lighting within the dock area has been improved and mobile squads for carrying out surprise checks have been introduced. Deterrent disciplinary measures are taken against those found guilty. The Commissioners have been constantly reviewing the adequacy of security arrangements and tightening them further.

Import of Foodgrains under PL 480

***160. Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Firodia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains imported from U.S.A. under the PL 480 agreement during 1966;

(b) the present position with regard to the supplies of foodgrains to India by U.S.A. under this agreement; and

(c) whether any fresh long-term P.L. 480 agreement has been signed recently between the two countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The supplies of foodgrains from U.S.A. are continuing under the P.L. 480 Agreement of September, 1964 as amended from time to time. For the year 1966, funds so far made available under P.L. 480 Agreement would enable shipment of about 61.2 lakh tonnes of wheat and about 18.8 lakh tonnes of Milo/Corn. About 54.4 lakh tonnes of wheat and about 13.8 lakh tonnes of Milo have already been received by the end of October, 1966.

(c) No, Sir.

**Central Arid Zone Research Institute,
Jodhpur**

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

(a) whether there has been any success in the experiments carried out by the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur for arresting the march of the desert;

(b) whether the results are of general nature to be made applicable in other regions; and

(c) the places where large scale application of the results has been carried out and with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Central Arid Zone Research Institute by careful experimentation has developed the techniques for arresting the further deterioration of condition in the desert regions and stabilisation of sand dunes, which were menacing habitations and agriculture. The techniques are: (1) Afforestation of shifting sand dunes, (2) afforestation of refractory sites with relatively fast growing exotic tree species, (3) raising avenue-cum-shelter belts, (4) re-seeding of natural grazing lands and (5) improved conservation farming practices. These measures have been found to be very successful in checking further deterioration of land by wind erosion, and many of the sand dunes which were threatening towns and villages are now flourishing forests.

(b) The results achieved are applicable to tropical arid and semi arid regions.

(c) The Institute has taken up afforestation of shifting dunes on a large scale on 2080 acres in 8 places located in Bikaner, Barmer, Jhunjunu and Churu districts having rainfall varying from 200 to 450 mm.

Crop Loan System

*162. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the introduction of crop loan system in the country; and

(b) how far this scheme has been instrumental in raising the food production of the regions where it has been tried out?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7249/66].

(b) Credit under the crop loan system is related to the production requirements and is, therefore, a contributory factor in raising the food production. No systematic assessment of the increase attributable to this factor alone has, however, been made.

Co-operative Agricultural Credit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the bulk of the beneficiaries of the co-operative agricultural credit so far being provided are rich and influential members of the rural community;

(b) whether the proposal that loans instead of being given only against assets should be given on the basis of the borrowers production needs, acreage and capacity to repay, has been given effect to; and

(c) if so, to what extent it has been implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) It is not correct to say that the facilities for cooperative agricultural credit have so far helped only the better placed-agriculturists. In fact, the credit availed of from the cooperatives per acre of cultivated holdings is actually higher for households on the lower asset groups than for those in the higher asset groups.

(b) and (c): The progress in the implementation of the Crop Loan System, which is based on production requirements and repaying capacity of the cultivators, has been indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7250/66].

Ships for Shipping Corporation of India

- *164. Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the total number of ships for which orders have been placed by the Shipping Corporation of India so far but the ships have not so far been received;

(b) the total cost of these ships and the percentage thereof which has to be paid in foreign exchange; and

(c) the effect of devaluation on the cost?

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

out of which nine are to be supplied by the Hindustan Shipyard, Vishakhapatnam and four by Yugoslavia.

(b) Rs. 20.71 crores out of which about 40 per cent is to be paid in foreign exchange according to pre-devaluation rate.

(c) Details regarding adjustment of cost consequent on devaluation are being discussed by the Corporation and the Hindustan Shipyard. As regards the ships ordered from Yugoslavia, the cost will increase by 57.5 per cent because of devaluation.

Pest Menace

- *165. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. B. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the President of the Indian Pest Control Association that at least 20 per cent of our food production is lost during growing and harvesting and 10 per cent or more during storage owing to pest menace and that the total annual loss ran to about Rs. 1,000 crores;

(b) whether all our efforts are being made to curb and eradicate the pest menace in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Does not arise.

**Representation in Lok Sabha for
Pakistan-occupied Kashmir**

*166. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 335 on the 9th August, 1966 and to supplementaries thereon and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion that Pakistan-occupied Kashmir be given adequate representation, namely, 2 seats in Lok Sabha and the seats be kept vacant till the liberation of that territory, as has been done in the case of the State Legislative Assembly;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether an elector duly registered in Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible to contest an election to Lok Sabha from any Parliamentary Constituency in the rest of the Indian Union, and vice-versa; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But in view of the express provision contained in the Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Amendment Order, 1966 (C.O.75) issued by the President on 29th June, 1966 under article 370, to the effect that the Parliamentary constituencies into which the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be divided, shall not comprise the area under the occupation of Pakistan, it has not been possible to give effect to the suggestion.

(c) Yes, Sir and for this purpose section 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 is proposed to be amended by clause 18 of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1966 now pending before Parliament after having been reported by a Joint Committee.

(d) Does not arise.

Statutory Rationing

*167. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to introduce statutory rationing in all urban Centres with a population of one lakh or more has not yet been implemented in full;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the decision in full?

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

(b) and (c). Extension of rationing to all urban Centres involves maintenance of adequate stocks not only for current consumption but also for reserves. Such extension can be decided only when adequate stocks have been built up.

The policy of the Government is to extend statutory rationing in a phased manner consistent with availability of stocks to meet rationing commitments. Except for Bangalore and Ahmedabad cities with a population of a million and above have already been covered by statutory rationing. The second stage of introducing rationing to cover populations between 3 and 10 lakhs has to be taken up before the question of extending rationing to urban Centres with population between one lakh and three lakhs is considered. Introduction of rationing in any specific area had to be worked out in consultation with the State Government concerned keeping in view the adequacy of stocks.

Taking over of Rice Mills

*168. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

be pleased to state the progress made so far in taking over the rice mills in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): There is no proposal before Government for the taking over of all existing rice mills in the country. Government have, however, decided to give preference to co-operatives and public sector undertakings like the Food Corporation of India in the installation of new rice mills.

Hindustan Shipyard, Vishakhapatnam

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

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

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to expand the Hindustan Shipyard for increasing its production capacity from four to six ships per year;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure to be incurred for the expansion and its foreign exchange component; and

(c) whether technical assistance from any foreign organisation has been sought for to implement the expansion scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

गन्ने का मूल्य

* 170. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के संयुक्त चीनी बोर्ड के प्रति-रिक्त, संसद सदस्यों तथा अन्य संबद्ध व्यक्तियों ने गन्ने के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य सब वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि होने के साथ साथ गन्ने के उत्पादन मूल्य में भी काफी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार मूल्य में किस हद तक वृद्धि करने का है ?

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

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों की छान-बीन की जा रही है ।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

दिल्ली में राशन के फुटकर विक्रेताओं का अभ्युद्वेग

* 171. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री महेश्वर नायक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राशन के फुटकर विक्रेताओं ने अपने मुनाफे में वृद्धि के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Agriculture-oriented Education

*172. Shri Lilaadhar Kotaki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether Government have felt the need for making education agriculture-oriented in order to develop agriculture on modern and technological lines; and

(b) if so, the measures taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) This matter has been considered by the Education Commission appointed by the Ministry of Education. The Commission has since submitted its Report which is being considered by the Government.

(b) In view of the above the question does not arise at this stage.

बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के चालकों (पायलटों) द्वारा हड़ताल

*173. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :

श्री नाथ पाई :

श्री हेम बरभा :

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1966 में बंबई पत्तन न्यास के चालकों (पायलटों) ने अनिश्चित काल के लिये हड़ताल कर दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

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

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) :

(क) 28 सितम्बर को आधी रात से बम्बई पत्तन के पाइलटों, ड्रक मास्टर्स और घाट मास्टर्स ने हड़ताल की । 1 अक्टूबर 1966 को 13.30 बजे हड़ताल समाप्त की गयी ।

(ख) इन अधिकारियों ने पाइलटों में से एक पाइलट के विरुद्ध पोर्ट ट्रस्ट कंडक्ट नियमों को भंग करने के लिए ट्रस्ट के अनुशासनात्मक जांच करने के निर्णय में आपत्ति की ।

(ग) चूंकि स्थानीय बातचीत के फलस्वरूप हड़ताली अधिकारियों और पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के बीच समझौता हो गया था अतः भारत सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं हुई ।

Jayanti Shipping Company

***174. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Dharma Teja visited India again after his escape on the 11th/12th May, 1966;

(b) whether he stayed at Oberoi's Intercontinental Hotel in Delhi for several days and Government agencies reported this to the authorities concerned;

(c) whether he entertained several important people at the Hotel including officials of his Ministry;

(d) whether he carried on any negotiations with Government directly or indirectly;

(e) whether the negotiations failed and important Government officials advised him to leave the country before the Jayanti's take-over by Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not arresting him?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (f). Dr. Teja came again to India on the 26th May, 1966 and stayed till the night of the 3rd June, 1966. His visit to India was in connection with discussions on certain proposals which he had made to the Government in respect of the Jayanti Shipping Company. Dr. Teja stayed at the Hotel Intercontinental on this occasion. Details of persons entertained by Dr. Teja during his stay are not available with the Government but it is certain that no officials of this Ministry were entertained by Dr. Teja. Dr. Teja's proposals were under examination when he left the country on the night of the 3rd June, 1966. Dr. Teja was not arrested because there was not sufficient material against him at this stage to justify such action.

Enquiry into Air Crash of Caravelle at Palam Airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the inquiry into the Caravelle Crash at Palam Airport in the early hours of the 15th February, 1966 has been completed;

(b) if so, its findings; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Court of Inquiry investigating into the causes of the accident concluded the public sittings on the 7th October, 1966. But its report has not yet been received by the Government of India.

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

F. A. O. Report

***178. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent F.A.O. Report for 1965-66;

(b) if so, how far Government's data relating to food production in India last year agrees with that in the Report and how far Government agree with the reasons for food shortfalls given in the Report; and

(c) the per capita production of foodgrain in India last year and how it compares with corresponding world figures?

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

(b) The estimated production of 75 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1965-66 given in the F.A.O. Report is

based on the provisional advance estimate. According to the final estimate, framed subsequently, the production of foodgrains in 1965-66 was 72.3 million tonnes. Government agree with the reasons given for the shortfall in the production of foodgrains in 1965-66 as given in the F.A.O. Report.

(c) The per capita net production of foodgrains in India in 1965-66 has been estimated at 12.4 oz. per day (128.3 kg. per year). Corresponding world figures are not available.

Reclamation of Chambal Ravine

- *179. **Shri Parashar:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) the progress that has been made regarding feasibility of establishment of a Joint Ravine Reclamation Board for reclamation of the Chambal ravine;

(b) whether it is proposed to vest the Joint Ravine Reclamation Board with the powers and funds to execute expeditiously their own programme of action;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Draft proposals for the setting up of a Central Ravine Reclamation Board have been drawn up and referred to the concerned State Governments, viz. Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for their concurrence. The comments from two of the States are still awaited.

(b) No. It is proposed that the Central Ravine Reclamation Board

will in the initial stage be a coordinating body laying down unified plans and priorities for ravine reclamation and for watching the performances. The Central and State Governments concerned may have to provide funds from within their respective plan budgets as at present. The execution of ravine reclamation projects will be done by the State Governments in their respective areas. The proposed Board will have representatives of both the Central and State Governments concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The ravine lands are spread over the various State territories. An executive Board, with powers and functions to execute its own programmes would require complete control over the land to be reclaimed. The question of quantum of responsibility by the State and the Centre will arise only in executing the programme. Such an arrangement will also entail huge investment with little prospects of immediate returns.

In the context of the present financial stringency it would not be possible to find large funds for the establishment of an interstate Board with executive powers.

It is, therefore, considered that in the present context a more realistic approach would be to set up a Board for laying down policies and for co-ordination between the concerned States.

Jute Crop Yield

*180. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute crop yield will be much less during this year

than the requirement of the factories;
and

(b) if so, what will be the shortfall and how it will be met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The shortfall is tentatively estimated to be about 17 lakh bales of raw jute/mesta and cuttings, to maintain the 1965 level of production. With a view to meet this shortfall, the import of raw jute has been placed under the O.G.L. with effect from the 13th July, 1966.

Ernakulam-Kunnamkulam Road

766. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 909 on the 2nd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to construct a new coastal road connecting Ernakulam and Kunnamkulam;

(b) whether this work has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, when the work will commence?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The State Chief Engineer has intimated that the proposed coastal road connecting Ernakulam and Kunnamkulam has since been included in the State Government's proposals for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The construction of this road is expected to commence during 1967-68 subject to the availability of funds.

Deep Sea and Offshore Fishing Organisation

767. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 980 on the 2nd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to revise the pay scales of the Floating staff of the Deep Sea and Offshore Fishing Organisation;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) whether Rules governing the service conditions have also been finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(c) The floating staff of the Deep Sea and Offshore Fishing Organisation are governed generally by the service conditions applicable to other Central Government employees of similar category.

Coconut Diseases

768. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether the diseases affecting coconut in Kerala State are spreading;

(b) if so, the total area and number of trees affected by the diseases; and

(c) the steps taken to intensify research for checking and eradicating coconut diseases?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Necessary material has been asked for from the State Government of Kerala and Central Research Institutes etc. and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Transport of Fish

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

(a) the facilities, if any, provided by Government in Kerala for the transport of fresh fish from the coast to the interior, especially in places in neighbouring States of Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the annual estimated quantity of fresh fish hauled from Kerala stations to places outside Kerala by the Indian Railways; and

(c) the facilities so far provided for transport of fish from Coastal Kerala in refrigerated or airconditioned railway wagons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (c). A refrigerated rail van with 15 tons capacity operates twice a week on the Calicut-Madras route for transport of iced fresh fish from the coast to the interior especially to places in the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore. Fish is also transported in non-refrigerated vans.

(d) A quantity of 4,000 quintals of fresh fish was transported by refrigerated rail van to places outside the State during 1965-66. In the same year an estimated quantity of 20,000 quintals was transported by the Railways to places outside the State in non-refrigerated wagons.

Mechanised Boats for Fishing

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

(a) the area being regularly exploited for Fisheries in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Kerala with the help of mechanised boats;

(b) whether the use of mechanised boats in areas exploited by non-mechanised country boats is causing concern to the fishermen using non-mechanised craft all over the coast;

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to demarcate the zone for non-mechanised boats;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala or Central Government have made a study of the problems concerned with mechanised fishing vis-a-vis non-mechanised fishing; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon) (a): The area that is being exploited regularly by the mechanised fishing boats off the coast of Kerala is upto 25 fathoms from the shore.

(b) The use of mechanized craft initially caused some concern among local fishermen, but there is increasing realization of the fact that the operation of mechanized boats does not affect their catches.

(c) We have advised operation of larger boats beyond the 7 miles zone and Kerala State has advised boats of 36' and above to fish beyond 12 fathoms. The situation is being watched.

(d) and (e). Investigation by the Kerala State has revealed that mechanized fishing has not adversely affected the catches of the non-mechanized boats.

Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd.

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

(a) the expenditure involved till 1st October, 1966 on the Fisheries Corporation Ltd. set up in Kerala recently;

(b) the names and pay scales with special allowances, if any, of the paid Directors;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have nominated all the Directors and if so, their names and addresses;

(d) whether the Government have received a copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Corporation; and

(e) if so, the main objects thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The total expenditure involved as on the 1st October 1966 is approximately Rs. 77,35,142 comprising of Rs. 72,35,142 as estimated value of the assets of the State Fisheries Department such as institutions, equipment, machinery, vehicles, etc. transferred to the Corporation and Rs. 5,00,000 working capital loan given to the Corporation.

(b) **Shri K. Gopinatha Pillai**, the Managing Director, is the only paid Director of the Corporation. He is in the pay scale of Rs. 1300-1700/- and no special allowances are being given to him. The Corporation has, however, provided him with residential accommodation at Ernakulam at a rental of 10 per cent of his pay.

(c) Yes Sir. The Governor of Kerala has appointed all the Directors of the Corporation. Their names and addresses are as indicated below:—

Official:

1. **Shri K. K. Raman Kutty** (Chairman), Commissioner for

Agricultural Production and Rural Development, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.

2. **Shri R. Gopalswamy**, Finance Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.
3. **Dr. V. Venkitanarayanan**, Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.
4. **Shri K. Gopinatha Pillai**, Managing Director, The Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd., P.B. No. 115, Ernakulam-1.
5. **Shri M. Devidas Menon**, Director of Fisheries, Government of Kerala, Trivandrum.

Non-Official:

6. **Shri R. Madhavan Nair**, Cochin Company, Ernakulam.
7. **Shri N. J. Chacko**, The Kerala Food Packers, P.B. No. 66, Alleppey.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 1. To purchase, acquire and take over as going concerns, the boat building yards and workshops, ice plants and cold storages, freezing plants, fish meal plant, fishing boats and insulated fish vans and any other institution owned by the Kerala Government and conducted by the Department of Fisheries of Kerala State together with all or any of the assets, rights, licences and liabilities of the Government of Kerala attached or relating thereto; on such terms and conditions as the Board shall approve and to enter into such agreement or agreements as the Board shall think fit.

2. To manufacture, store, distribute, transport, sell, exchange, alter, improve and deal in fishing boats of every kind and description used for fishing and connected purposes.

3. To carry on the business of repairs and servicing of fishing boats and engines of every type and description, to act as iron founders, mechanical engineers, manufacturers

of machinery and implements of all kinds, tool makers, brass founders, metal workers, boiler makers, mill wrights, steel and iron converters, smiths wood workers, sawyers, builders, painters, metallurgists, electrical engineers, carriers merchants and to buy, sell, hire, manufacture, repair convert, alter, let on hire and deal in any machinery and implements, rolling stock and hardware of all kinds.

4. To conduct fishing in territorial waters and high seas at all seasons and times using fishing boats and gears of every kind and description subject to normal regulations governing such operations in territorial waters and international obligations in high seas.

5. To manufacture, stock, sell and use ice for fishing processing and other purposes.

Alternatives to Managing Agency System

772. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state what are other types of alternatives to Managing Agency system?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The Companies Act, 1956, allows a company to adopt any one of the following forms of management other than the Managing Agency system:—

- (i) Directly by the Board of Directors as a whole without appointing a managing agent or managing director etc.
- (ii) Subject to the over-all control of the Board of Directors—
 - (a) by one or more managing directors (which term also includes whole-time directors, director-in-charge, committee of directors etc.) or

(b) by a manager, or

(c) by secretaries and treasurers.

Availability of Potash Manure in Kerala

773. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that potash manure is not available in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the supply of sufficient quantity of this manure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, currently there is some shortage. However, the over-all availability during 1966-67 would be substantially higher than during last year. Out of a total availability of 92,115.00 tonnes for all-India so far 13,958 tonnes were distributed in Kerala State alone during 1-4-1966 to 31-10-1966. Necessary steps have been taken to expedite supplies against the existing contracts as well as to import an additional quantity of 68,000 tonnes of muriate of potash from various sources to meet the needs in Kerala and other parts of the country.

Acquisition of Land for Public purposes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable delay of 5 to 10 years even between the date of publication of Gazette notification of acquisition of land for public purposes and the actual date of award proceedings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the market price of land goes up considerably due to increase in the prices of agricultural commodities during this time; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Acts suitably so as to pay the compensation at the rate prevailing at the time of award instead of basing the rate prevailed on the date of publication of Gazette notification as per the Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) It is a fact that in many cases considerable delays occur between the preliminary notification for acquisition of land under Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act and the finalisation of the award proceedings.

(b). Yes.

(c) Government have set up an Expert Group to examine and recommend measures for reducing the time-lag between the initial notification and the making of award to the minimum. However, Government do not consi-

der it feasible to amend the Act so as to pay compensation at the rate prevailing at the time of award instead of basing the rate as on the date of publication of gazette notification.

Import of Rice from Burma

775. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

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

(a) the total quantity of rice imports from Burma for each year during the period 1960-64 (both years inclusive); and

(b) the total quantity carried by the Apeejay lines and that carried by other shipping companies each of these years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The information required is given in the following statement:—

Year	Quantities in '000 M. T.		
	Total quantity of rice imported from Burma	Total quantity of Burma rice carried by the Apeejay line ships	Total quantity of Burma rice carried by other shipping companies
1960	336.0	29.6	306.4
1961	160.4	126.0	34.4
1962	201.2	85.1	116.1
1963	172.7	83.7	89.0
1964	151.9	99.6	52.3

Babatpur (Varanasi) Airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large track of land set apart for cross-wind runways at Babatpur (Varanasi) Airport is lying waste and a large amount is being spent on its maintenance every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the land has very wide growth of grass every season which is sold out; and the land does not serve for the landing purposes; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give the land to the villagers for tilling purposes till such time as it is not required for landing purposes?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There is a fair weather air-strip at Babatpur (Varanasi) aerodrome for emergency landings. It is not lying waste, as small planes use it during extreme cross-wind conditions on the main runway. The minimum maintenance required for this fair weather strip is being carried out by the Aerodrome maintenance staff.

(b) The grass is sold out by auction to bring revenue to the Government. The strip, however, is also used for landing purposes as stated above.

(c) No Sir. The land cannot be given out for tilling purposes as it is still required.

Central Cooperative Stores

777. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) the number of Central Cooperative Stores opened in the several parts of the country so far;

(b) the amount sanctioned so far for the same by the Central and State Governments; and

(c) the extent to which foodgrains and other essential commodities are made available at fair prices to the common public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 292 Central Cooperative Stores (wholesale stores) have so far been set up in the different parts of the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of consumer cooperatives.

(b) An amount of Rs. 9.92 crores has so far been sanctioned by the Central Government to the State Government for financing the Central Cooperative Stores. Since these stores have been set up under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the entire expenditure on assistance is borne by the Government of India.

(c) The total turnover of the wholesale stores during the year ending June 1966, was of the order of Rs. 144 crores, of which Rs. 120 crores were accounted for by the sale of rationed and controlled commodities at prescribed rates. The balance of Rs. 24 crores included groceries, textiles, soaps and toilet preparations and other articles of general merchandise which were sold at fair prices—generally lower than the prevailing market prices.

Central Research Institute for Cashewnut and Spices

778. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrier:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2263 on the 16th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to set up a Central Research Institute for cashewnut and spices; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Spices and Cashewnut which envisages setting up of such an Institute is still under consideration and is not yet finalised.

विधान मंडलों में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये स्थानों का रक्षण

779. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये लोक सभा और विधान सभा के 60 प्रतिशत स्थान रक्षित रखने के लिये जिला गोरखपुर के पिछड़े वर्ग संघ ने सितम्बर, 1966 में केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जे. रा. पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

I.A.C. Plane damaged at Dum Dum Airport

782. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Bagri;
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the nose wheel of a Calcutta-bound plane of the Indian Airlines Corporation from Bagdogra was damaged soon after its landing at Dum Dum airport on the 19th September, 1966;

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

(c) the number of casualties?

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

(b) The incident was caused by the collapse of the nose landing gear due to a defective nose gear retracting strut.

(c) No passenger or crew member was injured.

Procurement Schemes in States

783. **Shri Madhu Limaye;**

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether Government have made a study of the various procurement schemes of the States and suggested a uniform pattern to be followed after the next *kharif* and *rabi* harvests;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto; and

(d) their alternative schemes, if any ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a). As already stated in answer to starred question No. 128 in the Lok Sabha on 22-2-66, the Government have made a study of the procurement schemes in force in the various states. No uniform pattern of procurement schemes to be adopted for the next *kharif* or *Rabi* harvests has been suggested by the Government of India to the State Governments.

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

(d) The details of the procurement schemes of the State Governments for the *kharif* season 1966-67 are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

कृषि उपकरण

784. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1966 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 264 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने विदेशों से कृषि उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारी ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो स्वीकृति मिलने में कितना समय और लगने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) रूम, युगोस्लाविया, रमानिया, फ्रांस तथा इटली से कालर ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करने के लिए एक राशि के रूप में विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध हो गई है ।

(ख) इस उपबन्ध में से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं दी गई है ।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा को प्रयोग में लाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और शीघ्र ही राज्य सरकारों को मंजूरी भेज दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश से दिल्ली को फलों का लदान

785. 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 दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश के बीच कोई सीधी सड़क

नहीं है जिसके द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश के फलों का दिल्ली को निर्यात किया जा सके ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि परिवहन सुविधाओं के अभाव में हजारों मन फल प्रति दिन सड़ जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली की अपेक्षा वहां फलों के भाव काफी सस्ते हैं और फलों के एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर लाने ले जाने से खाद्य समस्या के सुलझाने में पर्याप्त सहायता मिल सकती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक किन कारणों से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं । सीधी सड़क केवल शिमला के एकत्रित करने वाले केन्द्र और दिल्ली के खपत केन्द्र के बीच में नहीं है बल्कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और शिमला के मुख्य फल उत्पादक केन्द्रों के बीच भी है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । फलों के मौसम के दौरान सीधे शिमले से दिल्ली को पब्लिक कैरीयर चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त परिवहन सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ।

(ग) यह सच है कि उत्पादक केन्द्रों में फल अधिक सस्ता है क्योंकि पैकिंग और परिवहन खर्च नहीं पड़ता । मौसम में फलों के आने ले जाने के कार्य को तीव्र करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं क्योंकि इससे खाद्य समस्या के सुलझाने में सहायता मिलती है ।

(घ) हिमाचल प्रदेश में फलों के विपणन को संगठित करने और चरमावधि में गिरते मूल्यों को रोकने हेतु शीत भण्डारण सुविधाएं देने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

चीनी का निर्यात मूल्य

786. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विक्रय मूल्य की तुलना में चीनी कम मूल्य पर निर्यात की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य देशों को चीनी का सस्ते दामों पर निर्यात किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) और (ख). जी हां। चीनी निर्यात करने के कारण इस प्रकार हैं :--

(1) अपने निर्यात वायदों को पूरा करना ;

(2) अत्यावश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करना ; और

(3) संसार की मंडियों में चीनी के नियमित निर्यातक के रूप में अपना स्थान बनाये रखना ।

Super Bazar, New Delhi

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

(a) the timings and days of the week when the Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi is open;

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees have to report for duty half-an-hour earlier and leave after half-an-hour of the closing for the purpose of taking delivery and accounting, etc.; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration to have two shifts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The timings of work of the Super Bazar are 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and 3.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. except in the following 3 departments which are open throughout the day from 10 A.M. to 7.30 P.M.

(i) vegetables and fruit department.

(ii) drugs department.

(iii) Cafeteria.

On Sundays all the departments remain open throughout the day without any lunch break.

Tuesday is a closed holiday.

(b) The working hours of the employees are regulated according to the provisions of the Delhi Shop & Establishment Act, under which they are to work for 48 hours a week.

(c) Initially the Super Bazar was operating on the basis of two shifts in all the departments. Subsequently, double shifts were discontinued excepting in the 3 departments mentioned in part (a) of the question.

Air Services from Calcutta during Calcutta Bundh

788. **Shri Basappa:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether the Air Services from Calcutta to other places were dislocated on the occasion of Calcutta Bundh in the third week of September, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. I. A. C. were to operate 22 services ex-Calcutta during the period of the Calcutta Bundh on 22nd and 23rd September, 1966, out of which only 1 Caravelle service and 3 Viscount services were operated and the other services were cancelled.

In the case of Air-India, 3 services were scheduled to arrive and depart from Calcutta of which only 1 could operate through Calcutta according to schedule while the remaining 2 had to be cancelled.

(b) Due to the call for 24 hour Bundh on 22nd and 23rd September, 1966, throughout West Bengal, it was apprehended that there would be serious difficulty in transporting crew, other staff on duty, and passengers between the city and the airport.

Procurement of Foodgrains by Co-operatives in Mysore

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

(a) whether co-operatives in Mysore State have been assigned bigger role in the matter of procuring foodgrains; and

(b) if so, what reorganisation has taken place in the set-up of the co-operative organisations there?

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

(b) The financial base of the marketing societies, participating in procurement operations is being strengthened by way of additional share capital contribution from the Government. The State Bank of India

has also been approached to sanction funds to the Mysore State Co-operative Bank for procurement operations.

F.A.O. Regional Conference

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

(a) whether India was represented at the Eighth F.A.O. Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East held in Seoul (South Korea) from the 15th September, 1966; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that Conference with special reference to India?

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

(b) The Conference discussed a number of common problems of food and agriculture in Asia and Far East Region. The subjects discussed included development of fisheries, financing of agriculture development, international trade in agriculture and forest commodities, malnutrition, prevention of waste, land reforms and World Food Programme. India has a special interest in all these subjects, particularly in view of the stress being laid on agriculture development in the country. The Conference offered an opportunity for useful exchange of information between the countries of the region in regard to their common problems and also for making recommendations to the FAO.

Agricultural Prices Commission

791. Dr. P. N. Khan:

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

Cooperation be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on the Agricultural Prices Commission since its establishment to date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The expenditure incurred upto the 30th September, 1966 on the Agricultural Prices Commission since its establishment with effect from 1st February, 1965 is Rs. 5,38,980.

Sassoon Docks, Bombay

792. Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 3 crores have been sanctioned for the expansion and modernisation of the Sassoon Docks in Bombay for the development of sea-fishing; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A sum of Rs. 3,07,900 was sanctioned for investigations, model tests and surveys for drawing up plans and estimates for the development of a fishing port in Bombay.

(b) The fishing harbour when constructed will provide landing and berthing facilities for 45 trawlers and 250 small mechanised boats proposed to be based at this harbour during the Fourth Plan. The harbour will accommodate ancilliary industries such as:

1. Ice and cold storage plants;
2. Freezing plants;

3. Packing and marketing halls;
4. Fish processing plants;
5. Net factories; and
6. Slipway and boat repair yard.

Agricultural Prices Commission

793. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Prices Commission was functioning for some time with a single Member without its Chairman;

(b) if so, how long it was functioning in this way; and

(c) how many Members have resigned since then and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Seven months from 31-3-1966 to 31-10-1966.

(c) One Member of the Agricultural Prices Commission who joined the Commission in February, 1965, resigned in September, 1965. The reasons for his resignation had already been explained in the Unstarred Question No. 748 answered in the Rajya Sabha on 20th September, 1965.

Rainfall in India

794. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase or decrease in average rainfall in the country for the last few years from 1960 onwards;

(b) whether any study has been made about the variation, if any; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the variations?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). There has been no increase or decrease in the average rainfall over the country, as a whole, from 1960 onwards, other than variations in isolated years, which are not statistically significant.

Airport Restaurants

795. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) the procedure followed in giving contracts for the Airport Restaurants; and

(b) the number of contractors in each airport enjoying monopoly of having contract of the same airport Restaurant every time?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The initial award of catering contracts at civil aerodromes is made by call of tenders from established caterers of repute, usually for a period of 3 years. On the basis of satisfactory service, rendered by the Caterer, the contract can be extended for further periods by negotiations.

(b) The existing catering contractors at the four international airports at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay have been functioning for a number of years, their initial contracts having been awarded on the basis of tenders. Their extended term is due to expire on 31-12-1968 and the manner and procedure of dealing with such contracts are under the consideration of Government.

Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board

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

(a) whether any change in the status and structural set-up of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board is under consideration;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposed change;

(c) whether the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar have asked for greater control by them over the Organisation; and

(d) whether, irrespective of structural changes, the service conditions and emoluments of the existing employees will be safeguarded?

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

(b) It is proposed to merge the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board with the Inland Water Transport Directorate of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation.

(c) No.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Bakeries in Public Sector

797. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to establish modern bakeries in the public sector;

(b) the cost of each bakery including the foreign exchange component and their production capacity; and

(c) when these projects are going to be completed?

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

(b) The average cost of each bakery unit except that of Bombay will be about Rs. 30 lakhs with a production capacity of 35,000 loaves of 400 grms. per day. In the case of Bombay unit the estimated cost is Rs. 40 lakhs with a production capacity of 70,000 loaves of 400 grms. per day.

(c) The first six bakeries are likely to be set up by June 1967. Proposals are also under consideration for setting up more bakeries in various parts of the country during the Fourth Plan.

Seed Farms on Cooperative Basis

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large seed farms are proposed to be established on co-operative basis; and

(b) if so, how many and how much equipment and machinery would be required for these farms and to what extent it will be obtained from the Government of U.S.S.R?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There is no proposal to set up large seed farms on cooperative basis. There is only a proposal to establish large Seed Farms in those States which can offer large compact blocks of land for the purpose. The farms will be run by the Centre.

(b) The quantity of equipment and machinery which will be required, will depend on the number and size of the blocks of land which the Centre may eventually obtain from the States. The Government of U.S.S.R. have offered to assist us with the machinery—partly as a gift and partly on payment. Negotiations are still continuing.

Aircraft for Air-India

799. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delivery of aircraft scheduled to be received on the 1st October, 1966 in order to meet the proposed expansion of operations by Air-India, has been taken; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the aircraft?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Boeing fan-jet aircraft Model 707-320B was delivered to Air-India on 12th October, 1966.

Import of Foodgrains from Foreign Countries

800. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether any agreements have been signed with certain foreign countries to import foodgrains in India to meet the food situation during the last two months; 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) and (b). By letters exchanged on the 14th October, 1968 between the Government of India and the Government of the U.S.A., the latter has provided, under the P.L. Agreement of September, 1964 an additional amount of dollars 13 million for the purchase of wheat. This amount is expected to fetch about 2 lakh tonnes of wheat.

Central Warehousing Corporation

801. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued to close down the Central Warehousing Corporation at central level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the staff attached to these Warehouses have been absorbed in equivalent grades?

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.

Surcharge on Land Revenue

802. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

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

(a) whether instructions have now been issued to the State Governments to withdraw the surcharge on land revenue which was levied after the proclamation of Emergency in 1962;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the State Governments have expressed their inability to withdraw the same; and

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

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

(b) The subject falls within the purview of the State Governments.

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

Exchange of Impounded Ships between India and Pakistan

803. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri Kindar Lal:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the progress made in the exchange of ships between India and Pakistan which were seized by the two countries during the last conflict; and

(b) the response from Pakistan so far to India's unilateral declarations to release the ships seized by India and how far Government have carried out their unilateral undertakings?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). On the 19th October 1966, the Government of India released the Pakistan Ship 'Ocean Enterprise' and 'Al Hasan' which had been detained at Calcutta and Visakhapatnam, respectively. On the 20th October, 1966, the Government of Pakistan released 'Jala Rajendra' and 'Saraswati' detained by them at Karachi. Action is being taken for the exchange of the remaining Pakistan Ship 'Ilyas Baksh' detained at Bombay with the Indian Ship 'Sakeela' detained at Chalna in East Pakistan.

Crash of I.A.C. Caravelle

864. Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether with the loss of a Caravelle aircraft in an accident on a hill-lock near Santa Cruz, Bombay in the first week of September, 1966, the

I.A.C. Caravelle Services were curtailed and the schedule was re-adjusted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any replacement of the lost plane or other additional aircraft have since been procured or are being procured to augment the I.A.C. fleet; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Only two Caravelle services per day are now being operated between Bombay and Delhi instead of three. The Caravelle service on Calcutta/Madras sector has been withdrawn and a Viscount service introduced on this sector.

(c) and (d). No aircraft has been procured so far as a replacement of the lost Caravelle, as such. However, I.A.C.'s fleet has been augmented by the addition of two Fokker Friendship aircraft and one Caravelle and another Caravelle is expected shortly.

चुनाव नियम पुस्तक

805. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

डा० म० मो० दास :

श्री प्र० चं० बरहवा :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव नियम पुस्तक का जिसमें चुनाव अधिनियम तथा नियम शामिल हों, प्रकाशन कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनके कब प्रकाशित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) 1962 के चुनावों के समय उक्त प्रकाशनों की कितनी प्रतियां बिकी थीं और इस वर्ष कितनी प्रतियां छपाने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री श्री रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) और (ख). निर्देश स्पष्टतः निर्वाचन विधि निर्देशिका के प्रति है। इस निर्देशिका का नया संस्करण निकालने के लिए प्राथमिक कार्यवाही पहले ही कर ली गई है तथा नया संस्करण, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1966 के जो कि अभी संसद के समक्ष लम्बित है, अधिनियमित हो जाने के पश्चात् यथाशक्य शीघ्र प्रकाशित कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) पिछली बार 16,000 प्रतियां मुद्रित की गई थीं जिनमें से 3,596 प्रतियां जनवरी और फरवरी, 1962 के महीनों में बिक गई थीं। निर्देशिका की इस बार मुद्रित की जाने वाली प्रतियों की संख्या के बारे में अभी तक विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

Jute Crop

806. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Com-

munity Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage which has been brought under Jute Crop and how this figure compares with that of the previous year;

(b) the State-wise figures of acreage; and

(c) how far the acreage under food crops has been transferred to jute crop?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Firm estimates of area sown to jute during 1966-67 has not yet become available from the States. According to a preliminary estimate, the area under jute during 1966-67 is expected to be 797,300 hectares which shows an increase of about 7 percent over the previous year.

(b) Preliminary estimates of area under jute in the different States during 1966-67 are given in the Statement below:

STATEMENT

Area (Thousand Hectares)

State	1966-67 (First Estimate)
Assam	135.7
Bihar	152.1
Orissa	42.9
Uttar Pradesh	21.7
West Bengal	434.0
Tripura	10.9
Total India	797.3

Note.—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

(c) There are no reports of transfer of area under food Crops to Jute Crop.

Change in Food Habits

807. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to launch a new country-wide campaign to change the food habits of the people;

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

(c) how it is proposed to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Government have been taken steps to promote a suitable change in the food habits of the people through systematic campaigns organised by Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Services and the Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition established by the Government and also through the normal channels of publicity involving newspapers, films, publications of leaflets and pamphlets, participation in exhibitions and fairs etc.

(b) and (c). An outline of the main features of the programme and the measures being undertaken by the Government is given in the Statement below:

STATEMENT**1. Food and Nutrition Extension Service**

A beginning has been made by organising a Food and Nutrition Extension Service for popularising subsidiary and protein-rich foods, promot-

ing suitable dietary habits, disseminating information on food preservation and nutrition and spreading necessary knowledge concerning scientific techniques of cookery and utilisation of food. Pilot studies with these aims in view had been initiated with the help of four mobile food and nutrition vans. The programme is being intensified with the addition of 10 more mobile vans being received as a gift from FAO under the Freedom From Hunger Campaign Programme. Booklets, folders, brochures, posters and receipt books are being produced in English, Hindi and regional languages for mass distribution besides publicity through press and radio.

2. Fairs and Exhibitions

Information concerning subsidiary foods, balanced diet, nutrition and food preservation is being disseminated through participation in fairs and exhibits.

3. Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition and Food Polytechnics

Four institutes have been set up for imparting training in handling, utilisation and management of food. The programme is designed to promote scientific methods of cookery, handling and utilisation of food and popularisation of nutrition and food preservation.

4. Voluntary Agencies

Efforts are being made to enlist the cooperation of voluntary, social and other agencies so as to seek public participation for the success of the programme.

Accidents to I.A.C. Caravels

808. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the recent

accidents to the Caravelle planes of the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) During the period from 1st August to 31st October, 1966, one Caravelle aircraft of Indian Airlines Corporation met with an accident, near Thana on 4th September, 1966. The accident is under investigation.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to Crops due to Floods

809. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether Government have assessed the extent of damage to the standing crops due to the recent floods throughout the country;

(b) the percentage by which the production of foodgrains is likely to fall due to the damage; and

(c) the steps being taken to offset the resulting shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Cropped areas of about 49,000 acres in Orissa and about 10 lakh acres in Assam have been affected by recent floods. In Bihar about 6 lakh tons of grains have been damaged/destroyed due to floods. Estimates of damage to crops in U.P. and Punjab are not available.

(b) It is rather early at this stage to frame any reasonable estimate of

the likely fall in production of foodgrains due to recent floods.

(c) Efforts are being made to import as much foodgrains from abroad as possible. Internal procurement of foodgrains is being maximised and Government distribution of foodgrains is being increased. Vigorous drive for intensive cultivation of rabi crops according to improved practices has been launched and necessary loans have been issued.

Prices of Imported Foodgrains

810. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) by what percent the prices of imported foodgrains have risen and are likely to rise as a result of devaluation, cost of transport and other expenditure which is incurred on importing food, and how this difference will be met.

(b) the amount of subsidy which Government will give on the imported foodgrains and the liability of the consumer to pay the difference in the price of imported foodgrains before and after devaluation; and

(c) how the prices of imported foodgrains compare with those obtaining in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The percentage increase in the economic costs of imported foodgrains after devaluation on account of the increased costs of

imported foodgrains and increased sea freights has been as under:

Commodity	Estimated percentage increase in economic cost after devaluation
Wheat	46
Rice	54
Milo	43

This increase in the economic costs of imported foodgrains is being met by subsidy borne as hitherto by the Government of India in the distribution of foodgrains. The proposed increase in the issue prices of imported wheat and milo by Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 7.00 per quintal respectively with effect from 15th November, 1966 and that of coarse rice later would however slightly decrease the subsidy involved in the distribution of these foodgrains.

(b) The extent of subsidy on the distribution of the imported foodgrains at the existing issue prices is as under:

Commodity	Existing issues Price	Extent of subsidy per quintal
	Rs.	Rs.
Wheat	50.00	16.46
Rice	60.00 to 70.00	32.50 to 42.50
Milo	33.00	19.10

The issue prices of imported foodgrains supplied from the Central stocks for distribution to the consumers have been maintained at the same level even after the devaluation of the Rupee. It has, however, been decided to raise the issue prices of imported wheat from Rs. 50.00 to Rs. 55.00 per quintal and that of imported from Rs. 33.00 to Rs. 40.00 per quintal with effect from 15th November, 1966. It has also been decided to increase the issue price of coarse rice to the level of ex-mill cost of the locally procured rice in each State.

(c) The economic costs to the imported foodgrains after devaluation are as under:—

Commodity	Economic costs after devaluation
	Rs.
Wheat	66.46
Rice (Coarse)	102.50
Milo	52.10

As compared to these economic costs, the wholesale market prices of indigenous foodgrains as prevailing during end October 1966 at certain important centres in the country are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7251/66].

Development of Village Roads

811. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the extent to which villages in India have been connected with the main roads through approach roads in the programme of improving communications with a view to develop trade and marketing facilities of villages;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether any provision has been made in this regard in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the nature of the provisions made and the amount allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). No assessment has been made so far of the extent to which villages in India have been connected with the main roads through approach roads, especially with a view to develop trade and marketing facilities of villages. However, the regional Transport Studies organised by the Joint Technical Group in the

Planning Commission are expected to throw some light on the problem. With regard to the provision in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the State Governments have been advised to earmark about one-fifth of the State Plan Allocations for roads for rural-market roads. It is further proposed to give a grant from the Centre to the extent of one-third of the actual expenditure incurred by each State on rural roads as part of the overall Central assistance for the Plans of the States.

National Highways

812. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether the national highways programme for the country has been finalised;

(b) the schemes which would be taken up and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure of the national highway programme in the Third Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Fourth Five-Year Programme for National Highways has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was a small shortfall in expenditure on National Highways during the Third Plan due to the economy measures adopted towards the close of the Plan period.

Fisheries during Third Five Year Plan

813. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the place of fisheries as subsidiary food in the production of food in the Third Five Year Plan period in the country;

(b) the amount invested on it during the Third Plan period and the results achieved from the several schemes; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The need for development of fisheries to meet the requirements of subsidiary foods was recognised in the Third Plan. Increased fish production contributes substantially to the requirements of animal protein.

(b) During the Third Plan the allocation made for Fisheries was Rs. 29 crores. Against 2161 mechanised fishing boats in the beginning of the Third Plan, the number of mechanised boats in operation at the end of the Plan was 5206. Surveys for development of 21 small fishing harbours were completed and a scheme for pre-investment surveys with the assistance of the U.N. Special Fund was approved and will come into operation in 1966-67. Pre-investment surveys, model tests and sub-soil investigations were carried out for the establishment of fishing harbours at the major ports of Bombay, Cochin, Haldia, Tuticorin and Mangalore and detailed Plans and estimates for construction work are ready for some of the proposed harbours. 44 ice plants and 47 cold storages were set up by the State Departments of Fisheries. Twenty-one ice and cold storage plants are under various stages of construction. A large number of such plants was also set up in the private sector. A significant contribution has been the production of fish seed by induced breeding. Research Institutes carried

out research on spawn culture techniques, induced breeding of fish, weed control charting of fishing grounds and study of hydrological factors affecting fisheries, improvement of quality of processed fish, preparation of fish flakes and fish flour. Several Institutes were set up to provide training in Fisheries Administration and operational and processing technology.

(c) Against the total allocation of Rs. 29 crores for Fisheries, the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 23.50 crores. The shortfall in expenditure was due to non-availability of foreign exchange which adversely affected the implementation of certain schemes.

Marketing of Agricultural Goods

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

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

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce reforms in the machinery to regulate markets for the purchase, sale, storage and processing of agricultural goods;

(b) whether the Agricultural Produce Market Acts passed in the States are proposed to be amended; and

(c) the major changes likely to be introduced therein?

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

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

Research re. Shipping Industry

815. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether any institution has taken up research regarding the shipping industry in India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up any research institute exclusively for carrying out researches in different aspects of the shipping industry?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). There is no institute in India set up specifically to undertake research regarding the shipping industry. However, the following facilities for research are available in the existing institutions:

(i) *Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.*

This institution has a Ship Model Testing Tank for testing speed and instruments for predicting horse power requirements. It has also equipment for carrying out self propulsion tests.

(ii) *National Institute of Oceanography*

This institution has facilities for conducting research, which is of direct importance to marine technology such as collection of Oceanographic data having a bearing on design of ships, research on problems relating to marine corrosion and biological studies on fouling and boring organisms.

(iii) *Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur*

This institution has a department of Naval architecture and marine Engineering and has a ship model laboratory for fundamental and applied researches especially for the shipbuilding industry.

(iv) *Naval Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Bombay, and*

Naval Physical Laboratory, Cochin

Facilities for preparing designs and constructional drawings of small vessels such as harbour craft, launches, boats etc. are available.

(v) **Central Mechanical and Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur**

This institution has facilities for tackling any mechanical engineering problems that may arise on a ship.

(c) The National Shipping Board is examining the question of setting up of an Institute of Marine Technology in India, keeping in view the existing facilities.

Multiple Cropping

816. Shri B. K. Das:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the total area brought under multiple cropping so far;

(b) the general pattern of crops followed;

(c) whether irrigation facilities exist in these areas; and

(d) whether any special help has been given to prevent deterioration of the soil due to production of multiple crops?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The area sown more than once in India has increased from 13.15 million hectares in 1950-51 to 2053 million hectares in 1963-64

(b) The pattern of cropping varies widely from area to area, but the more important patterns in multiple cropping are as under:—

1. Rice followed by Rice.
2. Rice followed by Millets.
3. Rice followed by Wheat.
4. Maize followed by Wheat.
5. Cotton intercropped with Senji or Methi or Berseem followed by Wheat.
6. Jute followed by Rice.

Of late in some tubewell areas three crops are being grown i.e. Maize, Rice and Wheat-Rice, Maize and Wheat.

(c) The multiple cropping is mainly successful in areas under assured irrigation facilities but is also practised in assured rain-fall and areas having residual moisture.

(d) In multiple cropping areas farmers take usual care to adequately fertilise the soil by the use of fertilisers and inorganic manures and also by growing leguminous crops in rice areas.

Central Fisheries Corporation

817. Shri B. K. Das:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the daily supply of fish at present arranged by the Central Fisheries Corporation;

(b) the sources of procurement of fish;

(c) the markets which are receiving the supply; and

(d) the development programme of the Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The daily supply of fish arranged by the Central Fisheries Corporation is about 2000 kgs.

(b) The present sources are Madras, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh,

Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and the Damodar Valley Corporation.

(c) The bulk of the fish procured by the Corporation is being supplied to Calcutta markets. A small quantity is being sold in Delhi and Visakhapatnam.

(d) The Corporation has arranged to take over the fisheries of the Damodar Valley Corporation on lease. Negotiations are in progress for taking on lease suitable water areas in West Bengal and Rajasthan. Similar arrangements will be made wherever feasible and the water areas taken over will be developed.

Electorates and Territorial Constituencies

818. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems arising from the constantly increasing electorates and enlarged territorial constituencies have been studied and considered at any level so far;

(b) if so, the of such a study; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). It is not clear what is exactly intended to be covered by the question. However, necessary steps to provide additional polling stations and appoint additional electoral officers etc. to cope with increasing electorates and enlarged constituencies are taken as and when necessary.

Baggage Delivery System at Airports

819. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation have studied the organization and methods of baggage delivery on arrival of an aircraft and the long delays inconveniencing the passengers; and

(b) if so, whether any suggestions have been received for avoiding and reducing these delays and for introducing some efficient methods for baggage delivery?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation have been keeping the organisation and methods of baggage delivery on arrival of all their services at various stations under study from time to time.

(b) The Corporation have examined various suggestions made for reducing delays in the delivery of baggage and for introducing quicker methods and are doing everything possible to achieve maximum efficiency in this regard. The question is connected with facilities available at airports and, in the absence of mechanisation, depends on the capacity of loaders to load and unload baggage. Wherever possible reorganisation of baggage arrangements is being done and conveyor belts are being or will be installed.

Duty Free Shops at International Airports

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

(a) whether Government propose to open duty-free shops at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras international airports; and

(b) if so, when the proposal will be implemented?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is hoped that a duty free shop at Santa Cruz in Bombay will be in operation before the end of the current financial year. Similar shops are proposed to be opened at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras next year.

Supply of Rice from Burma

821. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether he has examined the document placed on the Table by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, M.P., on the 2nd September, 1966 regarding the supply of less rice carried by a Company of M/s Amin Chand Pyare Lal from Burma; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). I have seen the document referred to. It was duly examined and dealt with at the time when a copy of it was received in the Food Department in April 1962.

Jetties in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

822. Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the date on which decision was taken for the construction of jetties in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on an emergency basis;

(b) the number of jetties to be constructed; and

(c) whether the construction of the jetties has begun?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The programme of construction of jetties in the Islands of Little Andaman, Katchal and Great Nicobar was decided upon on the 13th

May 1965 as part of the special area development programme.

(b) Six, that is, two in each island.

(c) Landing facilities are being provided at the one site in each of the three Islands for construction of permanent jetties after carrying out survey and investigations of the proposed sites, which are in progress.

Coconut Plantations

823. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether root wilt of coconut plantations in coastal areas is assuming a threatening proportion;

(b) whether any assessment of the loss on this account has been made; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate this menace?

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

Supply of Manure for Mexican Wheat

824. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) in view of big response of Mexican varieties of wheat to nitrogen, whether Government have taken any steps to ensure adequate supply of nitrogenous manure to States concerned for supply to the farmers using this kind of wheat for growing; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). In accordance with the decisions taken at the Conference of Chief Ministers and Agriculture Ministers held on the 9th and 10th April, 1966, the requisite

ments of fertilisers for the programmes for intensive cultivation of approved high yielding varieties, including Mexican varieties of wheat, have been and will be met in full. Necessary steps to ensure this by way of according highest priority in allocation as well as despatch have been taken.

Minor Irrigation Works in Orissa

825. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4770 on the 3rd May, 1966 regarding minor irrigation works in Orissa and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since taken by Government regarding the sanction of additional Central assistance amounting to Rs. 1 crore for undertaking additional minor irrigation works in the scarcity areas;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Tobacco Cultivation

826. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether Government have received any assessment report regarding the acreage of land on which tobacco was cultivated in Punjab State during 1965-66;

(b) if so, whether the production of tobacco is much more as compared to last year; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The assessment report on the acreage and production of tobacco in Punjab during 1965-66 has not yet been received.

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

Mishap at Bombay Port

827. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalva:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether six workmen at the Bombay Port were killed and several others seriously injured on the 23rd September, 1966;

(b) whether an enquiry has been held into the mishap;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the compensation and *ex-gratia* payment made to the victims and their families, if any?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Five workers were killed and six injured due to electric shock received by them while engaged in cleaning and scraping the hull of the Bombay Port Trust dredger, S.D. "Vikram" on the 23rd September, 1966.

(b) and (c). Enquiries into the cause of this mishap are in progress and the findings are awaited.

(d) Persons involved in the accident were the employees of a private contractor who has asked the Insurance Company to deposit the compensation amounts payable in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Chipping and Painting Employers' Association made *ex-gratia* payments of Rs. 200 each to the next of kin of the five deceased workers and Rs. 50 each to the six injured workers, on the day of the accident. A further *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 75 each was made by the Association to the six injured workers on 4th October, 1986. Besides this, the contractor has paid Rs. 50 each to two of the injured workers as advance against injuries received by them and Rs. 88 as compensation to one of the injured workers, without prejudice to his liability.

Development of Tourism

828. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the amount set apart on Tourism in the Third Plan period;

(b) the amount actually spent, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure, if any;

(d) the foreign exchange earned during the Five Year period, year-wise; and

(e) the programme of Tourism in the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanilva Reddy): (a) to (e). The total outlay

on Tourism in the Third Plan was Rs. 8 crores, Rs. 3.50 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 4.50 crores in the State Sector. Against this allocation, an expenditure of Rs. 4.60 crores is anticipated, Rs. 1.45 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 3.15 crores in the State Sector. Thus an overall shortfall of Rs. 3.40 crores is likely to occur. The expenditure incurred in the Central Sector each year is given below. The information in respect of State Government is not available:—

Central Sector:	Expenditure
1961-62 (Actuals)	Rs. 43.96 lakhs
1962-63 (Actuals)	Rs. 27.66 lakhs
1963-64 (Actuals)	Rs. 19.28 lakhs
1964-65 (Actuals)	Rs. 29.09 lakhs
1965-66 (Anticipated)	Rs. 25.44 lakhs

State Sector:	
	Rs. 145.43 lakhs
(Anticipated)	Rs. 314.62 lakhs
Total	Rs. 460.05 lakhs
Likely Shortfall	Rs. 339.95 lakhs

The main reason for shortfall in expenditure is the declaration of emergency twice during the Third Plan period as a result of which tourists schemes secured a lower priority both in the Central and State Sectors. Some of the schemes had also to be dropped as a measure of economy.

The foreign exchange earnings estimated during the calendar years corresponding to the Third Five Year Plan period are as follows:—

1961	Rs. 18.49 crores
1962	Rs. 19.62 crores
1963	Rs. 20.56 crores
1964	Rs. 23.00 crores
1965	Rs. 21.59 crores
Total	Rs. 103.26 crores

An allocation of Rs. 25 crores has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Development of Tourism. The programmes to be taken up within this allocation is under preparation and is expected to be forwarded to the Planning Commission for approval shortly. In the meantime, discussions with the State Governments on the Fourth Plan programmes are already in progress in the Planning Commission and the final picture of the programme in the Central and State Sectors is likely to emerge by the middle of December.

Cultivation in Alkaline Land

829. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new kind of food-grain has been developed, which might give better yield in alkaline or saline soil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. Certain varieties of paddy suitable for growing in alkaline or saline soils have been evolved.

(b) Under a Coordinated Scheme of I.C.A.R., a high yielding alkaline resistant paddy variety, PVR.1 of 145 days' maturity, capable of yielding 2500 kg. per hectare of grain under a PH of 8.7 has been evolved in Madras.

A short duration variety MGM.1, which matures in 120 days and yields upto 2800 kg. hectare in moderately saline areas has been evolved in Andhra Pradesh. Another strain MCM.2 has very recently been evolved for saline areas in the same State.

Park Hotel, Calcutta

830. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to the construction of Park Hotel by Aminchand Pyarelal Group of firms at Calcutta without obtaining cement and steel permits;

(b) whether the Central Investigating Agencies have collected any material and evidence in this matter;

(c) whether Government propose to take over the management of the hotel and impose penalties on the party; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Under an informal arrangement, the Department of Tourism has been dealing with the provision of hotel facilities to promote tourism and in that context has been approving projects of hotel construction, using its good offices for the promotion and completion of such ventures and recommending facilities like import licences for certain articles of equipment and consumption. Otherwise the question of issuing a licence for the working of a hotel is within the discretion of the authorities in the State. In that context M/s. Amin Chand Pyare Lal of Calcutta had approached the Department of Tourism in February, 1963 with a proposal for the construction of a hotel at Park Street, Calcutta. After relevant details had been furnished, the project was approved by the Tourist Department in September, 1966 with certain stipulations regarding the fixation of room rents, etc. The position as to whether any permits for cement and steel were issued is being ascertained. So far as the Department of Tourism is concerned, it was approached in the initial stages for allocation of cement and the application was recommended to the State Government. On another occasion, because they were unable to get their full requirement from the State Government, they again approached the Department which recommended the application to the

Ministry of Industry for the release of cement from the central pool but the Ministry suggested that the requirements of the hotel should be met by the State Government itself.

(b) The centre investigating agencies have no information about the subject-matter of this Question.

(c) and (d). The hotel is still under construction and the question of taking over the management of the hotel does not arise at present.

चीनी का उत्पादन

831. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 के मौसम में 31 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक देश में कुल कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) सरकार का विचार देश में खपत के लिये कितनी चीनी नियत करने का है ; और

(ग) कितनी चीनी का निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

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

(क) 22 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक 34.98 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) 1965-66 में कारखानों से आन्तरिक खपत के लिये चीनी की निकासी अनुमानतः 28 लाख मीटरी टन के आस पास होगी ।

(ग) जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1966 की अवधि में निर्यात के लिये कुल 4.32 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी की बिक्री हुई ।

Live-stock Assistants in Kerala

832. श्री Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have received recently any representation from the Live-stock Assistants in Kerala State regarding their promotions and emoluments, risk allowance, etc.; and

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

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

(b) The case is under consideration of the Government of Kerala State.

Supply of Chemical manure to States

833. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of different chemical manures supplied to the various States during the second quarter of 1966-67 against the quotas for the year; and

(b) the reasons for the failure, if any, in meeting the demand according to the previous promises made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Allotment of fertilizers to the States

from the Central Fertilizer Pool is made on a quarterly basis. Fertilizers have so far been allotted for three quarters, i.e., April to June, July to September and October to December, 1966. The quota to be allotted for the quarter January-March 1967 will be decided by the end of December 1966. A statement indicating the allotments made for three quarters, i.e., April to December, 1966, the total supplies made during the second quarter (July—September, 1966) and the supplies made from 1st April upto 20th October, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7252/66].

Every effort is made to complete supplies against the allotments within the quarter but owing to the following reasons, supplies have been slowed down to some extent:—

- (i) The internal production of fertilizers in the factories, viz., Nangal and Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye was hampered due to cut in electric power supply and in the case of Rourkela due to inadequate supply of coke oven gas.
- (ii) Imports had been lower than expectations as shipments against U.S. Aid Programme commenced late, due to pause in AID.
- (iii) Certain States were slow in furnishing despatch instructions.
- (iv) The movement of fertilizers by road by State Governments during the quarters was also not upto expectations.

Super Bazar, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that because of constantly long queues, a large number of purchasers at the Super Bazar, New Delhi go disappointed; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. This does not happen generally—although it is possible that during the first week of a month when the rush is great, some people might have gone back disappointed.

(b) Wherever, long queues have been a normal feature, additional counters have been opened and supply of stocks increased.

Super Bazar, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super Bazar in New Delhi has adversely affected the sales at other Cooperative stores in the capital; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. The sales of primary consumer cooperative stores located in different parts of Delhi are mostly confined to rationed commodities which are not handled by the super bazar.

(b) Does not arise.

Super Bazar, New Delhi

836. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that bills of the New Delhi Municipality Committee involving huge amount on account of water and electricity charges are outstanding against the Super Bazar, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in payment of the bills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No; payment of two bills amounting to Rs. 8401.85 P. received so far by the Cooperative Store Ltd., from the N.D.M.C. for electricity and water consumed by the Super Bazar has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Super Bazar, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super Bazar in New Delhi has suffered a loss involving huge amount due to pilferage by the employees; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb the malpractices adopted in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Gramsevak in Kerala

838. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation from the Kerala Gramsevak Non-Gazetted Officers' Association;

(b) if so, their demands; and
(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

विमान चालक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, नागपुर

839. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय :
श्री विश्राम प्रताप :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को नागपुर में एक विमान चालक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने की विकल्पित की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजोव रेड्डी) : (क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से विमानन विभाग में इस प्रकार की कोई विकल्पित प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा ।

Consumer Cooperative Societies in Delhi

840. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) whether Government have assessed the working of the Consumer Cooperative Societies functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether they are running at a loss; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have assessed the working of 286 consumer cooperative societies functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi for the period ending 30th June, 1966.

(b) Of the 286 consumer stores, 102 stores have incurred losses.

(c) The responsibility for running the stores on economic lines vests in the societies themselves. They must acquire better premises, enlist more members, collect more share capital, improve managerial efficiency and expand and diversify their business. Government is regularly emphasising these points.

Inter-State Navigation

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

(a) the extent to which the rivers of this country have been exploited for the inter-State navigation during the last three Plan periods; and

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) The draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan includes a provision of rupees thirteen crores for Inland Water Transport programmes. The

details of the programmes are being worked out.

Production of Lac

842. Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

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

(a) the total production of lac in the country during the current season and how the figure compares with those of the previous three years, both in volume and value;

(b) the volume and value utilised as raw materials in the country and exported; and

(c) the steps taken for the expansion of production amongst the growers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The production of sticklac during the first six months of 1966-67, i.e., upto the end of September, 1966 is of the order of 1.96 lakh quintals valued at Rs. 212.68 lakhs. The relevant information for the previous three years is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7253/66].

(c) The steps taken to increase production include supply of good quality broodlac to the cultivators, setting up of broodlac farms for this purpose and also to demonstrate the improved methods of lac cultivation and organisation of package programme for the production of Kusmi strain of lac in the main lac growing States. Other measures include strengthening of the extension machinery through the appointment of Lac Specialist Supervisors who will also

ensure that the requirements of broodlac are supplied in time. Besides primary cooperative societies at the village level and Cooperative Marketing Federations in the major lac growing States are to be organised for the improvement of marketing of lac. At the Central level a Lac Development Council has been set up under the Department of Agriculture to advise the Government on productions development, marketing, etc., relating to this commodity and a Regional Office, Lac Development, has been set up at Ranchi to pay concentrated attention to the problems of development and marketing as well as to follow up the recommendations of the said Council.

विधि मंत्रालय का पुस्तकालय

843. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधि मंत्रालय के पुस्तकालय में इस समय कुन किनसे पुस्तकें हैं और उन में से हिन्दी की किनसे पुस्तकें हैं ;

(ख) पुस्तकालय के लिए कितने समाचारपत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं मंगाई जाती हैं और उन्में हिन्दी के प्रकाशनों की क्या संख्या है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त शीर्षक क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकों की कुल संख्या 27,703 है जिनमें से 80 पुस्तकें हिन्दी की हैं।

(ख) पुस्तकालय के लिए जो विधि पत्रिकाएं मंगाई जाती हैं उन्की संख्या 93 है, जो सभी अंग्रेजी की हैं। पुस्तकालय के लिए कोई समाचार पत्र नहीं मंगाए जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, क्योंकि हिन्दी में ऐसी कोई पत्रिकाएं नहीं निकलतीं जो केवल विधि विषयक ही हों।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राज्य सरकारों को बी गई कानूनी सलाह

844. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय अभिकरण योजना में भाग लेने वाली राज्य सरकारों से केन्द्रीय अभिकरण कक्ष (सेट्रल एजेंसी विंग) द्वारा, उनको कानूनी सलाह देने या उनकी ओर से मुकदमों की वकालत करने के लिए कुछ शुल्क लिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गिजने पांच वर्षों में उनसे कितना शुल्क लिया गया; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने मुकदमों की वकालत की गई ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) विधि मंत्रालय का केन्द्रीय अभिकरण अनुभाग, भाग लेने वाली राज्यों को विधि सम्बन्धी सलाह देने या उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष उनकी ओर से मुकदमों की वकालत करने के लिए उनसे कोई फीम नहीं लेता। करार पाये गये सूत्र के अनुसार, स्कीम में भाग लेने वाले राज्य अनुभाग के व्यय के लिए केवल वर्ष के अन्त में अभिदाय करने हैं जो केन्द्रीय अभिकरण अनुभाग द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय में उनकी ओर से संचालित किए जाने के लिए प्राप्त मुकदमों की संख्या और प्रकृति के अनुसार होता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) भाग लेने वाली राज्यों की ओर से सम्बन्धित मुकदमों की संख्या दर्शित करने वाला विवरण (उपाग्रन्थ 1) सभा-

पटल पर रखा गया। [पुरतकासय में रखा गया
बेलिये मंडया एल० टी०—7254/66]।
केन्द्रीय अभिकरण अनुभाग द्वारा उपगत
व्यय और उसके लिए राज्यों का अभिदाय
दशित उपावन्ध 2 में दिये गये हैं।

सरकार द्वारा अथवा सरकार के विरुद्ध
दायर किये गये मुकदमे

845. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या
विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार
द्वारा अथवा उसके विरुद्ध वर्षवार
कितने मुकदमे दायर किये गये;

(ख) सरकार कितने मुकदमों में जीती
और कितने मुकदमों में हारी और कितने
मुकदमों अभी लम्बित पड़े हैं; और

(ग) इन मुकदमों पर कितनी राशि
व्यय की गई और वकीलों को शुल्क के रूप
में कितनी राशि दी गई ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे०
रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) से (ग).
अपेक्षित जानकारी इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध
नहीं है। इसे भारत सरकार के सब मंत्रा-
लयों और विभागों से संगृहीत करना होगा
और विस्तृत होने के कारण इसे संगृहीत
करने के लिए बहुत समय अपेक्षित होगा।

वेतन पर वकीलों की नियुक्ति

846. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या
विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुकदमों की
बकालत करने और अन्य कानूनी कार्य करने
के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न स्थानों पर
वेतन पर भितने वकील नियुक्त किये गये
हैं;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में व्यावसायिक
वकीलों को कितना काम दिया गया और
इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी राशि व्यय की
गई ;

(ग) क्या वेतन पर कुछ और वकीलों
को नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;
और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या
है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे०
रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) सरकार
द्वारा वैतनिक आधार पर कोई वकील नियुक्त
नहीं किए गए हैं। उन्हें रिटेनर फीस के
आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है।

(ख) जानकारी विभिन्न प्रशासनिक
मंत्रालयों और विभागों से प्राप्त करनी
होगी और उन्हें वह जानकारी भारत
भर के अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से संगृहीत
करनी पड़ेगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अमरीका से सोयाबीन के तेल का आयात

847. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पी० एल०
480 के अन्तर्गत अमरीका से सोयाबीन
का तेल भी मांगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा कितनी
है; और

(ग) इसका किन-किन कामों में प्रयोग
किये जाने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :
(क) और (ख). संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सरकार को अप्रैल, 1966 में पी० एल० 480 के टाइटल-1 के अधीन 1,50,000 मीटरी टन सोयाबीन का तेल सप्लाई करने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई थी। अब तक लगभग 32,000 मीटरी टन के लिए क्रय प्राधिकार प्राप्त हुआ है और यह मात्रा निर्यात की जा रही है।

(ग) इस तेल का बनस्पति तैयार करने में उपयोग किया जाना है।

भारत में खाल उतारने का प्रशिक्षण

848. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन ने अफ्रिकियाई देशों के अधिकारियों को भारत में खाल उतारने का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

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

(ख) इस विषय में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है कि खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन भविष्य में कितनी वृत्तियां देगा।

(ग) 1965 में 3 प्रशिक्षणियों को चमड़ा उतारने में छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई थीं। दो छात्र नाइजीरिया से थे और एक केमरान से।

प्रकाश स्तम्भ

849. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अनेक प्रकाश स्तम्भ स्थापित करने की योजना बना रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और उन पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). चौथी योजना अवधि में भारत के समुद्र तट पर 685 लाख रुपये की प्राक्कलित लागत से 23 दीपघर, 22 प्रकाशित वीकन और 4 रेडियो वीकन लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Potato Research Institute, Simla

850. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Prof. V. Bojnansky, Czech Botanist who visited India recently said in Delhi on the 27th September, 1966 that the results of the Potato Research Institute at Simla were not up to the mark;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he expressed dissatisfaction at the equipment, quality of seeds and cultivation technique of the institute; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the Institute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. There was press report to this effect in *Times of India* (Delhi Edition) on 28th September, 1966 which was contradicted by Prof. Bojnansky himself by a letter to the Editor in the *Times of India* (Delhi) Issue dated the 4th October, 1966.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise. It may, however, be stated that proposals have already been drawn up for further strengthening the work and facilities at the Central Potato Research Institute during the Fourth Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 134.90 lakhs has been provided.

Sinking of Deep Sea fishing trawler near Bombay

851. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Namblar:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kalyani III, a deep sea fishing trawler, sank near Bombay recently;

(b) if so, when the accident took place and what was the strength of the crew;

(c) whether Government ordered any enquiry into this accident;

(d) the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) The accident occurred in July, 1965. There were 14 persons on board M.T. Kalyani III, a vessel of the Deep

Sea Fishing Station, Bombay. There was only one survivor.

(c) A preliminary enquiry into this accident has been conducted by the Mercantile Marine Department.

(d) The Enquiry Officer arrived at the opinion that there were defects in the vessel and deficiencies in the safety measures and equipment, particularly the life saving appliances.

(e) A comprehensive review of safety measures on the vessels of the Deep Sea Fishing Station has been undertaken. The report is being examined in detail to determine the further course of action.

Production of Commercial Crops

853. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to finance special schemes during the current year to increase the production of commercial crops like oil seeds, sugarcane, cotton, jute and tobacco;

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

(c) the extent of assistance proposed to be given to the States in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes; in respect of groundnut, cotton, jute and tobacco.

(b) The main features of these schemes are to increase the per acre yield in selected areas by specified application of inputs viz. increased

use of fertilisers and adoption of proper plant protection measures. The special schemes drawn up for the purpose envisage coverage of following area during the current year:

(i) Groundnut	7.00 lakh acres.
(ii) Cotton	9.04 lakh acres.
(iii) Jute	4.25 lakh acres.
(iv) Tobacco	0.078 lakh acres.

(c) As regards groundnut, cotton and tobacco schemes, the entire expenditure for the current year is being met by the Central Government over and above the Annual State Plan ceilings. The expenditure includes 50 per cent subsidy to cultivators on plant protection measures and 50 per cent subsidy on improved seeds in the case of groundnut only. Expenditure on additional staff is being met by the Government of India fully.

For the jute crop, urea for foliar spray has been supplied free of cost and 50 per cent cost of low volume power sprayers for foliar spray has been provided by the Central Government.

Development of Cochin Port

854. Shri Manlyangadan:

Shri Kindar Lal;

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the recommendations made by the Cochin Port Trust for development of the Port;

(b) the number of recommendations accepted and implemented by Government and the particulars thereof; and

(c) the reasons for turning down the other recommendations?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement showing the details of the schemes proposed by the Cochin Port Trust for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year 1920 (Ai) LSD—5.

Plan, the schemes accepted by Government for implementation in the Fourth Plan period and the schemes deleted from the Fourth Plan programme together with the reasons for the deletion is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7255/66].

निर्धन व्यक्तियों को विधि सम्बन्धी सहायता

855. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विधि न्यायालयों में निर्धन व्यक्तियों के लिये न्याय प्राप्त करना बहुत कठिन हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि न्यायालय-मुक्त के अतिरिक्त, वकीलों को नियुक्त करने का खर्च और न्यायालय के अन्य विविध खर्च इतने बढ़ गये हैं कि 500 रु० प्रति मास तक की आय वाले व्यक्ति के लिये भी इन्हें वहन करना कठिन हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार एक योजना बना रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत अत्यधिक कम खर्च में अथवा मुक्त न्याय प्राप्त किया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना का स्वरूप क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन): (क) जी नहीं। न्यायालय सभी लोगों के लिए, चाहे वे धनी हों या निर्धन, खुले हैं और न्याय के प्रशासन में धनी और निर्धन व्यक्तियों के बीच कोई भेद नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) न्याय के प्रशासन का विषय राज्य सूची में सम्मिलित है और इसीलिए, निर्धनों को वित्तीय सहायता और मदद देना प्रथमतः राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। किन्तु

भारत सरकार भी निर्धनों को विधि सहायता के विषय पर 1945 से ही ध्यान देती रही है। निर्धनों के लिए पर्याप्त विधिक सहायता का उपबन्ध करने के लिए स्कीमें बनाने के हेतु राज्य सरकारों को राजी करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा जो प्रयत्न किए गए, उनमें अधिक सफलता मुख्यतः इस कारण नहीं मिली कि विधिक सहायता की किसी भी व्यापक स्कीम में अन्तर्बलित होने वाले बहुत अधिक वित्तीय भार को उठाने के लिए राज्य सरकारें उद्यत नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ). निर्धनों को विधिक सहायता के अनुदान के लिए स्कीमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरला, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, राजस्थान और पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यों तथा पाण्डिचेरी, गोवा, दमण और दीव हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा दादरा और नागर हवेली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा भी बना ली गई हैं। इन स्कीमों में, साधारणतया, उन व्यक्तियों को सरकार के खर्च पर विधिक सहायता देने के लिए उपबन्ध है जिनकी ओर से कोई वकील नहीं है और जिनकी आय कतिपय नियत सीमाओं से अधिक नहीं है अथवा जो अनुसूचित जातियों या अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्य हैं और जिन्हें सिविल या दण्डिक कार्यवाहियां सम्बन्धित करनी होती हैं या उन में प्रतिरक्षा करनी होती है। सहायता में, साधारणतया, सरकार के व्यय पर वकील नियत करना और कुछ दशाओं में न्यायालय फीसों तथा अन्य विधि प्रसारों का परिहार भी समाविष्ट है।

Central Sheep Breeding Farm

856. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3058 on the 23rd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flock of exotic sheep introduced as an experimental measure at the sub-

station of the Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Gersa near Kulu has been removed from there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the place to which the flock has been sent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes. Some exotic sheep have been shifted from the Research Sub-Station Gersa (Kulu).

(b) The transfer of the exotic sheep has been made in accordance with the programme of work to be carried out under the project of the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute in Rajasthan. This is a U.N. aided project with Central Station at Malpura and 2 sub-stations at Gersa (Kulu) and Mannavanur (Kodaikanal, Madras). The programme to be followed at Gersa includes the development of fine wool Merino type of sheep as suited to this environment while at Mannavanur it is planned to introduce wool-cum-mutton (dual purpose) exotic type of sheep which possess both meat and wool qualities but the wool is of medium or coarser type. This programme has been based after studying the problem to improve the local breeds of sheep which are predominantly of wool type in Kulu area and meat type in the South with very little wool. The sheep which have been shifted from Gersa were of Romney Marsh (Coarse woolled) and South down (medium woolled mutton type) breeds suited for the work to be carried out at Mannavanur (Kodaikanal). These sheep were received as a gift some years back and as the Kodaikanal station had not been established they were located at Gersa (Kulu). Since the Kodaikanal station has now been established the sheep have been shifted to their proper location. Simultaneously exotic fine wool Merino type of exotic sheep have also been shifted from Malpura to Gersa.

(c) The exotic sheep have been shifted to the Central Sheep and Wool

Research Sub-Station at Mannavanur (Kodaikanal).

Rice Purchased by Food Corporation of India

857. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of rice or paddy purchased by the Food Corporation since its formation in different States in 1965-66 and upto the end of September, 1966;

(b) the prices at which rice or paddy was purchased by the Food Corporation in 1965-66 and in September, 1966;

(c) the prices at which the Food Corporation sold rice or paddy this year; and

(d) the cost of purchases and the sale proceeds in 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Price of Rice in Andhra Pradesh

858. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the prices at which the rice was supplied to retail shops in Guntur District and other areas of Andhra Pradesh from the Food Corporation godowns and the rice millers' godowns in July, 1966;

(b) the prices at which this rice was sold in the retail shops;

(c) whether there is any difference between the prices of rice supplied and sold by the rice millers and the Food Corporation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Food Gifts from Abroad

859. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of different food gifts received from abroad during this year upto the end of September, 1966 for distribution in the drought-affected areas in the country;

(b) whether any part of the food gifts from abroad was sold in the market;

(c) if so, the sale proceeds of the food gifts sold in the market;

(d) how the sale proceeds were utilised; and

(e) the areas in which the sale proceeds were utilised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7256/66].

(b) to (e). Gifts of milk powder, dried peas, beans, biscuits and baby food have been despatched to scarcity affected States for free distribution amongst the people. Gifts of food-grains, except for 54,756 tonnes of wheat received from the World Food Programme and 3,971 tonnes wheat-flour received from Canada, have been merged in the general pool of food-grains, except for 54,756 tonnes of foodgrains purchased and imported from other countries. 6,000 tonnes of vegetable oil received from the U.S.S.R. has been sold to the Vanas-

pati Manufacturers' Association. It has also been decided to sell 1005 tonnes of raisins received as gift from Greece.

It is proposed to create a special fund for relief of scarcity and rural development. The sale proceeds of the gifts sold, alongwith cash donations received from abroad, will be credited to this Special Fund.

Some gift milkpowder was received in torn and damaged bags. It was not considered safe to send this milk powder to rural areas as testing facilities do not exist there. It was decided to hand over milk powder in such bags to public sector dairy projects for use after proper testing. The proceeds of this milk powder will also be credited to this Special Fund.

Transportation of Foodgrains in Kerala

860. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has stopped transporting foodgrains to various parts in Kerala through boat cargo;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of workers who lost their jobs so far due to this decision of the Food Corporation of India;

(d) whether the Naviga Thozhilai Aillya Committee has represented to the Food Corporation of India regarding this matter; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India continues to utilize boat transport for movement of foodgrains from Cochin to Allepy as before. From 1-9-1966, the movement of foodgrains by boats is also being supplemented to the minimum extent necessary by lorry transport in order to expedite clearance from transit sheds in Cochin port to relieve congestion.

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

(d) and (e). A representation from Naviga Thozhilai Union has been received by the Food Corporation against road movement from Cochin to Allepy and the same is under consideration of the Corporation.

Parties to Foreign Visitors by Ministry of F. & A.

861. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) how many parties have been given by Ministers and senior officials in his Ministry to visiting foreigners during the last one year; and

(b) the total expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Twenty-eight parties were arranged during the period 1st October, 1965 to 30th September, 1966.

(b) Rs. 13,427.45P.

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, आगरा

862. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

श्री रा० स० तिशरी :

क्या परिवहन, उद्घरण, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मन है कि सरकार का

विचार आगरा में ताजमहल और किले के आसपास के क्षेत्रों का राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के रूप में विकास करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कब ; और

(ग) इस पर कुल कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

परिवहन, उद्योग, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) में (ग). पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा गठित कार्यकारी दल द्वारा की गयी सफाई के आधार पर आगरा में ताजमहल के निकट एक नेशनल पार्क के विकास करने का निर्णय किया गया है। यह पार्क मौजूदा शाहजहाँ गार्डन तथा सफ़िट हाउस व शाहजहाँ गार्डन के बीच के विस्तृत क्षेत्र में बनेगा। इस योजना के लिए बोयी 'पंचवर्षीय योजना' के मसौदे में 60 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। यह कार्य आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में शुरू कर दिया जायेगा और चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

Dredgers with Kerala Government

**863. Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Nambiar:**

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have got sufficient number of dredgers to clean the ports;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) whether these dredgers are being used for the minor ports in Kerala?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. No dredger suitable for dredging operations at the minor ports in Kerala is now available with the State Government.

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

Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation

**864. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation was held at Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Conference;

(c) the decisions taken therein; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing the subjects discussed and the conclusions/recommendations of the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7257/66].

(d) Those recommendations which call for action by the Central Government are under consideration. The other recommendations have been endorsed to State Governments for necessary action.

Air Hostesses Pilots Dispute

865. Shri P. C. Boroach: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiry into the I.A.C. incidents which occurred during flights early this year between Air Hostesses and Pilots one between Calcutta and Hyderabad and the other between Delhi and Nagpur, has been completed;

(b) if so, the results of the inquiries; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva

Reddy): (a) to (c). The Indian Airlines have completed the enquiry into the two incidents which occurred on 2-1-66 and 30-1-66 on Calcutta|Bhubaneswar | Visakhapatnam|Hyderabad flight and Delhi|Lucknow|Bhopal|Nagpur flight respectively. In one case which occurred on 2-1-66, the Enquiry Officer held the Air Hostesses guilty of the charges framed against them. The Area Manager accepted the findings and awarded them the punishment of reduction in pay by two stages in the time scale applicable to them. In the other case which occurred on 30-1-66, the Enquiry Officer held that:

- (a) The Commander did not have any valid reason to bring the aircraft back to parking bay from the take-off point. By this above action, he has failed to discharge his duty to operate the service and is guilty of the charge.
- (b) The Air Hostess, in her refusal to carry out the orders of the Commander and to accept the letter served on her on behalf of the Area Manager, Delhi, is guilty of the charge.

The Area Manager accepted the findings of the Enquiry Officer and awarded the following punishment:

- (i) Air Hostess was awarded the punishment of reduction in salary by 2 stages.
- (ii) Pilot was issued with a warning letter to be more careful in future.

Dockyard in Assam

866. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of a Dock yard in Assam for building and repairing river vessels;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme including its working capacity; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

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

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

National Conference on Extension Training

867. Shri Dighe:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1026 on the 2nd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made at the Third National Conference on Extension Training have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes. The recommendations have been examined by the Government of India and action has been initiated wherever possible. As most of the recommendations concern the State Governments they have been forwarded to them for consideration and necessary action.

Electricity to Aid Growth of Seeds

868. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "A shock for the Seeds; Electricity to aid growth" in the *London Times* of the 20th September, 1966;

(b) whether it is a fact that as stated therein, "experiments in electro-

activating grass, rice, tea and cotton are going on in India"; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Experiments had been carried out by Indian Scientists during 1931-49 on field crops and trees by soaking seeds in sparkled water, irrigating crops with sparkled water and energising the soil by sparking. No. significantly beneficial results were, however, achieved; and the work was not, therefore, continued.

West Coast National Highway

869. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) the progress made in completing the West Coast National Highway;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The progress achieved in the construction of the West Coast Road, which is not a National Highway, passing through Maharashtra, Goa, Mysore and Kerala, is as follows:—

Maharashtra: Out of 301 miles, 261 miles of the road have been completed in all respects. The missing link of 14 miles from Akeri to Patradevi required for connecting the road with Goa is yet to be improved. In the remaining length of 26 miles, black-topping or concreting work is in progress. Out of 111 major and minor bridges, 108 have been completed,

one is in progress and two are still to be taken up.

Goa: Out of 87 miles, almost the whole road except in a length of about 10 miles in the North, connecting Goa with Maharashtra, had already been formed before the liberation of Goa but requiring up-grading and improvement of its surface which is now in progress. Work on the missing link of 10 miles has also been started. A small length of about 3 miles in the Southern portion requires realignment and this work is proposed to be taken up during 1967-68. The road is cut off by three rivers, namely, the Colvale, the Mandovi and the Zuari. The bridge across the mandovi is in progress, while the two bridges across the Colvale and the Zuari are still to be taken up.

Mysore: Out of about 175 miles, the road portion in 92 miles has been completed. Work in a length of about 9 miles from Karwar to the Goa border is yet to be taken up. In the remaining length, works are in various stages of progress. Out of 29 major and minor bridges, 25 have been completed, three are in progress and one is yet to be taken up.

Kerala: Out of a total length of about 199 miles, about 175 miles have been improved. In the remaining portion, work is in various stages of progress. Out of 31 major and minor bridges, 25 have been completed, another 5 are in progress while one is still to be taken up.

(b) The expenditure reported so far by the respective Governments is as follows:—

	Rs. (in crores)
(i) Maharashtra	5.80
(ii) Goa	0.72
(iii) Mysore	6.59
(iv) Kerala	2.94
TOTAL:	16.05

(c) The road is expected to be completed in all respects by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

**दूध सप्लाई करने वाले लोगों द्वारा
ग्रान्जोसन**

870. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दूध सप्लाई करने वाले लोगों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में अक्टूबर, 1966 के प्रथम सप्ताह में उप-राज्यपाल के निवास-स्थान पर प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दूध सप्लाई करने वाले लगभग 114 व्यक्तियों को इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनकी मांगों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

लाघ कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिन्धे):

(क) अक्टूबर, 1966 के प्रथम सप्ताह में उप-राज्यपाल के निवास स्थान पर जो प्रदर्शन किया गया उसे दूध तथा खोया सप्लाई करने वालों ने दिल्ली के खोया व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध संगठित किया था। हमारी पूरी जानकारी के अनुसार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का कोई भी दूध का डेकेदार इस प्रदर्शन में सम्मिलित नहीं था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जानकारी दिल्ली प्रशासन से पूछी जा रही है और मिलते ही पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के डकोटा विमान का सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

871. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1966 के प्रथम सप्ताह में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन का एक डकोटा विमान सांताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ;

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

(ग) उक्त दुर्घटना से जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) 8 सितम्बर 1966 को बम्बई में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के एक डकोटा वायुयान का उड़ान के दौरान निरीक्षण करते समय इंजीनियर को 'पोर्ट एलेरन' के पिछले तथा इनबोर्ड किनारे पर एक गड्ढा (डेन्ट) दिखायी दिया। वायुयान को खगुबी ठीक करने के लिए बम्बई में रोक लिया गया और आगामी अनुसूचित विमानसेवा इसके बदले दूसरे आपातकालिक वायुयान द्वारा चलायी गयी।

(ख) घटना की जांच इंडियन एयरलाइंस का एक जांच बोर्ड कर रहा है।

(ग) बम्बई में उड़ान के दौरान निरीक्षण करते समय पोर्ट एलेरन में दिखायी दिए एवं छोटे गड्ढे के सिवाय जान व माल की कोई क्षति नहीं हुई।

Fisheries Potential of Wadge Bank, Kerala

872. **Shri P. Kunban:**
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the immense fisheries potential of the Wadge Bank off the coast of south Kera'a;

(b) whether it is a fact that the vast resources of the Wadge Bank have not yet been exploited to any appreciable extent; and

(c) the estimated annual yield of fish from this Bank, if it is fully exploited?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The investigations have shown that it is rich fishing ground.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is true that the resources of the Bank have not yet been exploited to any appreciable extent. They will be exploited after completion of the fishing harbour at Vizhinjom.

(c) No estimate of the annual yield has been made. However, earlier investigations have shown that the bank yields 500 lbs. of fish per hour of fishing by a medium sized boat.

Sardines And Mackerels Oil

873. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the importance of Oil Sardines and Mackerels to India in general and Kerala in particular;

(b) whether the State or Central Government have set up any station to study the several problems connected

with Sardine and Macherel fishing to ensure the maximum catches; and

(c) what percentage of marine fish landed in a year in India is accounted for by Oil Sardines and Macherels landed in the Kerala coast?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The shoaling fisheries of Oil Sardine and Macherel which contribute a substantial proportion of the marine fish production of the country, have been long recognised as economically important.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following Research Institutes undertake studies on the various problems connected with Sardine and Macherel Fisheries with a view to ascertaining factors contributing to maximum sustained yield:—

(1) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute's Sub-stations at Ernakulam, Calicut, Karwar and Units at Cannanore and Mangalore;

(2) The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology at Ernakulam and Unit at Calicut; and

(3) The Marine Biological Station at Calicut under the Kerala Government.

(c) The percentage contribution of Oil Sardine and Mackerel landings in Kerala to the total marine fish landings for the whole of India varies from year to year. During the ten year period of 1956 to 1965, the percentage varied as follows:—

(i) Oil Sardines.	From 70% to 26.58% the average percentage being 16.44%
(ii) Mackerel	From 1.12% to 7.46% the average being 3.54%

Bhakra and Nangal Dams as Tourist Resorts

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

(a) the progress made to develop Bhakra and Nangal Dams in Punjab as tourist resorts; and

(b) the details of the schemes?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The administrative approval for construction of a restaurant costing Rs. 5 lakhs at Bhakra has been issued and the Bhakra Dam Administration are taking up the work immediately. The restaurant is expected to be completed next year. It is also proposed to provide a floating jetty as well as motor boats and sail-boats for aquatic sports in Gobind Sagar Lake after the restaurant has been commissioned. Provision for the above facilities has been made in the Fourth Plan programme for development of Tourism. No scheme for providing facilities for tourists at Nangal is under consideration of the Central Government. The existing accommodation at Nangal and Naya Nangal is considered to be adequate.

Super Bazar, New Delhi

875. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism that the funds that have been locked up in Super Bazar, New Delhi which caters more to the needs of the upper or middle class than those of the common people could have been better utilised in catering to the daily needs of larger population of common people; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No. The Super Bazar mainly deals in articles and commodities which are needed by the common people. The criticism is baseless.

Loan for High Yielding Varieties of Food Crops

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

(a) whether Government are aware that due to procedural difficulty at the Cooperative Banks and Reserve Bank's level, the full requirements of farmers for high yielding varieties of crop are not met in many States;

(b) if so, the names of States and the nature of procedural difficulties; and

(c) the ways and means which are being devised for the States which are not able to provide full finance for high yielding varieties of food crops?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Special credit limits have been provided by the Reserve Bank of India to cooperative banks for meeting the full credit requirements of members of cooperative credit societies participating in the High-yielding Varieties Programme. In addition, Government taccavi has been provided, where necessary, for meeting the credit requirements of non-members for the programme.

ताईचुंग नेटिव-1 नामक धान की फसल

877. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ताईचुंग नेटिव-1 नामक धान को अब तक कुल कितनी एकड़ भूमि में बोया गया है ; और

(ख) इसमें धान की उपज में लगभग कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) 1966 के खराफ मोसम में विभिन्न राज्यों में धान की ताईचुंग नेटिव-1 किस्म की बुवाई लगभग 5.82 लाख एकड़ भूमि में की गई थी ।

(ख) अभी ऐसे आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिनमें पता चले कि ताईचुंग नेटिव-1 की बुवाई से उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ।

Gadgil Committee's Report on Co-operative Farming

878. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 953 on the 2nd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any action to implement the recommendations made by the Gadgil Committee on Cooperative Farming has been taken in consultation with the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Committee of Direction on Cooperative Farming have been accepted by the Government. A policy letter has

been issued to the State Governments in this connection.

राज्यों में बीज फार्म तथा कृषि भोजार सेवा केन्द्र

879. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में बीज फार्म तथा कृषि भोजार सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने की एक योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में देश में कई केन्द्रीय बीज फार्म तथा कृषि सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । फार्मों में मुख्यतया उन्नत बीजों का उत्पादन होगा और उन राज्यों में स्थापित किए जायेंगे जिनमें खेती योग्य भूमि के बड़े खण्ड उपलब्ध होंगे ।

कृषि सेवा केन्द्र मरम्मत, देखभाल और कृषि भोजारों तथा मशीनरी किराये पर देने की सुविधाएँ किसानों को देंगे और वहाँ स्थापित किए जायेंगे जहाँ कम खर्च पर इनका पर्याप्त उपयोग किया जा सकेगा ।

Bennett Coleman Company

880. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiry into the affairs of M/s. Bennett Coleman Company has been completed; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). On the basis of the irregularities disclosed in the report submitted by the Inspector, who was originally appointed in April

1963, two petitions u/s. 388B and 398 and 401 of the Companies Act have been filed before the Companies Tribunal. An F.I.R. has also been lodged with the Special Police Establishment. The Petition of the Union of India under sections 398 and 401 of the Companies Act is being heard every month by the Companies Tribunal on completion of which orders will be passed by the Tribunal under section 402 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Refusal by Pilots of IAC to take a Test Flight

881. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pilot of the Indian Airlines Corporation refused to take a service aircraft for a test flight on the 8th October, 1966 at Bombay and as a result, passengers bound for Calcutta were stranded at the airport for more than eight hours and services to Goa and Hyderabad were cancelled;

(b) whether Government have looked into the matter;

(c) if so, result of the inquiry; and

(d) the steps taken to eliminate such disputes entailing inconvenience to the public?

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

(b) to (d). The General Manager, Indian Airlines called a meeting of the representatives of the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association and Engineers' Association on 18th October, 1966 with a view to devising ways and means of avoiding such incidents. It has been arranged to have periodic meetings in the areas to discuss any points on which there is a difference of opinion between pilots and engineering Department.

Sugar Factories in Gujarat State

882. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for sugar factories received from Gujarat State Sugar Cooperative Societies during 1965-66 and this year so far;

(b) how many sugar co-operative societies have received letters of intent;

(c) whether these sugar co-operative factories are facing financial difficulties due to refusal by the Industrial Finance Corporation to advance loans; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) During the years 1965 and 1966, two applications have been received for setting up cooperative sugar factories in Gujarat State.

(b) Letters of intent have been issued during 1965 and 1966 for establishment of two cooperative sugar factories in Gujarat State. These are out of applications received before 1965.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from Gujarat saying that the loan applications are pending for quite some time. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India is finding it difficult to continue assistance to the sugar industry on a scale as had been done hitherto, in view of the limited resources at its disposal and the heavy demands from several other high priority industries. The matter is under consideration.

विकास खंडों में जीपें

883. श्री फिशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विकास खण्डों में इस समय कितनी जीपों का प्रयोग हो रहा है तथा इन विकास खण्डों की संख्या कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) : 5,263 खण्डों, जिनमें देश को सीमांकित किया गया है को 4,038 जीपें दी गई हैं। इस समय वास्तव में कितनी जीपें चल रही हैं उनकी सही संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

क्या पंजाब में खाद्यान्न के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

884. श्री शिकरे :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक :

श्री सुधांशु दास :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में अमृतसर, जालंधर, लुधियाना और अम्बाला में गेहूं का दाम 100 रुपये क्विंटल तक हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर चावल बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) क्योंकि पंजाब में चावल के मुक्त रूप से लाने ले जाने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है और क्योंकि नई फसल भी अभी अभी आया

है, इसीलिए यह सम्भावना नहीं हो सकती है कि वहां बिल्कुल चावल उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार से इस मामले की जांच के लिये कहा गया है और सूचना प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) पंजाब चावल की दृष्टि से अधिशेष राज्य है। अतः केन्द्रीय भण्डारों से चावल सप्लाई करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि राज्य को आयातित गेहूं नियमित रूप से सप्लाई की जा रही है।

Smuggling of Rice to East Pakistan

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

(a) whether any cases of smuggling of rice to East Pakistan through West Bengal have been detected recently; and

(b) if so, the action, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

**RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
INCIDENTS IN DELHI**

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received notices of eight Adjournment Motions on the incidents in New Delhi on the 7th November, 1966. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai's motion is the first. He gave notice of his motion yesterday. The second one is in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. Because a statement had been made yesterday I was not inclined to give my consent, but now I think these notices are in order and I give my consent to the matter being raised. I will now call upon

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

Shri Ranga (Chitoor): You may read it, Sir, all of them may not be on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: I will read them one after the other.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai's motion reads:

"Use of tear gas, lathi-charge and firing by police on ten lakh demonstrators demanding a ban on cow slaughter. Failure of Government to protect life and property thus causing great unrest among the masses."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about the burning of buses, burning of cars, burning of buildings and all that?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachwai may ask for leave of the House to move for adjournment of the House. (Interruptions). If other motions are separate from it, they will be taken up separately one after the other.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सभा का कार्य-स्थगन करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर आप कुछ कहने देंगे? स्पष्टीकरण के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं, स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection to leave being granted?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We object to it.

Mr. Speaker: As there is objection to leave being granted, I shall ask those hon. Members in favour of leave being granted to this motion to kindly stand in their places.

I find there are only 22 hon. Members in favour of this motion. The requisite number is not there and therefore I have to inform the hon. Member that he does not have the leave of the House.

The next one is in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri which says:

"Government's failure to check firing on ban-cow-slaughter demonstration and fire in government buildings."

This is nothing different. The next one says:

"Failure of the Government to maintain law and order in the capital on 7th November 1966 resulting in large-scale loss of life and property."

This is also just the same and that also is barred. The next one is by Shri Madhu Limaye which says:

"Utter failure of Government to check disintegrating tendency in the country due to dissensions in the Ruling Party resulting in tension, firing, looting, bloodshed in the capital and conspiracy of avoiding students' revolution."

श्री राम सेवक यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय तर्जुमा गलत हो जाता है, हिन्दी में जो इनका है वह पढ़ा जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझे पढ़ने में दिक्कत होती है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगेर): मैं पढ़ देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं, इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

This is also just the same as the others.

The next one is by Shri S. M. Banerjee which reads:

"Immediate need to discuss the serious situation in Delhi arising out of police firing on the demonstrators resulting in death of 7 people and loss of property."

This does not show any failure (Interruption).

Then there is Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's motion:

"Death of seven persons as a result of police firing in Parliament Street and injuries to more than one hundred persons...."

This is just the same.... (Interruption).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरूखा-वाद) : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में सिर्फ जान की बात है। माल की बात बिल्कुल नहीं है। जान की बात होनी चाहिए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : गलत तर्जुमा क्यों कराया जाता है ? हिन्दी को पढ़ने में शर्म क्यों आती है ? शर्म नहीं होनी चाहिए हिन्दी पढ़ने में (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट पर पुलिस की गोली से 7 आदिमियों की मृत्यु और 100 से अधिक व्यक्ति घायल-नागरिकों की जान की रक्षा करने में सरकार की असफलता।

I give my consent to the matter being raised, I will now call upon Shri Ram Manohar Lohia to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इजाजत चाहता हूँ सदन में कि इस प्रस्ताव को लिया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection to leave being granted?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We object to it.

Mr. Speaker: As objection to leave being granted is taken, I shall request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places.... I find that only 30 members are standing in support of the motion. So, I have to inform the Member that he does not have the leave of the House.

श्री सत्य निमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे वाला कामराको प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा।

Mr. Speaker: Now I will take the one given notice of by Shri Surendra-nath Dwivedy. I find that he is not here.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I am here.

Mr. Speaker: All right. It reads as follows:

"The dismal failure of Government to maintain law and order and ensure security to the properties of peaceful citizens against the destructions perpetrated by demonstrators on November 7, 1966 at Delhi."

I give my consent to the matter being raised. I will now call upon Shri Hem Barua to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection to leave being granted?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I object to it.

Mr. Speaker: As objection to leave being granted is taken, I shall request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places.... I notice that only 45 Members are standing in support of it. So, I have to inform the Member that he does not have the leave of the House.

Now I will take the one given notice of by Shri Ranga. It reads as follows:—

"The failure of the Government of India to take necessary precautionary measures in regard to yesterday's (7-11-66) unfortunate and shocking happenings in Delhi in the near proximity of Parliament House resulting in 7 deaths and over 184 people hav-

[Mr. Speaker]

ing been injured and subsequent confusing orders issued by the Delhi Administration".

I give my consent to the matter being raised. I will now call upon Shri Ranga to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection to leave being granted?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I object to it.

Shri Ranga: What did he say?

Mr. Speaker: He says that he objects to it. As objection to leave being granted is taken, I shall request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नालायकों के साथ खड़ा होना पड़ेगा। . . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: I find that only 40 Members are in favour of it. I have to inform the Member that he does not have the leave of the House. Now, leave has not been granted to any of the adjournment motions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : श्रीमन्, एडजर्नमेंट मोशंस जिनके हैं कम से कम उनके नाम तो आने चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन जिन साहबान ने दिये हैं उनके सबके नाम यहां बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : मेरा काल एटेंशन मॉशन है वह तो आपने बताया ही नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने सब मोशंस जितने आये थे बता दिए। उस में जितने नाम हैं, अब हर एक का नाम नहीं पड़ा जा सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अभी डाक्टर लोहिया साहब ने इसी सदन के कुछ

सदस्यों के बारे में कहा, स्वतंत्र पार्टी का जब यह मोशन आया तो जोरों से दो दफा कहा कि नालायक लोगों के साथ हम लोगों को खड़ा होना पड़ता है तो यहां के जो आनरेबिल मेम्बर हैं उन की डिगनिटी का सवाल है। (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, I cannot control every word and every syllable that is to be uttered by the Members. It is only the Members themselves who can maintain each other's dignity and respect. It should be for them to see that they do not.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन में डिगनिटी की क्या बात है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नालायक श्रीर अयोग्य कहने में क्या बुरा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमेशा लड़वाने की बात कहते हैं जो डिगनिटी के खिलाफ काम होते हैं उन के लिये नहीं कहते हैं खून-खराबी होती है, बड़ी डिगनिटी की बातें करते हैं।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : मैंने क्या गलत कहा है।

श्री गुलशन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे काल-एटेंशन मोशन का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता चल गया है कि कोई मन्जूर नहीं हुआ।

श्री गुलशन : मुझे कोई पता नहीं है। इतनी प्रापर्टी का लीस हुआ है, आपने कुछ बताया नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गुलशन साहब, मैंने सात मोशन लिये हैं, अब आपका इस में अलेहदा आने का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री गुलशन : मेरा नाम नहीं आया। क्या हुआ उस के साथ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक-एक नाम नहीं ले सकता हूँ।

श्री गुलशन : मेरे काल एटेंशन मोशन का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नामन्जूर हो चुका है, उस पर कल स्टेटमेन्ट हो चुका है ।

श्री गुलशन : मुझे बतलाना चाहिये था ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द की सूचना आई या नहीं, उनको किस दफा में गिरफ्तार किया गया है, वह हमको बतानी चाहिये थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से इन्टरप्ट किया जायगा, तो कोई कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती । मेरे पास उनकी सूचना आई हुई है, उसको आर्डर में लूंगा । अभी मैंने एडजोनिमेंट मोशन लिये हैं, लेकिन आप मुझको इन्टरप्ट किये जा रहे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सदन पटल पर आपके ये मंत्री लॉग रखेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बाद आयेगा । आप डाइरेक्शनज में देखिये, उमी आर्डर में रखा है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने बदल दिया होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नहीं किया है, इतने असें से वही चला आ रहा है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सदन पटल पर ये मंत्री लॉग रखेंगे काबिल लॉग रखेंगे ।

(5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7234/66].

NOTE BY MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, NEW DELHI TO EMBASSY OF CHINA IN INDIA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): On behalf of Shri Swaram Singh, I lay on the Table a copy of note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi to the Embassy of China in India on the 4th November, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7235/66].

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT REVOKING THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF PUNJAB

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I lay on the Table, under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution, a copy of Proclamation issued by the President on the 1st November, 1966 revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 5th July, 1966, in relation to the State of Punjab, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1677 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7236/66].

12.11 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

(Query)

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1285, in Gazette of India dated the 13th August 1966, under sub-section 1920 (Ai) LSD—6.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): May I know whether you have decided not to allow any Call Attention notice during this session? In this session you have not permitted a single Call Attention notice by anybody on any subject. Have you taken a decision to ban them?

श्री मधु लिट्टये : (मुंगेर) : यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का निर्णय है, उसके खिलाफ मैंने जयिये ।

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know what you have decided.

Mr. Speaker: Each one is to be taken on merits.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In seven days, not a single one has been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have sent one of two to the Minister concerned....

श्री मधु लिमये : एक भा नहीं लिया गया ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Many Call Attention notices have been given and not even one has been allowed. I had given a Call Attention notice regarding nurses' strike. That has paralysed the Hospitals. Is it not an urgent matter of public importance? All those matters are concerning very urgent public importance. If you do not allow them, what do we do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You had referred some matters to the Ministers. May I remind you that you had times without number told the House that when such an important matter is referred to the Minister, the reply should come to you in three days. Now, one week has elapsed and nothing has happened.

Mr. Speaker: It was not on the first day that I had referred it. It is only later. Rather, I have said that it should be replied in 48 hours or, otherwise, I will put it on the agenda.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In regard to my Call Attention notice, I have been informed that the Education Minister was not willing to answer. Are we to understand that the fate of the Call Attention notice is dependent on, firstly, your consent and then on the consent of the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: No. The Minister has not to give consent.

Shri Ranga: It has happened. That is the reply I have received that the

Education Minister was not willing to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: That is only for the Short Notice Question and not for the Call Attention notice.

Shri Ranga: There was a Call Attention notice also in regard to the Osmania University. It was refused and I had to make a mention of it in my speech on the No-Confidence motion. If the Call Attention notice will not be accepted, the Short Notice Question will not be accepted, then what is to happen to us?

Mr. Speaker: I did disallow those Call Attention notices because these discussions could be had during the No-Confidence motion. Now, Mr. Ranga has himself said that he had raised it. The Education Minister also intervened in the debate. It was not possible to have a separate discussion during those days unless there was something special. If someone brings to my notice that such and such an issue has not been answered by the Minister then that would be a different thing. I will have to consider it now. But it could not be permitted at that time.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्हीं को प्राज ला रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं प्रा मणता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिहार में भुखमरी से लोग मर रहे हैं, उसको नहीं लिया गया ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : शांर करने से अन्न नहीं प्रायेगा ।

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Yesterday I have given a call-attention notice. 1700 nurses are on strike. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: No. Order, order. Shri Jaganatha Rao.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1493 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1966, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library]. See No. LT-7238/66].

FOOD CORPORATIONS (NINTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1966, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): On behalf of Shri Govinda Menon I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Food Corporations (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1576 in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7237/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Foodgrains (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1382 in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1966.

(ii) G.S.R. 1432 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1966.

(iii) The Gram Zone (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1966, Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1433 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1966.

(iv) The West Bengal Essential Commodities (Restrictions on Movement) Control Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1435 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1966.

(v) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1504 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7239/66].

ORDERS OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION MAKING CERTAIN CORRECTIONS IN THEIR ORDER NO. 6 DATED THE 26TH MARCH, 1966.

Shri Hathi: On behalf of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, a copy each of the following orders of the Delimitation Commission, making certain Corrections in the Delimitation Commission's Order No. 6 dated the 26th March, 1966, relating to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) Order No. 6A published in Notification No. S.O. 2213 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1966.

(ii) Order No. 6B published in Notification No. S.O. 2457 in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7240/66].

KERALA MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION RULES, 1963, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 346/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 13th September, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7241/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) Notification No. 100/66/F. No. 68-334/66-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 12th August, 1966, making certain amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Licensing of Conductors for Stage Carriages) Rules, 1961.

(ii) Notification No. 130/66/F. No. 68-334/66-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 6th October, 1966, making certain amendment to Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7242/66].

(3) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 350/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th September, 1966, making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, 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-7243/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE FOR 1964-65, ETC.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Annual Report of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the year 1964-65 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7245/66].

(2) Annual Report of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the year 1964-65 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7244/66].

(3) Annual Report of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the year 1964-65 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7246/66].

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: On behalf of Shri Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1622, published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7247/66]

12.17 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

(Shri Rameshwaranand)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 7th

November, 1966, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi:—

"I wish to inform you that Swami Rameshwaranand, Member, Lok Sabha, was taken into custody under Sections 120-B 395/188/147/148/149/307/332/438 I.P.C. and section 9 of the Punjab Security of State Act today, the 7th November, 1966, at 1 p.m. He has been remanded to judicial custody till 20th November, 1966." (Interruptions).

Mr. Krishnamoorthy Rao.

2.17½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I present the Ninety-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills.

12.17½ hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBER

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मुझे स्वामी जी के बारे में एक इत्तिला हाउस को देनी है। उनको गिरफ्तारी के पश्चात् पुलिस थाने में रखा गया और मुझे इस बात का भय है कि एक और आदमी की जान पर आंच आ सकती है। आज सुबह यह देखकर मुझे बहुत विस्मय हुआ कि मोटरों के नाम लिखे गये, जो जल गईं, लेकिन मात आदमी जो मरे हैं, उनमें से एक का पता नहीं है कि कौन मरा और कहाँ मरा। यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामूली बात नहीं है ... (Interruptions)...

Mr. Speaker: It should not be recorded. I request the hon. members

***Not recorded.

not to continue in this manner. I will ask the Reporters that when a Member stands up and begins to talk and I ask him to discontinue it and he does not, then that might not be recorded.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): You must also issue instructions to the Press not to publish it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह कह रहे हैं कि रिकार्ड न किया जाय, मुझे रिकार्ड से कोई मतलब नहीं लेकिन सदन सुनले कि गृह मंत्री ... ***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह न लिखा जाय। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : जितने साधु मरे हैं, उनके नाम बतलाये जायें। (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इतनी दफा कहा है, आप मानते नहीं हैं, बोले चले जा रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने कहा कि रिकार्ड नहीं किया जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वास्ते कि आप मेरी बात नहीं मान रहे हैं। आप बोलते चले जायें, तो यह बात नहीं है कि आपको मना नहीं करूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप रिकार्ड न कराने की धमकी जो देते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे कहां के व्यक्ति थे, कैसे मरे, कब मरे, इसके बारे में कुछ मालूम होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं प्रेसवालों से भी कहता हूँ कि वे देखले कि क्या रिकार्ड हुआ है। ऐसी कोई चीज न जाय जो ठीक न हो।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I wish to make humble submission with regard to.... (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किसके बच्चे मरे हैं, किसका पति मरा है, यह मालूम होना चाहिये।

श्री राधेसाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : आपने मरवाये हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह कहते हैं कि हमने मरवाये हैं..... (व्यवधान) चुप रहो। (व्यवधान).... हमने मरवाये हैं? पुलिस की लाठी गोली से मरे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय का बि-हेवियर ग्रासली डिमग्रांडरली है, उनको कहता हूँ कि वह बाहर चले जायें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि उधर से कहा गया कि आदमियों को हमने मरवाया है, विरोधियों ने मरवाया है तो उन्हें तो आप बाहर नहीं निकालते और हमें बाहर निकाल रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर जायेंगे या नहीं? माननीय सदस्य बाहर चले जायें।

श्री अजराम सिंह (बरेली) : एक, एक करके बाहर भेजें और रेकार्ड में न लें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बाहर भेजें यही है तानाशाही। मरने वालों के नाम न बतला कैसे चल सकती है लोकसभा (व्यवधान)

[Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia left the House]

Shri Kapur Singh: I wish to submit that a certain omnibus direction which you have just now given to the Reporters might be revised for the reasons which I am going to mention just now.

You have said that the Reporters, whenever they find that you have not

given any express consent for a Member to speak should not record whatever is said....

Mr. Speaker: The order that I have given that it should not be recorded has been stated wrongly by the hon. Member; I have said that when a Member begins to speak and then I ask him to discontinue that, and still in defiance of that he continues, then what he speaks should not be recorded. That is what I have said.

Shri Kapur Singh: That is all right. (Interruptions).***

Mr. Speaker: These interruptions shall not be recorded.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : कल माननीय गृह मंत्री ने यह बतलाया था कि जो वह बयान दे रहे हैं उन्हें अभी नाकाफ़ी इत्तिला है और वह पूरी जानकारी इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब वह समय आयेगा जब तक पूरी इत्तिला देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुनासिब बात उन्होंने पूछी है और मैं उनको यह कहूंगा कि वह फेक्ट्स इकट्ठा करके जब भी वह दे सके वह हाउस के सामने दे दें।

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हेम बरुआ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Yesterday, while the hon. Home Minister made his statement, he himself had admitted that the statement was not a full one because he could not collect all the relevant facts.

Mr. Speaker: I have said already that I shall ask the Home Minister to collect all the information and then make a fuller statement.

श्री बजराल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री आपने श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय को सदन से बाहर जाने का आदेश दिया। मैं यह बिल्कुल उचित ही समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने उसकी पायन्दी की केवल इतना मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन लोगों ने इशतियाल दिलाया, खुल्लमखुल्ला इशतियाल दिलाया और यह आरोप लगाया कि तुम्हारे कारण इतने लोग मारे गये उनको आप ने या तो जानबूझ कर दरगुजर कर दिया (व्यवधान)

मैं फिर निवेदन करूँगा कि जब इस तरह से कोई बात कही जाती है तो उधर से हूट आऊट करते हैं। जहाँ तक बन पड़ता है हम शान्त रहते हैं लेकिन जब मामला हृद से गुजर जाता है तब हमें जाकर बोलना पड़ता है और अगर उस पर यह फैसला दे दिया जाता है कि रेकार्ड में नहीं लिया जायगा तो यह हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है।

श्री बजराल सिंह : उसके लिये मुझे बतलाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और कुछ नहीं बतला सकता।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have only one submission to make in regard to your orders. In your order you have mentioned that you have asked the Reporters as well as the Press not to take note of it. There will be some misunderstanding in regard to this, if it is not clarified further. For, you have just said that whenever you do not identify any Member, despite this, if the Member continues to speak, his observations should not be recorded. I would only request you that....

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that. What I had stated has been wrongly understood.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But I want to understand one thing. I would like to know whether you are the Speaker

here or Shri M. R. Masani. Why should he nod his head every time?

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that. Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let me finish.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he might sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: I have already heard him and I have answered him. What else does he want now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly allow me to continue. Let me finish what I wanted to say.

Mr. Speaker: It is not for him to continue. I have heard him say what he wanted to say, and I have said that words that I have not uttered should not be put into my mouth.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have another point to urge, and it is this. I only demand from you that you may kindly ask the Home Minister just to publish the names of those who have been shot dead. Are we not entitled to know it?

Mr. Speaker: All right.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सवेरे जब प्रश्नोत्तर काल चल रहा था और हम ने सवाल किया कि क्या वित्त मंत्री फलों फर्म के डिरैक्टर ये इस लिए बड़े कम्पनी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है तो आप ने कहा कि यह इम्प्यूटेशन है तो अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री रामेश्वरानन्द की गिरफ्तारी की खबर मदन को आज आप ने दी, उन के खिलाफ कोई आरोप है वह भी पढ़ कर आप ने मनाये तो जब कि यह केस चल रहा है जुर्म साबित नहीं हुआ है तब गृह मंत्री ने माल इंडिया रेडियो ने और पी 0 टी 0 आई 0 ने कैसे इस बात को मनासिव समझा कि देश में स्वामी जी के भाषण की बात को फैलाये कि स्वामी जी के भाषण से मारा जा मजमा था वह म्यूँम में आ गया और उन्होंने यह तोड़फोड़ और आग लगाने आदि के उपद्रव करने शुरू कर दिये (व्यवधान)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : स्वामी जी का वह भाषण टेपरेकार्ड है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप लोग हल्ला न कीजिये। मैं एक जायज़ मांग कर रहा हूँ कि जब तक किमी के खिलाफ जुर्म साबित नहीं हुआ है तब तक कैसे देश में उस बात को आप फैला सकते हैं? मैं मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जब आरोप करता हूँ जो कि मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ तब तो आप कहते हैं कि इम्प्यूटेशन है और वह इनसिमुएशन वापिस लिया जाय, तो क्या एक माननीय सदस्य, जो कि इस वक्त सदन में नहीं हैं पुलिस की हिरासत में हैं, जिनके कि खिलाफ यह मामला चार्ज है क्या उन के बारे में कोई मंत्री साहब, पी० टी० आई० जिसको कि सरकार से पैसा मिलता है और आल इंडिया रेडियो कैसे रामेश्वरानन्द जी के बारे में आरोप लगा सकते हैं? मैंने कल स्वयं रेडियो से वह खबर सुनी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे ही व्यवस्था उठती रही तो यह मिलमिला कभी खत्म नहीं होगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न संविधान की धारा 194 को लेकर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पहली व्यवस्था का जवाब नहीं देने देंगे?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस का जवाब दे दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई हमारे खिलाफ आरोप हो तो ठीक बात है, लेकिन मंत्री के खिलाफ नहीं हो सकेगा, मैं आपसे इसका सीधा जवाब चाहता हूँ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जवाब दे दिया कि कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जब तक कैसे साबित न हो जुर्म साबित न हो क्या माननीय सदस्य के खिलाफ मंत्री जी, आल इंडिया रेडियो और पी० टी० आई० द्वारा इस तरह से आरोप लगाया जाना उचित है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके बारे में कहा जा सकता है अगर पुलिस ने कैसे रजिस्टर किया हो और उसमें जो कहानों आई हो उसका अगर होम मिनिस्टर यहां बयान करें तो उसमें कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आरोप लगाया और उसे आल इंडिया रेडियो और पी० टी० आई० ने दुहराया।

श्री गो० ना० बोक्षित (इटावा) : डा० लोहिया के व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के ऊपर मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है और वह यह कि डा० लोहिया कहते हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 194 के खिलाफ आपका वह निर्णय है तो मैं यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि यह आर्टिकल 194 स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स के ऊपर ऐप्लाई करता है इस सदन के ऊपर वह ऐप्लाई नहीं करता इसलिए उनकी व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी आपत्ति बेकार हो जाती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 194 के साथ वाली मौजूद है संविधान में। उसको निकाल कर देख लें और जिस तरह से यह 194 स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स के ऊपर ऐप्लाई करता है उसी तरह से इसके जैसा आर्टिकल दिया हुआ है जो कि पार्लियामेंट वाला है। उसे आप निकाल कर देख लें।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : श्री मधु लिमये ने कल के श्री रामेश्वरानन्द के भाषण के सम्बन्ध में पी० टी० आई० व आल इंडिया रेडियो द्वारा जो टिप्पणी की गई उस पर आपत्ति की है तो मेरा कहना है कि जिस

समय गृह मंत्री वक्तव्य दे रहे थे उस समय भाल डंडिया रेडियो के मंत्री ने यह कहा कि उनके पास स्वामी जी की टेपरेकाड्डेड स्पीच है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्पीच जो रामेश्वरानन्द जी ने दी है वह टेप रिकार्ड की गई है और वह सदन के फल पर उपस्थित की जाय।

श्री मधु सिमये : बाह, यह प्रदालत नहीं है।

श्री उ० मु० त्रिवेदी (मंदीर) : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि उधर से मेरे मित्र लोग किस बात पर हंसे? मैंने तो अभी कुछ नहीं कहा। मेरा एक आपसे निवेदन है कि हमने श्री कछवाय को यहां से बाहर जाने को कहा। आपकी आज्ञा का उन्होंने पालन किया यह तो ठीक रहा लेकिन श्री बजरज सिंह ने अभी आपके सामने जो बात रखी थी वह यह थी action and reaction are equal and opposite. हमको गाली देने का अधिकार उधर वालों का है। . . (व्यवधान) हम उस पर आपत्ति करें और उस आपत्ति के आधार पर थोड़ा गरम हो जायें, तो यह नतीजा होता है कि हमको बाहर जाना पड़ता है। लेकिन प्रजातन्त्र में हमको भी बोलने का अधिकार है। हम आपकी आज्ञा का हमेशा और सर्वथा पालन करते आये हैं। यह पहला मौका है कि हमको यह गलत बात मालूम पड़ी। गालियां उधर से दी गईं, उसके ऊपर श्री कछवाय अपने आपको कंट्रोल नहीं कर सके। वह मेरे खुद के आदमी हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी त्रुटि हुई है, लेकिन जब वह बोले तो रिएक्शन के तौर पर बोले। अगर उसकी सजा उन्हें भुगतनी पड़े तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति मैं आपको अपने बिचारों पर फिर से देखना और पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये।

श्री के० बे० मासवीय (बस्ती) : आज हमारी तरफ से यह आरोप लगाया गया है, लेकिन रोजमर्रा महीनों से विरोधी दल के मित्र

लोग कांग्रेस के ऊपर, कांग्रेस के वसूलों के ऊपर, हमारे कारनामों के ऊपर आपत्ति करते हैं आरोप लगाया करते हैं और हम बर्दाश्त करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सही है आरोप।
.. (व्यवधान)

श्री के० बे० मासवीय : गलत बातें भी कहते हैं तो भी हम लोग बराबर बर्दाश्त करते हैं। आज अगर किसी एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि कल की कार्रवाइयों के लिये, ब्लडशेड, खून, हत्याओं की, जो मोटरें जली हैं, सब मुकसान की जिम्मेवारी उन लोगों के ऊपर है, ** (व्यवधान) **

श्री बजरज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको फैसला देना चाहिये। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि उन्होंने आरोप लगाया और गाली दी गई श्री कछवाय को।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We could not get the permission of the House to discuss what had happened yesterday, and you did not give permission to any of the other members to raise the particular question today. Is it proper for my friend Mr. Malaviya now to make such a categorical statement***? Would it be proper for this House to allow that statement to remain on the records? Should it not be expunged?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar):**

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am very much thankful to my friends on this side and my friends on that side also. ** I know Mr. Malaviya for a long time.**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): This may be expunged from the proceedings.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): From where did you get the money for this bandh?

संसद् कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): अभी श्री मालवीय ने जो कुछ कहा वह जनरल तरीके से कहा... (व्यवधान)... जब आरोप लगाया जाता है तब हम उसको सुनते हैं। चाहिये तो यह या कि दोनों तरफ से किसी पर आरोप इस तरह से न लगाया जाये जब तक कि किसी के पास उसका काफी सबूत न हो। लेकिन कुछ थोड़ी सी आदत बिगड़ गई है और बिना कुछ समझे बूझे आरोप लगाये जाते हैं। हो सकता है वह सही हो, हो सकता है वह गलत हो। अगर आरोप लगाने के पहले जो आरोप लगाने वाले हों वह कन्विन्स हो जायें कि कोई प्राइम फेसी केस है, तब उनको पूरा हक है कि वह एक्सपोज करे। अगर हम कोई गलत काम करते हैं तो हर एक आदमी को हक है, अपोजीशन को खास तौर पर हक है, कि वह हमारी गलती को एक्सपोज करे। यह एक अलग चीज है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : मैं निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि जब तक कल की घटनाओं की न्यायिक जांच न हो जाये तब तक किसी के ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाना कि उसने भड़काया, उसकी जिम्मेदारी है, यह गलत है।

Shri R. S. Pandey: Swami Rameshwaranand***** gave such a provocative speech and this situation resulted out of this. It is nothing but a fact.

श्री मधु सिमये : सेठ गोविन्द दास और सेठ कमलनयन को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस पर आपत्ति की गई है कि जो कुछ मेम्बरान ने कहा वह

काबिले ऐतराज है, तो मैं भी समझता हूं कि दोनों तरफ से जो कुछ कहा गया है वह काबिले ऐतराज है और वह रेकार्ड में नहीं आना चाहिये। दोनों तरफ से जो कुछ कहा गया है उसे एक्स्पोज कर दिया जाये।

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

STATEMENT RE: CYCLONE DAMAGE IN
MADRAS

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to place on the Table of the House a statement regarding damage to ships caused by the Cyclone at Madras on the 3rd November 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7248/66.] (Interruptions.)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी क्या आप बोलने देंगे ?

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंगेर) : डाक्टर लोहिया का प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है, सुनिये आप।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने सुन लिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कितनी बेइन्साफी हो रही है रामेश्वरानन्द से। उन्होंने खाली यही कहा था कि लोक सभा को घेर लो।.. (व्यवधान)... बड़ी बेइन्साफी होगी।.. (व्यवधान)... यह झुंड कैसे चिल्ला रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। अगर आप स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द की बात...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह झुंड चलने नहीं देगा...

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात तो सुनिये . . .

श्री मधू लिमये : इन्दौर याद रखिये, यह बात खलने नहीं देंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इंदौर छोड़ो । मेरे पास खत आये है
(ध्वजध्वनि) बस जलाने से

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस से इस का ताल्लुक नहीं है । अगर आप को श्री रामेश्वरानन्द की बाबत प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रोज करना है तो आप मुझे लिख कर भेजिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है । उन के साथ जुल्म हुआ, आप ने तार्ड की है, अगर उन के साथ बेइन्साफी हुई है, कुछ ज्यादाती हुई है तो आप लिख कर भेजिये कि आप क्या चाहते हैं । कुछ वाक्यात होने चाहिये तब तो मैं उनका डिस्कशन यहां अलाऊ कर सकता हूं, अगर मेम्बर के साथ या किसी के साथ बेइन्साफी हुई हो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को तार दिया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सदन में जब आप ने कहा कि स्वामी जी ने कहा कि लोक सभा को घेर लो, मंत्री को निकलने न दो इस में स्वामी जी ने कहीं किसी के लिये नहीं कहा कि उन को ठोको, पीटो मारो; जलामो तो हिंसा की कुछ बात नहीं कही । तब फिर स्वामी जी के ऊपर यह बेइन्साफी नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, in Madras there was a cyclone and he has placed a statement on the Table of the House. I want a clarification from him whether funds had been placed by the Centre at the disposal of the State Government for relief measures; there is such a huge loss due to cyclone.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know about the State Government. I am only concerned with the Port. We are asking them to spend money for relief work in the ports.

12.40 hrs.

MOTION RE. SUSPENSION OF
RULE 338 IN REGARD TO
FIFTIETH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg, by your leave, to move the following:

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion to rescind the decisions given by the House on the 3rd November, 1966 in regard to the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be suspended."

Mr. Speaker: He may not take more than five minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir. I would briefly make my submission and I would request the House to give earnest consideration and thought to this matter before they come to any hasty decision; particularly I refer to the hon. friends on the other side, members of the Congress party. This issue has been now referred to in all the nationalist papers in the country as that of the zero hour, and the importance of the zero hour cannot be overestimated. Permit me, Sir, to refer to the very wise advice that you gave to the Government when you addressed the Presiding Officers' Conference on the 29th October, just a few days ago.

Mr. Speaker: He need not remind me of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want only to draw Government's attention to it, and I ask the hon. Members to ponder over it. The Government is concerned with this matter; they stand

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

on false prestige, cussedness and obstinacy; perhaps they have not seen your address; they have not read your address at all perhaps. I may no longer rest on the oars of its from your address.

"We must realise that the political climate in the country is fast changing. The ruling party can no longer rest on the oars of its majority."

I hope it does realise that. I do not know whether in spite of your advice they realise that even in national affairs zero hour is now approaching. Owing to their ineptitude and inefficiency, corruption and maladministration, we are all approaching the zero hour in our national affairs. They should take heed betimes. Then "it has to plan well its parliamentary strategy." Here again, they have woefully failed since till the opening day of the session. "No less dynamic planning is necessary to face the parliamentary Opposition..."—I do not know whether they have read this at all, and perhaps many of them have not read this address at all, I think—"... than facing an enemy on the battlefield." That, I think, deserves to be written in letters of gold for the Government to ponder over (Interruption).

An hon. Member: Venue of the battlefield.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; enemy on the battlefield. Just as we faced Pakistan last September on the battlefield: they have to plan their strategy equally well and efficiently. Then, "The Government should not only do the right thing,"—they are not listening to it; they do not care to know what you have said, let them not listen to what I say, but let them listen to what you have said,— "but must be able to demonstrate that

they are doing so. There is no use blaming the Opposition if the Government strategy fails." I would repeat that the Government has failed here woefully. "There is no use blaming the Opposition if the Government strategy fails." Now, this is very important—the zero hour in national affairs is approaching—it is on the country, on the people. (Interruption) (Laughter). He is only laughing. But we will have the last laugh. Do not worry. So, the importance of the zero hour cannot be over-estimated.

Then, let me quote again:

"Secondly the propositions from the Opposition may be considered on merits and should not be opposed merely because they emanated from the left side of the House."

That is the advice you have given to the Government again. "Acceding to such suggestions from the Opposition as may be reasonable,"—please listen, Leader of the House, please listen now—"... may create an atmosphere that the Government listens to anything reasonable and may dispel from the Opposition the feeling that the Government listens only to highly vocal and demonstrative opposition."

Having said that, I would only request that the Government should not stand on false prestige. May I humbly plead, in all humility, with all earnestness, that if the legislative business, the budget and the other financial business are the warp, then this Question Hour and the zero hour are the woof of the exquisite, parliamentary fabric that you, Sir, ensconced in that high Chair, no less than the Member Opposite and the Members of this House, are seeking to weave in this country.

Mr. Speaker: He may finish now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is an important proposition. If this motion is not passed by the House, if this fails, then the other two motions would not come up. Therefore, more

time should be given, Sir, for making our submissions on the suspension of rule 338.

Mr. Speaker: We have discussed it. The suggestion now is only to suspend the rule and then to take up the motion for rescinding the decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will remember that in the Business Advisory Committee—I did not want to take credit for having brought forward this particular motion—I made a sporting offer to the Leader of the House that he may move the motion; let him move the motion; I do not want to take any credit; let him move the motion and take the credit for it himself. Let it not be said that he was not given the opportunity because he complained that day that you climbed down and suggested that they must move it. Even to that, he does not agree. He is not reasonable at all. He is not reasonably disposed to your advice and your advice has gone completely by the board; and they have no respect—the wooden, calcified mind of the Treasury Benches. I would, therefore, request you to see to it. (*Interruption*).

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): What has the Leader of the House to say?

Mr. Speaker: There is no debate; I only wanted to hear brief remarks by Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One word more and I have done. Earlier in the day, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta also referred to the absence of Calling Attention Notices. They have been conspicuous by their absence so far. Supposing Calling Attention Notices, Adjournment Motions, privilege motions, short notice questions, and then statements by Ministers, all these come up on one day; it has happened not once but many times during the last session and in every session it may happen. Sometimes we have sat for 10 to 15 minutes only, sometimes for one hour or one hour and a half. The business of the

Government is not to tamper with your discretion; you are there to conduct the business of the House; why should they tamper with your discretion, the discretion of the Speaker? You are here to regulate the conduct of business. If they are prepared to ensure a quorum after 6 O'clock as they have said—there was the meeting of the committee convened last Friday, the second meeting—because that is the business of the Government and they are taking responsibility, why should they not agree to the proposition that this matter goes back to the Business Advisory Committee, because a resolution has been passed and adopted already and you cannot rescind it unless it goes back to the Business Advisory Committee and comes back to the House for its approval, and why should they not accept and accede to the proposition that they must maintain the quorum at the end of the day, when this business goes on as usual, the zero hour, for one hour or one hour and a half, and it will be their business to see that the Bills, etc., are passed with a quorum even if the House has to sit till 7 O'clock in the evening.

So, with these few words, I move that this motion be adopted by the House.

Shri Radheshai Vyas (Ujjain): Just one sentence, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: If I give him the opportunity, there will be a long debate again. If I allow him one sentence, should I not allow that for others also? Now, the Leader of the House.

डा० राय मनोहर खोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : सब की मर्जी से थोड़े हो रहा है ? दूसरे लोगों की भी तो राय सुन लीजिये ।

श्री राधेलास व्यास : लोग तो बोल सकते हैं । हम लोगों को इजाजत नहीं देंगे ।

श्री मधु निम्बे (मुं गेर) : यह महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । सब को आपकी सुनना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: He must realise that if I allow it, we have to hear so many others also, and the debate has already taken place when we are taking a decision. It is a decision to rescind that old decision.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): You should allow others also.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I have only to make one submission. A man who wants equity must come with clean hands. The hon. Mover of the motion and his colleagues, in protest against the decision taken by the House, had walked out, and they remained absent for the whole of the day. If they really wanted to have this decision of the House revised, then they must have participated in it and they must have remained in the House. (*Inter-ruption*) Having adopted a decision, and having offered indignity to the decision, I am afraid the House is not in a position to revise and to review the decision that has already been taken, and I hope the House will not review it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): How does our walking out dirty our hands? I have not been able to understand it.

Shri Daji (Indore): Our walking out has dirtied the Congress. (*Inter-ruptions*).

Shri Radhelal Vyas: You have spoiled the reputation of our Parliament in India as well as abroad. (*Inter-ruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बजराल सिंह (बरेली) : जैसे आप ने श्री कछवाय को बाहर निकाला है, उसी तरह इन को भी निकाल दीजिये। आप उधर के कम से कम एक घादमी को तो निकाल दीजिये, ताकि हमें तसल्ली हो कि आप कोई फर्क नहीं करने हैं। यह आप के न्याय की कसौटी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का फैसला मैं करूंगा।

श्री बाजी : काद्रेसियों के साथ खून माफ है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ये गोली चलाने वाले गोली क्यों देते हैं ? वे यह काम हमारे लिए छोड़ दें। ये खाली गोली चलाया करे और चुपचाप यहां बैठे रहा करें।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): We are all here to talk reason and we must be able to talk reason. Mr Vyas overstepped the limits of reasoning. There was absolutely no logic in what he had said. He said those who want equity must come with clean hands. This is more than equity. You have humiliated the opposition and the opposition has come back. If you want to satisfy your egoism, that has already been satisfied. We have already eaten the humble pie. We are before you and we have moved this motion. Let this be sent back to the Business Advisory Committee for reconsideration. That can be done only by suspending the operation of rule 338. If you want to listen to reason, the reason is there. If you do not want to listen to reason, you can never listen. You can only wake up those who are sleeping and not those who are awake. I am sorry, Sir; I mean not you, but the treasury benches. If the Leader of the House is awake to the situation, let him not create an impasse for nothing. If he has got the satisfaction of his egoism, let our egoism go down as much as it can, so that your egoism may be satisfied. But do listen to the reason that has been put forward and don't be carried away by what Mr. Vyas has said. He never means anything; he simply talks for nothing.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, it has become very clear by now that the Government wants to muzzle the opposition and does not want to hear their criticism. Why should

they not agree to this being sent back to the Business Advisory Committee so that they may discuss it again? This is just like Section 144 which is being imposed outside. They cannot have section 144 here, but that is exactly what is happening here. They do not want to answer any calling attention notices. They do not want to answer about anything that is happening in the country, because if they give an answer, it will expose their policies and actions. If this motion is not accepted, then the attitude of the ruling party towards the opposition will become very clear. When so many things are happening outside, they only want to discuss some Bidi or Cigar Bill, but so far as human lives are concerned, so far as the drought in Bihar and so many other things happening outside are concerned, they do not want to give any answer. If they reject this motion, it will mean that they do not want the opposition to say anything and they want to muzzle them. Then we will also have to think whether it is useful to remain here and participate in the deliberations of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I think so far as the privileges of Members of Parliament are concerned whether they belong to the Congress or to the opposition parties, you have been very generous in conceding them. For instance, we have been having calling attention notices, short notice questions, etc. We have been having points of order, which have mostly proved to be infructuous and have done nothing but wasted the time of the House. We have also had points of privilege. There have been interminable discussions about them, but ultimately we have found that most of them were not at all points of privilege. My dear friend, Mr. Kamath, was exaggerating out of all proportion the importance of the zero hour. I do not know in what world he lives and moves.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly not in your world!

Shri D. C. Sharma: We also meet all sections of people—foreigners as well as Indians and I may tell you—excuse me for saying so—the zero hour has downgraded the dignity of the Parliament to such an extent (*Interruptions*) that a Member of Parliament who used to walk with his head high formerly cannot do so now.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सरकार ने कोटा-परमिट्स में भ्रष्टाचार किया है, उस से उस को लज्जा घानी चाहिये । लड़ाई के जमाने में कालिगा एयरलाइन्स के सम्बन्ध में जो भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है, क्या उस से उस की इज्जत बढ़ेगी ?

श्री मधु लिम्पे : राजस्थान में 132 किलो सोने का क्या हुआ ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : राजस्थान में जो 132 किलो सोना उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री को तोलने के लिए था, वह कहाँ गया ? क्या इन बातों से इस सरकार की इज्जत होगी ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: All kinds of charges are levelled against us. For instance, there was a friend of mine who was**.

There is another friend who is talking in terms of quotas and permits. Yesterday's bandh destroyed not only human life but also property. It jeopardised the lives of Congressmen. Even the house of the President of the Indian National Congress was attacked. It was said that that bandh was due to the dissensions in the ruling party.

Sir, if you give my opposition friends a long rope and permit them to say whatever they like in the zero hours and prolong the zero hour, there would be a slow death of parliamentary democracy in this country. Therefore, we must stick to the decision that we have already taken.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. member who has just preceded me said something about the dignity of the House having been lowered by what is happening during the zero hour. I wish to make a very short observation on this. No matter what questions are raised, no matter to what extent they make the position of the treasury benches inconvenient, no matter what difficulties are created for the Government by raising certain points on the floor of the House, thereby the dignity of the House is never lowered. The dignity of the House is lowered by advancing cheap arguments to support the position of the governing party which otherwise is untenable.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): What we want is that the entire issue should be committed to the Business Advisory Committee. We tried to make out last time that the Business Advisory Committee as a whole, at least the members of the opposition, were very shabbily treated by the Minister. You were a witness. He wanted you to be a witness and we also liked you to be a witness. You will agree that no proper discussion took place in that committee on this issue. The issue was not circulated formally to the members before the meeting was convened. On such an important matter, we, the members of the committee, would like to discuss the problem with our leaders and other members. Then only we can represent the wishes of the parties. As the issue was not on the agenda, you could imagine, even if the members of the Committee wanted to participate in the discussion in the meeting of the Committee it would not have been possible for them to do so. For all these valid points we wanted you and through you the Government to give another opportunity to the Business Advisory Committee to take up the matter and have a sober and frank discussion on the matter. It is only that demand that we are making, and we are making that de-

mand through you to the Government.

13 hrs.

The Minister in the subsequent meeting tried to impress us by saying that the Government is only anxious to get through with the official business. If that is the genuine desire, we promised in the meeting and we promised here in this House that we were prepared to sit late hours. We have never hesitated to sit for longer hours. We have never hesitated to have night session. Even in the last session we had a night session. If the Government was anxious to pass Bills like the Patents Bill, we had promised that we will have many night sittings in this session. If they cannot extend the session we can have night sittings, we can sit longer hours. Therefore, the issue is not that the Government is anxious to have its business passed by the House. I am doubtful even about that, about all the Bills that they have put down. The fact is that they want to curb the rights of the Opposition, to steam-roller the Opposition. May I remind you, Sir, that after this motion was passed on all days we have violated that decision including even today. So the trouble at twelve O'Clock will be postponed to 12:30 if the Government is not willing to send back the whole issue to the Business Advisory Committee. Let there be an independent decision of that Committee. We are not going into the merits of the case at present. All that we are opposed to is to any curbing of rights that we were enjoying till now. I am constrained to say, Sir, that you will have trouble, the House will have trouble and the trouble will not be at 12:00 the trouble will be at 12:30.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहा लोक सभा का काम है कि वह सरकार के प्रस्तावों और कानूनों पर अपनी छाप लगाये या न लगाये वहां उस का यह भी काम है कि जनता के धारों पर

मलहम लगाये, एक व्यवस्थापूर्वक सरकार और जनतंत्र को चलाने में मदद दे। मैं यहां आप से जोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी लोक सभा को अभी यह काम करना बाकी है क्योंकि जनता को व्यवस्थापूर्वक जनतंत्र चलाने के लिए कोई रास्ता मिल नहीं रहा है। सिर्फ इधर उधर की बात करने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि यह हिंसा हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। मेरे पास खत आ रहे हैं, लोगों का मन ऊब रहा है, बस जलाने से ऊब रहा है, और चीखों से ऊब रहा है। लोगों के खत ऐसे ऐसे किस्म के आ रहे हैं, लोग कहते हैं कि ऐसी पार्टी बनाओ, आदालतें बैठाओ, जनतंत्र की आदलतें, चुनी हुई आदालतें, जहां कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों के ऊपर मुकदमा चलाओ और अगर साबित हो जाय कि वह भ्रष्टाचारी हैं तो फिर उन को सजा दो। मैं यहां आप को बताना नहीं चाहता कि मेरे पास कैसे कैसे खत और कैसे कैसे सजाओं वाले आ रहे हैं, बहुत गन्दी गन्दी सजायें लोगों के मन में हैं और मैं आप से आग्रह कर देने के लिए कह देना चाहता हूं कि यह लोग आज हमारे ऊपर तीखे बाण चलाते हैं, अगर कहीं खुदाना-ध्वास्ता इन के ऊपर जनतंत्र बिगड़ खड़ी हुई तो हमारे जैसे लोगों को छोड़ कर के इनकी गंदन बचाने वाला और कोई नहीं रहेगा। इसलिए जरा आप में-बाना के के आज देश की अवस्था पर विचार करें। यह बम जलाना या खिड़कियां तोड़ देना—अब कल वाली क्या घटना हुई? क्या चीजें तोड़ी गई, कितने दरवाजे तोड़े गए? मैंने खुद जाकर देखा है। एक हंगर की चीज हो जाती है जब लोग कहना शुरू करते हैं कि माल की कोई हिफाजत नहीं रही। सिवाय मोटर गाड़ियों के जलाने से जो नुकसान हुआ हो या न हुआ हो, लेकिन मैं मकानों के बारे में आप से कहता हूं कि कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। बहुत मामूली खिड़कियां, उनके शीशे दगै-दगै तोड़े गए हैं और एक बात मैं और कह दूं हम विरोधी दल के लोग

भी इस मामले में ... (व्यवधान) घरे जरा चुप रहो ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे विरोधी दल के लोगों की कमियां भी बता रहा हूं, अपनी कमियां बता रहा हूं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त कमियों से इसका तात्पर्य क्या है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिए कि यह बात समय और समय के साथ साथ समय का अच्छा उपयोग से सम्बन्ध रखती है। कई बार आपने खुद देखा होगा कि अगर दो चार पांच मिनट आप इजाजत दे देते तो मामला निपट जाता लेकिन उसकी जगह घंटा और आधा घंटा बरबाद हो जाया करता है और उसके साथ साथ हमारे दल नाकाफी हैं, निकम्मे हो रहे हैं, मैं विरोधी दल की बात कह रहा हूं क्योंकि कल जैसी घटना होने के बाद मैं चाहता था कि लोग मेरे पास आते पूछने कि अब क्या करें, लेकिन खाली पूछते हैं कि अब क्या करें? कहने की जरूरत नहीं रह गई है, करने की जरूरत है। जरा मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपके पास नहीं आये तो इसका इससे क्या मतलब है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा मतलब इसी आधे घंटे से ही है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो कहें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसी आधे घंटे के बारे में ही कहना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि अगर कहने में, करने में कहीं जो मैं चाहता हूं वह हो, मैं तो चाहता हूं कि एक लाख, दो लाख, दस लाख आधे शानिपूर्वक बैठ जायें, काम न चलने दें लेकिन अगर उसकी जगह कहीं उन्होंने अपने हाथ में हिंसा के अस्त्र उठा लिये, अभी नहीं उठाया है, यह हिंसा का लोग मतलब नहीं समझते, हिंसा माने मारना, कत्ल करना। कहीं अगर

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

वह उन्होंने उठा लिया तो यह फिर जीरो
घर और बाकी सब घर आपका काफूर
हो जाएगा। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से
और सरकार से मैं बहुत जोर से कहना चाहता
हूँ कि जरा जनतंत्र के इस आधार के ऊपर
सोच विचार करिये। जनतंत्र खत्म हो रहा है।
यह जीरो घर के न होने या उसका समुचित
उपयोग न होने से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करिये,
बैठ जाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो खत्म
कर दूँगा लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते
हैं यह जो कुर्तों हैं इन्की भी इज्जत तभी
रहेगी जब आप इस लाक सभा के ठीक तरह
से चलाने में मदद देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो रोज सुनता
हूँ . . . (ध्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं
क्या बताऊँ। मैं याप नहीं दिलाना चाहता
एक दिन आप यहां बैठ कर क्या कर चुके हैं?

श्री केशी राम गुप्त (प्रलवर) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, जीरो घर के बारे में श्री दीवान चन्द
शर्मा ने जो कहा उससे जाहिर होता है कि
इनकी पार्टी का दिमाग किधर चल रहा है।
इनकी इच्छा तो है कि जीरो घर होना ही
नहीं चाहिए। . . . (ध्यवधान)
जीरो घर की ग्रहमियत क्या है? यह सब
जानते हैं कि उसकी ग्रहमियत बहुत बड़ी है
और जो बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने आधे
घंटे की बात रखी, वह बहुत हास्यास्पद है।
विरोधी दलों ने इसीलिए इस सम्बन्ध में
सक्षल उठाया था और मैं आपकी जानकारी
के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहां के जिन
मोर्गों ने वोट दिये थे, कांग्रेस वालों ने, उन्होंने
यह बताया कि हमने तो 12.15 के बारे
में वोट दिया था, आईएम नम्बर 3 के बारे में
वोट नहीं दिया था . . . (ध्यवधान)

मैं नाम बता दूंगा अगर आप कहेंगे। . . .
(ध्यवधान) यहां बताने की जरूरत नहीं
है। . . . (ध्यवधान) यही बता दूंगा—
आपके बहुत बड़े लॉडर श्री विम्वी मिश्र ने
कहा। तां मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ
कि जीरो घर के मामले में विरोधी पक्ष ने
जो बात रखी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के
नेता उसको मावेंगे। यह एक गलत निर्णय
हुआ था। इसको वापस बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी
कमेटी में भेजना चाहिए और वहां हम लोग
कोई गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात नहीं करने
वाले हैं। वहां बैठ कर शान्तिपूर्वक इसको
सोचकर के यह निश्चय होगा कि
कितना बढ़ाया जाये और किस रूप में इसको
चलाया जाय, यही करना है, यह नहीं करना
है कि इसको समाप्त किया जाये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
अध्यक्ष जी, यह तीसरी लोक सभा का अन्तिम
अधिवेशन है और इस अन्तिम अधिवेशन में
हम एक इस प्रकार की परम्परा का प्रारम्भ
करने जा रहे हैं कि जिसका जनतंत्रीय पद्धति
पर भी असर पड़ेगा और कार्यवाही जो
लोक सभा की है उस पर भी निश्चय रूप से
प्रभाव पड़ेगा। आप स्वयं स्मरण करते होंगे
कि इसी अध्यक्ष के आसन पर बैठ कर चार
साढ़े चार वर्ष तक आप बिना किसी प्रकार
का प्रतिबंध लगाये इस संसदीय कार्य को
चलाते रहे। ऐसी क्या स्थिति आज आ गई
कि जब तीसरी लोक सभा समाप्त होने
जा रही है, इस बीस उसके बाकी रह
गये हैं उस समय बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी
की ओर से इस प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव आये
जो संसदीय परम्पराओं के भी प्रतिकूल हो
और उसके अतिरिक्त जनतंत्रीय परम्पराओं
का भी गला घोटें? मैं इस दृष्टि से इस
बात को रखना चाहता हूँ कि आप जानते हैं
कि इस देश में विरोधी पक्ष की तादाद कम है,
कितनी सामान्य संख्या के अन्दर विरोधी पक्ष
आता है? हमारे पास और कोई माध्यम
नहीं है जनता की आवाज पहुंचाने का सिवाय

इसके कि ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के रूप में या काम रोक के प्रस्ताव के रूप में हम उस चीज को रखें और उसके लिए केवल यही समय भी नियत है। जब प्रश्नोत्तर के घंटे के बाद किसी न किसी ढंग से जनता की इस आवाज को हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार तक पहुंचाने का प्रयास करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा अपना विनम्र निवेदन आपसे यह है कि यह तीसरी लोक सभा का जो अन्तिम अधिवेशन है, इसके समाप्त होने के समय आप कोई इस प्रकार की गलत परम्परा का प्रारम्भ न करें कि जो जनतंत्रीय पद्धति पर आघात करने वाली हो। बल्कि जो कामत साहब ने प्रस्ताव रखा है उसको स्वीकार कर लें। यह चौथी लोक सभा के लिए छोड़ें कि वह अपने लिये कोई इस प्रकार का कानून बनाना चाहे तो उस पर विचार कर ले। इस प्रश्न को जैसे पिछले साढ़े चार सालों में चलता चला आया है, इस अन्तिम अधिवेशन में भी उसी प्रकार से चलने दिया जाये।

श्री म० ली० त्रिवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से बहस शुरू हुई है, आप एक ही तरफ के आदमियों को सुनते आ रहे हैं, दूसरों को भी सुनना चाहिये। कांग्रेस पार्टी के किसी भी सदस्य को नहीं सुना, अपोजीशन के लोग ही बोलते गये, हमारे दीक्षित जी कुछ कहना चाहते थे, लेकिन उनको भी मौका नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनको मौका दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लीडर आफ दी हाउस कहते हैं, कि उनको बुलाया जाये।

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : सारी बहस जो आज हुई है—आप क्या चाहते हैं? अंग्रेजी में बोलूँ...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अंग्रेजी में बोलने का बड़ा गुमान है। आप हमेशा हिन्दी में बोलिये, जिसमें आप वोट मांगने जाते हैं, उसी में काम-काज कीजिये।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो बहस अभी हुई, बिन्वुल गलतफहमी पर आधारित है। आपको याद होगा, पिछली दफा जब यह मामला आया था, तो मैंने शुरू में ही साफ़ बिदा था कि हम लोगों का ऐसा कोई मतलब नहीं है कि जो अधिकार मंत्रियों का जीरो-आवर के टाइम का है, उसको बम बिदा जाय, शार्टन बिदा जाय, ऐसा कोई सुवाल नहीं है। मैंने साफ़ तौर पर पहली बार कहा था कि जीरो-आवर के बाद आध-घंटे तक बहस करें, कोई बात बाकी रह जाती है, उसका फैसला आपको करना है। स्पीकर अगर समझते हैं कि किसी मामले पर बहस पूरी नहीं हुई है, या बम हुई है—आप देखते हैं कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी बमेट्री से जिस प्रस्ताव के बारे में जितना टाइम एलाट होता है, उसको हाउस ने मन्जूर भी किया है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आपको हमेशा यह अधिकार रहता है, एक बार नहीं सी बार ऐसा हुआ है, डिबेशन की हालत को देखकर उसको बढ़ाया है, उसको हमेशा आगे बिदा है। यह स्पीकर के अधिकार में है और इसी लिये मैंने ब्रदब से अर्ज किया था कि आधा घंटे के बाद अगर आप यह मुनासिब समझें कि बहस पूरी नहीं हुई है तो उसको 6 बजे के बाद से सवते हैं। इसलिये यह सारी चीज गलतफहमी पर आधारित है कि हम उनको बोलने का मौका नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

जीरो-आवर की एक अपनी इम्पोर्टेन्स है, मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि वह बेकार चीज है, हालांकि बहुत सारा बहुत सी बेकार चीजें भी आती हैं, लेकिन बहुत बार ऐसी बातें आती हैं, जिन पर बहस होनी चाहिये। अब सवाल यह है कि उस रोज जब लीडर आफ दी गुप्स को बुलाया गया था, उस दिन मैंने बड़े ब्रदब के साथ अर्ज किया था कि पता नहीं किस तरह से आपके दिमाग में यह ख्याल पैदा हो गया है कि हम आपसे अधिकार को छीनना चाहते हैं। अधिकार छीनने का सुवाल ही नहीं है। आप 6 बजे के बाद राह 9 बजे तक बहस कीजिये, कौन कहता है कि न कीजिये

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

इसके बावजूद भी साढ़े बारह बजे का फंसला हुए चार रोज हो चुके हैं, लेकिन फिर भी रोज डेढ़ बज जाता है . . .

श्री बाबू : यही होगा, हम साफ कह देते हैं, अगर फंसला करेंगे तो यही होगा . . .

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : बाहर निकाला जायगा । (व्यवधान)

श्री बाजी : कितनों को बाहर निकालेंगे । एक-एक आदमी को बाहर निकालेंगे तो भी दिन भर लग जायगा, यह भी कहे देता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : पूरे सेशन के लिये निकाले जायेंगे ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : इनको टिकट नहीं मिला है, इनकी सिफारिश करता हूँ ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इनको बाहर निकालिये । अगर आप इनको नहीं निकाल सकते हैं, तो हम को कहिये, हम निकाल देंगे ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : हम टिकट दे देंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is good that you have realised that from your own side trouble is being created.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम में और आप में यह फर्क भी है कि हम अपने दोष भी देखते हैं कभी कभी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सत्यनारायण साहब, कदम चलाकर चुप रहना सीखो, कम से कम इतनी सभ्यता सीखो, जंगली न बनो ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या भाषा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या भाषा सिखाओगे ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : दाजी साहब ने धमकी की बात कह दी है । धमकी की बात ठीक नहीं है, पालियामेन्ट्री तरीके को आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी समझते हैं । . . .

(व्यवधान)

मुनिये भाई साहब, अगर वाजिब तरीके से बहस करना चाहते हैं, तो जितना टाइम है कीजिये । लेकिन हमारे पास भी अधिकार है, यह न समझिये कि हमारे पास अधिकार नहीं है ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is not the question—whether it is 12 O'Clock of 1 O'Clock. The question is whether the Committee is respected and its views are respected.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर कोई भी आदमी जान-बूझ कर फिलिवस्टरिंग करता है तो हमारे पास भी अधिकार है, हालांकि बी० ए० सी० की वजह से हम उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं, वरना क्लोजर का अधिकार हम को भी मिला हुआ है । हर चीज का जवाब है, अगर ऐसा नहीं होता, तो दुनिया नहीं चलती ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिलिवस्टर की बात जानते हैं अमरीकी सिनेट की ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : लोहिया साहब, जब आप बोलते हैं, तो मैं कभी नहीं रोक्ता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसा कभी न करो, आप अच्छा करते हैं, कभी न करो ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : लेकिन अगर आप भी उसको रिसप्रोबेट नहीं करेंगे तो आप कब तक उम्मीद करते हैं कि हम उसको बरदाश्त करेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बरदाश्त मत करो । रोज तो गोलियां चलाते हैं और कहते हैं कि बरदाश्त करते हैं । क्या बरदाश्त कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : एक दूसरी बात भी साफ़ करना चाहता हूँ । ये जो कुछ फैसले हम ने लिये हैं, वे सिर्फ़ इसी सेशन के लिये हैं, यह एक एड-हाक चीज़ है । उस दिन एक सवाल उठा था कि पार्लियामेंट के ये अन्तिम दिन हैं, क्यों अन्तिम दिनों में पार्लियामेंट को बांधना चाहते हैं । यह बात बिलकुल नहीं है, यह सिर्फ़ एड-हाक अरेन्जमेन्ट है इसी सेशन के लिये । इस के बावजूद भी स्पीकर साहब को अधिकार है, डिस्क्रिशन है उसको बढ़ा देने की, इसके अलावा 6 बजे जब हाउस खत्म हो, तब उसको ले सकते हैं ।

आप जानते हैं, श्रीमान्, बहुत इम्पोटेंट से इम्पोटेंट बातें इसी सेशन में आनी हैं, अभी उस रोज़ दो स्टेटमेन्ट हुए—काऊ स्लाटर पर और विजाग वाले मामले पर, इन दोनों को भी अन्त में लाया गया । पिछले साल आपको याद होगा, हाउस को भी याद होगा कि पिछले साल जितने भी इम्पोटेंट स्टेटमेन्ट शास्त्री जी के हुए—पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के सम्बन्ध में, वे सब दिन के अन्त में हुए, दिन के अन्त से क्यों घबराते हैं . . .

श्रीमधु लिमये : बाद में सभापति महोदय सभा स्यंगित कर के चले जाते हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : सूर्यास्त के बाद घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : गलत बयान दिया है । मंत्री महोदय ने गलत बयान किया

है । परसों जो हाउस ने मन्जूर किया, उसमें ऐसा लिखा गया है—यह नहीं लिखा है कि अगर स्पीकर साहब को मन्जूर होता आध घंटे के बाद भी लिया जा सकता है, उसमें लिखा है कि—

“The Committee further recommend that miscellaneous items of business included in the List of Business for the day which are taken up after the Question Hour should be disposed of by 12.30 P.M.

....mark the words “should be disposed of by 12.30 p.m....”

“every day and main business for the day taken up at that.... hour”....So the discretion is not left to you. What is left to you is to decide what will be the business that can be taken up after 6 P.M. Only that is left to you. The hon. Minister referred to their being taken up after सूर्यास्त : Why could Government Bills not be taken up after 6 O’Clock instead of this business?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow the discussion to start again.

Shri Daji: I want only a clarification.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I have been waiting for some light to come from the Leader of the House in the light of a brief private talk that I had with his colleague, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Jaganatha Rao this morning. I am sorry to say that the lengthy statement of my hon. friend—I think this is the first such long statement that he has made in his own mother tongue—has not in any way improved matters. Sir, you have had such a long experience of this Parliament. Is this not the first time that the Business Advisory Committee was charged with such a task as this? Is it really the business of the Business Advisory Committee to suggest how the business of this House should be conducted for the whole session? Is

[Shri Ranga]

it not a fact that the Business Advisory Committee is only charged with the task of dealing with the actual business of the House for the next week that is being proposed by Government? Then, as I have stated earlier, if the Business Advisory Committee had been given due notice of this intention of the Government, I would have been consulted by my representative. The representatives of these groups who go to the Business Advisory Committee do not speak in their own individual capacity. They go there as representatives of their groups. Our general practice is that the gentleman who goes there consults the leader or, in his absence, the deputy leader and, if possible, everybody because various questions are scheduled which are going to come up there. That gentleman asks, "So many hours are proposed by the Government. Would you like us to make any further suggestions?" That is how I have been consulted all these years. This was a proposition which was there on the agenda. Now, my hon. friend says this. I am prepared to accept his word for whatever it is worth. But the representative of my own group told me that as they got up, as they were ready to go out, this question was raised and my hon. friend said something in the same persuasive, captivative manner in which he has presented his unacceptable proposition today. He has got the gift—it is a compliment that I pay him—of making a dark thing look like a rosy thing.

Shri Kapur Singh: Gift of the gab.

Shri Ranga: It is not the gift of gab. But it is his personality. That is what has helped him throughout—I am happy about it—but on this occasion, I cannot be happy because it had let us down.

Here was the proposition brought up before the House. I do not wish to make any observation on the Chair. But I could have expected the Chair to help the House out of this trouble

on that occasion. But then the Chair thought it fit not to bother because, in the name of the Committee, so great a man or so small a man, the Leader of the House, was making that proposition. I do not, as I said, find fault with you, Sir. But I find fault with the House. I have a right to find fault with the House or having rushed its decision that day in that manner. In spite of the fact that the whole of the Opposition was opposed to that being voted, the question being decided, quite in the teeth of the united Opposition that was being passed and my friends thought it fit and, I am sure, if I had been here, I would have joined hands with them, to walk out in protest. Why did our friends protest? My hon. friend should have had some patience and understood our feelings also. It is not everyday that we would like to protest that way. It is not as if we do not want to cooperate with our friends and keep our hands free or fresh or anything like that. It is just because we found it went against our very grain. Is it democracy?

Sir, just think about all this. All those horrible things are happening in Bihar and U.P. due to the failure of the Government on various fronts and specially on the food front. They themselves had to admit several deaths due to starvation. Have we been able to have so far any proper discussion, at least even a Call attention notice or a Short Notice Question or even, on their own initiative, a statement from the Government expressing their sense of horror at what is happening except for the statement that the Prime Minister has made as a result of her tours? Is the House to be reduced to this position?

Then, again, there was the Osmania University student's strike. Has there been anything at all from the Government themselves? They say that they want to respect democracy. What sort of democracy is it when these big, colossal, problems are facing the

country and the House has not been able to have an opportunity of either hearing a statement from them or a statement, when called upon by us by way of Call Attention notice, or even in their own reply to the No-Confidence motion? The concerned Ministers did not take the trouble to answer the relevant statements that we have made in regard to various problems that are facing the nation. This is not the way that democracy can be promoted and that parliamentarianism can be respected in this country.

What is it that we are asking? As I said, I do not wish to repeat all that. All that we are asking is this. If they are not prepared to accept his proposition, as it is, if it is beneath their dignity, let them come forward on their own accord and suggest that the House should reverse its earlier decision and that the *status quo ante* would remain. My hon. friend says, "Why not you take it up at the close of the day at 6 o' Clock. Why not you prolong the usual business of the House after 6 O'clock. Why do you want to relegate our consideration, our initiative, in regard to various national problems that are facing us from time to time, at the end of the usual hours of the day? I do not understand it. It does not stand to reason. If they do not want it to be that way, let them come forward and accept the suggestion that I am making as a compromise. In fact Mr. Kamath's proposal, the other day, was itself a compromise. On that, I am making a further compromise. Let them take the initiative.

My friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, was hanging his head in shame because of the prolongation of the zero hour. Let me tell him this. I have been here in this House for a very much longer period, twice the period that he has been here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I agree with you.

Shri Ranga: I may tell him this. As I was going round from one State to another for the last three months, wherever I went, there were many people, young and old, who began to say that Parliament has come to life now and that it has come to grips with the national problems. They have said so. Now, it is not as if I have set the pace for it. Quite a number of our friends have set the pace for it. Some of us had also taken the initiative. Otherwise, it would not have been possible for the nation to arraign so many of these Ministers, one after the other, on various charges of malpractices, misdemeanour, misbehaviour and failure of their elementary duty to the maintenance of integrity. We have been able to do all these things because of the prolongation of the zero hour.

Let me tell you one other thing. I will say it is in favour of them. There was my friend, the Finance Minister, under fire last time. If it had not been for the prolongation of the zero hour, my hon. friend would not have been able to clear his own conduct in regard to the action that he had taken in asking his people to apologise to those people who had been wrongly insulted and so on.

Mr. Speaker: He may try to conclude now.

Shri Ranga: Please do not be impatient. We have spent so much time over controversies which were unnecessary. This is a very important matter.

I want to plead with all that I possess by way of eloquence, by way of persuasion, by way of friendship, with this friend of mine who came into this House along with me on the same day and swore allegiance to the Constitution, to listen to reason now at

[Shri Ranga]

least. He says it is only for this last session. Next time, my hon. friend may not be there where he is. All those people may not be here. We may not be here also. Was it not that I was defeated twice at the hands of those friends? Where is the guarantee that they are not likely to be defeated at our hands? So, it will be a new House and that new House will have its own problems. I want them to prove to the people and also to us that they really stand for the same kind of democracy that we stand for when there would be the greatest possible opportunity for ventilating the grievances of the people and condemning this Government whenever it deserves and criticising them whenever they go wrong. For that, we want this zero hour. Now, during this zero hour, in the past, we took much less time and now we have been taking a much longer time. Why? Sir, you have yourself, in your speech at the Presiding Officers Conference well, I am glad that these people were not present—made those observations. You said, life is becoming complex....

Mr. Speaker: If those persons had been present, I would have spoken differently?

Shri Ranga: No. I did not want to say that. Their presence is likely to trouble even God. Because they are so powerful, it is troublesome even for me who has been with them.

Now, I wish to request them, if they do not want to be treated in the country and by all of us who also represent the masses, a section of them, as not being so very keen on parliamentarianism, as not being for a free discussion, as being impatient with the legitimate criticism and if they want to be taken as friends of democracy and parliamentarism, to listen to my advice even at this last minute. Let them make up their mind and come forward to say, "The House do hereby decide in favour of

status quo ante." That is all that we are asking. We are not asking for any change. The change has been brought by them. This change would mean stifling the Opposition here in this House. There is no doubt whatsoever. I do not want them to be taken unawares; if they are not prepared to listen to reason at all even at this moment and to this offer of a compromise, they would be forcing me also to do a thing which we generally do not wish to do in this House and that is, to leave them to themselves.

Shri Daji: I want to seek a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No. There ought not to be endless debate on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some end to this.

Shri Daji: I do not want to speak; I only want to seek a clarification. I want a clarification from you, for your sake. A press report has been leaked out. I want a clarification from you for the dignity of the Chair and the dignity of the House. Sometimes the Government leaks out their own decision; that is a different matter.

This time on the eve of the session, it was leaked out that Shri Satya Narayan Sinha visited you at your residence and there it was decided that the zero hour should be curtailed to only half an hour as you have been asked to force down the Opposition. Is it true?

Mr. Speaker: I have stated solemnly here before this House that this is not true, this is not correct; no decision was taken at my residence at any time, of that sort.

Shri Daji: There were reports....

Mr. Speaker: I am not responsible for those reports.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath rose—

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some end. I might be allowed to put the motion now. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not moved that motion, Sir. On a point of clarification from you, Sir, and not from him....

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him twice or thrice. There ought to be some end.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only once you have allowed me.

Mr. Speaker: Twice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The proviso to Rule 25 says that the list

of business shall not be varied without the consent of the Speaker. Without your consent, Sir, the business cannot be varied at all.

Mr. Speaker: The only question before me is that there is a decision of this House and the motion is that that might be rescinded.

The first requirement is the suspension of the rule. The question is:

"That Rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion to rescind the decisions given by the House on the 3rd November, 1966, in regard to the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be suspended."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4]

AYES

[13. 38 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Deji, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gulahan, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu

Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kesar Lal, Shri
Koya, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Murmur, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nath Pal, Shri
Omkar Singh, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishan
Raghavan, Shri A. V.

Rajaram, Shri
Ramabadrhan, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Swell, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Umanath, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ankineedu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Baktiwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bisai, Shri J. B. S.
Brij Basilal, Shri

Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chandriki, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasa, Shri C.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gupta, Shri Badahah
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Heda, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri

Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Mallik, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Masuri, Shri D. D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mishra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Mohanti, Shri Gokula Nanda
More, Shri K. L.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddanajappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Siddheswar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerasasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri K. K.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

Mr. Speaker: The result of the 12.24 hrs.
Division is:

Ayes	..	45
Noes	..	121

The Noes have it. The motion is
negatived. (*Interruptions*)

The motion was negatived.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am
constrained to say that it is a mock-
ery of Parliament. Nemesis will
overtake them. How can a Parlia-
mentary democracy function like this?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is a
deliberate attempt at murdering de-
mocracy. We make it clear that we
are not bound by this decision. As
a protest, we walk out.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): They
want one Party Parliament.

Some Opposition Members: Shame,
shame!

[Then Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
and Shri Vasudevan Nair, along with
other Members of Opposition Groups
left the House.]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE- CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMA- TION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
proceed with further consideration of
the Statutory Resolution moved by
Shri Hathi.

Shri D. C. Sharma to continue his
speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I
was submitting very respectfully
yesterday that the teachers who be-
long to the private-aided schools
in Kerala wanted to stage a big
strike. This was a strike by about
3 lakhs of persons. Since the Kerala
private school teachers Association is
affiliated to the All India Federation
of Educational Associations, I received
a letter about it. In this connection I
wrote to the Minister of Education at
Delhi. Mr. M. C. Chagla went to
Madras and there he met one of the
Advisers. I do not want to give his
name because we are not allowed to
mention the names of persons who are

absent. He met one of the advisers to the Governor, and I must say that on account of the timely action taken by the Minister of Education at Delhi, the Governor of Kerala and one of the advisers, Mr. Raghavachari, that strike was averted. Therefore, to say that the President's rule has done no good is not relevant. At least, it brought some peace to the teachers there for some time.

13.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

But I must say that the teachers of Kerala, as the teachers of other States of India are very restive and very unhappy on account of the salaries and allowances and other things that they are getting. I would, therefore, submit that the recommendations given in the Report of the Education Commission, the new charter on education that we have got now, should be implemented straightway in all the States of India, and if democracy makes for slow action as it sometimes does, then they should be implemented at least in Kerala. I believe that the scales of salary of the teachers of Kerala, right from the primary school teachers up to the college and university teachers must be upgraded in terms of the recommendations made by the Education Commission, and there should be no delay about it, because if prompt action is not taken, there would be no end to unhappiness and unrest there.

At the same time, I would also point out that Kerala has been the home of philosophy. One of the greatest philosophers of India was produced by Kerala, and that was Shri Shankaracharya. I think one of the greatest books in our spiritual literature is *Atmabodha* which was the inspired utterance of that great saint and sage and scholar and what not. At the same time, Kerala has also been the home of Sanskrit learning. There used to be a member of the Communist Party here Shri T. C. N. Menon, and I remember that he knew Sanskrit so well that I used to go up to him sometimes and ask him to recite to me some verses from the *Gita* or something from the

works of Shri Shankaracharya. Therefore, I would say that a Dr. Radhakrishnan Chair of Philosophy should be founded in the Kerala University at Travancore so that the torch of philosophy which Shri Shankaracharya lit and which is being expounded today by our President should be kept burning. There should also be a Chair of Sanskrit, it should not be an ordinary Chair, but a distinctive kind of Chair; for instance, the Punjab University has got the Lajpat Rai Chair of Politics, which is a distinctive kind of Chair. If I am not too profane, I would say that a Shri Shankaracharya Chair of Sanskrit should be endowed in one of the universities of Kerala, because I know that Kerala is going to have more than one university, and I think that that will keep the torch of Sanskrit learning and the torch of philosophy burning in Kerala all the time. I may tell you that what India needs today more than anything else is the philosophy of Shri Shankaracharya and the philosophy of Ramana Maharishi and persons of that calibre.

I would also say that Kerala should be developed as a tourist centre. I have been saying that all the time. Now, we are getting the seventeenth State, namely Haryana, and I am very happy about it, because I know that my friends like to multiply the number of States in the country, and who am I to ask them why they are doing so? I was very happy to learn that they want to develop Haryana as a tourist centre. I wish them the best of luck in that. I wish the best of luck to every State if they want to develop it as a tourist centre. But there are some States which are man-made tourist centres while there are others which are God-made tourist centres. Kerala is a God-made tourist centre. I feel that man should not be found deficient in exploiting those possibilities of Kerala with which God has endowed it. I may tell you that the people of Kerala are wonderful. Once a party of students and teachers from Patiala had gone to Kerala, and they were received with such glorious hospitality and given such nice reception there.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

They had been there when the communist government was there. There was no distinction between a communist government and a democratic or Congress government in this respect. I would say, therefore, that the traditions of hospitality and the traditions of generosity which are there in Kerala should be made use of for earning dollars, pounds, rupees and other things for Kerala, so that this tourist business which is a very prosperous business all over the world becomes a source of revenue to our country.

It is a pity that Kerala suffers from chronic unemployment. I want to ask Shri Hathi who has come forward with a proposal that we should extend the rule of the President, how far the incidence of unemployment has been reduced during the period when the President has been in charge of Kerala. Last time I was told there was a power cut in the State. As a result of that power cut, I am told that one lakh of persons were unemployed.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): It is restored now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am glad that the power cut has been restored. But I want to know how many persons are still unemployed because just as famine is a chronic disease of Bihar and some districts of U.P., unemployment is the chronic disease of Kerala which has the highest percentage of literacy and education in the country. I would suggest that Government should appoint a committee in order to extend the benefits of employment to people all along the line. I think it would not do merely to think that this question has been discussed by the Planning Commission or the 'Unplanning Commission'. It should be done by a committee which should be appointed by the Central Government and that committee should devise ways and means of devising employment opportunities in that part of

the country. One of the easiest things would be to have more thermal and hydroelectric plants or projects there. But there are also other ways of doing it. I am told that so many persons had been evicted from land because they had not paid back the taccavi loans. I think taccavi loans are not repaid by peasants anywhere. For instance, in my district of Gurdaspur, there was a hailstorm and that affected the village very badly. I myself visited those villages. In those villages, houses were destroyed, crops were lost and trees uprooted. I said to the Government that there should be no land revenue charged from these persons at least for a year and that recovery of taccavi loans should be stopped for some time.

Therefore, when the peasant is in trouble, this Government of ours, which has, unfortunately, an urban mentality because most of its Ministers come from cities, unfortunately—even those who come from villages forget the villages—this urbanised Government of ours, should think of the woes and plight of the farmers and should give them every facility so that India becomes a paradise for farmers, not a paradise for blackmarketeers, licence-hunters and permit and quota seekers. It should become a fit place for farmers to live in and to prosper and to educate their children and do things of that kind.

I feel very unhappy about the Cochin port. Of course, many members have made reference to the Cochin port. I somehow like the Cochin harbour. I have visited Ernakulam. Fortunately or unfortunately, I like Ernakulam too. Of course, Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi has got nothing to do with ports. The only thing he does is to pilot Bills. He cannot pilot any ship or aircraft or anything of the kind. But, as I said, he can pilot Bills very successfully.

Shri Hathi: I have piloted this question to the Transport Minister to look into it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He might have done what I might call some filepushing. He has pushed the file from one Ministry to another. That Ministry must have pushed the file to the Governor. Unless we stop this filepushing, we are not going to make any progress. He has, as I said, passed the file once to the Transport Ministry, that Ministry will push the file to the Governor and the Governor may push it on to some Adviser. Therefore, the people of Kerala will suffer. I do not want the people of Kerala to suffer.

The Cochin port has not been dredged for a very long time. It is becoming more and more ineffective. It should be desilted and dredged. Cochin should be one of the biggest ports of our country. The Cochin port was given to us by nature. I want to ask my hon. friend, Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi: what has he made of it? They say God made the country and man made the town. God gave us this Cochin port. I want to ask Shri Hathi: why is he trying to unmake the Cochin port? Why is he not taking urgent steps so that Cochin port is restored to its proper utility as a national harbour?

I have given up fish-eating for sometime now, but still I am interested in fish. I think fish is a foreign exchange-earner for Kerala, for our country. Sometime back I received a communication about the Fisheries Corporation. I was told that this Corporation was not functioning properly. It is because they were unable to make use of the fish which rots after a very short time. I do not know what the real situation is. But I would say that effective steps should be taken to rehabilitate and to reorganise the fishery industry in the State. God has placed us in such a situation that we can sell prawns, we can sell other kinds of fish, we can can them, we can freeze them, we can de-freeze them, we can put them in cold storage—we can do all these things. But unfortunately, not much has been done for the fishery industry during recent days. I would like to ask my friend—he is a vegetarian, perhaps he is not interested in

fish, but pisciculture as a national industry is one thing and fish-eating another—I would like to ask him what has been done by the Governor and his Advisers during the last so many months for promoting pisciculture, for encouraging trade in fish, for giving fishermen trawlers and boats and other paraphernalia which they require for fishing.

With these words, I say that on the whole the Governor's rule has done some good to the State.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Why 'some good'?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of course, no Governor's rule can be a substitute for democratic government, and I would be failing in my duty if I do not say that the sooner we have this democratic government in Kerala, the better it is for us. Democratic government, good, bad or indifferent, is much better than the Governor's rule. But we have to wait for sometime now. We are having general elections very soon. I say that this Governor's rule has done some good somewhere, at some places, and I hope that when the democratic set-up is established, the problem State of India, this beautiful state of India, this God-given State of India, will prosper and will be one of the brightest jewels in the crown of my motherland, my Mother India.

श्री विठ्ठलराय पाठेय (मलेपूर) :

श्रीमान, माननीय रूकी गहदेय ने जो यांत्रिक संकल्प केरल के संबंध में प्रस्तुत किया है जिसके द्वारा गण्टावि शासन पत्र: 6 महीने के लिए केरल में प्रौर लागू किया जाये उस उद्घोषणा को गहन के मामले में प्रवर्धन के लिए, जो है उसका मैं तदिक पर्याप्त करता हूं। यह प्रवर्धन नहीं है कि इस समय उस उद्घोषणा के सम्बन्ध में उपकी ईश्वर या प्रवर्धन, उपयोगिता या प्रत्यययोगिता, मार्गकता या असामर्थकता, सफलता या विफलता या यह

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे]

प्रजातांत्रिक है या कृप्रातांत्रिक है, इस के संबंध में विचार विमर्श किया जाय क्योंकि इन सब चीजों का समावेश या उल्लेख तो उस वक्त हुआ और होना भी चाहिए जिस वक्त प्रथम उद्घोषण केरल में कार्यान्वित किया गया। मैं जरूर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने सदस्य अभी तक बोल चुके हैं उन लोगों ने करीब करीब इस सांविधिक संवरण का समर्थन ही किया है क्योंकि वह समझते हैं कि ग्राम चुनाव बहुत ही नजदीक है और ग्राम चुनाव के समय में ही कोई दल, जनतांत्रिक दल सरकार बना सकेगा और सुदृढ़ सरकार सरकार बन सकेगी और यह भी सही है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करेगा कि चाहे वह राष्ट्रपति शासन कितना भी सुन्दर हो, कितना भी सार्थक हो, कितना भी अच्छा हो, वह कभी भी उस सरकार का स्थान नहीं ले सकता है जो जनतंत्र की सरकार हो, जो जनता के चुने हुए मेम्बरों की सरकार हो। लेकिन संविधान में ऐसा समावेश किया है कि जब ऐसी परिस्थिति हो कि कोई दल न तो संयुक्त सरकार बना सके न एक दल की सरकार बन सके तो उसके सामने कोई विकल्प नहीं। विकल्प यही है कि प्रान्त के अन्दर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कराया जाता और उसी सन्दर्भ के अन्तर्गत केरल राज्य में इतने दिनों से राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू है। केरल राज्य का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 14 हजार वर्गमील है तथा 19 मिलियन लोग उसमें बसते हैं। उसमें चार हजार मील बन है। इसलिए मैं यह बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी आबादी अधिक है, उनका क्षेत्रफल कम है, उनके सामने खाद्य स्थिति सदा भयावह रहती है, इसका कारण यह है कि वे कृषि आप की चीजों को, जिन से उन्हें अधिक पैसा प्राप्त होता है, अपने यहां अधिक उत्पादन करते हैं और उसके द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा देश को प्राप्त होती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि केरल में जो राष्ट्रपति का शासन

है, चाहे जैन राष्ट्र के समय में या जो इस वक्त के गवर्नर हैं, उनके समय में तरक्की नहीं हुई है, काफी सुधार हुआ है तथा सुधार करने के लिए ही केरल के लिए एक कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाई, जिसका सदस्य होने का मुझे भी अवसर मिला। इस कमेटी की कई बैठकें हुई हैं, कुछ विवेद्यों में हुई, तथा और कुछ दिनों में हुई तथा इन बैठकों में उस प्रदेश के विकास के सम्बन्ध में वहां के उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में, सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में, बिजली के सम्बन्ध में, यातायात के सम्बन्ध में, सब बातों पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया गया तथा उसी तरह से उस प्रदेश का काम चल रहा है, जैसे अन्य प्रदेशों में, जहां पर प्रतिनिधि राज्य है, चलता है। लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी लोगों के मन में यह बात खटवती है कि जहां पर शिक्षा बहुत अधिक है, जहां के शिक्षित व्यक्ति सारे हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में जाकर काम करते हैं, जहां की जन-भावना जागृत है, जहां की जनता विवेकशील है, इतना होते हुए भी वहां पर जनता का शासन नहीं चल पाता है—यह दुर्भाग्य है। यदि आगाम चुनाव में कोई भी दल बहुमत में आ जाय और ऐसी स्थिति बन जाय कि वे लोग अपनी सरकार स्वयं बना लें, तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी, यदि नहीं बना पायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उस प्रदेश का दुर्भाग्य है।

लेकिन इसी के साथ साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी जो पंचवर्षीय योजना है, उस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय, क्योंकि जिन जिन प्रान्तों में जन-प्रतिनिधियों का शासन है, जहां पर चुने हुए व्यक्ति शासन करते हैं वे अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना को दृढ़ ढंग से रख रहे हैं, अपने उद्योगों के लिए धन मांग रहे हैं, अपने स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आवास के लिए धन मांग रहे हैं, इसलिए बेहद यत्न सरकार, माननीय मंत्री महोदय और केरल कंसल्टेटिव

कमेटी का यह कर्तव्य है कि केरल के सम्बन्ध में उचित मांग करें और पर्याप्त धनराशि का समावेश करावें ।

वहां पर पड़े-लिखों की संख्या अधिक है, तो वहां पर बेरोजगारी भी काफी है, उसका भी समाधान करना आवश्यक है । जब वहां पर कैश क्राप अधिक होता है, तो स्वाभाविक है कि उनकी ख़ाद्यस्थिति भयावह होगी, इसलिए इसकी तरफ़ हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

केरल में पर्यटन के बहुत से स्थान हैं, क्योंकि वह हरियाली घाली जगह है । वहां के लोग कम जमीन होते हुए भी ख़ूशहाल हैं, कई मामलों में ख़ूशहाल हैं, देश के और प्रान्तों से पिछड़ा हुआ होते हुए भी बहुत से प्रान्तों से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं है, वहां के लोग काफ़ी समृद्धशाली है, फिर भी वहां के पर्यटन के स्थान बहुत विकसित नहीं है । मुझे और मेरे अन्य साथियों को आदि-शंकराचार्य के स्थान पर जाने का अवसर मिला, और भी कई स्थानों पर हम गये, लेकिन हम ने देखा कि उन स्थानों को पर्यटन स्थान का रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

मैंने अभी कहा था कि वहां पर 4 हजार बीस में वन है, उन में अनेक स्थानों पर साधारण लोग बसे हुए हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें वहां से जबरदस्ती न निकाला जाय और यदि हटाया भी जाय तो उन्हें समुचित स्थान दिया जाय, जिससे वे अपने जीवन का निर्वाह कर सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो संकल्प हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने

केरल में 6 महीने के लिये राष्ट्रपति शासन करने के लिये जो भाग की है, वह भाग ठीक नहीं है जिस स्थान पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन होता है, वहां की जनता अपने को अच्छा नहीं मानती, बल्कि एक प्रजातंत्र का दलक मानती है । लेकिन जब गत वर्ष में हमारे वहां चुनाव हुए तो वहां कोई पार्टी ऐसी नहीं आ सकी चुनाव में जो सरकार बना सकती हो । इसलिये इस हाउस को, इस लोक सभा को यह निर्णय करना पड़ा कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जाय और वह हुआ ।

राष्ट्रपति शासन में यह होता है कि सार्वजनिक समानता के आधार पर वहां के शासन का काम चलता है, किसी पार्टी का नहीं, किसी एक जाति का नहीं, किसी एक समाज का नहीं, बल्कि सारे राष्ट्र का शासन वहां अच्छे ढंग से चला है और चल रहा है और तरक्की भी वहां पर हुई है । अभी पिछले दिनों जब कंग्रेस का जल्सा हुआ था, उस में मैं वहां पर गया था और मैंने वहां पर देखा कि जितनी भव्य सुन्दरता वहां पर है, उतनी शायद दक्षिण भारत के अन्य भागों में नहीं है । मैंने देखा कि धान के अच्छे अच्छे खेत लगे हुए थे और जो चार हजार मील का जंगल वहां पर है, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्त ने बताया, उससे बहुत मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा हमें प्राप्त होती है । जो फल और कहीं पैदा नहीं होता, जैसे काली मिर्च, नारियल, ये सब यहां बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होते हैं, और उनसे काफी विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे यहां आती है । हालांकि वहां पर अनाज की उपज कम है, वहां पर कैश-क्राप की दावार की बनिस्वत अनाज कम पैदा होता है, इसलिये हमारा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उनको अनाज यहां से दें ताकि उनकी चीखें विदेशों में जाकर विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करें ।

यह हमारे लिये एक सीमाव्य की चीज है, लेकिन श्रीमन् एक चीज मैंने वहां पर खेती के सम्बन्ध में देखी । वहां पर रहट और

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

बिजली के पम्प से तमाम सिंचाई का काम होता है, यहां तक कि पहाड़ों पर भी वे इन को ले जाकर लगाते हैं और इस तरह से अधिक से अधिक भूमि में पैदावार करते हैं। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर भारत में जो देश का प्राज सखाप्रस्त क्षेत्र है, उस सखाप्रस्त क्षेत्र को सूखे से बचाने के लिये वही प्रथा वहां पर क्यों लागू नहीं करते हैं। रहट लगाइये, पम्पिंग सेट्स लगाइये, जिससे पानी की कमी दूर हो सके। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सारे अन्य कामों को छोड़ दे और खेती की उन्नति के लिये पम्पिंग सेट्स, कुएँ, रहट, ट्यूब-वैल लगाये, ताकि गांव-गांव की पैदावार बढ़ सके और हमको अनाज के लिये दूसरे देशों का मुंह न देखना पड़े।

इतना कह कर मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I will make a few observations on this motion. I support the motion with the utmost regret. I believe that there is no other statute on our statute book which is so undemocratic in character as the one by which we allowed the President's rule to come into existence there instead of a democratic Government of its own. In my opinion no real justification has been given any time and the people of Kerala have never been satisfied with this arrangement. So far as the policy is concerned, I do not want to speak about the Government's duty and all these things. We have got representatives of Kerala both on that side and here and I may say without any reservation that some of the most studious and painstaking groups of Members in this House come from Kerala and the contribution that they make to the debate indicates the zeal they have for public work and the intelligent interest they want to take in the administration of their own country. Such people returned their representa-

tives from the assembly constituencies but they were not given a chance to form themselves into a council of ministers and President's rule was foisted upon them. It is a great injustice done to them. It is too late to undo that injustice now because the elections are coming near. I hope in this election at least there will be a majority party in Kerala and I hope the mistake we have committed last time will not be repeated.

The other day the Prime Minister very rightly appealed to us all not to do anything which would put democracy in danger. Yesterday she repeated the same appeal I am told, I was not present in the House. I believe nothing is a greater danger to democracy than the action of the Government of India itself taken on occasions like the one on which President's rule was foisted on Kerala last time. I do not want to speak anything about the previous time. Let the Government not commit mistakes of that kind hereafter, and I am sure that notwithstanding the aberrations that we find here,—the people seem to have gone off their heads and done something which is unworthy of the citizens of this country, this is a passing phase—the spirit of reason will be resumed. Let there be no mistake on the part of the Government itself so that they might resume the normal path of democracy instead of resorting to other ultra-legal measures and go along nasty ways.

One of the ways of keeping the people under control is for the Government itself to be perfectly loyal to the principles of democracy; its administration should be conducted on the highest principles of rectitude and incorruptibility. If these principles are taken into consideration and carefully followed, I believe there will be no need for us to have repetitions of what has been done previously with regard to Kerala. I wish that in the coming elections they assert themselves. Whatever party comes out in a majority I hope will be allowed to

form a Government and I hope there will be no occasion for implementing this formula for which we are asking this Bill to be passed.

Shri Hathi: I have heard the speeches of members, especially members from Kerala, and the kind of feeling which they experienced I also share, the feeling that they have not the rule of a popular ministry through their chosen representatives. I share that feeling, and it is to an extent that feeling which makes them feel that what is being done under President's rule is not what could have been done had there been a popular ministry. I agree with my esteemed friend Dr. Aney that we should all wish that in the next election they have a single majority and soon have a popular government.

Many of the speakers said that nothing had been done during President's rule, but before I come to that, I should like to refer to Mr. Gopalan who laid a charge that wherever President's rule is imposed it is only because there is no Congress party government. That is not correct. If we look back to the history we find that when Dr. Gopichand Bhargava was Chief Minister of Punjab, and it was a Congress Ministry, President's rule was imposed because the administration could not be carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution.

The other distinction that he made was that in the recent President's rule in Punjab the legislative assembly was not dissolved, while in Kerala it had been dissolved. The reason is very obvious. The decision had already been taken that there will be a bifurcation of the State of Punjab into two States, and that within two or three months, i.e., by 1st November, the ministries would be formed. Now, to dissolve the Legislative Assembly for three months and then at the end of three months again to have elections for the Assembly would not have been at all proper. It was on this ground that the

Assembly had not been dissolved. So, it does not mean that we have one yardstick for Kerala and a different yardstick for other States.

I may say that Kerala has great potentialities in men, material and resources. We shall provide the human effort and the financial resources to the extent necessary and I am sure Kerala would develop because they are educated men and it is a rich land, with all the forests and sea coast, but the difficulty is that it is deficit in agricultural production.

During President's rule, they have taken sufficient care to see that agricultural production is developed, and the most important development in this was the launching of the High Yielding Variety Programme. The State has chosen Tainan-3 paddy seed and during the last Kharif season 84,000 acres of additional paddy land was brought under this new strain. This seed yields 7,000 lbs. per acre; so 2.9 lakh tons of paddy would be obtained from this new kind of seed.

The performance during the last season has been extremely satisfactory. The programme is to cultivate this variety in 4.30 lakhs acres during 1966-67. During the Fourth Plan Period it is proposed to propagate this variety in an area of 10 to 12 lakhs acres having assured water supply. It is hoped that when all these areas are brought under this new strain, Kerala will become self-sufficient in food.

Another programme of the Department was to raise an additional crop in the single cropped lands in Trichur, Alleppey and Kottayam Districts. The experiments conducted in these areas proved to be successful and during last season an additional crop was raised in over 7,000 acres. During this year already about 12,000 acres have been brought under additional crop in the Trichur area and it is hoped that in Alleppey and Kottayam Districts, much larger areas would be brought under this programme.

[Shri Hathi]

Another important programme taken up during this year was the reclamation of the laterite areas in Cannanore District. About 80 to 100 thousand acres of uncultivated land are available in this District, on a rough estimate. No sort of cultivation has been attempted in this area so far. Recognising the need for utilising all available land for production of food crops, an attempt was made to test the suitability of the area for cultivation purposes and three Blocks each of 20 acres of compact areas were taken up for cultivation as an experiment. Tapioca, Paddy and Vegetables have been raised here and the results so far gained are very encouraging. The proposal now is to cultivate another 3 to 5 thousand acres at least during the year. This is actually what the people of Kerala want. They want to be self-sufficient in food. It is not that we cannot give them food by importing from outside; that is the way which has to be resorted to if all other things fail. The real thing is to utilise its own resources and this is what is being done.

Then, it requires water, of course, and therefore, the programme of minor irrigation was given great importance during the President's rule and a separate wing of the PWD with a Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineers for each district was formed exclusively for minor irrigation requirements. The outlay provided for minor irrigation schemes during 1966-67 is Rs. 222 lakhs as against Rs. 105 lakhs in 1965-66. The area brought under minor irrigation during the third Plan period was 1.44 lakh acres.

Shri D. C. Sharma and Shri Gopalan referred to fisheries. As I said, the forest and the sea are the two main resources of production and economy for Kerala. Therefore, fisheries have to be given importance, and I agree with Shri Gopalan and other friends who spoke about it. Because

of the prominent place that fish occupies in the economy of Kerala, the outlay for fisheries made in the State plan during 1966-67 was raised to Rs. 138 lakhs from 84 lakhs. During the period, 267 mechanised boats were constructed for distribution to fishermen. Besides, 169 boats are now under construction. Four ice-plants having a total ice-producing capacity of 35 tonnes per day were completed. Construction of a 300-ton frozen plant is under way. Another notable achievement is the formation of the Kerala Fisheries Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. The Corporation has already started functioning and shrimps worth Rs. 12 lakhs were already exported to the USA.

Then reference was made especially by Shri Vasudevan Nair to a project which he called my pet or favourite project. It is true that when I was in the Irrigation and Power Ministry, I took keen interest to see that the survey of this project was completed and that a start was made. They expressed some fear that in the fourth Plan the provision may be cut and it may not be possible to have this project implemented. I am in constant touch with the Irrigation Ministry so far as this project is concerned. Myself and all the Members including our friends opposite, Shri Vasudevan Nair and others, had been to see the project at the pre-stage investigation and they know how difficult it is. What I want to say is that I have been in touch, and I can say that in Idiki, three sets of 130 MV each will be completed by 1970-71. The hon. Member also mentioned that there are some proposals for changing the cement concrete dam to masonry dam. There are three dams. One is Idiki which is going to be in cement concrete. There was another dam, the Chimmuthuri dam. It was perhaps for the sake of economy that it was first thought that it could be done in masonry. But it is now decided that

the whole thing will be in concrete. The third dam, Komao, which was to be an earth dam will now be in masonry.

The hon. Member said that the fourth Plan, because there is no popular Ministry, may suffer. The Members of the Opposition are not here now. May I remind them that although the functioning of the Consultative Committee is only to look to the legislative matters, we have gone far ahead of that, and we had a discussion with the Planning Minister and the members of the Consultative Committee had full scope of discussing it. Even if need be, it will be seen that what the Government there has done is what anybody else could have done. In the third Plan, the total provision was Rs. 170 crores. Today, in implementation and execution, the amount has reached a figure of Rs. 181 crores, which is in excess of what was provided for, and in the fourth Plan, the proposed outlay is Rs. 309 crores. If you see to agriculture, from Rs. 31 crores, it has been proposed to raise it to Rs. 59 crores. In irrigation, from Rs. 59 crores, Rs. 126 crores have been proposed. In industry, from Rs. 17 crores, Rs. 35 crores have been proposed. Therefore, the Government takes keen interest to see that the Plan does not suffer.

As far as the Cochin port is concerned, we had had discussions in the Consultative Committee, and there, the Members desire that their point of view should be placed before the Transport Minister. I had conveyed this to the Minister concerned, and a delegation under Mr. K. K. Shah, a member of that committee was to meet him. I have informed Mr. Shah that they can explain the full position to the Transport Ministry. That the officers would not give due attention, as I said, is a feeling which is natural. The President's rule or a rule by the Governor or officers can-

not be as satisfactory according to the sentiments and feeling of the people as a popular ministry. I concede that. But the officers have taken great care to look to the interests of Kerala. Before the Finance Commission, when they represented their case, they were able to get Rs. 188 crores for the five years from 1966-67. That means nearly double the provision which was given for the last five years. So, it is not that they have not been careful and mindful of the interests of the people of Kerala. They have done it.

As Several Members referred to the various problems, may I say that the problems that have risen—problems are likely to arise—have been solved as and when they arose. For example, there was the NGO strike, the teachers strike; they have been solved. The hon. Member referred to power engineers of the Electricity Board. That matter has been referred to arbitration. A retired Chief Justice of Kerala has been appointed as an arbitrator. So far as the salary of university college teachers is concerned, that is also now in the way of being solved. There was a strike in the rubber plantations. That has been solved. Problems do arise. If one says that had it been a popular Ministry no problem would have arisen would not be correct. Problems arise from day to day. Strikes do take place. Labour unrest does take place and the people do want more salaries; the engineers do want more salaries; but it is not that the problems are left unsolved. The questions as and when they arose have been solved.

One more point was about the Consultative Committee. It was said that the decisions taken by that Committee have not yet been implemented; that is not correct. One of my hon. friends on this side of the House referred to this subject and said that the sub-committee has gone into the question of forest lands. This question

[Shri Hathi]

has been pending for years together and it was not possible to solve it. The Consultative Committee appointed a sub-committee and this sub-committee submitted a report. This report has to be implemented. But it will certainly take time. We have to find out who are the encroachers and who the lessees and from what particular date, whether the same compensation should be paid or it should vary, etc. All these have to be considered by the Government and I am sure they are considering them. They have already started the first step of implementation, i.e. issuing identity cards. On the whole, I can say that the State Government has tried to the extent it can to look to the interests of the people of Kerala and it cannot be said that there have been failures.

One member said that there has been a failure, but no achievement. To a degree I would subscribe to that view, because whatever may be the level of development, if you do not have a democratic government in a particular area, I would not call it an achievement. I wish the people of Kerala achieve that. That will be the greatest achievement. Nobody need entertain the fear that if there is a single majority party, that party will not be able to form a government. Only where the parties could not command a majority, as happened last time, then only this article of the Constitution has to be invoked. I think that would be the greatest achievement. All other achievements minus that would be to my mind a failure. To that extent, I subscribe to that view.

On the main issue whether the Proclamation should be extended or not, there was no difference of opinion. All the members who spoke took a practical view, namely, even if we now decide to have elections, the preparations for election will take two or three months. That means, the election would be sometime in

January. But the general elections are coming in February. So, it would be a waste to have an election in January and again general elections in February. That is the main issue today, whether the Proclamation should be extended or not. Regarding other questions which were raised, I have tried to answer most of them.

I commend this Resolution to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March, 1965, in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from November 11, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

14.34 hrs.

INSECTICIDES BILL

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० सुजीला नायर) : मैं यह प्रस्ताव करती हूँ :

"कि यह सभा राज्य-सभा द्वारा अपनी 26 जुलाई, 1966 को हुई बैठक में स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव में की गई और 28 जुलाई, 1966 को इस सभा का भेजा गई इस सिकारिश से सहमत है कि यह सभा मानव प्राणियों या केशकीय जीव जन्तुओं के क्षतरे का निवारण करने की दृष्टि से कीटनाशी के आयात, विनिर्माण, विक्रय, परिवहन, वितरण और उपयोग का विनियमन करने

के लिये और तत्सम्बन्धित विषयों के लिये विधेयक सम्बन्धी दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त समिति में सम्मिलित हो तथा संकल्प करती है कि उक्त संयुक्त समिति में काम करने के लिये लोक-सभा के निम्नलिखित 30 सदस्यों को नाम-निर्देशित किया जाये, अर्थात् :—

श्री पीटर भल्लारेस, श्री कन्हैयालाल बाल्मीकी, श्री विभूति मिश्र, श्रीमती जोहराबेन भकबरभाई चावदा, सरदार दलजीत सिंह श्री गणपति राम, श्री अन्सार हुरवानी, श्री जोगेन्द्र नाथ हजारीका, श्री एस० कंडप्पन, सरदार कपूर सिंह, श्री सी० एच० मुहम्मद कोया, श्री प० नून, श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा, श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा, श्री पी० मरुघिया, श्री शिव चरण माथुर, श्री कृष्णजी लक्ष्मण मोरे, श्री पी० के० वासुदेवन नायर, श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय, चौधरी राम सेवक, श्री जु० रमापति राव, श्री भार० सुरेन्द्र रेड्डी, डा० शिशिर कुमार साहा, श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्, श्री सूर्य प्रसाद, श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर, श्री डोडा तिमम या, श्री विश्राम प्रसाद, श्री युद्धवीर सिंह और डा० सुशीला नाथर ।

यह सभा राज्य सभा से यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि उक्त संयुक्त समिति को 30 नवम्बर, 1966 तक प्रतिवेदन देने की हिदायत दी जाये ।”

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह कानून अध्यातिथीय इसी सेशन में

पारित किया जाये । आपको स्मरण होगा कि कीटनाशी दवा के खुराक से मिल जाने के कारण केरल में कई मृत्यु होने के कारण, 1958 में सरकार ने श्री शाह की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, जिसको इनसेक्टिसाइड्स के बारे में विचार करने के लिये कहा गया था, उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की कि एक विधेयक बनाया जाये, जिसके अनुसार इनसेक्टिसाइड्स के मनु-फ़ैक्चर, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और इस्तेमाल बगैरह की सब स्टेज पर कुछ कंट्रोल रखा जा सके । इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता इसलिये महसूस हुई कि आपको स्मरण होगा कि उस समय किसी जहाज में खाने में इनसेक्टिसाइड्स मिल जाने से बहुत से लोगों का जीवन जाता रहा था । उस बड़ी दुर्घटना से सब लोग परेशान हो उठे थे और यह कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी । उस कमेटी ने 1958 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और इस प्रकार का विधेयक बनावे का सुझाव दिया । सरकार ने उस सुझाव को स्वीकार किया, लेकिन अनेक कारणों से इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई ।

1962 के चुनाव के बाद नई पार्लियामेंट आई और उस समय के खाद्य मंत्री, श्री एस० के० पाटिल, ने मुझे 1963 में एक पत्र लिखा, जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि अगर इस विधेयक के काम को खाद्य मंत्रालय के बजाये स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ले ले, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि ड्रग्स कंट्रोल की मशीनरी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के पास है और वे लोग इस कार्य को भी आसानी से कर सकेंगे । तब एक बिल तैयार किया गया और उस को राज्य सभा में पेश भी कर दिया गया । लेकिन उस विधेयक के पारित होने से पहले नये खाद्य मंत्री, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम्, ने प्रोफ़ेसर बैकर और अन्य लोगों की एक कमेटी नियुक्त की, जिसने इस विषय में कुछ सुझाव दिये । श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने मुझे पत्र लिखा कि अच्छा होगा कि आप इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार करें और उसके बाद इस विधेयक को लायें ।

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी थोड़ा समय पहले आ गई, और उसके बाद इस बिल को राज्य सभा में दाखिल किया गया। राज्य सभा ने उसको अपनी स्वीकृति दी और उस को जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी को सुपुर्द करने की सिफारिश की, ताकि कमेटी इन नई कमेटी के मुद्दाओं पर भी विचार करके इस विधेयक में उचित सुझाव या तब्दीली करने की सलाह इस सदन को दी जा सके। जिस के बाद यह सदन इस विधेयक को पारित कर सके।

मेरा बिनम्र निवेदन है कि यह विधेयक पास करने में पहले ही बहुत विलम्ब हो चुका है और इस दरमियान दो चार जगहों पर खाद्य पदार्थों में इनसेक्टिसाइड्स के मिल जाने के कारण कुछ और भी दुर्घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं, जिन में कुछ लोग बीमार हुए और कुछ मर भी गए। इस लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इनसेक्टिसाइड्स के सारे मसल को ध्यानपूर्वक देखने के लिए और इस पर सही प्रकार का नियंत्रण रखने के लिए यह सदन एक विधेयक पारित करे। इस दृष्टि से आपके द्वारा सदन से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस विधेयक पर विचार करने के लिए इस जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में शामिल होने की स्वीकृति दे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or vertebrate animals, and for matters connected therewith, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1966 and communicated to this House on the 28th July, 1966, and resolves that the following 30 members of Lok

Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

Shri Peter Alvares, Shri K. L. Balmiki, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shrimati Zohrabai Akbarbhai Chavda, Sardar Daljit Singh, Shri Ganapati Ram, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri J. N. Hazarika, Shri S. Kandappan, Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri C. H. Mohammad Koya, Shri P. Kunhan, Shri Narendrasingh Mahida, Shri Inder J. Malhotra, Shri P. Maruthaiah, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Shri K. L. More, Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai, Chowdhary Ram Sewak, Shri J. Ramapathi Rao, Shri R. Surender Reddy, Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha, Shri C. Subramaniam, Shri Surya Prashad, Shri Mohammad Tahir, Shri Dodda Thimmaiah, Shri Vishram Prasad, Shri Yudhvir Singh, and Dr. Sushila Nayyar.

This House further recommends to Rajya Sabha that the said Joint Committee be instructed to report by the 30th November, 1966."

There is a substitute motion. Is the hon. Member moving it?

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): No, Sir.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill has been brought not too soon. The hon. Minister of Health has referred to the occurrence which compelled the introduction of the Bill and due to which there were losses of a large number of lives on account of food-grains being mixed up with insecticides which have harmful effects on human system.

Having gone through this Bill, I find the objects are to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides. I feel that the hon. Minister should look into the provisions of this Bill. There ought to be some check on the authority to keep these insecticides. A large number of reports have appeared in the newspapers in which the insecticides, particularly the one named folidol, have been used for the purpose of suicides. If the newspaper reports could be collected there would be a good number of cases in which folidol has been used for that deplorable purpose. People have been using folidol for committing suicide.

There is one thing more—that is also, of course, provided in this Bill—and that is the use of insecticides. The use of insecticides has led to the contamination of food crops growing in some areas. The insecticide having not been used with proper care it has led to harmful effects on the human system and also caused some deaths.

There is provision for punishment. These punishments, I believe, are justified. But in some of these cases, as I look through the provisions, I feel that they ought to be modified so that the orders issued from the court inflicting those punishments may be done with more caution and more care. Of course, the Bill provides in the very beginning that it gives only additional powers and other powers given to the authorities for checking harmful effects contemplated by this Bill are not affected and are retained. That is very helpful.

I would like to suggest one amendment. If the hon. Minister kindly looks into it she will find that the Bill says that it is for "human beings or vertebrate animals". That is the expression used. That expression might be leading to some difficulty when it comes to the question of interpretation. If you say "human beings or vertebrate animals" it might be taken to mean that human beings are not included in the vertebrate animals, the two are put in two different classes. I would suggest that

she should herself propose an amendment to the expression saying that wherever this expression occurs in this Bill the word "other" should be put before the word "vertebrate" so that then the expression would be "human beings or other vertebrate animals". Otherwise it might lead to some difficulty some day in the hands of the court when interpreting this particular expression.

On the whole, the Health Minister is to be congratulated for the promptness with which she has carried out the objects of the Committee which was appointed by our Food Minister, Shri Subramaniam, and the provisions that are there in this Bill are for preventing misuse of insecticides. The expression used is "mis-branded". That is an expression which covers a lot of things, and I believe if that expression is used with particular care, misuse of insecticides as is found and as has occurred in some places would be prevented by the provisions of this Bill. I thank her for having brought in this Bill.

श्री श्रीनारायण बास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विभिन्न प्रकार के कीटाणुनाशक पदार्थों के बनाने, बेचने, रखने, जहाँ तथा ले जाने, वितरण करने और इस्तेमाल करने के सम्बन्ध में यह विधेयक माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने जो उपस्थित किया है, मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसा कि इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य में बताया गया है भारत के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में इस कीटाणुनाशक पदार्थ के ख़ाद्य पदार्थ में मिलावट हो जाने से कई जगह बड़ी तादाद में बहुत से लोगों की जान चली गई। यह पदार्थ देश के विकास के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक हैं। हाल में हमारे देश में खेती के उत्थान के लिए और विभिन्न प्रकार की उपजों को कीटाणुनाशक पदार्थों से बचाने के लिए बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है और उस का वितरण भी और प्रसार भी बहुत तेजी के साथ हो रहा है। खेती करने वाले जो हमारे देश के हैं वह भी इस का इस्तेमाल दिनों दिन अधिकाधिक रूप में करने लगे हैं। ऐसी हालत

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

में यह प्रस्ताव सामने आया है कि इस प्रकार के जो पदार्थ हैं कीटाणुनाशक जो मनुष्य के जीवन के लिए और जानवरों के जीवन के लिए खतरनाक हैं, ऐसी वस्तुओं के नियंत्रण के लिए इस देश में कानून बनाया जाय और जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री ने बताया, इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो कमीशन नियुक्त किया था उसने भी इस बात के लिये बहुत जोर दिया है। उसी की सिफारिश के फलस्वरूप यह विधेयक हमारे विचारार्थ यहां उपस्थित किया गया है और इसे प्रवर समिति में भेजा जाने वाला है।

एक बात इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले कहना चाहूंगा कि इस कानून को कार्य रूप देने के लिये जो विभिन्न प्रकार की संस्थाएं बनाई जा रही हैं या विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकारी इस कानून को चालू करने के लिए नियुक्त किये जायेंगे उन सब के बारे में बहुत जिम्मेदारी से विचार करने की जरूरत है। सेंट्रल इनस्पेक्टेडसाइड्स बोर्ड, लाइसेंसिंग रजिस्ट्रेशन कमेटी, लाइसेंसिंग आफिसर और सुपरवाइजरी इंस्पेक्टरों जो इन सब कामों की देखभाल करने के लिए बहाल होंगे, उन के ऊपर बहुत जबाबदारी जिम्मेदारी आने वाली है। कीटाणुनाशक पदार्थों के उत्पादन के लिए, वितरण के लिए और बेचने के लिए अभी कुछ नियंत्रण नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मेरा जहां तक खयाल है एक दूसरे कानून के अन्दर इस बात का नियंत्रण कुछ हद तक किया जाता है। लेकिन जहां तक मनुष्य और जानवरों के स्वास्थ्य का ताल्लुक है, उसके सम्बन्ध में नियंत्रण इस विधेयक से होने वाला है। मेरा विचार है कि जिन संस्थाओं का नियंत्रण या जिन अधिकारियों के जिम्मे इस कानून को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी आने वाली है उसके लिये जो व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जायें उनका व्यवहार और आचरण ऐसा होना चाहिये कि सचमुच जो इस कानून का उद्देश्य है वह पूरा हो सके। मैं इस बात को यहां कहूंगा कि एक

मौका हम को मिला जिसमें मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत अच्छे उद्देश्य से हम लोगों ने अपने देश में एक कानून बनाया है, जो कि आवश्यक भी था, वह है प्रिक्शन आफ एडल्टरेशन इन फूड। उसके संगठन सारे देश में हैं, विशेषकर राज्य के सरकारों के ऊपर इस कानून को लागू करने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है, यद्यपि हमने इस संसद के द्वारा इस कानून को पास किया है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसके संचालन के लिये, उसकी देखभाल के लिये, जो अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं, उनका व्यवहार ऐसा है जिससे जनता बहुत ही असन्तुष्ट है।

यह बात सही है कि खाद्य पदार्थ की निगरानी हो और खाद्य पदार्थ में मिलावट न हो, क्योंकि मिलावट करने का मनुष्य और समाज के जीवन पर बहुत गहरा असर पड़ता है। बहुत से आदमियों की जानें चली जाती हैं, बहुत से लोग बीमार हो जाते हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह बात भी कहने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि हमारे फूड ऐडल्टरेशन ऐक्ट के अन्दर जाने भी इनस्पेक्टर लोग हैं वह ऐसे तयकों से आते हैं कि अपने काम के सिलसिले में पैसे बनाने का काम उन का हो जाता है। जो छोटे छोटे व्यापारी हैं, छोटी छोटी दुकानें करते हैं, उन को वे तंग करते हैं। जो उनको खुश नहीं रखते किमी तरीके से, उनके खिलाफ तो वह मुकदमे चलाते हैं और जो व्यापारी या खाद्य पदार्थ बेचने वाले इन्स्पेक्टर को खुश करते हैं अगर वह मिलावट भी करते हुए पाये जाते हैं तो भी वे उनको छोड़ देते हैं और उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती। नतीजा यह होता है कि कानून की जो मंशा होती है वह पूरी नहीं होती। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कानून बनाना बहुत ही जरूरी है लेकिन इससे भी ज्यादा जरूरी है कि कानून को लागू करने के लिये हम जो मशीनरी बनाते हैं, जो अधिकारी हम नियुक्त करते हैं, उनका व्यवहार पूरा सन्तोषजनक हो।

मुझे इसके कहने में कुछ संकोच जरूर होता है कि हमारे स्कूलों और कालेजों से जो लोग निकलते हैं, जो पढ़ कर आते हैं, उनमें से ही यह लोग लिये जाते हैं और हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आज आवाज लगाई जाती है लेकिन जो लोग आवाज करते हैं उनमें बहुत से लोग वे होते हैं जो खुद भ्रष्टाचार में विश्वास करते हैं और भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं। जो इन्स्पेक्टर इस कानून के अन्दर नियुक्त किये जायें उनकी नियुक्ति करने का निर्णय करने के सम्बन्ध में कि कौन कौन से नियुक्त किये जायें, उनकी ईमानदारी और सच्चाई का पूरा ख्याल रक्खा जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तो जो भी कानून हम अच्छी मंशा से बनाते हैं उसका बहुत बुरा असर देहातों के अन्दर पड़ता है। वहां की जनता समझती है कि जितने भी कानून नियन्त्रण के लिये बनते हैं वे उनको सहायता देने के लिये उनका तंग करने के लिये हैं। और जितने भी अफसर सरकारी नौकरी में आते हैं इस कानून के अन्दर वह जनता की सेवा करने के लिये नहीं जनता को तंग करने के लिये आते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि यहां पर जनता रिसती रहती है। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हम सब से पहले इस बात की निगरानी रखें कि एक ऐसी मशीनरी होनी चाहिये जो यह देखे कि देहातों के अन्दर फूड ऐडल्टरेशन ऐक्ट में जो इन्स्पेक्टर रखे जाते हैं उनका काम गांव के खिलाफ पड़ता है या गांव मदद के लिये होता है। इस को देखने के लिये एक अफसर होना चाहिए नहीं तो इस कानून की मंशा पूरी नहीं होगी जहां निर्णय करने का अधिकार रजिस्ट्रेशन कमेटी या इन्स्पेक्टर या लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी को दिया हुआ है कि वह दरखास्त को नामंजूर करें वहां नामंजूर करने के साथ साथ उन्हें यह देना चाहिये कि क्यों नामंजूर किया गया।

मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सी जगहों में यह है कि अपील होगी। लेकिन अपील किस

बात पर होगी। ऐप्रीव्ड तो हम होंगे लेकिन जो निर्णय करने वाला अधिकारी है अगर निर्णय करने से पहले वह कारण बतला दे कि किस कारण से वह दरखास्त को रद्द करता है तो उसके आश्रय पर जो ऐप्रीव्ड पार्टी है वह दूसरी अपील में जा सकता है। प्रवर समिति को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि जहां जहां निर्णय करने वाला अधिकारी दरखास्त को नामंजूर करे वहां नामंजूर करते समय कारण भी दे।

यहां दिया हुआ है कि एक केन्द्रीय कीटाणुनाशक लेबोरेटरी होगी। साथ ही साथ यह भी दिया हुआ है कि इस बोर्ड को अधिकार होगा कि जो लेबोरेटरी का काम होगा वह दूसरी संस्थाओं को भी दे सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें इस बात का जिक्र रहना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार की संस्था को यह काम सौंपा जा सकेगा। इसमें यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि किस प्रकार की संस्थाओं को यह काम सौंपा जायेगा। लेबोरेटरी हो यह जरूरी है। इस कानून के मुताबिक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लेबोरेटरी की स्थापना करेगी। उसकी शाखायें हर प्रदेश में हो सकेंगी, यह मैं मानता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान बहुत विशाल देश है। यदि एक केन्द्रीय संस्था बनाई जाती है तो साधारण जनता को आने जाने में बड़ा खर्च पड़ जाता है। यदि हम केवल एक केन्द्रीय संस्था स्थापित करते हैं तो उसका लाभ वही उठा सकते हैं जो कि धनी लोग हैं, जो पैसा खर्च कर के दिल्ली में आ जा सकते हैं। दिल्ली आने में और इस केन्द्रीय संस्था से लाभ उठाने में गरीब जनता को बहुत नुकसान पड़ता है। इसलिये इस प्रकार की संस्था का निर्माण अगर केन्द्र में हो तो उसकी शाखायें विभिन्न राज्यों में हों यह बहुत आवश्यक है। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता और राज्यों में शाखायें न बनें तो इस संस्था का लाभ गरीब आदमी नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

इस विधेयक में कानून तोड़ने वालों को जो सजा दी गई है वह कहीं पर कम है और कहीं पर ज्यादा है। अगर कोई इस कानून

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

के खिलाफ काम करे जो कि समाज के लिये बहुत हानिकारक है, तो उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिये, लेकिन साधारण अपराध के लिये कड़ी सजा न हो, मेरा क्याल है कि प्रवर समिति इस बात पर विचार करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह पास हो जायेगा। लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जो इस बात का क्याल रखेंगे कि इस कानून का पालन कराने के लिये जो व्ययित खर्च जायेंगे वह ईमानदारी और सचाई से काम करेंगे तो कि समाज को पूरे से पूरा लाभ हो सके। ऐसा न हो कि इस पर पर नियन्त्रण करने से जनता को तकलीफ हो जाये।

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूर्णिमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है, मैं इस बात की तारीफ करता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत अच्छे उद्देश्य से लाया गया है। यहां पर श्री भट्टाचार्य ने और श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने जो कुछ कहा है वह बहुत माकूल है। लेकिन एक चीज मुझे कहनी है कि इस का खास तौर पर उपयोग देहातों में होगा। हमारे यहां एक दफा कीटाणु मारने के लिये लोग स्त्रे ले कर घाये और स्त्रे करने लगे। इस के बाद ही उन्हें किसी ने एक हाथ में खेनी तम्बाकू दे दी। उन्होंने उस को खा लिया और उसको काफी तकलीफ हो गई और पेट फूल गया। उस को तुरन्त अस्पताल ले जाया गया, लेकिन अस्पताल में ले जाते जाते वह मर गया। तब से ले कर आज तक उस इलाके में कोई भी स्त्रे को इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता है। वह समझते हैं कि वह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है। कीटाणु मारने के लिये यह बहुत बढ़िया चीज है लेकिन उस का मिस्रूज भी हो रहा है। इस की रकावट होनी चाहिये। खास कर यह सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये कि जहां यह चीज इस्तेमाल की जाती हो वहां उसे बहुत सावधानी से रखा जाये और स्त्रे करने वाले लोग भी सावधानी बरतें।

मुझे इतना ही कहना है। जैसा हमारे मित्र श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने कहा, यह प्रवर समिति में जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

15 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बाराणसी) : सभापति, महोदय, डा० सुशीला नायर ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। आज समाचारपत्र में उन का एक अन्वेषणपूर्ण और सुन्दर भाषण प्रकाशित हुआ है, जो कि वह काशी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय में देने वाली थीं। चूंकि वह वहां नहीं जा सकीं, इसलिये उन का वह भाषण प्रकाशित किया गया है, जिस से आयुर्वेद पर बहुत प्रकाश पड़ता है। उन्होंने ने आयुर्वेद के लिये जिन अच्छे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है, उन के लिए मैं काशी का एक नागरिक होने के नाते से उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि काशी आयुर्वेद का केन्द्र है और धन्वन्तरि भगवान वही पैदा हुए थे। हमारी यह जो विद्या लुप्त हो रही है, उस को पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिये माननीय मंत्री जो सद्प्रयास कर रही हैं, उस लिए उन के प्रति सारे भारतवर्ष की सहानुभूति है और सारा वैद्य समाज उन की जयजयकार कर रहा है, क्योंकि आज्ञादी मिलने के बहुत दिनों के पश्चात् सरकार का ध्यान आयुर्वेद की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है।

जहां तक इस विधेयक का संबंध है, मद्रास, केरल और आगरा में फूड पायजनिंग केसिज होने के कारण एक कमेटी स्थापित की गई, जिस की सिफारिशों के फलस्वरूप संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को भेजने के लिये यह विधेयक इस सदन में लाया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद के अनुसार केवल फूड पायजनिंग से ही शरीर में विष का प्रवेश नहीं होता है, बल्कि और भी बहुत से कारणों से शरीर में विष ग्रस्यता होता है, जो कि मनुष्य के लिए सांघातिक सिद्ध होता है। आयुर्वेद के अनुसार दो विरोधी पदार्थों को,

जैसे घी तथा शहद और दूध तथा दही, एक साथ खाने से मनुष्य के शरीर पर विष का सा असर होता है और उस की मृत्यु हो सकती है ।

इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रकार के विरोधी पदार्थों को एक साथ न खाने के बारे में भी प्रोपेगंडा किया जाना चाहिए । आज कल हम लोग पुरानी पद्धति को भूल रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे खाने पीने का ढंग अभी प्राचीन ही है । लाखों वर्षों के अनुसन्धान का यह निष्कर्ष है कि विरोधी अर्थात् विलोम पदार्थों को एक साथ नहीं खाना चाहिये । स्वयं इन पदार्थों में चाहे विष न हो, लेकिन इन को एक साथ खाने से विष जैसा असर होता है । चूँकि लोग धीरे धीरे इन बातों को भूलते जा रहे हैं, इसलिये इस संबंध में प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

इस कठिनाई विधेयक का हमारे स्वास्थ्य और हमारे शरीर से सम्बन्ध है । इस विधेयक को लाने के लिये हम माननीय मंत्री को धन्यवाद देते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि हमारे यहां लाखों वर्षों का जो अनुसन्धान और अनुभव है कि विरोधी अर्थात् विलोम पदार्थों को खाने से फूड पायजनिंग हो सकती है, उस के बारे में भी प्रचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Raghunath Singh just referred about Ayurveda and he had very rightly drawn the attention of the House and the Minister. The *gaumutra* according to Ayurveda, is a purifier, adis-infectant, which can be used for many purposes. I would not go into further details on it.

Sir, the cause of this Bill arose owing to food poisoning arising from the contamination of food with a poisonous organophosphorus insecticide 'Parathion' (Faldol). Later on, the Government of India appointed the Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Enquiry Commission. The

recommendations of this Enquiry Commission were accepted by the Government. The Government appointed an Inter-Ministerial Committee to look into this affair. The Inter-Ministerial Committee suggested certain short-term and long-term measures. The short-term measures suggested by the Committee have already been given effect to. The long-term measures suggested by the Committee envisaged the enactment of legislation to regulate the manufacture, sale, storage, transport distribution and use of insecticides including pesticides, herbicides or fungicides in the country.

In 1962, in Malda in West Bengal and Dinajpur in Assam, 450 persons were crippled by paralysis. The contamination of wheat flour with 'tri-ortho-cresyl phosphate' was the cause of poisoning. The cases of food poisoning were reported in Bombay in January and February, 1963 as a result of ingestion of rice stored in bags which were reportedly strayed with 5 per cent Benzene Hexa-chloride. The cases of poisoning have been reported due to the indiscriminate use of organo-phosphorous compounds like Parthion, Malathion, Diaznon, Baytex etc. which are said to be marketed in concentrated forms for extermination of bed bugs.

During one of my visits to the Bombay port last year, when I had gone with the Estimates Committee, I was watching the deportation of wheat and along side the wheat deportation, I saw some chemical powders which were being inter-mingled with wheat and I had warned the port authorities that this combination of chemicals with the wheat grains will probably result into some food poisoning. But the port congestion is so heavy that they have no space. I request the Minister to see that at the ports when the foodgrains are being unloaded, there are no chemical compounds nearabout. If such measures are taken, then some of the things about which we have complained can be removed.

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

The cases of food poisoning resulting from the use of copper sulphate among the shoe workers of Agra have also been brought to notice. The Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Enquiry Commission has recommended that the Central Insecticides Board be established. It is a very welcome suggestion. Further, they have suggested that a committee called the Registration Committee for the purpose of granting certificates of registration to persons desiring to import or manufacture insecticides be established. Secondly, they have suggested that there should be licensing of persons desiring to manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale or distribute any insecticide. Their third suggestion is that the Central Insecticides laboratory for carrying out certain functions under the Act be established. The fourth suggestion is that the import, manufacture, sale etc. of insecticides in contravention of the provisions of the Act be prohibited. Fifthly, the transport and the storage of insecticides so as to prevent cases of accidental contamination of food with insecticides be regulated. Sixthly, there should be a provision for taking immediate action by way of prohibition of sale or distribution or use of the insecticides where it is found that the sale, distribution or use of the insecticides is being done in such a way as to involve risks to human beings or vertebrate animals and where immediate action is necessary.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to clause 24 which is about persons bound to disclose place where insecticides are manufactured or kept. This is very necessary because at present the Government is not aware from where the insecticides are being bought or purchased. Then, there is clause 25 about the report of Insecticide Analyst. This is also a very welcome provision. Further, there is clause 27 which also deals with notification of poisoning and there is another clause 34 about offences by companies. These are all very welcome provisions.

This is a very laudable Bill and I welcome it.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I rise to support the Bill. The object of this Bill is to prevent injury to human beings and to animals through insecticides. In 1958, a large number of deaths occurred in Madras and Kerala due to contamination of food with insecticides. The Central Government then appointed the Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Inquiry Commission to report on the circumstances leading to such deaths and the precautionary measures that had to be taken in future to avoid such food poisoning cases and deaths. The recommendation of the Commission was accepted by the Government and the Government appointed an Inter-Ministerial Committee which suggested certain short term and long term measures. As a long term measure this Committee recommended legislation to regulate the manufacture, sale, storage, transport, distribution and use of insecticides. The Bill, following the recommendation of the Commission, provides for (i) the establishment of a Central Insecticides Board and a Registration Committee for granting certificates of registration to persons desiring to import or manufacture insecticides; (ii) licensing of persons desiring to manufacture, sell or distribute any insecticide; (iii) establishment of a Central Insecticide Laboratory; (iv) prohibition of import, manufacture, sale, etc., of insecticides in contravention of the provisions of the Act; (v) regulation of transport and storage of insecticides so as to prevent cases of accidental contamination of food with insecticides; and (vi) provision to prohibit the sale, distribution or use of any insecticide which may injure a human being or an animal.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Mahida has already mentioned all these.

Shri Muthiah: The Bill is concerned with registration of insecticides and licensing of persons who desire to manufacture or sell any insecticide. It

provides for the establishment of a Central Insecticides Board and a Registration Committee for this purpose. The Central Insecticides Board is meant to advise the Central Government and the State Government on technical matters. The Registration Committee is intended to register insecticides after ensuring their efficacy and safety to human beings and animals. The Central Insecticides Laboratory, to be set up, has to test the efficacy of the insecticides. The Bill provides for Insecticide Analysts for testing insecticides and for Insecticide Inspectors to help the States in the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

I now come to the Bill proper. Clause 1 of the Bill prohibits misbranded insecticides with false or misleading labels. Clause 9 contains a proviso which gives power to the Registration Committee to refuse to register the insecticide or to cancel the registration. This, I submit, is a good proviso, but this should not lead to official tyranny or hardship to the party. Clause 14 gives power to the licensing officer to revoke or suspend a licence on proper grounds. Here also it is necessary to ensure that officers act justly and fairly and impartially and do not cause unnecessary hardship to the parties. Clause 21 gives authority to an Insecticide Inspector to enter and search any premises on grounds of suspicion that the rules are violated. Clause 28 provides for the prohibition of the use of insecticides for reasons of public safety. This is an important and essential clause. Clause 39 gives exemption from the provisions of the Act to persons who use the insecticides for their own household purposes or for gardening purposes. This is good.

श्री बज्र बिहारी महरोत्रा (बिल्लौर) : स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह कीटाणुनाशक पदार्थ ऐसे पदार्थ हैं कि जिनकी प्राज आवश्यकता है। इन दिनों जब कि खाद्य की

कमी है हमारे खेतों में, हमारे खेतों और बाजारों में इन कीटाणुओं के द्वारा जिस तरह भ्रम का विनाश होता है खाने वाली वस्तुओं का उनके संरक्षण के लिए इस की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रवर समिति में इस पर विचार किया जाय तो इस का भी रयाल रखा जाय कि भ्रादमी इन कीटाणुओं को मारने के लिये न खरीदकर वहीं अपनी भ्रात्महत्या के लिए न खरीदने लगे। फसलों, सब्जियों आदि पर ज्यादा देर तक इन का भ्रसर बना रहता है तो भ्रादमी की हत्या के कारण यह कीटाणुनाशक पदार्थ बन जाते हैं। यह इतने मंहगे न हो जायें कि लोग इन्हें खरीद ही न सकें। इन को सस्ता बनायें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह विदेशों से आते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा इस में खर्च होती है। इस का भी प्रयास हो कि यह तमाम कीटाणुनाशक पदार्थ हमारे देश में पैदा होने लगे और उन का यहीं उत्पादन हो। और उन का उत्पादन इतना हो कि खाद्य पदार्थ के संरक्षण के लिये उन का अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग हो सके। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री इन बातों पर जिस वक्त प्रवर समिति में इस विधेयक पर विचार होगा, उस में इन बातों का ध्यान रखेंगी और इस बिल को उपयोगी बनाने का प्रयास करेंगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : सभापति जी, सदन ने इस बिल का स्वागत किया है उसके लिए मैं सदन की आभारी हूँ। चन्द एक सुझाव आये हैं। वह सुझाव जहां तक भ्रलग-भ्रलग क्लाजेज से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं वह तो प्रवर समिति में देख लिये जायेंगे। जहां त रघुनाथ सिंह जी का सुझाव है खाने पीने के बारे में, कि क्या खाना चाहिये क्या नहीं खाना चाहिये इसके बारे में ध्यान दिया जाय, तो उसका इस विधेयक से तो सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य शिक्षण के साथ उसका सम्बन्ध है, उसमें उसको देख लिया जायगा।

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

जहां तक दाम का सवाल है तो वह तो सही बात है कि कीटनाशी दवाओं के दाम मुनासिब ही होने चाहिए। सदन को मालूम है कि ग्राम दवाइयों के दामों के ऊपर तो अच्छा खासा नियंत्रण रखा ही जा रहा है। कोई कारण नहीं है कि इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स बगैरह के दामों के ऊपर भी ठीक तरह से ध्यान न दिया जाय। देश में जहां तक इन चीजों को बनाने का ताल्लुक है तो मुझे खुशी होती है यह कहते हुए कि कुछ इस प्रकार की कीटनाशी दवा तो अब देश में बन भी रही हैं जैसे कि डी०डी०टी० इत्यादि। और भी बनाने का प्रयास हो रहा है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की दवा और इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स बगैरह इस तरह की जितनी चीजें हैं उनकी आवश्यकता हम अपने यहां इन चीजों को बनाकर पूरी कर सकें तभी हमें संतोष होगा और उसके लिए हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर से सदन का आभार प्रदर्शित करती हूं कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक का स्वागत किया है। और मैं आप के द्वारा यह आश्वासन देती हूं कि जो भी सुझाव उन्होंने दिये हैं या आगे भी जो प्रवर समिति के सामने देना चाहेंगे उन पर उचित ध्यान दिया जायगा।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the House on the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or vertebrate animals, and for matters connected therewith, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1966, and communicated to this House on the 28th July, 1966, and resolves that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be

nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:

(1) Shri Peter Alvares, (2) Shri K. L. Balmiki, (3) Shri Bibhuti Mishra, (4) Shrimati Zohrabai Akbarbhai Chavda, (5) Sardar Daljit Singh, (6) Shri Ganpati Ram, (7) Shri Ansar Harvani, (8) Shri J. N. Hazarika, (9) Shri S. Kandappan, (10) Sardar Kapur Singh, (11) Shri C. H. Mohammad Koya, (12) Shri P. Kunhan, (13) Shri Narendra-Singh Mahida, (14) Shri Inder J. Malhotra, (15) Shri P. Maruthaiah, (16) Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, (17) Shri K. L. More, (18) Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, (19) Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai, (20) Chowdhary Ram Sewak, (21) Shri J. Ramapathi Rao, (22) Shri R. Surender Reddy, (23) Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha, (24) Shri C. Subramaniam, (25) Shri Surya Prasad, (26) Shri Mohammad Tahir, (27) Shri Dodda Thimmaiah, (28) Shri Vishram Prasad, (29) Shri Yudhvair Singh, and (30) Dr. Sushila Nayar. This House further recommends to Rajya Sabha that the said Joint Committee be instructed to report by the 30th November, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.19 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (VALIDATION OF ELECTRICITY TAX) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to move that the Bill to validate the imposition and collection of certain taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, be taken into consideration.

Under section 150 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, the Delhi Municipal Corporation levies a tax on the consumption and sale of electricity. There was some confusion about the words "sale and

consumption" and then the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act was amended to include the word 'supply' of electricity also. The procedure for levying such taxes has been laid down in this section. First of all, the corporation has to pass a resolution defining the maximum rate that could be levied on electricity, and then that resolution is sent to Government for its consideration and sanction, and after the Government accords its sanction to that resolution of the corporation, the corporation can levy the tax on the supply of electricity within the areas defined and charge that tax from the consumers and suppliers.

On the 9th February, 1959, the corporation passed a resolution for levying tax on electricity together with other optional taxes; while conveying its sanction, the Central Government made certain modifications, and those modifications were accepted by the corporation. Those modifications were made by the Central Government on the assumption that the power of the Government to sanction the resolution implied the power to sanction such modifications as might be necessary. The important modifications that were made by the Central Government were that lower rates were sanctioned for small-scale industries, electro-chemical industries and electro-metallurgical industries and higher rates were prescribed for some other kind of users of electricity. Upon this, the validity of the levy of this tax was challenged in the Punjab High Court through some writ petitions. The Punjab High Court dismissed these writ petitions, but then letters-patent appeals were filed, and these were accepted by the court, and the levy of this tax was set aside on the ground that while sanctioning the first resolution of the corporation, the Government was not empowered to modify or enhance the rates, and the corporation in its second resolution could not adopt rates in excess of the rates determined in the first resolution.

In 1965, the corporation passed another resolution for the levy of enhanced rate of tax on electricity

and the Government sanction to this levy has been communicated to them.

In order to validate the levy of the tax on the consumption or sale of electricity from 1st July, 1959 to 31st March, 1966, a Bill was introduced in the last session of Parliament. The total amount involved is Rs. 3.76 crores. I would like to tell the House a few salient features of this new proposal so that it could be seen that it is only an enabling Bill to correct certain mistakes that happened in the past. According to sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of the Bill, the resolution of the Delhi Municipal Corporation dated the 24th June, 1959 in so far as it determines the rate at which the tax shall be levied on the consumption and sale of electricity shall be deemed to have been passed in accordance with law and the rates specified in the said resolution shall be deemed to be the actual rates at which the tax shall be leviable with effect from 1st July, 1959 until such rates are altered in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. Sub-clause (2) of clause 2 bars the courts from enforcing any decree or entertaining any suit. It further says that all proceedings or things done by the corporation in connection with the levy or collection of tax shall be deemed to be in accordance with law. These are consequential provisions of the validation of the tax. This proposal was placed before the Delhi Advisory Committee in its meeting on the 16th February, 1966. After some discussion, they also passed the Bill and endorsed this measure. There was some dispute between the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation on this account. The opinion of the Attorney-General was taken in this matter, and ultimately he also advised the Government that it would be better to clarify the position by a suitable amendment of the Act. In pursuance of that advice, this Bill has been introduced in Parliament.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to validate the imposition and collection of certain taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, be taken into consideration."

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida

(Anand): This is a very surprising Bill. When the Delhi Municipal Corporation by its resolution in 1959 levied certain charges and then made a recommendation to the Central Government, the Central Government accorded their sanction, and later on this levy was challenged in the Punjab High Court. The court held that in according sanction to the first resolution of the corporation, Government had no power to modify or enhance the rates proposed by the corporation in that resolution and that the corporation in its second resolution could not adopt rates in excess of the rates determined in the first resolution. If the corporation could have had proper legal advice, they could have saved themselves this botheration of going to courts of law and facing the challenge to their rules. The court also held that the liability to pay the tax would commence only from 1st April, 1960. Now, this Bill proposes to validate the levy of the tax by the corporation on the consumption or sale of electricity in accordance with rates specified in the afore-said second resolution of the corporation with effect from 1st July, 1959 and until the alteration of such rates in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. Now, what happens from 1st July, 1959 to 1st April, 1960, that is, for a period of seven years, those charges will be levied again, or will have retrospective effect. The hon. Minister has not clarified this point. I would like him to clarify this point and tell us whether the sum involved, which he has mentioned runs into some crores of rupees, is correct or not.

Anyway, this omission on the part of the corporation has been rectified

by a court of law, and we have no alternative but to support this Bill, and, therefore, I give my support to it. But in future, I would request the municipal corporation to be more careful before passing such resolutions.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोलबाग):

सभापति महोदय, यह एक साधारण विधेयक है जो हमारे सामने लाया गया है। जब भी दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात होती है तो उसकी एक कमेटी है जो कि कारपोरेशन की बनाई हुई है। उसमें विचार किया जाता है। विचार करने के बाद जब वह कोई निर्णय कर लेती है तो वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में आता है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी भी जब उसे पास कर देती है तब वहाँ की साधारण बैठक में उस पर विचार किया जाता है। साधारण बैठक में विचार करने के बाद जो लोग दिल्ली के सारे भागों से चुन कर आते हैं वह अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हैं। व्यक्त करने के बाद एक प्रस्ताव पारित होता है। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, वह प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ और उसके पारित होने के बाद इसे लागू कर दिया गया कि बिजली के उद्योग पर या उसके उपकरणों पर टैक्स नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। किन्तु इसमें सरकार से राय नहीं ली गई। उसके बाद उसको पंजाब हाई कोर्ट में चैलेंज किया गया और पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने अपना निर्णय दिया। उस निर्णय के विरुद्ध फिर भारत सरकार के पास, गृह मंत्रालय के पास यह गया है। गृह मंत्रालय ने उसको अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी, लेकिन उसके बाद भी हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय से कारपोरेशन को कुछ परेशानी हुई। उस परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। मौजूदा मेट्रो-पासिटीन काउंसिल के आने से पहले दिल्ली में एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी थी, जिसमें दिल्ली के संसद्-सदस्य थे और जिसकी अध्यक्षता गृह मंत्री करते थे। उस कमेटी में इस विधेयक पर विचार किया गया और उसने अपना

यह निर्णय दिया कि यह विधेयक ठीक है और इसको पारित किया जाना चाहिए, जिसके बाद इस विधेयक को लाया गया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक सही कदम है और हमें इस को मान लेना चाहिए।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): This Bill relates to matters which commenced from the 9th February 1959. Substantially, the entire proceedings from that date up to the presentation of the Bill here depends on the interpretation put by the Central Government on sec. 150(2) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation passed a resolution and the Central Government, in giving their sanction to the resolution, interpreted that particular sub-section in a way which was not accepted by the Punjab High Court. That led to a difficulty to remove which the Bill had to be brought in, because the Delhi Municipal Corporation had acted on the interpretation put by the Central Government on section 150(2) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. Having acted upon that, the Corporation found itself in a quandary when the Punjab High Court set aside the interpretation of the Government on which the Corporation had acted. So the Home Ministry had to bring in this Bill.

What strikes me is this. Usually such matters are taken to the Supreme Court because it concerns the interpretation of a particular Act and the finality of the interpretation depends upon what the Supreme Court thinks about it and the opinion that Court holds about the intent and purposes of the Act. In any case, this interpretation of the Punjab High Court was accepted and was not taken for the opinion of the Sup-

reme Court. The Bill is based on the effect of that judgment of the Punjab High Court on the proceedings of the Delhi Municipal Corporation under the Government of India's modification and amendment of the Delhi Municipal Corporation's resolution.

Essentially this Bill is practically divided into two parts. In one part, it validates what the Municipal Corporation had done and does that with retrospective effect; in another it indemnifies what had been done from consequences to which the Corporation might be exposed before a court of law.

My hon. friend, Shri Mahida, had asked as to what happened from the point the Corporation began to realise taxes under the Government of India's order upto to the time the Bill is going to be passed into law. I believe the Bill makes provision for that. Cl. 2(2) says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court to the contrary, all taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity levied or collected or purporting to have been levied or collected in pursuance of the resolution referred to in sub-section (1) shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be, and to have always been, validly levied or collected, and accordingly...."

Up to that extent, it is validated and then the indemnity comes. Thus the Bill will have served its purpose in helping the Corporation to get out of the difficulty in which it has been placed.

Another point that strikes me is this, whether in future it will be necessary to have the main Act amended for putting this position on a sound basis in the Act itself, that is, whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act itself will have to be amended and the lacuna which led to

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

the present difficulty removed in a different way. That is what I would commend for the consideration of the Home Minister and his department.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): This Bill is just to give effect to the Resolution passed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation which was nullified by the judgment of the Punjab High Court. It has been said that the power to sanction any levy or tax on consumption of electricity has been vested in the Central Government. The only question was whether within that power the Central Government had a right to modify the proposals made by the Corporation. It appears that the Central Government did modify in the sense that it enhanced the rate of tax on the consumption of electricity levied by the Corporation.

I do not know whether this question has arisen for the first time. Generally there are provisions to the effect that the Central Government will just sanction the proposals made by some other bodies. I do not know whether the Central Government have got this question examined while considering the Corporation's proposal with regard to the levy of a tax on the consumption of electricity. Did the Home Ministry consult the Law Ministry as to the scope of this provision of sanction? Generally, the body which is empowered to levy taxes has that power, but for an institution like the Corporation, there is a provision in the Corporation Act saying that some of the proposals are to be sanctioned by the Central Government. I do not know what led the Government to enhance the levy and what persuaded the Government to alter the proposals made by a body like the Corporation, proposals that in the ordinary course comes for the sanction of the Government. No reasons have been given why a suggestion made by a body like the Corporation with regard to the levy of some taxes on consumption of electricity in this capital was modified. The reason has not been

given as to what led the Government to enhance or modify the rate. I support the Bill because the taxes that were levied are not to be returned now, and if that is not rectified the taxes have to be returned to the consumers, but I would like to know because I was not present when the hon. Minister moved for the consideration of this Bill, and I am sorry for that....

Mr. Chairman: You very rarely do that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Thank you. I was here, but I went out only for five minutes. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister had given the reasons that led the Government to modify the proposals made by the Corporation.

In such matters, generally the Government should consult whether the word "sanction" has been used for the first time, and whether it is for the first time that this word has been interpreted by the High Court that sanction does not include modification or enhancement of any tax which has been made by a body like the corporation. That question should have been examined before the Central Government enhanced the rates.

With these words I support the measure.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Mahida wanted to know whether this Bill really validates the levy made by the Corporation from 1959. Shri Bhattacharyya has clarified that matter to an extent, but I would like to clarify that a little further. It was definitely possible to argue that the validation of the imposition and collection of the tax on the sale or consumption of electricity by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, which the Bill seeks to effect, implies the imposition by Parliament of such a tax with retrospective effect within the meaning of clause 1(a) of article 110 of the Constitution. Therefore, we obtained the recommendation of the President under article 117 (1)

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ond Amendment) Bill

of the Constitution, and this recommendation of the President was communicated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. This will show that it really validates the collection of taxes right from that date.

As I said earlier, this Bill seeks to rectify some of the technical mistakes that happened in the resolution of the Corporation and the sanction that was accorded to the resolution by the Government. The reason why Government did not go in appeal against the judgement of the Punjab High Court was that the opinion given by the Attorney-General, after considering the entire matter, was that it would be best to remove any doubts about the whole thing by a suitable amendment of the Act and that is why the Government decided to bring forward this amendment rather than appeal to the Supreme Court which would have again taken a good deal of time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das raised some point which I mentioned briefly, but I would again mention it so that he would know why we had to alter the rates that were prescribed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Municipal Corporation, while recommending the rates, did not distinguish between the small scale industries and the bigger industries, and since the Government was anxious to give encouragement to the small scale industries, the rates applicable to the small scale industries were reduced and the rates applicable to the other industries were very slightly enhanced just to counterbalance the entire thing; this did not affect the finances of the Municipal Corporation to any extent, and it was to the general good.

I am thankful to Members for their support to this measure.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bhattacharyya has made the point that rather than bringing in a fractional piece of legislation, the Corporation Act may be amended to bring it upto date. Have you got anything to say on that?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This particular Bill was need to validate the collection of these taxes. It is a financial measure more or less. So, this had to be brought separately.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to validate the imposition and collection of certain taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.48, hrs.

COMPANIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

This has been awaiting consideration by the House for some time. Very briefly, there are three amendments. The first two of them are purely of a verbal nature and are necessitated by the lapse of time since the introduction of the Amendment Bill in this House on 22nd November of last year. Therefore, I do not wish to commend elaborately on them.

The other amendment is also, if I may say, of a minor nature. It deals with section 240, and it seeks to provide that before authorising any per-

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

son to receive from anybody corporate information, books and papers necessary for the purpose of investigation, the Inspector must obtain the approval of the Central Government.

The other amendment seeks to rectify an omission which was noticed earlier but which, if not so rectified, is likely to give rise to practical difficulties in the working of the statutory provisions. As members are aware, section 370 of the Companies Act, the amendment of which is now before the House, deals with both the making of a loan and the giving of a guarantee of the providing of security in connection with a loan made, by one company to another. The section stipulates that no company shall make a loan or give guarantee etc., without obtaining the prior approval of its general meeting by a special resolution. Under the "Explanation" to subsection (1) of the section, inserted by the Amendment Act of 1965, it is possible, however, for the general meeting of a company to authorise its Board of Directors to grant loans up to the limit of 30 per cent or, as the case may be, 20 per cent of the aggregate of its subscribed capital and free reserves. It will not, therefore, be necessary for the company to hold a general meeting every time a loan is required to be made. This relaxation was provided for with a view to avoiding the practical difficulty involved in convening general meetings, particularly of large companies. The aforesaid explanation does not, however, cover guarantees or the provision of securities which are also regulated by section 370 of the Companies Act. In the absence of a similar clarificatory provision specifically in respect of guarantee and securities, it may, therefore, be held that a special resolution of the company in general meeting would be necessary every time a guarantee is given or a security is required to be provided by a company. The proposed amendment accordingly seeks to clarify that if a special resolution has been passed by

the lending company authorising its Board of Directors to give any guarantee or provide any security up to a limit specified in the resolution, then no further special resolution would be necessary for giving any guarantee or providing any security within such limit.

I am sure the hon. Members will agree that an amendment of the kind proposed is quite necessary and is in line with the clarification already provided in the law in respect of the making of loans by a company.

On the last occasion, it was a slip and that is what we are now seeking to rectify.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill was first brought in 1964; it was introduced in Parliament on September, 21, 1964 and was passed by both Houses of Parliament as the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1965. The Bill received the President's assent on September 25, 1965 and was notified as the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Act 31 of 1965). I am reading this from the Tenth Annual Report on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956. It makes sorry reading. Again, the Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1965 was introduced in Parliament on November 22, 1965. This Bill seeks *inter alia* to remove hindrances in the normal functioning of financial institutions, insurance companies and private companies *simpliciter* in respect of guarantees given and securities provided by them.

In the Ordinance, it has been stated that based on the recommendations of the Vivian Bose Commission of Inquiry, section 13 of the Companies

(Amendment) Act, 1965 was enacted. This section amended section 108 of the Companies Act, 1956, by inserting therein sub-sections (IA) to (ID). The provisions of section 13 of the said Amendment Act were brought into force with effect from 1st April, 1966, whereas the other sections except section 46 were brought into force with effect from 15th October, 1965.

Soon after the amended provisions were brought into force on 1st April, 1966, their working disclosed a number of practical difficulties and doubts were also expressed as to the intention underlying these provisions. Representations were made by various stock exchanges and other bodies which were intimately concerned with the working of these sub-sections. An ordinance was passed to remove these difficulties and clarify the doubts. This Bill, as I understand, is brought to replace the Ordinance.

Now, there are various sections which I would not like to go into. But it is rather very strange reading. Immediately on the commencement of these provisions, objections were raised by the stock exchanges and others that the enforcement of these provisions would result in complete prohibition of blank transfers when the intention was to regulate and control the currency of blank transfers. It is a very well-known fact in stock exchanges that whenever shares are transferred, they always do it with blank transfers. This difficulty could have been foreseen. It was also pointed out that there would be serious practical difficulties if the register of the members of the company were closed within a short time—

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Blank transfer is dealt with in another Bill. That is about section 108. That is a Bill to validate the Ordinance. Here, it is only about section 370. There are two amending Bills. We are now on the second amending Bill. It deals with sections 240 and 372. The hon. Member is referring to section 108. That is for another Bill.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Then I withdraw those remarks on Ordinance. In short, I wish to say that I support the present Bill.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there should be no difficulty in supporting this Bill. There has been a slip, a kind of oversight which has led them to bring this Bill before the House. The Vivian Bose Commission of Inquiry recommended that inter-company loans should be treated as on par with inter-company investments. Previous to that, the inter-company loans could be granted for advance to corporations without any limit only on satisfying the requirement that there should be a resolution of the general body by the directors.

15.56 hrs.

[**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH** in the Chair]

Now, according to the recommendation of the Vivian Bose Inquiry Commission, it is said that the same restrictions that are applicable or as have been applicable to inter-company investments should also be made applicable to inter-company loans.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: There is an amendment by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. I want to know whether it has been moved or not.

Mr. Chairman: We are now in the general discussion. When the clauses are taken up, the amendments will be moved.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The dates are being changed in the third amendment.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Inter-company loans should be placed on the same basis as inter-company investments. That is, the restriction under section 372 should be made applicable also to section 370. That is not a very good position, but having already accepted that by an Act amending section 370 by section 46 by the Company Law (Amendment) Act of 1965, we have no go but to accept this further restriction on the inter-company loans.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

But the point here is this. I understand that the provisions of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965, that is, the provisions of section 46 of this Act, have not been brought into force so far. If they have not been brought into force so far, it is good, because after all in the present financial conditions of the market and in the banking world, it is necessary that if we have not brought into force these provisions we might still continue without them for sometime longer. After all, the present tendency even in the Government policy is to promote relaxation of control towards making credit more easily available to institutions and companies.

In view of this amendment, I would appeal to the Government that they should not immediately bring into force the provisions of the Bill which we are supporting today. The question really arises out of the guarantees given by certain financial institutions and securities provided by those institutions like the financial institutions, insurance companies, banking companies, private companies, etc., which finance without limit industrial enterprises. All these institutions should have the freedom and should be exempted from the restrictions of section 46 of the Company Law Amendment Act. The loans granted by these institutions are already exempted. The exemption may also be extended to guarantees given by these institutions and securities provided by them.

With these words, I support the Bill.

16 hrs.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I have nothing to add to what I said in the beginning.

The hon. member just now referred to guarantees and securities. I am moving an amendment No. 3 to clause 3 with regard to guarantees and securities. I have already stated that the substantive provisions of the section

have already been amended by the 1965 Act and it is already law. The present Bill makes some relaxations so far as guarantees and securities are concerned.

I do not think I am justified in taking more time of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 370).

Amendment made:

3. Page 1,—

for line 11, substitute—

'3. In section 370 of the principal Act,—

(1) in sub-section (1), the Explanation shall be renumbered as Explanation 1, and after Explanation 1 as so renumbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

"Explanation 2.—If a special resolution has been passed by the lending company authorising the Board of Directors to give any guarantee or provide any security upto a limit specified in the resolution, then, no further special resolution or resolutions shall be deemed to be necessary for giving any guarantee or providing any security within such limit."

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(2) in sub-section (2),—' (3)

(Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and com-
mencement):

Amendment made:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, for "the
Companies (Second Amendment) Act,
1965". substitute "the Companies
(Amendment) Act, 1966." (2).

(Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman)

Mr. Chairman: 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 "Seven-
teenth" (1).

(Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman)

Mr. Chairman: 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 C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I beg
to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.10 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388 IN RE- LATION TO PASSING OF CONSTI- TUTION (TWENTY-FIRST AMEND- MENT) BILL

Mr. Chairman: We shall take up
the next item—Motion under Rule
388.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Dar-
bhanga): There is no quorum in the
House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being
rung.

The Bell has sopped ringing. There
is no quorum yet. The Bell may be
rung again.

There is quorum now. The hon.
Minister may move his motion under
Rule 388.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):**
Sir, on behalf of Shri G. S. Pathak,
I beg to move:

"That the proviso to Rule 66
of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok
Sabha in its application to the
motions for taking into consid-
eration and passing of the
Constitution (Twenty-first Amend-
ment) Bill, 1966, be suspended."

Rule 66 reads like this:

"A Bill, which is dependent
wholly or partly upon another
Bill pending before the House,
may be introduced in the House
in anticipation of the passing
of the Bill on which it is de-
pendent:

Provided that the second Bill
shall be taken up for considera-
tion and passing in the House
only after the first Bill has been

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

passed by the Houses and assented to by the President."

The Bill that is coming up before us is to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as reported by the Joint Committee. We have to suspend the proviso to take up the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, which is the next item, along with that. That is why I am moving this motion.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966, be suspended."

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, I also support this motion.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. The motion seeks to suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966. My point is, the next item on the Agenda is the motion relating to the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill. This Bill is dependent upon the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It is not that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is dependent on the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: They are two independent Bills.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill we are going to make a provision that the tribunals which used to be constituted by the Election

Commission will not now be constituted. That power of constituting tribunals is going to be taken away from the Election Commission. Now all cases of hearing of petitions against elections will be heard by the High Court. Therefore, the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill is dependent on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Unless the power of the Election Commission, provided for in the Constitution is taken away, you cannot take up the other Bill. Therefore the motion for suspension of the Rule should be in its application to the motion for taking into consideration and passing of the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, and not in its application to the motion for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966. We have to consider the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill first and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill comes next on the Agenda and that will be considered later on.

Mr. Chairman: Both will be taken up simultaneously.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The Constitution (Amendment) Bill requires a certain fixed number of votes. Therefore, that cannot be taken up first. In the agenda it is the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill that comes first, and then comes the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Therefore, my point is, we have to suspend the proviso to Rule 66 in its application to the motion relating to the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill because it cannot be taken up unless the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is passed. Therefore, the motion which has been moved by the hon. Minister should be worded in such a way that it is sought to be suspended in its application to the motion for taking into consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Sir, suppose we take up the motion that is before the House and adopt it, what will be the position? It will allow us to consider and pass the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill. The point is, so long as the Constitutional provision is there, this law cannot be passed by the Lok Sabha. That is the point that was raised by my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das. What is the use of passing this without passing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill? Suppose we pass this, immediately a writ can be filed in the High Court that this is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Suspension of the proviso to the rule does not validate it. By passing this Bill we will be doing something contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and which cannot be given effect to unless the Constitution is amended. What is the hurry in passing this Bill if it cannot be given effect to, if it cannot be enforced? I would, therefore, submit, let the hon. Minister kindly reconsider it. He must first have the Constitution (Amendment) Bill passed and immediately after that have this Bill also passed. I do not think there is any need to suspend the operation of this proviso.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): There is a note here given in the Order Paper that items 21 and 22 are to be discussed together. There is also another note that item 22 is to be discussed along with item 21 in case the motion at item No. 20 is adopted. Their idea is to get this suspension motion passed and then to consider both these motions relating to the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill and the Constitution (Amendment) Bill together. Instead of allowing this House to discuss those two Bills separately they want the House to discuss both the Bills together. If they want to do that, there should be a motion for that. The note given here is neither a motion nor anything else at all. I do not understand it. The hon. Minister should move a motion that under certain circum-

stances it is necessary to discuss both these motions at items 21 and 22 together. They must get the permission of the House to do that. Then only can they proceed. There is no latitude given to them, except the consent of the House to proceed with the business. They have to follow the procedure mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. That is my humble submission.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharayya (Raiganj): Shri Sree Narain Das says that the motion that has been moved is not in proper form. According to him, the motion should be:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for taking into consideration and passing of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as reported by the Joint Committee, be suspended."

According to him, the rule is not to be suspended in its application to the proposals for amendment of the Constitution. It is a fundamental issue that he has raised. He says that the proviso is required to be suspended, not because of the proposal to amend the Constitution but because of the proposal to amend the Representation of the People Act, and, therefore, the motion should be put in the proper form before it is placed before the House for discussion and acceptance. I hope the Law Minister will take into consideration the point raised by Shri Shree Narayan Das and elucidate whether that is the position with which we are faced.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We have to take up the business which is listed in the List of Business. We have before us a motion under rule 388. That rule says:

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

Now the question is the suspension of the proviso to rule 66; then we can by-pass item. LI. Because, in the List of Business we have stated "Contingent Notice" about the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill "To be taken up in case the Motion at item No. 20 is adopted". So, we must first adopt or reject item No. 20. If we adopt it, then we have to take up item No. 22. If we reject it, we can take up item No. 21; not otherwise.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): The position is this. The Constitution provides that the power to appoint tribunals vests in the Election Commission. Now the provision in the amendment of the Representation of the People Act is that instead of the tribunal, the Jurisdiction to decide election disputes will be conferred on the High Court. Now, each is dependent on the other. It is not a case where one is dependent on another. If the Constitution is amended and the power of the Election Tribunal is taken away from the Election Commission then and then alone the power can be conferred on the High Court by amendment of the Representation of the People Act. For example, if the amendment of the Representation of the People Act fails, then, in that case, the position will be that there will be neither a power to appoint a tribunal, nor the High Court having jurisdiction to decide an election dispute; that will be the result. Therefore, each is dependent upon the other. If the amendment of the Representation of the People Act is passed the High Court gets the jurisdiction, and the High Court gets the jurisdiction when the power to appoint the election tribunal is taken away from the Election Commission under the Constitution. That is the position. There-

fore, his is not a case where one is dependent upon another. It is a case where each is dependent on the other, because if one of them fails, the other cannot remain. I may explain it a little further.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: One is a Bill and the other is the Constitution.

Shri G. S. Pathak: If the Constitution is amended, then, in that case, no power is left in the Election Commission to appoint a tribunal.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): If the Constitution is amended and in that amendment it is mentioned that the power will vest in the Election Commission, both the purposes will be served.

Shri G. S. Pathak: No, the power cannot vest....

Shri Tyagi: As we have named the High Court in the Constitution, similarly we could name the Election Commission also in the Constitution.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Constitution gives the power to Parliament to confer any jurisdiction upon the High Courts and the Supreme Court. That power already exists. It will be a duplication of provisions if you confer another power by another provision. The power to confer any jurisdiction on the High Courts and the Supreme Court vests in Parliament by other provisions of the law. Therefore, it is not possible to make another provision in the law for the conferment of such power. The observation of my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, would mean that while the power to confer jurisdiction on the High Courts already vests in Parliament, by another amendment of the Constitution you confer the same power.

Shri Tyagi: The Constitution can be amended in such a way as to mention that in such and such cases the

Election Commission can do the needful. The Constitution can comprise of both these things.

Shri G. S. Pathak: For every possible purpose Parliament has got the power to confer jurisdiction on the High Courts under the existing provisions of the Constitution. With respect to the view taken by Shri Tyagi, it will be superfluous; it will be a wrong constitutional practice to confer the same power by the Constitution in different places and by repetition. That is not possible. The power already resides in Parliament to create jurisdiction in the High Court for any purposes, whether it is an election purpose or any other purpose. Then, if that suggestion is accepted, the result will be that although the Parliament has got the power to confer jurisdiction on the High Court in the matter of election disputes, even though that power already exists, you are conferring the same power again by another provision, which will be a mere repetition and superfluity. That will be the result. Therefore, that procedure could not be adopted.

Now, the position is this. If the Constitution is amended and the power to appoint the tribunal is taken away, Parliament has the power to confer jurisdiction on the High Court; that is true. Therefore, the Bill is dependent on the amendment of the Constitution. That is also true. But the Constitution Amendment Bill is itself dependent on the Representation of the People Amendment Bill, as it is only when jurisdiction is conferred on the High Court that the power has to be taken away from the Election Commission under the Constitution, because if jurisdiction is not to be conferred on the High Court by the amendment of the Representation of the People Act, then, in that cast, the other provision, that is, the amendment of the Constitution would be immaterial. You take away both the powers, in case the Representation of the People Amendment Bill does not succeed. The result will be that

you wait. If this proviso applies, the Representation of the People Amendment Bill has got to wait until the Constitution Amendment Bill is passed. Now, we cannot anticipate that Parliament will necessarily pass the Bill, or that provision of the Bill which deals with the conferment of powers on the High Court. If the Constitution Amendment Bill is passed and the power is taken away from the Election Commission to appoint a tribunal and the Parliament does not pass the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill and the High Court does not get the power, the result will be that nobody will have the power.

Now, the first part of rule 66 is concerned merely with the introduction of the Bill. The Bill can be introduced in anticipation. That is the first part. The proviso deals with the question of consideration of the Bill. I read the proviso:

"Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President."

If you apply this proviso, the result will be that the Constitution Amendment Bill will be passed first and the power to appoint a tribunal will be taken away and it is only then that the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill will come up for consideration. If that comes up for consideration and the Parliament does not choose to confer jurisdiction on the High Court, we will be left in this position that neither there is any tribunal or power to appoint a tribunal nor there is power for the High Court to decide these disputes.

It is for this reason that the first motion is that the proviso be suspended so that it may not become necessary for the Parliament to pass the Constitution Amendment Bill first and for the President to give assent to the Constitution Amendment Bill. They could be taken up together, because

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

if the proviso applies, then we have got to wait for the deletion of the provision in the Constitution which gives power to the Election Commission to appoint a tribunal and then this Representation of People (Amendment) Bill will come up for consideration and we do not know whether this provision will be passed or not.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Chairman: Since the Minister has said that both these Bills are inter-dependent, in the motion under rule 388, he can move about the consideration and the passing of the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill as well as the Constitution Amendment Bill. Both can be moved together and the consent of the House taken.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I will do that.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I seek a clarification from the Law Minister? The hon. Law Minister says that the Parliament has got powers to confer powers on the High Court to have jurisdiction on certain matters. Article 324 says:

".....including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission)."

This is a mandatory provision. When the Constitution has conferred this power exclusively on the Election Commission, has the Parliament any power left to confer any power on the High Court in the presence of this provision? I would submit that so long as this provision is there, the Parliament is not competent to give any more power or jurisdiction to the High Court for any matter which has been excluded from the jurisdiction of the High Court under article 324.

Shri G. S. Pathak: This is precisely what I had said. I had said that so long as the power vests with the Election Commission to appoint a tribunal, this Parliament cannot make a provision in the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill for conferment of jurisdiction on the High Court and, therefore, it becomes necessary to delete from article 324 the power which belongs to the Election Commission to appoint a tribunal. That is precisely the reason why we are seeking amendment of the Constitution.

Shri Tyagi: Which should come first? So long as the mandatory provision of article 324 of the Constitution is not amended, can we proceed with this proposal without amending that thing first?

Shri G. S. Pathak: If the proviso is not suspended, the question will arise which will be taken up first for consideration and Mr. Tyagi will be right in saying that, if the proviso applies, we should wait for the passing of the Constitution Amendment Bill because then alone the power will be taken away. This is precisely the reason why we are saying that the proviso should be suspended. If the proviso remains, Mr. Tyagi is correct in saying that. But if the proviso is removed, then the two Bills can be taken up for consideration. The question of voting is immaterial because at the time of voting, you may have voting separately, one on the occasion of passing the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill and the other on the occasion of passing the Constitution Amendment Bill. But their consideration can be common and it is precisely for the reason pointed out by Mr. Tyagi that we are moving for the suspension of the proviso to rule 66.

I move:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of

the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 1966 as reported by The Joint Committee and the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966, be suspended.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 1966 as reported by the Joint Committee, and the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1966, be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL AND CONSTITUTION
(TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

I also move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Sir, the necessity for amending the Constitution arose because the Government decided that instead of the Election Tribunals, we should have High Courts so that there may be expedition of decisions in the matter of election disputes. Under article 324, the power is given to the Election Commission for the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections. The Constitution Amendment Bill seeks the deletion of the latter part, namely, the appointment of election tribunals

for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections. The object of this amendment is quite clear, because without this amendment it will not be possible to confer power on the High Court to decide election disputes. So far as the Representation of the People Act is concerned, the matter went to the Joint Committee of the two Houses and the Report of the Joint Committee is before this House. I shall make only a few observations at this stage. Later when the time arrives for amendments, I shall have to move some amendments.

Under clause 9, an amendment has been recommended by the Joint Committee and Government are accepting that amendment.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): We are not discussing amendments now.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am discussing the Report of the Joint Committee and not any amendment which is sought to be made here.

The amendment is that:

"The said electoral roll—

- (a) shall, unless otherwise directed by the Election Commission for reasons to be recorded in writing, be revised in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date—
 - (i) before each general election to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of a State; and
 - (ii) before each bye-election to fill a casual vacancy in a seat allotted to the constituency; and
- (b) shall be revised in any year in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date if such revision has been directed by the Election Commission:

[Shri G. S. Pathak]

Provided that if the electoral roll is not revised as aforesaid, the validity or continued operation of the said electoral roll shall not thereby be affected."

Page 42 of the Report states:

"The Committee were of the opinion that there should also be a provision in the Bill for an appeal to the Supreme Court, both on facts and law, from the High Court's order on an election petition. The Minister of Law was authorised to incorporate in the Bill a suitable provision to that effect, after consulting such authorities as he might consider necessary in this regard." Then, at page 45, the Committee say:

"As regards the question of providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision of the High Court, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law stated that the process of consultation with the appropriate authorities was not yet complete and as such he suggested that this matter might be left to be taken up in the House when the Bill as reported by the Committee came up for consideration before the House."

Later, in this there is a provision that the order of the High Court, whether the judge is sitting singly or in a Bench, shall be final and there shall be no appeal from the order of the High Court. When an appeal is provided, suitable change might be made in this particular section.

It is not necessary for me to make any further observations at this stage, and I commend this Bill as reported by the Committee for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Which Bill has he moved?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Both the Bills, the Constitution (Twenty-first

Amendment) Bill, and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now place the motions before the House....

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I make a submission? It is a very important Bill which is before the House.

Mr. Chairman: First, I shall place the motions before the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order. It is a Constitution Amendment Bill.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order now. I am only placing the motions before the House.

Shri Tyagi: Before you place the motions before the House, I have a point of order to raise. Any amendment to the Constitution, when it is put to the House, requires a certain number of Members to be present...

Mr. Chairman: Voting is not being taken now. The motions are only being placed before the House for consideration and discussion.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: This is not a constitutional amendment.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The Constitution Amendment Bill is also there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Let the motions be discussed.

Mr. Chairman: Motions moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I have a submission to make. Both these Bills are very important. As you know, the Opposition Members are not present here; none of them is here except our very aged, learned and experienced old veteran Dr. Aney Saheb.

I would, therefore, request you and the Law Minister and the Deputy Chief Whip to consider whether it would not be proper to adjourn the House at this moment. Had the Opposition Members been present, we would not have come to this stage today. It is about to be five o'clock. I would, therefore, request that the debate on these Bills be adjourned for tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member moving a motion to the effect that the debate be adjourned?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Yes, but you may ask the Law Minister also.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I oppose this proposal made by Shri Radhelal Vyas. Nobody asked the Opposition to go out.

Shri Tyagi: Particularly when it pertains to elections, the reactions of the Opposition are more important

than the reactions of those belonging to the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Chairman: What does the hon. Minister say?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The motions are now before the House. Let them be discussed. That is the usual procedure. Let that procedure be adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Then, let the debate start....

Shri Radhelal Vyas: There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—

Still, there is no quorum.

The bell may be rung a second time—. The second bell has been rung and still there is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

16.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, November 9, 1966/Kartika 18, 1888 (Saka).