

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Tenth Session**)



*(Vol. XXXV contains No. 1—10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*Price: Re. 1·00*

# CONTENTS

No. 2	Tuesday, November 17, 1964 Kartika 26, 1886 (Saka)	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions		
*Starred Questions Nos. 27 to 32		3—37
Written Answers to Questions—		
Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 26 and 33 to 52 . . . . .		37—76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 31 and 33 to 108. . . . .		77—151
Motion for Adjournment—		
Failure of Government to ensure the minimum supply of rice to Kerala— <i>admitted</i> . . . . .		151—53
<i>Re</i> : Motions for Adjournment—		
(i) Students agitation in Orissa . . . . .		153—62
(ii) Bye-Elections to Lok Sabha . . . . .		162—69
Papers laid on the Table . . . . .		169—76
President's assent to Bills . . . . .		176—77
Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1964-65. . . . .		177
Statement on food situation in the Southern States . . . . .		177-78
Shri C. Subramaniam . . . . .		178
Statement on recent international developments—		
Shri Swaran Singh . . . . .		178—80
Food Corporations Bill— <i>introduced</i> . . . . .		180-81
Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill—		
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . .		181—222
Shri V. B. Gandhi . . . . .		183—86
Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . .		186—93
Shri Yajnik . . . . .		193—97
Shri K. N. Pande . . . . .		197—206
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya . . . . .		206—12
Shri D. Sanjivayya . . . . .		212—20
Clauses 2 to 24 and 1 . . . . .		223—39
Motion to pass as amended . . . . .		239—42
Shri D. Sanjivayya . . . . .		239, 241
Shri Mohammad Elias . . . . .		239—42

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



## Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider . . . . .	242—65, 343—44
Shri Hathi . . . . .	242—54
Shri Bade . . . . .	254—65
Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . .	344

Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill—*introduced*. . . . .

265—66

## Motion for Adjournment—

Failure of Government to ensure the minimum supply of rice to Kerala— <i>negatived</i> . . . . .	266—344
Shri H. N. Mukerjee . . . . .	266—74, 338—40
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy . . . . .	274—78
Shri Maniyangadan . . . . .	278—82
Shri Ranga . . . . .	282—87
Shri Bade . . . . .	287—90
Shri Imbichibava . . . . .	290—95
Shri Kappen . . . . .	295—99
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair . . . . .	299—304
Shri Koya . . . . .	304—07
Shri Warior . . . . .	307—11
Shri Bagri . . . . .	311—15
Shri Nambiar . . . . .	315—18
Shri Radhelal Vyas . . . . .	318—21
Shri Muthu Gounder . . . . .	322—24
Shri C. Subramaniam . . . . .	324—37

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 17, 1964/Kartika  
26, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fixation of Prices of Foodgrains

+

- \*27. {  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri P. C. Boroah:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri Heda:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
Maharajkumar Vijaya  
Ananda:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:  
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-  
culture be pleased to state:

1467(Ai)LSD-1.

(a) whether Government have com-  
pleted the study of the report of the  
ad hoc Committee on the fixation of  
prices of agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the main outlines of the  
recommendations made by the Com-  
mittee;

(c) the decisions taken thereon;  
and

(d) the details of the producer's  
prices fixed for various foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-  
try of Food and Agriculture (Shri  
D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main recommen-  
dations of the Committee related to  
fixation of producer's prices for paddy,  
wheat, jowar, bajra, maize and gram  
for 1964-65 season and also the fixation  
of maximum prices of rice at the  
wholesale and retail levels. A state-  
ment indicating the action taken so  
far by Government on the recom-  
mendations is placed on the Table of  
the House. [Placed in Library, See  
No. LT-3354(i)/64].

(d) A statement showing the pro-  
ducer's prices for standard varieties  
of coarse paddy announced for 1964-  
65 season for various States and also  
the producer's prices of wheat, gram,  
jowar, bajra and maize for 1964-65  
season is laid on the Table of the  
House. [Placed in Library. See No.  
L.T. 3354(ii)/64].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I suggest  
that question No. 48, dealing with  
prices of foodgrains, may also be  
taken up with this?

The Minister of Food and Agricul-  
ture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I am  
sorry question No. 48 will not fit in  
with question No. 27. This is purely  
a question concerning recommenda-

tions. It has got nothing to do with the other question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इतनी लम्बी लौड़ी स्टेटमेंट्स को देने के बाद यह पता नहीं लगता कि यह फिक्सेशन आफ प्राइसिस किसान के लिए की गई है या प्राफीटीयर के लिए की गई है। जिस मकई को साढ़े चौदह रुपये मन पर किसान से खरीदा गया है उसी को प्राफीटीयर आज 26 रुपये मन में बेच रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है और कितने प्राफीटीयर्स को अन्दर किया गया है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as coarse grains are concerned, we have only fixed the producers' prices. Prices at the wholesalers' and retailers' level has not yet been fixed. They will be fixed by State Governments. The idea is that these are the minimum prices which should be available to the producers for coarse grains.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : डिफ़ैट स्टेट्स में डिफ़ैट प्राइसिस जो फिक्स की गई हैं ये क्या किसी साइंटिफिक स्टडी पर की गई हैं ? इसी सदन के सब से कामयाब फूड मिनिस्टर श्री एस० के० पाटिल ने इन जॉज को तोड़ दिया था और फूड सिचुएशन को हल किया था। अलग अलग स्टेट्स में अलग अलग प्राइस कायम करने में सरकार ने क्या फायदा सोचा है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not a question of gain to Government; it is a gain to the producers. As for the differences in prices in the various States, we have to take into account the surplus States from which the grains will have to move to the deficit States. With reference to that, prices will have to be fixed in the surplus States and in the deficit States. Therefore, there is bound to be difference in the prices in the surplus States and the deficit States to which the grains will have to move.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Is it a fact that there is a big difference between the prices fixed by Government and the prices at which grains are available to the consumer, except for the little quantity of rations which they get? If so, what are the reasons, and what steps have Government taken to see that the consumers get grains at reasonable prices?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The prices at the wholesalers' level and the retailers' level have also been fixed, taking into account reasonable margins required for processing, transport, storage and also for margins of profit which should be allowed for the wholesaler and the retailer. Therefore, now care has been taken to see that only reasonable margins are allowed to the trader. The point for consideration is, and that is really an important factor, how we are going to enforce this price pattern.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know what safeguards have been provided against any conspiracy by traders not to procure grains from the producers in time, thus causing some artificial scarcity?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is why the Foodgrains Corporation, with regard to which the Bill is to be introduced today, will organise purchase wherever it is necessary, so that the producers will be in a position to get these minimum prices which have been fixed for them.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा: जब ये भाव तय किये गये थे तो व्यापारियों का जो अग्रद्वेष था क्या उसने कोई आपत्ति उठाई थी ? क्या उनकी भी राय ले कर ये तय किये गये थे ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not know who the chairman of the traders is, but the States have been consulted. The prices prevalent during the last three years soon after the harvest have been taken into consideration, and on that basis the price has been fixed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether it has been brought to the

notice of the Minister that there is a big gap between the price paid to the farmers and the price which the consumer is paying and if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government to impress upon the State Governments to see that the difference is only Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, and not more than that

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is what I explained already, namely that we have taken into account the various charges which would have to be incurred before it reaches the consumer. An exercise has been made, and our impression is that only reasonable margins have been allowed, and on that basis the prices have been fixed, but, as has already been indicated, this is only an *ad hoc* exercise which has been made by the committee because only a short time was available for them. The Agricultural Prices Commission, which is to be set up, will go into it in greater detail, and fix these prices.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Since the price has been announced, it has been presented in many States as it is much below the average even in the last three years. May I know whether Government has assessed the reaction of the producers, whether they will be able to part with their produce, or whether the traders will have much benefit by undercutting the price?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not agree with the hon. Member that the prices have been fixed much below the average prices. On the other hand, it has been fixed on the basis of the post-harvest price in 1964, and, as far as I know, and I have visited many of the States, there is general satisfaction with regard to the prices we have fixed for the producer.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** In case the Government are satisfied that the producer's prices fixed by them are reasonable, are they prepared to test them by allowing the producers the freedom to sell when they will?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There is no compulsion that the producers should sell only to a particular person or a particular organisation, but this is the price which has been fixed. With reference to that we have fixed the consumer price also, and if there should be an increase, a considerable increase, in the producer's price, that will affect the consumer's price also.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** Has the attention of Government been drawn to press comments that the consumer does not come much into this picture, and that the price fixed weighs heavily on the consumers; if so, what are the steps that Government contemplate taking about it?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As I have already stated, if it is possible for us to ensure supplies at the prices indicated, controlled prices, that would give great satisfaction to the public. The difficulty is that prices are going much beyond what have been indicated as the maximum prices.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not a fact that so far it has been the declared policy of Government to make available, at the prices that they have fixed, food-grains to people up to a particular income level, and that so far as other people, who can afford to pay for better rice, are concerned, they would be free to purchase in the free market at any price?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This is with reference to controlled distribution through fair price shops or ration shops and that is free market. As far as this is concerned, this is with reference to the entire produce. There is no question of discrimination between low income group and high income group as far as this price pattern is concerned.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** May I know whether the prices were fixed on an *ad hoc* basis or on the basis of any scientific study of the cost of production and whether any growers repre-

sentatives were consulted at the time of fixing the prices?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This has been done on an *ad hoc* basis because there was no time to go into the full implications of the cost of production and decide on that basis what would be the remunerative price but this factor, namely, parity between agricultural and the non-agricultural prices during the last ten years had been taken into consideration.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Has it come to the notice of Government that in a State like West Bengal the price which had been advocated for the ordinary rice is Rs. 13 a maund and does the Government consider this to be an incentive price for the farmer.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think it is Rs. 13 which we have given here; the producer's price in West Bengal for the common variety is Rs. 37.50 per quintal.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether the Centre has advised the States to fix the producer's selling price and also the wholesaler's and retailer's margins and are these being enforced?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, Sir; they have already informed the wholesale and retail prices on the basis of the formula given by the Jha Committee.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the States have notified the price of coarse grains and what is its impact on the present price?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This is with reference to the coming crop. We will have to see the real impact only in the coming months.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if the Government proposes to cordon off deficit areas and major cities for the introduction of rationing and if so, since the most vulnerable part of the scheme is Government's dependence on the State machinery, what steps

have been taken to gear up the State machinery for this purpose? \*

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** With great respect to the hon. Member, it would not arise out of this question, it is a completely different matter?

**श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :** सरकार ने पिछले सेशन में अनाउंस किया था कि किसानों को रेमुनेरेटिव प्राइस दी जायेगी, तो किसानों की इन कीमतों के बारे में, जिस के सम्बन्ध में इतना विरोध प्रकट किया जा रहा है, क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की स्थिति में है कि बाजार के रूप को देखते हुए उन को रेमुनेरेटिव प्राइस दी जायेगी और किसानों की कीमतों की कमी को सरकार पूरा करेगी ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Generally, soon after the harvest the prices are depressed and it is at that price the traders purchase. Later on the price increases. By the policy now advocated by Government, the farmers, even soon after the harvest, would be assured of the price declared as the remunerative price and all organisations set up will take steps to ensure that every farmer will be enabled to get that price.

खाद्यान्न की क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था की समाप्ति

+

{ श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :  
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :  
श्री बागड़ी :  
श्री चविद्या चरण शुक्ल :  
श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री दे० द० पुरी :  
श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :  
श्री गुलशन :  
श्री कजरोलकर :  
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :  
श्री रा० बरुआ :

\* 28.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री द० ब० राजू :

श्री प्र० च० बरभा :

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

श्री हेम राज :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने क  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्यान्नों,  
खांडसारी और तिलहन के लाने से जाने की  
वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था को हटाने के बारे में  
सरकार ने कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कब से लागू  
हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था की समाप्ति से  
कौन-कौन से फायदे होने का अनुमान है ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) and (b). No final decision regarding zonal arrangements for rice has been taken. Regarding wheat the future of zonal restrictions would be considered some time before the next wheat harvest. There is no zonal system for other foodgrains and oil seeds. Restrictions on inter-State movement of Khandasari still continue and there is no proposal to withdraw these restrictions.

(c) Abolition of the zonal system will ensure free trade throughout the country. Whether in the existing situation such free trade would serve public interest is a question of policy to be decided by Government taking all factors into consideration.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** I want to know whether on account of this zonal system the food prices in Kerala have increased and, if it is so, why the Government is not contemplating to abolish the zonal system.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** It is not because of the zonal system. There is a definite shortage and that shortage gets itself reflected in one way or

the other. The zonal restriction was itself brought about mainly because of the informal restriction which the States placed on the movement of foodgrains and that is why it had to be formalised and the responsibility placed on the State Governments for making the surplus available in the States for the deficit areas.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Is it a fact that due to the zonal system, from the village to the Centre, several units have become independent and thus it is weakening India's unity?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is a matter of opinion. I do agree that this leads to all sorts of distortions. It has not stopped with State to State restriction alone; it is from district to district and tehsil to tehsil and sometimes village to village. As a matter of fact, the whole thing is under consideration, and today in the Chief Ministers' meeting, this aspect will be considered and a final decision taken.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, जोनल सिस्टम डिस्ट्रिक्ट से ले कर हर प्रान्त तक में हो गया है, तो क्या जो चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कॉफ्रेंस हो रही है उस में इस बात को रखा जायेगा कि इस तरह की जो बातें हैं उन को हटाया जाये । यदि उन को हटाया जाना है तो कब से ऐसा करने का विचार है ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have already stated that this will be considered in the Chief Ministers' meeting and a final decision taken.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** On a point of order. We are not hearing the English translation.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will get it examined.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** We can hear only Hindi; even when English is spoken, only Hindi is falling on our ears. I think there may be something wrong with the equipment.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will get it examined.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** मे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य-क्षेत्रों के लिये जो क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था निर्धारित की गई है क्या यह सत्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को समाप्त करना चाहती है, लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारें इस से सहमत नहीं हैं, विशेषकर वह राज्य सरकारें जो अपनी आवश्यकता में अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न कर लेती हैं। यदि हाँ, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या निर्णय करने का विचार है।

**Shri C. Subramaniam :** I am able to hear the English translation. There is no doubt a difference of opinion with regard to this zonal system: whether there should be a State to State zonal system or a bigger zonal system as it has been done in the case of rice, or, whether the whole country should be one unit for the purpose of tackling the food problem. I should say there are points in favour of anyone of these arrangements. That is why they will have to be discussed in all its details and ultimately a decision should be taken and the decision will have to be implemented.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय शायद मैं प्रश्न को पूरी तरह समझ नहीं पाया। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के पक्ष में है और कुछ राज्य सरकारें इस से सहमत नहीं हैं। मेरा प्रश्न स्पष्ट रूप से यह है।

**Shri C. Subramaniam :** I do not think the hon. Member is putting the case correctly because I would not say that there is one positive opinion on the part of the Central Government and another positive opinion on the part of the State Governments.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** जिन क्षेत्रों से वहाँ अन्न अधिक होने के कारण दूसरे क्षेत्रों के लिये लिया जाता है, क्या उन राज्यों को जिन दूसरी चीजों की आवश्यकता है उनको उसी ढंग से दिये जाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

**Shri C. Subramaniam :** Deficit areas

within the same State? I could not follow.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** जैसे पंजाब राज्य से आप अन्न लेते हैं जो कि वहाँ अधिक मात्रा में है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब को जिन दूसरी चीजों की आवश्यकता है उस को उसी ढंग से उन्हें देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है या नहीं, सरकार द्वारा।

**Shri C. Subramaniam :** The idea is that whatever exportable surplus is available, that should be moved to the various different deficit areas for the purpose of distribution in those areas. How much should be allotted to each deficit area is decided by the Government taking into account the requirements of each area.

**Mr. Speaker :** That question is not strictly relevant as to what would be given to Punjab in return for the wheat that you get. Punjab requires sugar, he says, and therefore when wheat is taken away from Punjab, sugar should be given to it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam :** I am sorry I could not follow that.

**श्री गुलशन :** पंजाब से जो अन्य राज्यों को गेहूँ, चावल और चना भेजा गया है, इसकी वजह से वहाँ कमी पड़ी है और कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह बात सरकार के नोटिस में है?

**Shri C. Subramaniam :** I am not hearing the English translation.

**Mr. Speaker :** He wants to know whether Government has taken note of the rise in price in Punjab consequent on the taking away of wheat from that State for the needs of other States.

**Shri C. Subramaniam :** Yes, Sir; that has been taken note of and that is why Punjab is kept as a separate zone for the present.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy :** May I know whether the hon. Minister is considering to fix the amount of sur-

plus available in the surplus States and abolish the zonal system and make that particular State responsible for supplying the quota allotted by the Centre, without having a zonal system?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be a good suggestion.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The Minister earlier said that the final decision will be taken soon. May I know when finally he will be taking the final decision, in view of the fact that on four different occasions, the country and the Parliament have been promised first that the Chief Ministers' conference would take the decision. Then it was postponed to the National Development Council; then it was referred to Guntur and now it has been referred to the Chief Ministers' conference. May I know when the final decision will be taken?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The Chief Ministers are meeting today and tomorrow for discussing this and for the purpose of taking a final decision. I am hoping this would be the final decision.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने फरमाया कि जब गेहूँ की फसल नजदीक आ जायेगी तब जोनल सिस्टम एवालिश करने की बात सोची जायेगी । क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि पिछले साल गुड़ पर से प्रतिबन्ध उस वक्त खत्म किया गया था जब उत्पादक के घर में एक छटांक भी गुड़ नहीं रह गया था ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पालिसी से किसानों को जो करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा रहेगा उसे सरकार कैसे पूरा करेगी ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I could not hear the English translation.

**Mr. Speaker:** The tiller would suffer immensely because at the time when he produces the foodgrains, that is taken away from him at a cheaper rate and then he has to get it at a higher rate when he needs it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I thought I answered that question. That is why we have now a firm price which the producer will be entitled to get. We have also fixed the price at which ultimately the consumer would get it. This problem of the exploitation of the producer by the trade soon after the harvest would be put an end to if we successfully implement this programme.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** In view of the various difficulties experienced in the country due to the introduction of the zonal system, may I know what is the definite opinion of the Central Government, besides the views of the State Governments, about the abolition of the zonal system?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think I will be justified in putting forward what I think about it. It is a matter on which, after discussion with the Chief Ministers and on the basis of the consensus of opinion, we have to take a decision, because ultimately it is the State Governments who are responsible for the implementation of this policy.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** In view of the clear pronouncements of our Prime Minister and the hon. Food Minister that all the ills are due to the zonal system, may I know whether the Central Government is unable to remove this zonal system because of opposition from some Chief Ministers of States?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not merely that opposition alone; we have to look into the practical working of any system. It is with reference to that that discussions are going on. I hope after the discussions we would be taking a decision which would be on the whole beneficial to the country.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : देश के हर राज्य के किसानों को, चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश के हों, या पंजाब के हों या अन्य किसी राज्य के, कृषि करने में, बीज डालने में, खाद देने में, सिंचाई आदि करने में समान परिश्रम पड़ना



है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर सरकार की ओर से विभिन्न राज्यों के किसानों की पैदावार के प्रान्तीय आधार पर भिन्न मूल्य क्यों निर्धारित किये गये हैं ? इसका विशेष कारण क्या है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am sorry, I have not been able to follow the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** In every province the farmer has to put in the same amount of toil and labour for producing foodgrains. He asks why is there difference in the prices of the same commodity in different places.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** In spite of putting in the same toil the results are different because of the fertility of the soil and the natural advantages that certain places have and, therefore, that has also to be taken into consideration.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** This may be added to the question: "with all the toil that is put by the farmers equally in every province and also the representation that is made here equally by every hon. Member".

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Recently the hon. Minister made a statement that some of the surplus states are manipulating the figures and that has resulted in a certain amount of confusion. May I know whether this fact is also weighing with the hon. Minister is not taking a decision regarding the abolition of food zones?

**Shri S. Subramaniam:** I stated that with regard to making available the surplus available and also for the purpose of getting the supply. Once we undertake the responsibility for this the surplus States try to minimise the surplus available and the deficit States try to exaggerate their deficit. This is the real difficulty.

**श्री राधे लाल व्यास :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारा हमला मध्य प्रदेश पर हो रहा है और आप मुझ को . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसलिए अच्छा होगा कि आप सब से सब सुन लें।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know how far it is correct that the wrong division of various zones or the zonal system has been responsible to a great extent in raising the prices of the various essential commodities, and whether any study has been made by Food Ministry in this respect?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, Sir, some study has been made; for example, in the case of wheat in Punjab the price ruled between Rs. 45 and Rs. 55 and at the same time in U.P. it was Rs. 80 and Rs. 90. Therefore, it has created some distortion. At the same time, we have to see how to solve the food problem as a whole and with reference to that we have to take decisions. That is why this matter is under discussion for a long time, and I hope ultimately we may be able to take the correct decision.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** The zonal system has created new problems and the Government has announced that it is considering the question of abolition of this system. The hon. Prime Minister stated at a meeting recently that we are evolving a national food policy. May I know what is the national food policy that the Government is going to present before the Chief Ministers' Conference?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think the hon. Member is entitled to know what I would be putting forward before the Chief Ministers' Conference.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** He may indicate . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The Conference is going to be held today and after that he would come to know of it.

**Shri Nambiar:** In view of the fact that there are zonal restrictions, may I know whether the Government have taken active steps to procure whatever surplus foodstuff is available in different States? For instance, from Andhra, which traditionally flowed rice to Kerala and Madras, for the last one month nothing has been forthcoming. May I know what steps have been taken?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Recently the procurements have been intensified and sufficient movements have been organised for Kerala. The hon. Member may be interested to know that the position in Kerala is improving now and we hope to stabilise that soon.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh:** There was a big controversy between the Central Government and U.P. Government regarding the export of khandasari sugar from U.P. May I know whether any agreement has been reached in this matter? May I also know whether the Central Government contemplate lifting the restrictions imposed by them, leaving the matter entirely to the State?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am not aware of any difference of opinion between the Central Government and U.P. Government in this matter.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh:** Is it not a fact.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said that he is not aware of it.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh:** It is very strange. May I remind him.....

**Mr. Speaker:** What can I do if he says he is not aware of it?

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** Since during this food crisis it is evident that the Andhra State has become a milch cow for all other States in the South, would the Central Government be at least charitable enough to sanction the demand for schemes and grants set up by Andhra State for its development in other spheres?

**Shri Nambiar:** Sure, sure. Any amount can be given to that State.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** यह क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था जो बनाई गई थी वह क्या राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श कर के बनाई गई थी और अब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो योजना स्वीकार की है उस में कौन कौन सी राज्य सरकारें ऐसी हैं जोकि रोड़ा अटका रही हैं और उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I could not follow the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** What are the obstructions put forward by the State Governments and what is the Central Government doing to remove those restrictions?

**Shri S. Subramaniam:** There is no State Government which is putting obstructions. I do not know what the hon. Member means by 'obstructions'. If he is referring to any obstruction in regard to the functioning of the Central Government in the matter of the food problem, there has been absolutely no obstruction.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now the representative of Madhya Pradesh might answer the question.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Since it is the firm policy of the Government of India to maintain and stabilise the price line in foodgrains, is it not a fact that it is not possible to do so without putting restrictions on the free movement of foodgrains from one State to another or even from place to place within the same State?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This is another point of view which has been put forward. One side is suggesting that there should be free movement throughout the country. Now he is suggesting that each village should be a separate zone. It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The zonal system has been responsible for a great deal of smuggling from surplus areas to the deficit areas. May I know if anything will be done to stop this smuggling so that the moral fibre of the nation improves?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is all these aspects which are being discussed before taking a final decision.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** इन जोस को एबालिश कर दिया जाय । हमारे जिले में जो कंट्रोल किया हुआ है उस को क्यों नहीं हटाते हैं और ग्रेस का फ्री मूवमेंट क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? आखिर डिक्ट्रोल करने में सरकार को क्या औबर्जेशन है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has spoken with such violence that I cannot interpret it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I could follow it. The question is: what is the objection to de-control. If we de-control then we should not complain about rise in prices or non-availability of foodgrains in certain areas, which is not possible at present. It is for the purpose of regulating prices and supply that we are introducing controls.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** If the statement issued twice by a spokesman of the Food Ministry that the food crises in the three Southern States has been due to the policy adopted by a surplus State in the South is based on facts, what more facts are needed by the Government to remove the zone immediately?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am afraid, I do not subscribe to the statement which has been published as emanating from an official of the Food Ministry. I do not think that represents the correct situation. Every State Government has been trying its best to be helpful. In spite of that, there are certain difficulties which could not be overcome.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. We should cover some other questions also. We have spent 35 minutes on this question on food alone.

#### Cooperative Rice Mills

+

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia;**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah;**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das;**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra;**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary;**  
 \*29. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti;**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh;**  
**Shri Kajrolkar;**  
**Shri Ram Sewak;**  
**Shri P. G. Sen;**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;**  
**Shri Y. S. Chaudhary;**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Union Government to provide 100 per cent assistance for the setting up of Cooperative Rice Mills in the country;

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken;

(c) the main features of this proposal; and

(d) the estimated total expenditure involved in each Mill?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A decision has been taken. Necessary instructions are under issue.

(c) The National Cooperative Development Corporation will provide 100 per cent of the cost as long term loan to state governments to provide financial assistance to co-operatives as share capital contribution for setting up of the rice mills?

(d) The cost per mill will vary between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether it is a fact that some of the co-operative sugar mills in

Punjab and Assam had shown big losses last year while other sugar mills in the Punjab had made good profits; if that is so, whether Government will make some new law to regulate the working of the co-operatives and safeguard the public money?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** This is a question relating to rice mills.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** This money, 100 per cent assistance, will be given by the Government; so, will the Government make some new rules to regulate the working of the co-operatives to see that the money is safeguarded?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** On the other hand, the reports that we have received show that the working of the co-operative sugar mills is generally very satisfactory.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** I said about the Punjab and Assam.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He should ask the question and have the answer. He should not begin to argue and dispute the statement.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** There are thousands of old rice mills in the country. May I know whether these co-operative mills will consider taking those mills on lease instead of building new mills or together with building new mills also?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** We are not taking old rice mills wholesale. We wanted to have 500 rice mills, both new and old.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** What is the present rice-milling capacity in the country in the cooperative sector and by this new proposal to what extent are we going to meet the co-operative sector production?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I do not think I have figures for the rice-milling capacity of the whole country, but as far as the co-operative rice mills are concerned the existing rice mills are about 132 and rice hullers are 76.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Capacity?

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** I want to know whether all the rice mills have equal capacity for production; if not, what is the total capacity of all the 100 rice mills?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I said that we are thinking of establishing nearly 500 new rice mills in the co-operative sector out of which we wanted to see that 100 are established in States which are co-operatively under-developed. As far as the capacity is concerned, we cannot say now; it all depends on each unit.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The hon. Member whether 100 per cent Government assistance does not implicate 100 per cent Government control; if so, how do the Government propose to introduce and sustain the co-operative principle in this venture?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The hon. Member knows that we are trying to de-officialise, as far as possible; therefore, the question of officialising the rice mills does not arise. What is being done is that 100 per cent assistance is being given to the State Governments and the State Governments will, in turn, purchase shares in the co-operative marketing societies as and when they establish the rice mills, contemplated under that scheme.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Has he answered my question?

**Mr. Speaker:** He thinks so.

**Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:** In view of the decision to nationalise all the rice mills, may I know whether Government has contemplated any legislation or rules whereby Government or Co-operatives organisations can come up to take over the existing rice mills?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** There is no decision as far as nationalisation is concerned. We are trying to see that, as far as possible, the co-operative sector develops its activities in rice milling.

**Food Production in 1964-65**

+

- \*30. { **Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. B. Patil:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement in the FAO report to the effect that the total output of food in 1964-65 is unlikely to be higher than in 1963-64; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). In their Report on the State of Food and Agriculture, 1964, the FAO have discussed the agricultural production outlook for 1964-65. It may be mentioned that the year 1964-65 referred to in the F.A.O. report relates to 1963-64 agricultural year as far as India is concerned. Exact quantitative estimates in regard to the production of foodgrains during 1964-65 have not yet become available. According to certain qualitative indication, the production of Kharif cereals is expected to be higher this year than last year.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Replying to the Food Debate during the last session of Parliament, the hon. Food Minister said that the next rice crop was going to be as good as last year's crop. If the last year's crop was as good as that, may I know why is it that there is such an abominable scarcity all over the country today? Is it because of bad planning or bad distribution or too much of optimism on the part of the Food Minister?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** During

the last year, that is, 1963-64, the production of rice was 36.5 million tons. As a matter of fact, this year the preliminary estimates show that it will be higher than 36.5 million tons, a little better than that. All the harvest has yet to come. It has commenced just now. Therefore, the effects of it will be known only when the harvest is in full swing and market arrivals are there.

**Shri Hem Barua:** If it is a fact that the FAO report has also pointed out that whatever increase in rice production may be expected is going to be vitiated by reduced output of grains, pulses, wheat, etc., may I know what steps Government have taken to improve the production in the matter of these food commodities?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** On the agricultural side, we are trying to increase per acre production in the country as a whole. That is being done by more fertilisers, better seeds and better use of irrigation facilities.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether it is a fact that India has been placed by the FAO at the bottom in the matter of present *per capita* availability of protein in foodgrains and, if so, may I know whether there is a proposal for increasing the *per capita* availability of Protein in foodgrains in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is true that our per acre production is one of the lowest in the world and that is why it is a case for hope and because it is at the lower level it is always easier to improve the production. That is why we are taking all the measures of giving better fertilisers, better seeds and better irrigation facilities on the basis of which alone the production can increase.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know the reasons given by them in support of their views and whether the Government is convinced by their reasons?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As I already stated in the main answer, the FAO

was talking about 1963-64. As a matter of fact, they have given the reasons for the shortfall. There have been heavy losses in the spring crop.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it an accessible document?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is an accessible document.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह पता नहीं लगा कि सरकार एफ० ए० ओ० की इस रिपोर्ट को सही मानती है या ग़लत । अगर वह इस को सही मानती है, तो फिर इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए उस ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** With regard to 1963-64, the FAO have reported only the facts available. There is no question of their being incorrect. But, as I already stated, their report relates to 1963-64. During that year, the crops were affected by severe winter conditions. They themselves have referred to it. We cannot avoid weather being unfavourable to us at any time.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether the FAO, while commenting on the low yield for the period 1963-64, has given the reasons for that? May I know whether they have put the blame on the farmers for inefficiency or whether they have given any reason for the maladministration under which farmers are not getting proper facilities for everything. What are the main reasons given and what Government is doing with regard to that?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** You have suggested, Sir, that if it is an available document, the reasons can be looked into. As far as we are concerned, the main reason given is the adverse weather conditions, particularly the severe winter conditions. As far as the other things are concerned, we have to improve the techniques, we have to improve the techniques of the farmer for which we have to take action.

**श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का विचार अनाज का उत्पादन ज्यादा करने के लिए नकद-फसलों, अर्थात् मूंगफली, गन्ने और कपास आदि, पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We are not putting any restrictions on cash crops. They are also needed for the country.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** In spite of our spending more than Rs. 200 crores for the improvement of agriculture, the per-acre production has not increased. May I know whether the defect lies in our approach to the agriculturist?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There has been an increase. There is no use saying that there has been no increase at all. But I do agree that it is not adequate. We are trying to have more fertilizers, improved plant protection methods and better irrigation facilities.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** My question was whether the approach to the agriculturist is not proper and that is the reason.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** If the approach to the farmer is with reference to the prices which have been made available to him, I may say that is why we have fixed a remunerative price. With regard to extension services we are trying to improve them, so that the farmer may be better influenced to have better farming.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know whether the dilatoriness and the inertia existing in the Food Ministries of the State Governments also contribute to the fall in agricultural production and, if so, the reaction of the Government towards the proposal made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to use the services of an army officer to eradicate these things in the State Food Departments?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think the use of the army in this field will give very beneficial results.

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** आजकल जब कि गेहूं की बुवाई बहुत ज़ोरों पर है, पंजाब में किसानों को खाद नहीं मिल रही है, जिस की वजह से आने वाले वर्ष में पैदावार बिल्कुल कम हो जायेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल सरकार किसानों को खाद देने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है, ताकि खाद की सप्लाई ज्यादा हो सके।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do agree, I am unable to meet the demand for fertilizers not only in the Punjab but throughout the country. Fortunately the demand has increased. It is a healthy sign. But we do not have sufficient fertilizers to meet the demand and we are trying to import more fertilizers.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि सरकार ने अन्न सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों में दस-पन्द्रह सैकड़ों की वृद्धि करने का आदेश अपने नीचे के अफसरों को दे रखा है और अगर उन को पता है, तो इस बारे में उन्होंने क्या किया है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** I could not follow Dr. Lohia.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As a matter of fact the increase in food production for the Third Plan was not fixed at 15 per cent. but even a little higher. But for the last two years there has been a stagnation in the production, and it has remained stagnant because of the adverse weather conditions.

**श्री नाथपाई :** मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर प्रश्न से बिल्कुल भिन्न है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** हुजूर तो सवाल समझ गये होंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं खुद नहीं समझा इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को नहीं समझा सकता। If other talks cease I might be able to follow the hon. Member.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि सरकार ने अपने अफसरों को आदेश दे रखा है कि अन्न-पैदावार सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों और अन्दाजों को दस-पन्द्रह सैकड़ा—कुछ लोगों ने तो पच्चीस सैकड़ा बताया है, मैं सिर्फ दस-पन्द्रह सैकड़ा कह रहा हूँ—बढ़ा कर बताया करो ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Whether there is any direction by Government that the officers should show . . .

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना प्रश्न पूरा कर लूँ। अगर उन को पता है, तो उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया है ?

**पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्याग) :** माननीय सदस्य ने पढ़ा गलत है।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** In which case they have disobeyed our instructions and have not shown any increase.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मज़ाक ही करना है तो फिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी जितनी भी हिदायतें हैं, सब की उन्होंने अवज्ञा की है और सारा काम ही पोंगापंथी है।

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member said that there was a directive by Government, but Government deny that.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** If I have heard the hon. Minister correctly, I think he said that if such instructions had been issued, they had not been obeyed by the Government servants?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is one way of contradicting it. If my hon. friend is not able to appreciate that, I am sorry.

**Shri Koya:** The hon. Minister has just now stated, if I have heard him aright, that the food position has improved this year. If that be so, what

is the justification for his statement that we must have rationing for seven years to come?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** With all the increase, it is not enough to feed the increasing population in our country. After all, the target fixed for the Third Plan was 100 million tons. With all this increase, we would not be reaching anywhere near that figure of 100 million tons.

### Third Shipyard

- +
- \*31. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a third shipyard to meet the country's growing demand for ships; and

(b) if so, where this shipyard will be located?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** In view of the fact that the Japanese Government are taking rather long in coming to a final decision regarding the Cochin Shipyard Project, may I know why the Indian Government do not consider it desirable to think in terms of setting up a third shipyard as early as possible in collaboration with some other foreign country, for obvious reasons?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** As I had explained earlier in the House, there has been a wide area of agreement in regard to the terms and conditions for the setting up of the second shipyard at Cochin. However, one or two points such as fees for royalties or consultancy, currency, exchange, etc., still remain to be finalised. The Japanese

are considering our final proposals in these matters and we are expecting a reply from them in the next one week or so.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** May I know what is our Fourth Plan target for new tonnage, and would the existing shipyard at Visakhapatnam and the proposed shipyard at Cochin be able to fulfil this target, during the Fourth Plan period?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It would be premature for me to say anything about the target in the Fourth Plan. We intend to put it at a figure of about 3 to 3.5 million GRT roundly.

So far as the capacity of the shipyards is concerned, the augmented capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. would be in the neighbourhood of 55,000 to 60,000 GRT, and to begin with, the capacity of the Cochin shipyard would be 63,000 GRT as per the project or scheme given by the Japanese Government, which can be raised up to 125,000 GRT, which means a total of about 180,000 GRT which would be good enough for meeting the replacement needs of the order of 200,000 tons per annum, when our fleet stands at 4,00,000 GRT.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** In view of the fact that the demand of the shipping corporation would not be met by the Cochin Shipyard, may I know whether Government propose to survey the new Haldia port that is coming up for the next shipyard?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We would like to take full advantage of the capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., and the second shipyard at Cochin. There is a proposal to enable the Garden Reach Workshop, which is also a Government-owned shipyard, to produce ships up to 10,000 GRT.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the comprehensive survey made by the Indian and foreign experts about the location of the second shipyard at Cochin will be taken into



consideration and no other expert committee will be set up for the third shipyard?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We are still in the stage of setting up the second shipyard. For the second shipyard, the final choice of site at Cochin has been made. As and when we propose to set up the third shipyard, we shall certainly take into account the recommendations and opinions of the U.K. Mission which came to this country and examined this question.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know how far this is correct that the money that we have spent in terms of foreign exchange during the Third Five Year Plan in chartering various ships would be sufficient for the establishment of another shipyard?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The question of a shipyard and the question of having to spend on freight are quite different. Even so, I think what the hon. Member said will not be correct.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** In view of the fact that the Vizag shipyard has never been able to perform up to its capacity so far and also in consideration of the fact that the Cochin shipyard perhaps exists only on paper, how do Government propose to make up the additional target in the Fourth Plan of 3—3.5 million tonnes except by purchases? In the latter case, will not foreign exchange difficulty prevent it being done?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It is our firm intention to increase shipbuilding capacity in the country and with that end in view, the second shipyard has been proposed. There is no doubt that it will come up very shortly. The matter is complicated; it has got special techniques and commercial secrets. It is not easy for us to get collaboration. We have succeeded in getting that and I am sure there should be no suspicion or doubt about that particular matter.

So far as building up the fleet is concerned, it is done partly by building ships in our shipyards and partly by acquisition.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** Just now the hon. Minister said that the Garden Reach Workshop will be able to build big ships. When will the dry dock and other construction work to build big ships be completed towards this end?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** As and when the capacity of the G. R. Workshop is increased to build ships upto 10,000 GRT, all the necessary and ancillary facilities will be provided.

**Shri Warior:** What are the remaining difficulties which Government face in expediting the construction of the Cochin shipyard?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** As I said, it is a big and complicated agreement covering so many points. The question of royalty, the question of payments in respect of drawings, the question of payments in respect of consultancy, the question of repatriation of the dividends on equity participation—all these matters are there. They are considering them. They have got our final and firm offer. The reply which they have promised will come in the next few days time.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Does any foreign government, in the Middle East or Far East, plan to construct ships in our shipyards?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That question has not arisen.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** In view of the long time that is taken for the final conclusion of this deal in connection with a second shipyard, is there any proposal pending with Government to encourage the private sector also in India, with Indian collaboration, to build another shipyard?

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** At the moment, none.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question 32.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I suggest that question 36 may also be taken up with this question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the Minister agreeable?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, they can be taken together.

### Supply of Foodgrains to States

+

- \*32. {  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh**  
**Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Daji:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Dr. P. Srinivasan:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**  
**Shri R. Ramanathan**  
**Chettiar:**  
**Shri Sezhiyan:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to the scarcity of foodgrains in various States and Union territories;

(b) the demands made by the different States and Union territories for the supply of foodgrains from the Centre during the last three months;

(c) the allotments actually made by the Centre and the quantities actually supplied;

(d) whether despite higher imports of wheat during the last three months, such wheat and its flour has been too scarce in Delhi in particular and the country in general; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) The food situation in the country has considerably improved recently, except in Kerala, Madras and Mysore. It will ease further with the arrival of the *kharif* crops.

(b) and (c). The requirements of the States are considered in consultation with the State Governments and supplies are arranged having regard to their needs and the overall availability of foodgrains with the Central Government. A statement showing the allotments of wheat and rice made and the quantities actually supplied from the Central stocks to the different States and Union Territories from August to October, 1964 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3355/64].

(d) and (e). There is some scarcity in the wheat-consuming areas. In Delhi there is no scarcity as there is free flow of indigenous wheat in Delhi market from Punjab.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Borooah.

**An hon. Member:** Let question 36 also be answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** There would be no time for supplementaries then.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** The short supply of rice to the State of Kerala has of late created a riotous situation there. May I know what are the main reasons which created such a situation?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am making a statement on this soon after Question Hour—it is on the agenda.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Out of the 55,100 tonnes asked for by Madhya Pradesh, only 47,400 tonnes have

been supplied. May I know whether this was in wheat or a demand was made by the State Government that some other cereals should be supplied instead of wheat?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This is with reference to wheat and rice. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, it is only wheat.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** The hon. Minister just now stated that excepting certain States, the food situation was improving in the rest of the country. Is it not a fact that in certain States in Eastern India, like West Bengal, the price of rice is very high due to the fact that scarcity still continues there?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There, large-scale controlled distribution under controlled prices is taking place, and I do not think there is scarcity in West Bengal now.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Peace Talks with Nagas

- \*1. { **Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri R. G. Dubey:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh**  
**Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Daji:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**

- Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**  
**Shri Bishwanath Roy:**  
**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**  
**Shrimati Vimla Devi:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulhari Sinha:**  
**Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:**  
**Shri H. C. Soy:**  
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**  
**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**  
**Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**  
**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri M. Rampure:**  
**Shri D. D. Mantri:**

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the peace talks between Naga Hostiles and Government representatives at Kohima;

(b) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Naga Hostiles objected to the presence of Mr. Shilo Ao, Nagaland Chief Minister, at the Conference table and if so, how was the matter settled; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Naga Hostiles have demanded the extension of the period of suspension of operations, as long as possible and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) The talks are still going on and have not reached a definitive stage.

(b) Initially, the underground delegates objected to the presence of

Mr. Shilu Ao at the Conference table but the Indian Delegation drew their attention to the fact that, in the correspondence leading to the suspension of operations, it had been specifically stated that "the Government of India ..... will depute representatives, with whom will be associated the representatives of the Government of Nagaland, to take part in the talks.." The Indian Delegation insisted on this condition being fulfilled and the underground leaders accepted that position.

(c) An extension of the period of suspension of operations was suggested by the Peace Mission and accepted by the Government of India.

#### Expert Committee for All India Radio

- \*2. { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh  
Siddhanti:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Himatsingka:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Sijdheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:  
Shri D. D. Mantri:  
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 151 on the 14th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposed expert committee for the purpose of streamlining the work of All India Radio has been appointed;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference; and

(c) when this Committee is likely to submit its report?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) to (c). The composition, terms of reference and the tenure of the Committee are being finalised and it is expected to be appointed very shortly. It will go into the working of the various Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, including the All India Radio, and is expected to submit an interim report, within six months.

#### Prime Minister's Talks with Pakistan President

- Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh  
Siddhanti:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri D. D. Puri:  
Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chaudhuri:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri H. C. Soy:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Jai Bahadur Singh:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Shri Buta Singh:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had a meeting with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan while returning from Cairo in October last;

(b) if so, what subjects were discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A copy of the joint statement issued after the meeting is placed on the Table of the House.

#### JOINT STATEMENT

The President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India met informally today during the latter's stopover in Karachi en route to New Delhi from Cairo.

The two leaders had a general discussion on relations between the two countries. They were both firmly of the view that these relations needed to be improved and conducted to their mutual benefit as good neighbours. They agreed that to that end it was necessary to promote better understanding between the two countries and to settle outstanding problems and disputes on an honourable and equitable basis.

They further agreed that discussion between the two Governments at appropriate levels should be held at the earliest possible moment so as to give effect to their common desire to develop friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries.

The opportunity to have this personal exchange of views was welcomed by the President and the Prime Minister who will remain in touch to determine how these objectives can best be realised.

#### Manufacture of Jets with U.A.R. Collaboration

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Warrior:  
 Shri Daji:  
 \*4. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Guishan:  
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:  
 Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and U.A.R. have signed an agreement for the joint manufacture of jet fighter planes; and

(b) if so, its broad outlines?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). An Agreement was signed between the Governments of India and UAR on 28th September, 1964 agreeing in principle to collaborate for the development of a supersonic fighter aircraft in India and a suitable power plant in UAR. Further studies and discussions to finalise details are likely to be held soon.

#### Sino-Indian Border Dispute

Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
 \*5. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
 Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Harish Chandra  
Mathur:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chaudhuri:

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:

Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Dr. Saradish Roy:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether our territorial dispute with China was discussed with the Colombo Powers, jointly or individually, assembled at Cairo during the non-aligned Conference, apart from placing the matter on the agenda of the Conference; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) As there was a general understanding even at the preparatory meeting of the Non-aligned Conference, there was no question of placing the India-China border dispute on the agenda of the Conference. Nor was this dispute specifically discussed by the Prime Minister in his informal talks with some of the Heads of States of the Colombo Conference countries during the period of the Cairo Conference. Prior to the opening of the Non-aligned Conference the Prime Minister had general discussions on various important matters with the President of the United Arab Republic in which this subject figured among others.

(b) There has been no change in the situation. China continues to disregard the Colombo proposals.

**M.I.Gs from U.S.S.R.**

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Jagdev Singh

Siddhanti:

\*6. { Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Gulshan:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delivery schedule is available for the MIG-21 aircraft to be supplied by U.S.S.R. under the August 1962 agreement and the agreement concluded during his recent visit to Moscow; and

(b) if so, when the first consignment is likely to be received?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) and (b). Six MIG aircraft arrived in India in the first half of 1963. Two of them have since crashed. It is regretted that the information regarding the number of aircraft which the USSR has agreed to supply and the dates of their delivery cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

**Manufacture of MIG-21**

{ Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

\*7. { Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri B. K. Das:

Shri M. L. Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made upto date in the manufacture of MIG-21 in India; and

(b) whether the manufacturing programme of MIG-21 is going on according to schedule?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) The training of personnel and civil construction programme of the MIG Factories is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) Various steps necessary for setting up manufacture of MIG aircraft have been taken up and are proceeding according to the plan.

#### Autonomy to Hill Districts of Assam

- \*8. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
Shri H. C. Soy:  
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 315 on the 21st September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Commission which was proposed to be constituted to go into the question of granting further autonomy to the hill districts in Assam has since been set up; and

(b) if so, its composition and precise terms of reference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

#### Committees in the Ministry of I. & B.

- \*9. { Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to abolish 48 out of the 72 Committees attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(b) whether there is any proposal to further scrutinise and reduce the remaining committees; and

(c) the nature of work allotted to these Committees?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, with reference to the Committees attached to the A.I.R. Stations the review of which is now in progress.

(c) A statement showing the names and functions of the twenty-four committees which will remain in existence is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3356/64] The composition and functions of these Committees is now under review in the light of the allied Committees having been disbanded or merged.

#### Chinese Concentration near Sino-Indian Border

- \*10. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Omkar Singh:  
Shri Kajrolkar:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has started massive troop concentration along the entire Sino-Indian border and never since Chinese aggression of 1962, China has made such massive movement directed against India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). While the Chinese build-up all along the Sino-Indian border continues and is heavier than what it was in October 1962, no reports have come to the effect that China has recently increased substantially concentration of troops on the border.

# Pak. Concentration on Kashmir Border

- \*11. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Daji;  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Omkar Singh:  
Shri Gulshan;  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani armed forces have concentrated on the border of Kashmir;

(b) if so steps taken to counteract any offensive; and

(c) whether people in those border areas have been supplied with arms and ammunition?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) Reports have been received that Pakistan/Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir troops have moved from rear to the forward areas along the Cease-fire Line in Jammu and Kashmir. There has, however, been no fresh induction of troops in the P.O.K. area.

(b) and (c). Various precautionary measures have been taken in the interests of security on our side of the Cease-fire Line.

## Demarcation of Indo-Pak. Border

\*12. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 918 on the 6th April, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress made to demarcate the area on the Tripura-East Pakistan border, specially on the upper reaches of the Fenny river where Pakistan has raised a dispute;

(b) whether the Government of Pakistan have agreed to our proposal of joint inspection of the area; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Pakistan Government to this proposal?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) There has

been no progress, in the current year, in the demarcation of areas on the Tripura-East Pakistan border.

(b) and (c). The Government of Pakistan has not so far agreed to our proposal for a joint inspection of the Fenny river area.

## श्रमिकों के लिये राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

- \*13. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :  
श्री प्र० चं० बल्ल्या :  
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :  
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार "श्रमवीर" राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार योजना लागू करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवगुप्ता) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-3357/64 ].

## Part Payment of Wages in Kind

- Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
\*14. Shri Daji:  
Shri Oza:  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri A. P. Sharma:  
Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have outlined a scheme for the part payment of



wages in the shape of essential commodities in terms of the recommendations made by the Indian Labour Conference at Bangalore;

(b) how far the scheme gives a guarantee of the supply of essential commodities at fixed price with a view to avoid erosion of real wages;

(c) whether the scheme would be made compulsory for the employers and employees; and

(d) whether it will be introduced by a statute?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes, a scheme is being formulated for the supply of rice, wheat or wheat substitutes, sugar, one or two popular varieties of cloth, pulses and cooking medium as part of the wages as agreed to at the 22nd Session of the Indian Labour Conference held on 29th-30th July, 1964.

(b) to (d). All these details are being worked out.

#### Chinese Threat to India

- \*15. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri H. C. Soy:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kothah:  
Shri M. L. Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese threat to India has been re-assessed in view of her (i) preparations on our border and (ii) development of Nuclear device; and

(b) the military and diplomatic steps taken to effectively meet the threat?

#### The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) and (b). Assessment of the threat from China is constantly under review and suitable counter measures are taken from time to time. Government have taken note of the activities of the Chinese on our borders and also of the development of a nuclear device by them.

#### Summit Meeting on Nuclear Weapons

- \*16. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Ram Sewak:  
Shri P. G. Sen:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an invitation from China to attend the "World Summit" proposed by China to discuss "thorough and complete destruction of all nuclear weapons"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A communication containing the Government of India's reaction to the proposal of the Chinese Government will be sent shortly. Copies of the letter of the Chinese Prime Minister and the reply to that letter will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Indo-Pak Conference on Border Violations

- \*17. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Pakistan conference on border

violations scheduled to be held on the 2nd November, 1964 has been postponed indefinitely at the instance of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by Pakistan therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The talks had to be postponed on the grounds of the convenience of the Pakistan Government.

(c) Considering the importance that the Government of India attach to the matter, they are disappointed at the postponement of the talks. It is hoped that the talks will not be unduly delayed.

#### Contributions to U. N. Funds.

- \*18. {  
       Shri Hem Barua;  
       Shri D. C. Sharma;  
       Shri Surendra Pal Singh;  
       Shri R. G. Dubey;  
       Shri Yashpal Singh;  
       Shri P. C. Borooah;  
       Shri Bibhuti Mishra;  
       Shri K. N. Tiwary;  
       Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;  
       Shri Umanath;  
       Shri M. N. Swamy;  
       Shri Imbichibava;  
       Shri P. R. Chakraverti;  
       Shri Hukam Chand  
       Kachhavaia;

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain members of U.N.O. have refused to pay their contributions (financial) to the U. N. Funds and for which the U. N. proposes to take action against these defaulting members; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this U. N. move?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b).

No Member State has refused to pay its contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations. However, some countries have declined to contribute towards the expenses in respect of peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Gaza as they consider that such contributions are not obligatory. This issue is likely to come up before the forthcoming Session of the U. N. General Assembly and the question of action, if any to be taken in that matter will be debated at that stage.

India has contributed fully towards the expenses on the Congo and Gaza operations. India has also accepted the principle of collective responsibility for U. N. peace-keeping operations and has recommended to other Member States to accept this principle. At the same time, India believes that this is a political issue and that it should not be sought to be settled only on a legal basis.

#### Pak. Firing Near Tripura

- \*19. {  
       Shri Yashpal Singh;  
       Shri Hem Barua;  
       Shri S. M. Banerjee;  
       Shri P. R. Chakraverti;  
       Shri P. C. Borooah;  
       Shri D. C. Sharma;  
       Shri Naval Prabhakar;  
       Shri Kajrolkar;

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether East Pakistan Rifles fired on Indian labourers engaged in constructing a protective embankment on the bank of the Muhuri river near Beloniya town in Tripura on the 9th October, 1964;

(b) if so, how much damage was caused to the Indian property; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No damage was caused.

(c). A strong protest has been lodged with the East Pakistan Government. To ensure the security of Indian nationals, police force was posted at the spot.

### कूटनीतिज्ञता की शिक्षा

\*20. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कूटनीतिज्ञता की शिक्षा में भारत अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा पीछे है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में कूटनीतिज्ञता की उपयुक्त शिक्षा दिलाने के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिससे यह संकेत मिलता हो कि भारत राजनय (डिप्लोमेसी) के प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में अन्य देशों से पिछड़ा हुआ है। भारतीय विदेश सेवा अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण का वर्तमान कार्यक्रम दो से तीन वर्ष तक का है और व्यापक है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, इस में ये सम्मिलित हैं : नेशनल अकाडेमी आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, मम्बई में 6 महीने का आधारभूत पाठ्यक्रम, विदेश मंत्रालय के विभिन्न प्रभागों में प्रशिक्षण, इंडियन स्कूल आफ इन्टरनेशनल स्टडीज में चार महीने की शिक्षा और विदेश-स्थित किसी मिशन में और प्रशिक्षण।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Cease-Fire Violations in J & K

\*21. { श्री P. C. Borooah:  
श्री Yashpal Singh:  
श्री Vidya Charan  
Shukla;  
श्री Vishram Prasad:  
श्री Bagri:

श्री Rameshwar Tantia:  
श्री S. M. Banerjee:  
श्री Daji:  
श्री Naval Prabhakar:  
श्री P. R. Chakraverti:  
श्री S. N. Chaturvedi:  
श्री Onkar Lal Berwa:  
श्री Gulshan:  
श्री Prakash Vir Shastri:  
श्री Jagdev Singh  
Siddhanti:  
श्री Daljit Singh:  
श्री Y. S. Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of intrusions made by the Pakistanis into Indian territory across the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir, during the past two months;

(b) the broad outlines of these intrusions;

(c) the number of persons killed in these incidents; and

(d) the steps taken to deal with the situation to prevent such intrusions effectively?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) There were 78 cases of intrusions by the Pakistanis during the months of September and October 1964. In addition, there were 338 cases of firing from across the Cease-fire line, strengthening of defences etc. by Pakistan during this period.

(b) The salient features of these intrusions are as follows:

Their depth from the Cease-fire Line varies from 200 yards to 4 miles. The aim of the Pakistani intruders is to attack a remote village or a post or picquet held by a small body of our security forces so as to overwhelm it and do as much damage and destruction as possible before help can arrive. The attacks are well planned and pressed with determination. The numbers taking part in these incidents have also increased. Armed intruders in the guise of

civilians are being used for these raids into Indian territory, without any attempt at concealment.

(c) In the above-mentioned incidents, 46 Indians were killed.

(d). These intrusions have been effectively dealt with by our security forces who have fired and expelled the intruders, inflicting casualties on them. Constant vigilance and effective patrolling along the CFL/Border by our security forces are carried out to check intrusions. Besides, Cease-fire violation complaints are also lodged with the U. N. Military Observers.

#### Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers

- \*22. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ama  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to set up a properly constituted Wage Board for the Port and Dock Workers;

(b) if so, when the Board will start working; and

(c) its composition and terms of reference?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A copy of Government Resolution constituting the Wage Board and showing its composition and terms of reference is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3358/64]. The Board as expected to start work as soon as possible.

#### China Year Book

- \*23. { Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the latest China Year Book, 1963-64 which has a map that shows the entire Aksai-chin area as Chinese, Kashmir's border with India as undefined, NEFA as Chinese; and Nagaland boundary as undefined;

(b) whether it is a fact that this book is officially published by the Taipeh Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to bring the errors to the notice of the Government concerned?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The KMT claims are basically the same as those made by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and as Government of India do not recognise the regime, it is best to ignore these spurious claims.

#### Intrusions by Chinese Troops

- \*24. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh intrusions were reported since 1st October, 1964 into the Indian territory by the Chinese;

(b) if so, when and where; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Stateless people of Indian Origin in Ceylon**

Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:  
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Brajashwar Prasad:  
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:  
 Shri Sezhtyan  
 Shri Solanki:  
 Shri Gulshan:  
 Shri Buta Singh:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri H. C. Soy:  
 \*25. Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri Mohan Swarup:  
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 Shri Ravindra Varma:  
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaia:  
 Shri Nambiar:  
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
 Shri Ram Sewak:  
 Shri P. G. Sen:  
 Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:  
 Shri M. Rampure:

**Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:**

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the Government of Ceylon on the issue of the stateless people of Indian origin in Ceylon in the light of the discussions held with Ceylon's Prime Minister during her recent visit to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon discussed the question of the status of the stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon from 24 October, 1964 to 30 October, 1964 and arrived at an agreement. A Joint Communique was issued at the conclusion of the talks. Copies of the Joint Communique and the Agreement are being placed on the Table of the House, separately.

**Explosion of Atom Bomb by China**

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:  
 Shri R. G. Dubey:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh  
 Siddhanti:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri D. D. Puri:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri S. B. Patil:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 \*26. Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:  
 Shri Gulshan:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Kajrolkar:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri Buta Singh:  
 Shri Solanki:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
 Shri Heda:  
 Shri Nambiar:  
 Shri D. D. Mantri:  
 Shri T. Subramanyam:  
 Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

Supply of Foodgrains at Reasonable Prices

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of China's explosion of the first atom bomb on the 16th October, 1964;

(b) to what extent the earlier decision of the Government not to utilise the country's resources and scientific talents for manufacturing atom bombs, despite her capacity to do so, will be revised; and

(c) how far Government have made a move in bringing the big powers together to devise a concerted policy to deal with the emerging menace to world peace and security?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Government will make a statement on this subject in the House on the 16th of November, 1964.

चीनी वितरण के लिये कार्ड

\*३३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के सिविल सप्ला-इज विभाग ने संसद् सदस्यों के लिये सात किलोग्राम के जो कार्ड बनाये हैं क्या वह कार्ड उनकी चीनी की आवश्यकता को दृष्टि में रखें हुए बनाये हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनकी आवश्यकताओं का पता लगा लिया गया था ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री चि. सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) जी, हाँ। सामान्यतः।

(ख) आवश्यकताओं का अलग अलग रूप से पता नहीं लगाया गया था।

\*34. { Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) number of consumer cooperative societies that have been started, State-wise, lately in the country to supply food stuffs at reasonable price to the consumers;

(b) how they are functioning; and

(c) the difficulties they are facing and how these difficulties are to be solved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) The list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3359/64].

(b) Wholesale consumers stores have recorded an increase in business turnover from Rs. 4.10 crores (approx.) in July, 1964 to Rs. 5.20 crores (approx.) in September, 1964.

(c) Difficulties mainly relate to accommodation, finance and supply.

Accommodation: State Governments were requested to ensure that consumers cooperative stores are provided with suitable accommodation within two months of their registration by invoking the powers vested in them.

Finance: To meet their need for working capital requirements, the State Bank of India have agreed to provide, in addition to financial accommodation on normal business terms, clean credit accommodation on the guarantee of State Governments. Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala have offered such guarantee.

The matter is being pursued with the other State Governments.

Supply: Continuous efforts are being made to ensure adequate share of controlled and non-controlled commodities to consumers co-operatives.

#### Sugar Production

- \*35. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Saradish Roy:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar production in the first half of the year 1964 increased as compared to the production in the corresponding period last year, if so, to what extent;

(b) the total stock of sugar available in the country at the end of June, 1963 and June, 1964;

(c) the main reasons for increased scarcity of sugar all over the country this year, despite the increase in production; and

(d) how far the cost of production of sugar has increased this year as compared to last year and how far this increase has been passed on to the consumers by way of increased retail prices?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of sugar during the period 1st January to 30th June this year exceeded that during the corresponding period last year by 2.63 lakh tonnes.

(b) The closing stock of sugar with factories on 30th June, 1964 was 8.77 lakh tonnes as compared to 9.56 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year.

(c) The main reason is that the total availability this year after taking into account the carryover from the previous year, was about 27 lakh tonnes as against 31 lakh tonnes last year.

(d) The cost of production of sugar during 1963-64 has been higher mainly due to increase in the cane price, lower recovery and duration of season in certain areas. Increase in cost on account of these factors varied from area to area. This incidence of the higher cost was generally passed on to the consumers.

#### Supply of Foodgrains from fair price shops

\*36. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of wheat or flour made available per person per month from the fair price shops varies from State to State;

(b) if so, the range of variation between different States; and

(c) the basis on which allotments of imported wheat are made to the States?

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

(b) A statement showing the quantum of wheat/atta issued from fair price shops in different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3360/64].

(c) Allotment of imported wheat to various States is made on the basis of requirements of each State and the availability of wheat stocks with the Centre.

#### Kharif Foodgrains

\*37. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which cooperative institutions in various States have been able to enter the grain market for the purchase of Kharif foodgrains:

(b) whether the Central Government have given any incentives in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) It is estimated that cooperatives would have marketed foodgrains worth Rs. 40 crores, on ownership and agency basis, during the year 1963-64 as against foodgrains worth Rs. 32 crores marketed during the year 1962-63. The Kharif crop has just started arriving in the market. Cooperatives are expected to undertake marketing of foodgrains on a larger scale during the year 1964-65.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) Under a new scheme of outright purchases of agricultural produce by selected marketing cooperatives, Government will contribute at the rate of 2 per cent of the value of outright purchases. This contribution will be available, subject to certain conditions, for writing off losses arising out of such transactions. Half the cost of the contribution will be met by Central Government, the balance being provided by the concerned State Governments.

(ii) Cooperative marketing societies selected for making outright purchases of agricultural produce including foodgrains will get additional State Government contribution to their share capital at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per society. 75 per cent of the amount of such additional contribution of share capital will be provided by the Central Government to the States.

#### **Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kamalapur**

**\*38. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which the applications for granting licences to start co-operative sugar factories at Kamalapur, District Bellary and Gangawati,

District Raichur in Mysore State are pending; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in disposing of these applications?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a). The application for starting a cooperative sugar factory at Kamalapur, District Bellary was received in May, 1960 while no application for the establishment of a cooperative sugar factory at Gangawati is pending.

(b) The consideration of the application for a factory at Kamalapur along with others received after 31st March 1960 was deferred in consequence of a decision to suspend licensing in the sugar industry due to surplus sugar conditions. When licensing was resumed in June, 1963, this application along with others received upto 29th February, 1964 was taken up and is under consideration.

#### **Loan for Agricultural Purposes**

*39.	Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
	Shri Uikey:
	Shri Hukam Chand
	Kachhavalaya:
	Shri Bade:
	Shri Chandak:
	Shri Bakliwal:
	Shri Wadiwa:
	Shri Surya Prasad:
	Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:	

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request of Madhya Pradesh Government for the allotment of funds for long, medium and short term loans for agricultural purposes during 1963-64 was fully met;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken during the current year to meet fully the requirements of the State in this regard?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b): The requirement of funds for



long and medium term loans was met in full. The State Government could not in fact spend the entire amount allocated.

The request for funds for short term loans could not be met in full as it was made towards the end of the year when the provision for such loans in the Central Budget had very nearly been exhausted. To meet all the pending requests, including that of the Madhya Pradesh Government, a pro-rata distribution was made out of the balance amount.

(c) Every effort will be made to meet the requirements in full.

#### Buckingham Canal

**\*40. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the improvement in the Buckingham Canal in the light of the recommendations made by the Inland Water Transport Committee; and

(b) the reasons for taking so long in coming to a decision on this vital inland navigational project in the South?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Inland Water Transport Committee, the Government of Madras have undertaken certain civil works on the Buckingham Canal. An expenditure of Rs. 10.12 lakhs is reported to have been incurred in this connection up to 30th June, 1964. The Government of Andhra Pradesh in Madras have stated that action for acquiring dredgers, is being taken by them.

#### Taccavi Loans

**\*41.** { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Ravindra Varma:  
Shri Gokulanda Mohanty:  
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Community

**Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have consented to route the taccavi loans given to farmers for productive purposes through co-operatives;

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

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the quantum of taccavi loans to be routed through co-operatives in all the States?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):**

(a) The policy decision to channel all assistance to farmers for productive purposes through cooperative organisations was taken in consultation with the state governments who have generally agreed to this in principle.

(b) The Government of India has advised state governments to implement the policy according to a carefully worked out phased programme after taking into consideration the level of cooperative development of each area.

(c) The quantum of taccavi loans to be routed through cooperatives will depend on the provision made in the budget of the state governments for the grant of taccavi loans, the size of the areas where the policy is to be implemented and the particular schemes transferred to cooperatives.

#### Buffer Stocks of Foodgrains

**\*42.** { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of experts on agricultural administration recently set up by Government have drawn up a scheme for building up buffer

stocks of foodgrains and for procurement of foodgrains in surplus States;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the action being taken in pursuance thereof?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Delhi Milk Scheme

- \*43. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk, ghee, ice-cream and butter are in short supply in Delhi Milk Scheme since September last; and

(b) the efforts being made to improve the situation?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve milk supplies:—

- (i) In consultation with the State Governments, steps are being taken to encourage formation of cooperative societies of milk producers who would supply milk only to the Delhi Milk Scheme.
- (ii) Price of raw milk paid to suppliers is being fixed from time to time with a view to attract supplies to the Scheme.
- (iii) Negotiations are under way with the suppliers for them to enter into contracts stipulating minimum supplies both during the flush and the lean seasons.
- (iv) An Officer is being appointed on Special Duty to ex-

plore possible new areas of supply and to increase procurement from the existing areas.

#### Foodgrains Trading Corporation

- \*44. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri Heda:  
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:  
Shri Ravindra Varma:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in establishing the Foodgrains Trading Corporation;

(b) whether any legislation would be brought forward for this purpose; and

(c) if so, when?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up the Food Corporation of India as a statutory Corporation. A Bill for this purpose is being introduced in the current session of Parliament.

#### Package Programme

- \*45. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri D. D. Puri:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while inaugurating the conference of the Key Personnel of the Intensive Agricultural Programme, he criticized the States for their failure to implement

land reforms and ensure credit and other facilities to the farmers and to provide the right personnel for the Intensive Agricultural District Programme;

(b) if so, the measures suggested by Government to the States for its improvement; and

(c) the extent to which these suggestions have been accepted and implemented by the State Governments?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) In a general reference about the steps to be taken for accelerating the pace of progress in agricultural production, the need for quick improvements in the tenurial system, at least in the Intensive Agricultural district Programme was emphasised. It was also pointed out that timely availability of credit and other facilities to the farmers and the question of keeping the staff in position in the selected district for sufficiently long periods was important for the success of the programme.

(b) The Conference made a number of recommendations which have been communicated to the State Government for implementation. A statement indicating summary of recommendations is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3361/64].

(c) It is too early to say how far these have been accepted and implemented.

#### Delhi-Moscow-London Air Service

- \*46. { Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Warior:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.K. has objected to Air-India carrying passengers from Moscow to London on their New Delhi-Moscow-London service inaugurated some time back;

(b) if so, the reasons on which these objections are based; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). United Kingdom Government were prepared to permit the picking up of traffic from Moscow if there was an intermediate halt between Moscow and London. This did not suit Air India which wanted a direct flight to save time and attract through passengers. U.K. Government then wanted that in order to protect the interests of British European Airways who had developed the route Moscow/London and until British Overseas Airways Corporation provided service to India through Moscow, Air India should carry only stop-over traffic between London and Moscow. Since this suited Air India better than permission to lift traffic with an intermediate stop, it was agreed to.

#### Delhi Milk Scheme

- \*47. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Dr. Saradish Roy:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 57 on the 8th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the committee on the working of Delhi Milk Scheme have since been accepted and fully implemented by Government; and

(b) if so, how far that has improved the present milk supplying capacity of the Delhi Milk Scheme?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Most of the recommendations of the Team of Experts have been accepted and action is in hand for their implementation. A statement showing the action taken so far in regard to the implementation of the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3362/64].

(b) The recommendations aim at a major re-organisation of the Scheme and it will be some time before they are fully implemented. However, according to present indications, the implementation of the recommendations will go a long way in improving the milk supply position of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

#### Prices of Foodgrains

Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Daji:  
Shrimati Vimla Devi:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Saradish Roy:  
Shri Jai Bahadur Singh:

\*48.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Buta Singh:  
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains, pulses, and vegetable oils have increased during the past two months;

(b) if so, to what extent and how the present prices compare with those in the corresponding months last year; and

(c) the steps being taken to stabilise the prices?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b) There was an increase in the market prices of foodgrains, pulses and vegetable oils during the months of September, 1964 but in October, 1964 they have declined. The All India Index Number of wholesale prices of cereals which rose from 144 in the month of August 1964 to 150 in September declined to 148 in October. The Index Number of pulses rose from 159 to 197 during the same period but declined to 183 in October, 1964. The prices are, however, higher this year as compared to corresponding period of the last year.

(c) Some of the more important steps taken to stabilize the prices are as follows:—

- (i) Announcement of producers' Prices for paddy, wheat, gram, jowar, bajra and maize for 1964-65 season and fixation of statutory maximum prices of paddy at which such stocks could be requisitioned;
- (ii) Fixation of maximum wholesale and retail prices of rice;
- (iii) Increased distribution of foodgrains to fair price shops;
- (iv) Stepping up of imports of foodgrains and arrangement for import of edible oils from U.S.A.;

- (v) Tightening up of restrictions on bank advances against foodgrains, vegetable and edible oils and imposition of ban on export of certain kinds of edible oils;
- (vi) Setting up of enforcement machinery by States with additional assistance from the Central Government;
- (vii) Promulgation of anti-hoarding measures by the State Governments and introduction of summary trials and stringent punishments for contravention of food laws and abetment of such contravention by public servants;
- (viii) Setting up of Food Corporation of India; and
- (ix) Intensification of procurement operations.

conducted of water scarcity in scheduled and tribal areas, the State Government brought this fact to our notice.

(b) Provision of drinking water supply has been accorded high priority in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to waive the contribution from the beneficiaries in areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes for drinking water works of an engineering character, the pattern of financial assistance has been liberalised and cent per cent grant will be given for the purpose. In the Tribal Development Block programme, sinking of wells has been given high priority. Recognising the importance of this scheme, flexibility has been allowed in meeting the expenditure on this scheme from any other head in the Block budget.

#### Drinking Water Supply in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

- \*49. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Uikey:  
Shri Chandak:  
Shri Bade:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Bakliwal:  
Shri Wadiwa:  
Shri Surya Prasad:  
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Department's attention has been drawn to the fact that there are 3,000 villages in tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh where there are no arrangements for supply of drinking water; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps in this regard; and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Smt. Chandrasekhar):** (a) In response to our letter asking the Government of Madhya Pradesh whether they had arranged for a special survey to be

#### Conference of Chief Ministers

- \*50. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Saradish Roy:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the State Chief Ministers was held in New Delhi towards the end of October for assessing the food situation and formulating schemes to tackle it;

(b) if so, the decisions taken therein; and

(c) the action being taken by the Central and State Governments in the light of those decisions?

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

(b) and (c) There was a general discussion about the food situation and developments that had taken place since the Chief Ministers' Conference in June. It was agreed that the Chief Ministers should meet again at a later date to take decisions on the future food policy.

#### Scarcity of Vanaspati Ghee

- \*51. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vanaspati ghee became scarce to the point of extinction in Delhi in particular and other parts of the country in general during the past three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the average prices on which such ghee was available at the end of July, August, September and October, 1964 in the various zones; and

(d) the steps taken to bring down its prices?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) There was some difficulty about availability of vanaspati in Delhi and other parts during the past three months.

(b) This was mainly due to the partial closure of some of the vanaspati factories in the Northern and Western regions due to non-availability of raw oil in sufficient quantity.

(c) The month-end retail price per kilogramme (loose) of vanaspati in the different zones was as under:—

Month	Rs. per Kg.			
	Bombay	Madras	Delhi	Calcutta
July	3.74	3.69	3.71	3.73
August	3.69	3.70	3.73	3.76
September	3.77	3.77	3.87	3.76
October	3.77	3.77	3.88	3.76

(d) (i) Export of groundnut and other edible oils was banned w.e.f. 11-7-1964.

(ii) Attempt is being made to promote free movement of oil all over the country.

(iii) Use of edible oils for industrial purposes, e.g. in soap manufacture, is being discouraged.

(iv) Arrangements are being made to import substantial quantities of soyabean oil from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480 for use in vanaspati manufacture.

#### Fixation of Paddy Prices

\*52. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide disparity amongst various States in the minimum prices of coarse paddy announced by the Central Government recently;

(b) whether the State Governments have accepted the prices announced or some of them have fixed their own minimum prices; and

(c) the specific reasons for keeping the prices of coarse paddy different from State to State?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The producers prices have been announced after consultation with the State Governments except in the case of Maharashtra where such price was announced by the State Government.

(c) As the quality of paddy produced differs from State to State as also the Geographical and economic conditions, it is not possible to announce uniform prices for all the States.

**Unemployed in Kerala**

1. { Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have registered their names in various Employment Exchanges in Kerala from 1st January 1964 to 31st October 1964;

(b) the number of persons who have been provided with employment;

(c) the number of persons absorbed in temporary posts and permanent posts separately; and

(d) the number of persons in the temporary cadre whose services have been terminated?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b):

Period	Number of registrations effected	Number of placements effected
1	2	3
1-1-1964 to 31-10-1964	1,12,886	11,008

(c) and (d). Information is not available.

**Low grade Staff in P. & T.**

2. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by low grade staff working outside their States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide jobs to them in their respective States?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rules already exist under which such officials can seek transfers to the State of their choice either by arranging for mutual exchange or without mutual exchange. Their applications for transfers are considered sympathetically and transfers are allowed under certain conditions subject to administrative convenience.

**R.M.S. Section, Samastipur**

**3. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Minister was on tour a representation was made on behalf of R.M.S. employees at Samastipur for the establishment of an R.M.S. Section with headquarters at Samastipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that Post Master General of Bihar Circle has also made recommendation in favour of the proposal; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The matter is under examination.

**Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour**

4. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have fixed revised minimum wages for agricultural labour in the T. C. area of Kerala;

(b) the rate that has been fixed; and

(c) when the revised minimum wages will come into force?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya):** (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be placed on the Table as soon as received.

#### Commemoration Stamp

5. { **Shri Pottakkatt:**  
**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to issue a commemoration stamp in honour of Sree Narayana Gurudev, the great social reformer of Kerala;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) when the stamp will be issued?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee who decided to examine it at some future date as the capacity of the Security Press is limited.

(c) Does not arise.

#### P. & T. Offices in Rajasthan

**6. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Public Call Offices respectively in Rajasthan as on 30-9-1964;

(b) the number of proposals awaiting decision for further opening of Branch Post Offices; and

(c) the steps being taken in that direction?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a)

(i) Branch Post Offices	4,564
(ii) Sub-Post Offices	582
(iii) Long distance Public Call Offices	219

(b), 351.

(c) The proposals are under examination in consultation with subordinate units.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तारघर

7. { **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**  
**श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**

क्या संवार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 जुलाई, 1964 को उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस, सब पोस्ट आफिस और पब्लिक काल आफिसों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) ऐसे आफिसों की संख्या कितनी है जो जुलाई, 1964 तक खुल जाने थे परन्तु खुल नहीं सके ?

संवार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती):

(क) (i) शाखा डाकघर	9,446
(ii) उप डाकघर	1,680
(iii) दूरस्थ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	345

(ख) उक्त कार्यालयों को खोलने का कोई महिनेवार निश्चित कार्यक्रम नहीं है। प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर दिये जाते हैं और सामान्यतः उन्हें वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त होने से पहले कार्यान्वित कर दिया जाता है। आवश्यक स्थान और कर्मचारियों के सुनिश्चित होने पर तथा दूसरी और औपचारिकताओं के पूरा होने के बाद ही



प्रस्तावों को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है ।  
जुलाई, 1964 के अंत में कार्यान्वित होने  
से शेष बचे मंजूर कार्यों की संख्या इस प्रकार  
है :—

शाखा डाकघर	118
उप डाक घर	13
दूरस्थ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	4

#### Pak-China Road

8. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by a Pakistani Minister some time back to the effect that Pakistan has planned an all-weather road to link Rawalpindi and China via the old caravan route through Sinkiang and Gilgit in the Karakoram; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. Earlier, on March 3, 1964, the Communications Secretary of the Government of Pakistan in a broadcast had said that the all-weather Indus Valley road to Gilgit when completed in 1965, would link Rawalpindi with Peking through the land route.

(b) As the northern areas of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir are under Pakistan's unlawful occupation, and as the security Council is seized of the matter, the Government of India are not in a position to prevent the building of this road.

#### Pak. Allegations against Indian Leaders

9. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the re-

cent allegations against Indian leaders by the President of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protest with the Pakistan Government in the matter?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to an address delivered by the President of Pakistan at Lahore on the 4th October, 1964, in which he has cast aspersions on Indian leadership.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Nuclear Free Zone in Indian Ocean

10. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylonese Prime Minister has suggested to India as nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether this proposal was discussed at the Cairo non-aligned Conference; and

(c) India's response in general to the proposal made by the Ceylonese Prime Minister?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The general question of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world was discussed at the Non-Aligned Nations Conference in Cairo and the declaration adopted by the conference recommended their establishment in accordance with the desires expressed by the States and people concerned.

(c) The Government of India favour the establishment of nuclear free zones under proper conditions as a positive step in the field of disarmament. They have, therefore, agreed in principle with the proposal of the Ceylon Government for the creation

of a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean, but have pointed out this will require the agreement of all the States in the area and should be the subject of further detailed study.

**टेलीफोन की लाइनें**

श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
11. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोतिहारी-पटना और दिल्ली के बीच टेलीफोन की लाइनें प्रायः खराब रहती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के सुधारने का विचार कर रही है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) :  
(क) जी नहीं। फिर भी लाइनों और केबलों में खराबियाँ होने के कारण, जिन पर कि परिपथ दिये जाते हैं, पटना और दिल्ली तथा पटना और मोतिहारी के बीच के परिपथों में कभी-कभी, विशेष रूप से वर्षा के महीनों में, खराबियाँ हो जाती हैं।

(ख) निकट भविष्य में सहृदयी केबल प्रणाली का पटना तक विस्तार हो जाने पर आशा है कि पटना और दिल्ली के बीच टेलीफोन परिपथों के कार्य में आगे और सुधार हो जायेगा। पटना और मोतिहारी के बीच अधिक उच्चस्तरीय परिपथों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अनेक विकास कार्यों की भी मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। आशा है कि ये कार्य 1965-66 में पूरे हो जायेंगे।

#### Reforms Committee for NEFA

12. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitutional reforms committee for NEFA appointed by Government has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations;

(c) how far Government have agreed to the recommendations; and

(d) when they are likely to be implemented?

**The Minister of External Affairs.**  
(Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Indian Missions Abroad

13. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the countries where the posts of heads of Indian missions abroad are lying vacant and for how long; and

(b) the reasons for allowing them to continue to be vacant for long periods?

**The Minister of External Affairs**  
(Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Indonesia since 8-3-1964. Nepal since 20-5-1964. Switzerland since 16-9-1964. China since August, 1964.

(b) Selection of candidate does take time. Appointments of Indian Ambassadors to Indonesia, Nepal and Switzerland have already been announced and the new Ambassadors will assume charge of their posts very shortly.

The post of Ambassador to China is being kept unfilled for obvious political reasons.

#### Bonus Commission's Recommendation regarding Tea Industry

14. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government from Tea Industry complaining that the payment of minimum bonus in pursuance of Bonus Commission's recommendations would adversely affect

that industry to such an extent that nearly 40 to 50 per cent of the plantations would have to close down; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Representations have been received urging that the Bonus Commission's recommendation for the grant of a minimum annual bonus should not be applied to the tea industry.

(b) Government do not propose to make any change in the decision already taken by them on the Commission's report.

#### Boycott of South Africa

15. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**  
      **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has appealed to the oil producing countries of the Middle East to boycott South Africa; and

(b) if so, the reaction of those countries to which the appeal has been addressed?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) No, Sir. India, however, voted for U.N. Resolution No. 1761 (XVII) dated the 6th November, 1962, which urged all Member States to refrain from exporting goods including oil and oil products to South Africa.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Committees in the Ministry of Communications

16. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Committees and sub-Committees which are functioning in his Ministry; and

(b) the total number of members of these committees?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) There are 265 Committees and Sub-Committees functioning in the Department of Communications including the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

(b) 6132.

#### Leadership in Trade Unions

17. { **Shri E. R. Chakraverti:**  
      **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
      **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
      **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey to find out if leadership in the trade unions in industrial plants from outside is less or more effective than from within;

(b) how far the remote relationship between Union and management leads to delays in bargaining; and

(c) the steps taken to develop plant level leadership, free from outside influence?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) No.

(b) By remote relationship, the Hon'ble Member presumably refers to leadership in the Trade Unions from outside. It is considered that "outside" leadership of Trade Unions does not necessarily involve delays in bargaining.

(c) The question relating to the statutory limit on the number of outsiders on the executives of trade unions was considered by the Indian Labour Conference at its 17th Session in July, 1959, but it was decided by the Conference that there should be no change in the existing legal provisions in respect of statutory restrictions on the number of outsiders on the executive of trade unions.

The Conference also decided that the conduct of the affairs of trade unions should be placed more and more in the hands of persons drawn from the ranks of the workers engaged in industry; or who have had experience of actual work in industry. The progress of the scheme of Workers' Education will facilitate the development of leadership from the ranks of workers.

### Suicide by R.M.S. Employee

18. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri Kappen:  
Shri P. Kunhan:  
Shri Nambiar:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports in the "Mathrubhumi" and "Kerala Kaumudi" regarding the suicide of an R.M.S. employee of Ernakulam on the 23rd September, 1964 due to official harassment;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been conducted in the matter;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been rendered to the family of the deceased; and

(d) what are the findings of the inquiry and the action taken against any officials?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A preliminary Departmental enquiry has been conducted.

(c) A sum of Rs. 250 was paid immediately to the widow from the P. & T. Welfare Fund. The Prime Minister has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 300 to the widow. Action has been taken to expedite grant of family pension and gratuity.

(d) The enquiry report is under examination.

### Children Education Allowance for Jawans

19. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Rules in force, Children's educational allowances are not being paid to the Jawans when the children attend school while staying with their parents;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying this facility to them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to review the rules?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir. The same is the position in respect of school-going children of Central Civil Government servants.

(b) Because no extra expenditure is incurred by parents when their school-going children stay with them.

(c) No, Sir.

### Postal Uniformless Day

20. Shri H. V. Koujalgi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Postal Employees Union (Bombay city Branch) observed 9th October, 1964 as uniformless day;

(b) if so, how many postmen went about their beat without uniform or any other emblem;

(c) since how long the uniforms have not been supplied; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 50 per cent to 75 per cent in different Divisions in Bombay city.

(c) The uniforms are due to be supplied any time during the summer season though efforts are made to make supplies by 1st March. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission supplied the bulk of khadi cloth in

July and August, 1964 after a delay of ten months. This has caused serious delay in the supply of uniforms.

(d) 13,546 sets, that is, about half of the uniforms have been fabricated till now and partial supplies are being made. All efforts are also being made to complete the supplies by the end of November 1964.

### Large Scale Conversion to Islam of Adivasis in Pakistan

21. { Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale conversions to Islam of Adivasis in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether there is reason to believe that these have been brought about by compulsion; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) The Government of India have seen reports regarding the conversion of Adivasis to Islam.

(b) and (c). We have no authentic or sufficient information which will enable the Government of India to reach any conclusions regarding the manner of conversions. The Indian High Commission in Pakistan have, therefore, been requested to seek information from the Pakistani authorities regarding circumstances in which these conversions took place.

### Cash Awards for Military Gallantry

22. { Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cash awards given

by various States for military gallantry have been made uniform;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) and (b). All the State Governments were requested to consider the question of adoption of a uniform scale of cash rewards at the following level:—

For Param Vir Chakra—Rs. 10,000/-  
(plus Rs. 500/- annuity for 30 years).

For Maha Vir Chakra—Rs. 7,500/-

For Vir Chakra —Rs. 3,000/-

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have adopted the above scale. The Government of Mysore have adopted the above scale, but have not sanctioned any annuity for recipients of Param Vir Chakra. The Government of Maharashtra have adopted the scale for Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, but for Param Vir Chakra they have sanctioned a lumpsum reward of Rs. 15,000/- plus an annuity of Rs. 500/- payable for 20 years. The Government of Rajasthan have sanctioned the scale of Rs. 10,000/- for Param Vir Chakra, Rs. 5,000/- for Maha Vir Chakra and Rs. 2,000/- for Vir Chakra, in addition to some land in the Rajasthan canal area. The Government of Kerala have adopted the scale of Rs. 6,000/- for Param Vir Chakra, Rs. 3,000/- for Maha Vir Chakra and Rs. 2,000/- for Vir Chakra. The Government of West Bengal have adopted the following scale:—

For Param Vir Chakra Rs. 10,000/- lumpsum  
or Rs. 600/- per annum\*

For Maha Vir Chakra Rs. 5,000/- lumpsum  
or Rs. 300/- per annum\*

For Vir Chakra Rs. 2,500/- lumpsum  
or Rs. 150/- per annum\*

\*Posthumous rewards are to be paid annually. A reward drawn annually by the awardee is to be paid till his death. A reward payable to the awardee's family is to be paid till the death or remarriage of the widow and/or till the minor children attain majority.

(c) The State Governments have taken whatever decisions they considered appropriate on the suggestion made to them. Therefore, no further action is proposed to be taken in the matter.

### Haj Pilgrims

**23. Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the number of Haj Pilgrims who will be permitted to visit Saudi Arabia this year; and

(b) the restrictions if any, imposed on the pilgrims?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. 17,500.

(b) The following categories of persons will not be permitted to proceed on Haj pilgrimage:—

(i) Ladies, who are pregnant for more than four months at the time of applications.

(ii) Persons with less than Rs. 800/- in Indian currency in their possession for the purpose of going on Haj.

(iii) Persons suffering from the following diseases/disabilities:—

(a) Cerebral thrombosis.

(b) Pulmonary tuberculosis.

(c) Congestive Cardiac Failure.

(d) Acute Coronary insufficiency.

(e) Infectious Leprosy; or

(f) Other serious infectious diseases.

(iv) Children between the ages of 5—14 years.

(v) Persons who have performed Haj during the last five years.

(vi) The five year limitation will also apply to persons going

on Haj-e-Bedal. In any case, persons going on pilgrimage in their own right will be given preference.

### Hajees from Kerala

**24. Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 287 on the 17th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Saudi Arabia has agreed to increase the number of Maullims to look after the Hajees from Kerala; and

(b) if not, the nature of the reply received from that Government?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) No, sir.

(b) Reply is still awaited from that Government.

### Teleprinter Lines

**25. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teleprinter lines between Delhi, Banaras and Delhi-Patna often fail and causes delay in news service to the Press;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). The teleprinter circuits connecting Delhi with Banaras and Patna have been subject to occasional failures due to breakdowns in the lines and cables over which the circuits are provided. No reports regarding complaints on delay in despatch of news services on departmental lines between Delhi and Patna and Delhi and Varanasi have been received by the P&T Department. A complaint regarding the working of a rented teleprinter circuit for a

newspaper between Delhi and Varanasi was received some time back. This has been examined and appropriate corrective action has already been ordered.

### Indonesia's Trade with Pakistan

26. { Shri Warior:  
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Pakistan news agency report that Indonesia is "inclined" to divert its current trade with India to Pakistan, because of the "deterioration" in relations between India and Indonesia; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Government is not aware of any such move by Indonesia.

(b) Does not arise.

### Emergency Recruitments

27. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emergency recruitment to army has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been some deficiency in the Medical and Engineering Branches; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fulfil the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) and (b). Recruitment was stepped up after the declaration of Emergency to meet the then existing shortages and additional requirements on account of expansion of the Army. As regards officers, Emergency Commissions were granted on a large scale in addition to a small number of Permanent Regular Commissions. As regards Other

Ranks, they continued to be recruited on the normal pre-emergency terms of engagement.

As the recruitment targets have been practically achieved, Emergency Commissions are being discontinued except in one or two Corps and the recruitment of Other Ranks is being slowed down. From the declaration of Emergency upto the 30th September, 1964, 13,390 persons have been granted commissions and 888 persons are undergoing pre-commission training. It is not in public interest to disclose the figures of recruitment of Other Ranks to the Army.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To make up the deficiency in the technical services, the following steps have been or are being taken:--

### Engineers:

(i) Grant of Provisional Short Service Regular Commission (SSRC) during training period to graduate engineers and SSRC on probation to final year engineering students under the University Entry Scheme.

(ii) Two years ante-date on successful completion of pre-commission training.

(iii) An additional ante-date to candidates who are in employment of Central or State Governments or of Public Sector undertakings subject to a maximum of two years provided they fulfil certain conditions.

(iv) Reservation of 50 per cent permanent vacancies occurring during the Emergency in the Engineering Services under the Central and State Governments for those who join the Army temporarily and are later released.

(v) Obtaining, to the extent feasible, services of officers recruited to the Engineering Services under the Central and State Governments, under the four year compulsory Service Liability Scheme recently sanctioned by the Government.

**Doctors:**

(i) Grant of SSRC on probation to final year M.B.B.S. students. After passing their final M.B.B.S. examination, they are taken in as SSRC officers on production of provisional Medical Registration Certificates.

(ii) Reservation of 50 per cent vacancies occurring during the Emergency in the Medical Services under the Central and State Governments for those who join the Army Medical Corps temporarily and are later released.

**Nursing Officers:**

(i) Secondment of civilian nurses from State Services.

(ii) Grant of temporary commissions to civilian nurses recruited from Central/State Medical Services and direct from the open market in relaxation of one of the qualifications of eligibility viz. midwifery.

(iii) Recruitment of civilian nurses who are married or who are widows with encumbrances to the Local Cadre of the Military Nursing Service.

**ग्राम पंचायतों के लिये रेडियो सेट**

28. श्री गुलशन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम पंचायतों को अधिक रेडियो सेट दिये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देहाती जनता को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये हिन्दी भाषा को सरल बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी के ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों में सरल भाषा का प्रयोग किया जा रहा

है । हमारा उद्देश्य है कि इन प्रसारणों को अधिक से अधिक ग्रामीण श्रोता समझ सकें । इस पहलू पर विशेष और लगातार ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । यह केवल हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों पर ही नहीं, बल्कि सभी भाषाओं में प्रसारणों पर लागू होता है ।

**Suicide by Defence Personnel**

29. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence personnel who committed suicide during the last five years; and

(b) whether any investigations were made to ascertain the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) 290.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Community Listening Sets for M.F**

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

**Shri Uikay:**

**Shri Hukam Chand**

**Kachhavaia:**

**Shri Bade:**

30. **Shri Chandak:**

**Shri Wadiwa:**

**Shri Surya Prasad:**

**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**

**Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**

**Shri Bakliwal:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh were supplied with Community Listening Sets in time during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government for timely supply of these sets to that government?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira:**



**Gandhi:** (a) No, Sir. There had been some delay in the supply of Community Listening Sets.

(b) The delay had generally been due to:

(i) late communication of their requirements by the States and consequent delay in the placement of consolidated indent;

(ii) time taken in making arrangements for supplies and the time taken by the firms to commence and complete the supplies;

(iii) demand for release of foreign exchange by suppliers; and

(iv) difficulty in procurement of requisite quantity of essential components such as transistors.

(c) Government of India have permitted the Government of Madhya Pradesh to procure directly 3,000 Community Listening Sets. Simultaneously, the Director General, Supplies and Disposal has been requested to expedite the supplies.

#### **Recommendations of Bonus Commission**

**31. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the likely impact of the decision of Government in respect of the recommendations of the Bonus Commission on the workmen of Sugar Industry; and

(b) the extent to which the workmen of the Sugar Industry will be affected as a result of the modifications made by Government in respect of the recommendations of the Commission?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) and (b). Government's decisions on the Commission's report apply to the Sugar Industry in the same manner as they apply to other industries. The

impact of the recommendations on the various individual industries or their workmen can be known after the recommendations are actually implemented.

#### **Minimum Wages**

**33. { Shri Nambiar:  
Dr. Saradish Roy:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries in the country which do not pay to the workers minimum wages based on the norms laid down by the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference; and

(b) the reasons for not implementing these norms?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya):** (a) and (b). Information is not available. The time and labour involved in collecting the same from the State Governments etc; will not be commensurate with the object in view.

#### **Low Grade Employees of NEFA**

**34. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Nambiar:  
Dr. Saradish Roy:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received a memorandum from the lower grade employees of Dibang valley in Lohit Frontier Division NEFA regarding their difficult living conditions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes. Their main grievance was that, their salaries were not disbursed regularly.

(b) Enquiries have shown that all pay bills are at present encashed at

Tezu, the divisional headquarters of Lohit Frontier Division, which is about 20 days march from Anini, the headquarters of the Dibang valley. Difficulties of communication and in the provision of escorts have led to delays in the drawal and disbursement of salaries. To remedy the situation, a Treasury is being opened at Anini this month and the Assistant Political Officer, Roing, has also been declared as Head of Office to facilitate regular and timely payment of salaries to those serving in the Dibang valley.

#### Grants-in-Aid to Trade Unions

35. { Shri Umanath:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for grants-in-aid to the trade unions by the Central Board for Workers' Education during 1963-64;

(b) the amount paid to the trade unions during 1963-64; and

(c) the number of applications of the unions asking for the grant-in-aid from the Central Board for Workers' Education received and disposed of during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Rs. 70,000/-.

(b) Rs. 23,833-84 Paise.

(c) Number of fresh applications received during 1963-64..... 9

Number of fresh applications disposed of during 1963-64... 2

#### Telephone Directories

36. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri Rameshwaramand:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone directories are published in regional languages in any of the Postal and Tele-graphic Circles or Divisions in the country;

(b) if so, the languages in which such publications have been published; and

(c) the reason why telephone directory has not been published in Oriya and some other languages?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Telephone Directories in all areas are printed in English. Directories of the following areas are being printed also in the regional languages as indicated:—

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| (i) Andhra P & T Circle                          | Telugu    |
| (ii) Ahmedabad Town Telephone System             | Gujarati  |
| (iii) Gujarat P & T Circle (excluding Ahmedabad) | Gujarati. |

(c) The entire policy regarding printing of telephone directories in languages other than English in the different telephone areas in the country is under consideration at present.

#### Calcutta-Dibrugarh Micro-wave Link

37. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted a proposal to link Calcutta and Dibrugarh with a micro-wave tele-communication system; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project, and when it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1.65 crores. The Calcutta-Gauhati portion of the work is expected to be completed by June 1965 and the balance work will be over towards the end of the year.

### **Madras-Singapore Underground Cable Link**

38. { Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a sub-marine cable system between Madras and Singapore;

(b) the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme will be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) to (c). A proposal for extension of the Commonwealth Submarine Cable from Singapore to India is under consideration of Government. The cost of the scheme, and other details are being worked out at present, and will still take some time.

### **Pay Strike by Workers at Babisol Colliery**

39. { Shri Mohammad Elias:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a pay-strike by the women wagon loaders of the Babisol Colliery from the middle of September, 1964 against under-payment; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against the management of the colliery?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya):** (a) Yes.

(b) The investigation by the Conciliation Officer has revealed that there was no under-payment as the loaders had resorted to 'go slow'. The question of taking action against the management does not, therefore, arise.

### **Areca nut Gardens in Kerala**

40. { Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the scheme of establishing elite areca nut gardens in Kerala;

(b) whether the scheme has been finalised;

(c) the nature of assistance proposed to be extended to private growers under this scheme; and

(d) the places where this scheme is going to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### **Fodder Development in Kerala**

41. { Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for fodder development in the State of Kerala;

(b) the progress made for starting experimental grazing plots at Koduman North Reserve in Quilon District; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend this scheme to any other Districts?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

### Lighthouse at Badagara

42. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in establishing a pier and a lighthouse at Badagara in Kerala;

(b) the estimated cost of the project and the amount spent so far; and

(c) when the works will be completed?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Government. The Government of Kerala have finalised the plan and design of the pier at Badagara and have also sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 8.69 lakhs for the purpose. The design and plan of the lighthouse have not however yet been finalised by the State Government.

### Wheat for Flour Mills

43. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flour mills in Bihar along with their locations which have applied for licences and grant of quota of imported wheat for milling and manufacturing of wheat-products;

(b) the number amongst them which are complete and ready to go into production but have not got clearance from Government so far;

(c) the reasons for the delay in allowing these mills to work; and

(d) how long it will take to decide their cases especially when the idle capacity could be utilised usefully in the context of the present food scarcity?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri**

**D. R. Chavan):** (a) Three, one each at Ranchi, Patna and Muzaffarpur.

(b) All the three mills are stated to be complete. They have not been given clearance from Government yet.

(c) and (d). The capacity of the working mills in Bihar is adequate and as such no new flour mills are required there. The three flour mills under question have been set up without prior approval of Government. The question of granting wheat quota to these mills is, therefore, under examination.

### Lighthouse at Beypore

44. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to erect a lighthouse at Beypore in Kerala;

(b) the estimated cost of the lighthouse; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). A proposal to construct a lighthouse at Beypore is at present under consideration. But no decision has been taken and the cost and date of completion cannot at present be indicated. The proposal will be considered along with other items for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

### Fishing Harbours

45. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in establishing fishing harbours at Beypore and Moppila Bay in Kerala;

(b) the estimated cost of the projects and the amount spent so far; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) The construction of the Moppila Bay Fishing Harbour was started in 1962 with technical aid from the Norwegian-India-Foundation. The approach road has been completed and the construction of the breakwater has been commenced. About 800 Svec blocks have been dumped so far. The work is in progress under the supervision of the Assistant Engineer of the Indo-Norwegian-Project.

At Beypore the acquisition of land for the construction of a wharf has been completed. The estimate for the first stage of the construction of wharf has been finalised and the work will be started immediately.

(b) The estimated cost of the Moppila Bay Fishing Harbour is Rs. 17.3 lakhs and the expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 3.6 lakhs.

The estimated cost of the Beypore Wharf is Rs. 3 lakhs. This work is yet to begin. The actual expenditure so far incurred on acquisition of land and for the approach road is Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

(c) The construction of the Moppila Bay and the first stage of the Wharf at Beypore will be completed before the close of the year 1965-66.

#### Bridge over Mahe in Kerala

46. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of constructing an independent bridge over Mahe river on the West Coast Road in Kerala;

(b) whether the alignment of the proposed Mahe bypass road has been approved; and

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

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The bridge across the river Mahe falls in the Mahe diversion on the West Coast Road in Kerala. Owing to the paucity of resources, it has not been possible to include the work relating to the Mahe bypass in the approved programme for the West Coast Road in the Third Plan period. The construction of the bridge across the river Mahe will, therefore, not be taken up during the current plan period.

#### Forest Research Institute

47. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Expert Committee for the Forest Research Institute has commenced its work; and

(b) if so, when the report will be ready?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Committee is expected to commence its work in the second week of March, 1965 and to submit its report within about six weeks thereafter.

#### Settlement of Scheduled Castes

48. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored the land purchase scheme for the settlement of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, its main features;

(c) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table;

(d) when this scheme was started and how much money was allocated for it during the current plan period and the break-up of the money given to the different States;

(e) how much has been spent and what is the break-up which has been spent in each State; and

(f) the number of families who have benefited so far, State-wise?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) to (f). There is no Centrally sponsored land purchase scheme for the settlement of Scheduled Castes. However, in Punjab under the State Sector there is a scheme 'Subsidy for purchase of agricultural land' which qualifies for 50 per cent grant from the Centre. Under this scheme, needy, poor and deserving landless members of Scheduled Castes are granted a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 each for the purchase of agricultural land costing not more than Rs. 4,500. The total provision in the Third Plan for this scheme in the Punjab is Rs. 35.00 lakhs for 1750 families. The distribution of expenditure and the number of families already benefited and proposed to be benefited during the Third Plan is as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred or to be incurred	No. of families benefited or proposed to be benefited
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1961-62	6.43	321
1962-63	7.25	363
1963-64	4.37	219
1964-65	7.20	360
1965-66	9.75	487

#### Visits by Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. to Orissa

**49. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Social Security

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the names of places visited by him and problems noted thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Orissa once during the period in question (from 24-4-1963 to 4-5-1963).

(b) The Commissioner visited the following places to study the functioning of Ashram Schools, non-official organisations and to see the colonies for settlement of landless Adivasis:

Bhubaneswar, Huma, Chhatrapur, Nimakhandi, Parlakhramandi, Abbasin-ghee, Rayagada, Kailas Kota, Madhia Dangu, Bhaliapani, Kotgarh, Suvar-nagiri, Gajinagu, Naugaon, Belghar, Burlu Baru, Rangaparu Colony, Belghar, Gochhaka and Deogada, Sapan-gada, Guma, Ambadola, Munikhoh, Mandalguda, Thutibar, Kasipur, Gorakhpur, Rapkona, Baraguda, Nig-amanguda, Sunabeda, Korapat, Govin-dapalli, Khairapat, Pangam, Pandri-pani Colony, Sikapalli, Padmagiri, Bhalimela Dam, Orkel, Mastiput, Malkangiri.

#### Women Panchayats

**50. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1065 on the 22nd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any additional grant or loan was given or is proposed to be given during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 to those Panchayats having all-women members to encourage the panchayats in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Governments of the 5 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where all-women Panchayats exist, and when received will be placed on the Table of the House.

Incidentally, according to the latest information received from the Government of Maharashtra, there is one more all-women Panchayat in that State in addition to the two mentioned in the written answer laid on the Table of the House on 22-9-1964 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1065.

#### Vegetable Prices

**51. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vegetables are being sold at very high prices in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of producers as well as the consumers?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) During recent months the prices of vegetables in Delhi have been higher than in previous years.

(b) With the assistance of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Delhi Administration has undertaken a special programme for intensive production of vegetables in several areas of Delhi State. Moreover, the Delhi Administration are trying to organise co-operative marketing of vegetables in Delhi, through the Delhi State Fruits and Vegetables Growers' Co-operative Marketing Federation. The Federation has already opened 27 shops, where vegetables are sold at reasonable prices.

#### Civilian Pilots

**52. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a dearth of pilots in the country for civil aviation since the closure of the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad in early 1963; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirements of pilots for Civil Aviation?

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). Recently shortage of pilots has been felt by both the Corporations owing to extended operations and flight and duty time limitations. Arrangements are being made for recruitment of pilots to the extent available and steps are also being taken to train candidates through selected Flying Clubs, for issue of Commercial Pilot's Licence, in order to cater to this urgent demand.

#### Wheat used as Cattle Feed

**53. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat was being used as cattle-feed in some areas in Delhi as prices of other coarse grains were very high; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Only one case where a fair price shop dealer in Delhi is alleged to have sold imported wheat for purposes of cattle feed has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) A case under rule 125(2) of Defence of India Rules read with Section 7 of Essential Commodities Act has been registered against the concerned dealer.

### Roads in Delhi

54. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that roads in Delhi are bad despite the fact that a sizeable amount is being spent on them every year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Roads in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area are in a fairly good condition. Some of the roads within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and portion of the National Highway No. 1 (G.T. Karnal Road) from mile 8 to 16 within the Union Territory of Delhi are not in a satisfactory condition on account of increased traffic, unprecedented rains this year, inadequate drainage, leakage of water mains and lack of suitable machinery for construction of high class pavements needed for the heavy traffic. Every possible effort is being made to improve the condition of roads within the funds available for the purpose by removing the defects cited above. Improvement works have been taken up on 40 roads and it is proposed to take up similar works on another 20 roads shortly. The Delhi Municipal Corporation have also a proposal to import machinery for laying bituminous roads of superior specifications.

**कलकत्ता-काठमाण्डू विमान सेवा**

55. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ते से काठमाण्डू जाने वाला विमान पहले मुजफ्फरपुर में रुका करता था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसको बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार दिल्ली और कलकत्ता से उत्तर बिहार जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिये मुजफ्फरपुर या रक्सौल में विमान में चढ़ने और उतरने का इन्तजाम करने का विचार कर रही है ?

**असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो):**

(क) मुजफ्फरपुर को कलकत्ता/मुजफ्फरपुर पटना/काठमाण्डू सेवा पर केवल 1 अप्रैल, 1955 और 4 जून, 1955 के बीच हवाई सेवा से सम्बद्ध किया गया।

(ख) अपर्याप्त यातायात के कारण होने वाले गैर-किफायती चालनों के परिणाम-स्वरूप इस सेवा पर यह हाल्ट बन्द कर दिया गया।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

### Road Planning Boards

56. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the States to expedite the setting up of Road Planning Boards;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto;

(c) the number of States which have so far set up such boards; and

(d) the functions of these Road Planning Boards?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under the consideration of most of the States. So far the Manipur Adminis-



tration only have set up a Road Planning Board. The Government of Nagaland have intimated that they are taking necessary action to set up a Road Planning Board in their State.

(d) Broadly speaking, the proposed Road Planning Boards would have the following functions:

- (i) suggest criteria and methods for assessing costs and benefits of road development schemes;
- (ii) examine proposals for road development drawn up for the Annual and Five-Year Plans;
- (iii) advise on the preparation of co-ordinated long-term road development plans;
- (iv) recommend priorities and phasing of programme;
- (v) appraise progress made from time to time;
- (vi) promote research and training; and
- (vii) consider questions concerning road specifications and standards in relation to utilisation of different types of vehicles.

#### Social Security Scheme for Rural Population

57. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a comprehensive social assistance scheme for the rural population in the country;

(b) if so, the main items to be included in this scheme;

(c) the steps taken by the Department so far after its formation;

(d) whether small scale industrial units have been asked by Govern-

ment to intensify their work and create adequate employment potential for the rural population; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the industrial units thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) to (c) Yes. Some schemes are already under examination.

(d) and (e). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Foodgrain Prices

58. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he held a conference some time back at Calcutta with the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Tripura and Bihar;

(b) whether an attempt was made to evolve a formula for foodgrains prices on a zonal basis at that conference; and

(c) if so, the brief outlines of the formula evolved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers of the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam with the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture was held at Calcutta on the 30th September, 1964.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Cost of Importing Foodgrains from U.S.A.

59. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the changes incorporated in the final version of the Bill to extend Public Law 480 have been approved by the U.S. Congress; and

(b) if so, the effect these changes would have on the cost of importing foodgrains from the United States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The changes in the U.S. Law will not apply to the imports which are expected to be made till 30th June, 1965 under the current Agreement.

It is not possible to indicate at this stage the effect of these changes on future supplies, as the effect of the changes will depend upon the terms of the new Agreement.

#### Grapes and Walnuts Cultivation

60. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has secured the services of a number of experts in horticulture from France and U.S.A. to assist the Indian farmers in the cultivation of grapes, walnuts and citrus fruits; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme under which the services of these experts would be utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) steps are being taken to obtain the services of experts on the growing of walnuts and citrus from France and the U.S.A. respectively and for grapes from U.S.S.R.

(b) The services of the experts will be utilized to advise on the production programme of walnuts and

grapes and the control of citrus die-back disease.

#### नियमों तथा अधिनियमों का अनुवाद

- श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :  
श्री बागड़ी :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :  
61. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
श्री स० च० सामन्त :  
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा 31 अक्तूबर, 1964 तक कितने सांविधिक नियमों, अधिनियमों आदि का अनुवाद किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) उस तारीख को कितने सांविधिक नियम इस आयोग के पास अनुवाद होने के लिये बाकी थे और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) आयोग के कार्यकारी दल ने 31 अक्तूबर, 1964 तक 15 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के (जिनकी सूची संलग्न है) हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार कर लिये हैं। आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों की रायों और उनके सुझावों पर विचार करके भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और साध्य अधिनियम के मूल पाठों को अंतिम रूप भी दे दिया है और ये राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार के अधीन प्राधिकृत हिन्दी पाठों के रूप में सम्यक् रूप से प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले हैं। आयोग द्वारा कोई सांविधिक नियम अनुदित नहीं किये गये हैं।

विधि मंत्रालय के अनुवाद अनुभाग ने 31 अक्तूबर, 1964 तक, 263 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का, जिनमें लगभग 8,000 पृष्ठ हैं, तथा सांविधिक नियमों और आदेशों के

85 सैटों का, जिन में लगभग 5064 पृष्ठ हैं, अनुवाद कर दिया है।

(ख) सांविधिक नियमों और आदेशों के 635 सैट मंत्रालय के अनुवाद अनुभाग के पास अनुवाद के लिए बाकी हैं। यह बता सकना कठिन है कि यह सारा कामकिस तारीख तक पूरा हो जायेगा किन्तु इस बात का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि यह सम्पूर्ण काम यथाशीघ्र पूरा हो जाए।

### सूची

1. भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860
2. दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898
3. भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम, 1872
4. सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908
5. भारतीय संविदा अधिनियम, 1872
6. सम्पत्ति अन्तरण अधिनियम, 1882
7. भारतीय भागिता अधिनियम, 1932
8. भारतीय माल विक्रय अधिनियम, 1930
9. परक्राम्य लिखित अधिनियम, 1881
10. भारतीय न्यास अधिनियम, 1882
11. मर्यादा काल अधिनियम, 1963
12. यथोल्लिखित अनुतोष अधिनियम, 1963
13. संरक्षक तथा प्रतिपालित अधिनियम, 1890
14. हिन्दू अप्राप्तवयता तथा संरक्षकता अधिनियम, 1956
15. भारतीय रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1908

### Supply of Rabi Seeds to Uttar Pradesh

62. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a great demand of rabi seeds from the Government of U.P.; and

(b) if so, the various seeds supplied to meet the demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of U.P. asked for the assistance of the Government of India in the supply of the following quantities of rabi seeds from the Punjab:

1. Wheat	21,000 tonnes.
2. Barley	8,000 tonnes.
3. Gram	12,000 tonnes.
4. Peas	9,000 tonnes.

Total : 55,000 tonnes.

Subsequently, in view of the high prices of gram, barley and peas, the Government of U.P. desired that the entire quantity of 50,000 tonnes might be supplied in the form of wheat. Arrangements could, however, be made for the allotment of only 37,000 tonnes of wheat as the Government of Punjab was unable to spare larger quantity. Out of this allotment, 32,000 tonnes were despatched by the 3rd November, 1964.

### Report on the Viscount Crash

63. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conclusions have been arrived at in the inquiry initiated into the deficiencies of Indian Airlines Corporation and Directorate of Civil Aviation mentioned in Justice Khosla's report on the Viscount crash near Agra;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at, and

(c) the remedial action taken to improve the existing state of affairs?

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). The points made by Mr. Justice Khosla in regard to the deficiencies of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the organisation of the Director General of Civil Aviation revealed during the inquiry into the accident to Indian Airlines Corporation Viscount aircraft on 11th September 1963 near Agra, are under examination.

#### Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project

64. { Shri R. G. Dubey;  
Shri Pottakkatt;  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project was opened recently at Mandapam in Madras; and

(b) the yield expected when the project is completed as compared to the yield at present?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes, on the 4th October, 1964.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is ready.

#### Tribals

65. { Shri Subodh Hansda;  
Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the tribal people lose their tribal character along with their movement from one State to the other;

(b) if not, why restrictions have been put to a certain area for a particular tribe for recognising her or his race as Scheduled Tribe; and

(c) how this anomaly is going to be removed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) to (c). In accordance with article 342(1) of the Constitution, tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities are specified as Scheduled Tribes with respect to a State. The question whether a tribe in a particular portion of a State or in another State actually possesses tribal characteristics is one to be determined on the basis of facts which are being ascertained and such anomalies as may be disclosed by a study of the facts will be removed in due course.

#### 'Dal' Shortage in West Bengal

66. { Shri Subodh Hansda;  
Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was acute 'Dal' shortage in West Bengal due to ban on export by other States from September onwards;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Dal Millers' Association has requested Central Government to remove this ban by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) West Bengal is highly deficit in pulses and depends mostly on supplies from other States. Recently the Governments of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have banned the export of gram and gram dal in order to increase availability of gram for seed purposes. Madhya Pradesh Government have also imposed informal restrictions on export

of gram from the State. It is, therefore, likely that due to these restrictions there has been a short supply of pulses in the West Bengal markets.

(b) and (c). No request has been received from Dal Millers Association. A representation was, however, received from Indian Produce Association, Calcutta asking for removal of restrictions on the export of pulses by other States or to allow them to import pulses from producing States into West Bengal. The representation was forwarded to the concerned State Governments for action.

#### Supply of Wheat Seeds to Bihar

67. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the wheat seeds allotted to Bihar by Centre and procured from the Punjab Government was on examination found to be diseased by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this has happened;

(c) whether other arrangements were made for timely supply of wheat seeds to Bihar; and

(d) if so, the quantity supplied and when the same reached Bihar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The wheat seed allotted to Bihar was not procured by the Government of India. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute did not also examine any sample of wheat seed sent to Bihar.

(b) No report has been received from the Bihar Government about despatch of defective seed from Punjab.

(c) In addition to 7,000 tonnes allotted from Punjab, the Government of Bihar also procured about 180 tonnes of wheat seed from the Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh, Rajasthan.

(d) The information about date of receipt in Bihar of quantity supplied by Suratgarh Farm is not available.

#### Abolition of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

68. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 453 on the 29th September, 1964 and state whether Government have taken any final decision regarding abolition of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

#### मुर्गी-पालन

69. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहायक खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से मुर्गी पालन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इसके लिये क्या सहायता दी जाती है ; और

(ग) गत पाँच वर्षों में ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि वर्षवार दी गई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) मुर्गीपालन के विकास के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 4.82 करोड़ रुपए की रकम निर्धारित की गई है जबकि दूसरी योजना में 2.58 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रायोजित विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक 2.11 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की मुर्गी पालन विकास योजनाएँ स्वीकार की जा चुकी हैं। ये मुख्य योजनाएँ जो पहले

नौ विभिन्न राज्यों/क्षेत्रों में चालू है या जिनको विशेष विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है निम्न प्रकार है :—सघन मुर्गी पालन विकास एवं विपणन खंडों की स्थापना करना, क्षेत्रीय/राज्य मुर्गी पालन फार्मों की स्थापना/विस्तार करना, चारा तैयार करने वाली एककों की स्थापना करना, अग्न्याश्रय बनाने, उनका भ्रष्टाचार करने तथा उनके विपणन के लिए केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना, अग्न्याश्रय सेने और मुर्गी पालन ड्रिपिंग संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना और मुर्गी पालन को सहायता देना इत्यादि। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी मुर्गी पालन का शौक बढ़ी तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है। भारत सरकार ने विदेशी सहायता से दो बड़े मुर्गी प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना के विषय में भी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है। इन कार्यक्रमों के परिणामस्वरूप देश में अग्न्याश्रयों का उत्पादन, जो कि पहली योजना के अन्त में 19050 लाख भ्रष्ट, दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक बढ़कर 28000 लाख हो गया है। आशा है कि तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक यह उत्पादन 60,000 लाख तक पहुंच जायेगा।

(ख) उपरोक्त बहुत सी योजनाएँ ऐसी हैं जिनका अभिप्राय प्रजनन स्टाक, मुर्गीखाना, मुर्गीखाने के निर्माण आदि के लिये मुर्गीपालकों को ऋण तथा अनुदान देकर उनकी सहायता करना है। राज्य कुक्कुट फार्मों तथा भारतीय पशुचिकित्सा अनुसन्धान संस्थान दोनों में कुक्कुट पालकों को प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी सुविधायें भी प्रदान की जाती हैं।

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा 1958 में निदिष्ट उदार प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अलग अलग स्टेट प्लान स्कीमों के लिये खर्च की मंजूरी भारत सरकार द्वारा नहीं दी जाती। अतः यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि पिछले 5 वर्षों में केवल कुक्कुट विकास योजनाओं के लिये ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई। फिर भी, कुक्कुट पालन विकास योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रतिमान बिना-ऋण के व्यय

पर 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान तथा बाकी के व्यय पर ऋण देना है।

### दिल्ली में दूध की कीमत

70. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में दूध का भाव अप्रत्याशित रूप से बढ़ गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने भाव वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या किया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी हाँ। प्राइवेट डेरियों तथा दूधियों द्वारा सम्भरण किये जाने वाले दूध के मूल्य बढ़ गए हैं।

(ख) बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। परन्तु दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना एक से मूल्य पर अर्थात् भैंस और गाय का दूध 70 पैसे प्रति लिटर तथा टोन्ड दूध 44 पैसे प्रति लिटर के भाव पर दिल्ली निवासियों को दूध सम्भरण करती आ रही है।

### रबी फसल

71. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के संघ प्रशासित राज्य क्षेत्र में रबी की फसल को बढ़ाने की दिशा में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जो व्यवस्था की है उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) यह योजना कितनी एकड़ भूमि पर लागू होगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) रबी की फसलों को बढ़ाने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन सुधरे बीज,

उर्वरक, कीटनाशक औषधि, औजार तथा अन्य आवश्यक चीजों का प्रबन्ध कर रहा है।

(ख) दिल्ली संघ क्षेत्र की समस्त कृषि योग्य भूमि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आ जायेगी।

### Committees in the Department of Social Security

**72. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of committees and sub-committees functioning in this Department; and

(b) the total number of members on these committees?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) 36 including 11 which are statutory.

(b) 652.

### Committees in the Ministry of Civil Aviation

**73. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Committees and Sub-Committees functioning in his Ministry; and

(b) the total number of members on these Committees and Sub-Committees?

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No Committee or Sub-Committee is functioning in the Ministry as such though there are administrative, advisory or technical Committee attached to offices under it.

(b) Does not arise.

### Gang of Wheat Smugglers

**74. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gang of smugglers of wheat was traced out in Delhi during the last three months; and

(b) the number out of them convicted so far?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir. One gang of smugglers of wheat was traced out by the Anti-smuggling staff of Delhi Police posted on Delhi-U.P. border during the period 10th August 1960 to 9th November, 1964.

(b) Three cases were registered against this gang. These are under investigation.

### Elections to Lok Sabha

**75. { Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Kappen:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of votes polled in the contested constituencies in the election to Lok Sabha held in 1962 in different States;

(b) the State which had polled the maximum percentage of votes and the State which polled the minimum; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the percentage of polled votes during the next General Elections?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):**

(a) The information required is published in the Election Commission's Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962—Volume-II (Statistical) at pages 8 to 11 under the column 'Percentage of electors voting'. Copies of the Report have already been placed on the Table of the House on 20th December, 1963.

(b) The maximum percentage of votes polled was 70.55 in the State of Kerala and the minimum percentage of votes was 23.56 in the State of Orissa.

(c) Government cannot take any steps to persuade the electors to vote. It is for the parties and contesting candidates to take suitable action.

# Road Bridges in Kerala

76. { ShriPotttekkt:  
{ Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
{ Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road bridges which are classified 'dangerous' in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether any priority has been given to reconstruct any such bridge on the National Highway and West coast road; and

(c) the names of bridges which are likely to be taken up during the remaining period of Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No bridge has been declared dangerous but four bridges on National Highways and one on West Coast road are considered very weak. Restricted traffic is being allowed on those bridges.

(b) and (c). The reconstruction of the Kannettil bridge on National Highway No. 47 is already in progress. Subject to availability of funds, it might be possible to take up the reconstruction of the Chandiroor bridge on National Highway No. 47, and the Nadal bridge at mile 49¼ of the West Coast Road during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan. The work on Kanjicode bridge on National Highway 47 and the bridge at mile 10½ on National Highway 47-A will be taken up during the 4th Plan.

# Production of Oilseeds

77. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how the production of oilseeds in the country during 1963 compares with that in 1962;

(b) how the production of edible oils during the first half of 1964 com-

pares with that during the corresponding periods in 1963 and 1962 respectively;

(c) how the prices of these oils at the end of September, 1964 compare with those in the corresponding periods of the past two years; and

(d) the main reasons, if any, other than decline in oil production and oilseeds availability, for the disproportionate rise in the prices of these oils?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) A statement showing production of major oilseeds in 1962-63 and 1963-64 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3363 (i)/64].

(b) Half-yearly production figures of edible oils are not available. A statement giving estimated annual production of edible oils is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3363 (ii)/64].

(c) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3363 (iii)/64].

(d) Except in the case of groundnut and groundnut oil, there was a sharp decline in the production of oilseeds and oil during 1963-64. This was the principal reason for the large increase in prices. Other contributing factors were the certain exports of groundnut oil made in the early part of 1964 and the movement restrictions placed by the State Governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, which resulted in increased prices in other parts of the country.

# Bridges on National Highway No. 34

78. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 280 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the construction of the Gazol-Raiganj part of National Highway No. 34.



(b) the number of bridges which have since been completed and opened for traffic;

(c) the number of bridges still under construction; and

(d) when this part of the Highway is likely to be completed and opened for public use?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) In the road portion which is of a total length of 32 miles, formation and provision of initial layer of water bound macadam have been completed except in a distance of 3 miles. Work in this reach is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly. The second stage work of providing an additional layer of metal and surfacing is in progress.

(b) Twelve.

(c) One, namely the bridge across the river Chiramati, which is expected to be completed by December, 1964.

(d) Except for the bridge on the river Chiramati, the road is through at present. An alternative route along the State Highway is available for through traffic at present.

#### **Mahananda Bridge**

**79. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1037 on the 3rd December, 1963 and the subsequent statement laid on the Table on the 18th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the construction of the Mahananda bridge on National Highway No. 34 has since been completed and the bridge opened for traffic; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and how long it will take to complete the bridge?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No.

(b) During the sinking of the foundation wells of the bridge, some of the wells suffered tilts. The tilts

were subsequently corrected during the process of further sinking, except in respect of one well. Steps taken to rectify the tilt of this well during the last working season were only partly successful. Further rectification of the tilt in this well will be carried out shortly as soon as the water level in the river goes down. The work has thus been delayed to some extent. It is expected to be completed by June, 1965.

#### **Eggs and Vegetables through D.M.S. Depots**

**80. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
      { Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to sell eggs and vegetables to consumers at cheap rates through the Milk Depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A suggestion was received from the Delhi Administration that the milk depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme should also sell eggs at its Depots and thereby assist in the problem of marketing of eggs. This suggestion has not yet been accepted by the Delhi Milk Scheme as it is now going through a process of reorganisation and is wholly occupied in attending to the problems of procurement and distribution of milk.

There has been no proposal to sell vegetables through the milk depots of the scheme.

#### **Radar-Radio Weather Broadcasting Station**

**81. Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Radar-Radio Weather Broadcasting Station at the Banihal Pass; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Commodity Committees

**82. Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to abolish the Commodity Committees like the Arecanut Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A high level Agricultural Research Review Team has recommended that all research should be brought under the control of a single institution like the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. It is accordingly proposed that research work of the Committees like the Arecanut Committee be transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In consequence certain changes are expected to be made in the functions of the Central Spices and Arecanut Committee and other Central Commodity Committees.

**राजस्थान में सिंचाई गवेषणा केन्द्र**

83. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान में एक सिंचाई गवेषणा केन्द्र खोलने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूप रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इस केन्द्र के लिये भूमि अर्जित कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिये कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ?

1467 (A1) LSD—5.

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) (1) पांच प्रमुख नदी घाटी परियोजना क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें राजस्थान की चम्बल परियोजना भी शामिल है, सिंचाई गवेषणा केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्रियान्विति के लिए स्वीकार की गई है जिसके लिए भारत सरकार से 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान प्राप्त होगा। ये केन्द्र क्षेत्र प्रयोग का कार्य करेंगे और साथ ही सिंचाई के अनुकूलतम उपयोग के विषय में मूलभूत अध्ययन शुरू करेंगे। प्रस्ताव है कि मुख्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना पहले की जाये और तत्पश्चात् प्रत्येक मुख्य केन्द्र के लिए एक-एक उप-केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाय।

(2) उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत एक सिंचाई गवेषणा केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने कोटा के पास एक स्थान चुना है।

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में लगभग 100 एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहण की जा रही है। अभी यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि इस भूमि के लिए कितना मुआवजा दिया जाएगा।

**दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग**

84. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री गुलशन :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग की एक बैठक 21 और 22 सितम्बर, 1964 को दिल्ली में हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बैठक में कौन कौन से देशों ने भाग लिया ; और

(ग) इस में किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :  
(क) जी हाँ। दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग का सातवाँ वार्षिक सम्मेलन नई दिल्ली में 21 और 22 सितम्बर, 1964 को हुआ था।

(ख) अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, भारत और इराक़ से एक प्रेक्षक। श्रीलंका भी इसका सदस्य है परन्तु सम्मेलन में उपस्थित न हो सका।

(ग) सम्मेलन में जिन विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया वे नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

21 और 22 सितम्बर, 1964 को दिल्ली में होने वाली दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग की सातवीं बैठक के लिये कार्य-सूची

1. सचिव द्वारा प्रारंभिक भाषण

2. दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग की छठी बैठक की कार्यवाही की परि-पुष्टि।

3. विचार के लिये विषय :—

1. दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग क्षेत्र में पर्यटन सुविधाओं का सर्वेक्षण

2. अमेरिका (यू० एस०) और यूरोपीय बाजार सर्वेक्षण (श्रीलंका द्वारा सुझाव)

3. पर्यटक कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें :

1. आई० यू० ओ० टी० ओ० परिपूरक सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत

2. कोलम्बो योजना और सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत

4. क्षेत्र के सदस्य देशों में व्रेष्टन (पैकेज) यात्रा संगठित करना (पाकिस्तान द्वारा सुझाव)

5. समस्त सदस्य देशों के पर्यटन साहित्य का संयुक्त वितरण और प्रदर्शन (पाकिस्तान द्वारा सुझाव) ; एक क्षेत्रीय अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्रम को स्वीकार करना (श्रीलंका द्वारा सुझाव)

6. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा और पर्यटन पर राष्ट्रमंडल सम्मेलन की रिपोर्ट पर प्रत्येक सदस्य देशों द्वारा कार्यवाही

7. समुद्रपार देशों में पर्यटन कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देना :

क—विज्ञापन एजेंसियों की नियुक्ति द्वारा

ख—जनता संपर्क एजेंसियों की नियुक्ति द्वारा

ग—पर्यटन कार्यालय खोल कर

घ—परिचय यात्राओं के लिये यात्रा एजेंटों, यात्रा लेखकों और फोटोग्राफ़रों को आमंत्रित कर।

8. प्रत्येक देश द्वारा सीमा औपचारिकताओं में ढील देना या उन्हें सरल बनाना।

9. समस्त देशों की पर्यटन संस्थाओं में आंकड़े सेल खोलना।

10. शिकायतों पर विचार करने तथा पर्यटन की उन्नति से संबंधित निर्णय लेने के लिये समस्त देशों की अपनी अपनी सरकारों के ढाँचों के अन्तर्गत उच्चतम अधिकारियों की उच्चस्तरीय समन्वय समितियाँ स्थापित करना।

11. यात्रा उद्योग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सही दशा में उन्नत करने के लिये उन्हें विनिर्मित करने के लिये कानून बनाना।

12. प्रादेशिक होटल-क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन ।

13. आंतरिक परिवहन सेवायें ।

14. दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट इत्यादि प्रस्तुत करना ।

15. आई० यू० ओ० टी० ओ० कार्य-कारणी समिति के लिए एक सदस्य का चुनाव ।

6. तकनीकी आयोग के लिये नामांकन ।

7. 1962-64 का लेखा-विवरण ।

8. दक्षिण एशिया यात्रा आयोग के अध्यक्ष का चुनाव ।

9. आगामी बैठक की तारीख व स्थान ।

10. कोई अन्य विषय ।

जहाज यात्रियों पर कल्याण कर

85. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री गुलशन :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार समुद्री जहाजों के यात्रियों पर कल्याण कर लगाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की रूप रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस से एक साल में कितनी आय होने का अनुमान है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) जी हां, मचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट, 1958 की धारा 261 के अनुसार भारत में किसी स्थान या बन्दरगाह से छूटने वाले या जाने वाले डेक्यात्री जहाजों द्वारा ले जाये जाने वाले समुद्रपार जाने वाले यात्रियों पर यात्री कल्याण कर लगाने का विचार है ।

(ख) यात्री कल्याण कर निम्न मार्गों पर लगाया जायेगा जहां अभी डेक्यात्री जहाज चल रहे हैं :—

1. भारत-पाकिस्तान

2. भारत-पश्चिम गल्पे

3. भारत-पूर्व अफ्रीका

\*4. भारत-लालसागस के बन्दरगाह

\*(जब डेक यात्रियों को लेजाने के लिये मंगललायन्स तीर्थ यात्री जहाजों को प्रयुक्त किया जाता है)

5. भारत-मलाया

2-लगाई जाने वाली प्रस्तावित दरें यह हैं:—

यात्रियों की श्रेणी दरें

(क) प्रत्येक डेक यात्री के लिये १ रु०

(ख) प्रत्येक सैलून/केबिन श्रेणी के लिये २ रु०

(ग) उस बालक के लिये जिसका आधा टिकट लागू है

श्रेणी (क) या

श्रेणी (ख) के

लिये निर्दिष्ट

दरों का आधा

३-इससे जो पूंजी जमा होगी उसे डेक यात्रियों की सहायता और सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने में लगाने का विचार है, जैसे रैस्ट हाउस, डाक्टरी सहायता और जरूरतमन्द तथा दुर्घी यात्रियों को आर्थिक सहायता ।

(ग) १,००,००० रु० ।

Agricultural Farms

86. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned some schemes for agricultural farms and forest exploitation

work in the States of Orissa and Bihar;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes; and

(c) the estimated cost which the Centre will bear for these schemes?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the note laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3364/64].

### Supply of Chemical Manures

**87. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional quota of different chemical manures have been allotted to flood affected areas in Andhra Pradesh since the beginning of October last;

(b) if so, the quantity allotted; and

(c) the quantities supplied?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). Allotments of nitrogenous fertilisers to State Governments are made quarterly mainly on the basis of their requirements, as assessed by them, their past consumption and availability of stocks with the Central Pool. Accordingly allocations were made to Andhra Pradesh based on their total requirements upto the quarter ending December, 1964. An additional quantity of 5,000 M.T. of Urea over and above the quarterly allocations was also allotted to Andhra Pradesh in the month of August, 1964 during the quarter July-September, 1964. The State Governments are free to utilize the allotments in any manner they like.

### Retail Price of Rice in Andhra

**88. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the increase, if any, in the retail price of rice in various areas of

Andhra Pradesh in September last; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) and (b). The retail prices of rice in Andhra Pradesh have been statutorily fixed with effect from 7th August 1964. The question of any increase in their prices does not therefore arise.

### Use of Fertilizers

**89. { Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics has for the first time come out with a scheme by which the proper use of fertilizers will be done to specific areas suited for any one type of fertilizer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) The Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been closely associated with the All India Co-ordinated Scheme of Simple Fertiliser Trials on cultivators' fields (sponsored) by the Government of India—(I.C.A.R.), which is in operation since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) The object of the scheme is to study the responses of important crops to different kinds of fertilizers, to evaluate the relative performance of different forms of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers and to work out manurial schedules for the different areas and crops on the basis of the results achieved. It is envisaged to carry out simple fertiliser, trials on cultivators' fields in 200 districts which have assured rainfall (over

30 inches annual rainfall) or irrigation facilities. The work has been extended to about 170 districts so far. During the years 1957-58 to 1963-64 about 65,000 experiments were conducted. The scheme is implemented in collaboration with the State Governments.

### Cultivation of Land

**90. Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land where food-grains were raised in 1963 and 1964; and

(b) the acreage of land where cash crops were raised during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement giving the all-India area under each of the foodgrains crops and the principal cash crop during 1963-64 and 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3365/64].

### Indian Central Cotton Committee

**91. Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions reached at the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held in Bombay in September, 1964;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Committee was proposed to be abolished as it was said to have served its purpose; and

(c) whether there was a protest from the growers of cotton and industrialists against the abolition of this committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A summary of the important decisions taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3366/64].

(b) It is proposed to transfer the research functions of the Committee

to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Consequently there will be certain changes in the functions of this Committee.

(c) There was a protest against the proposal for abolition of the Committee as reported in the Press at the meeting of the Committee held on September, 1964.

### Air-linking of Madhya Pradesh Towns

92. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Ukey:  
Shri Chandak:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhawaiya:  
Shri Bakliwal:  
Shri Wadiwa:  
Shri Surya Prasad:  
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for air-linking important towns of the State with Delhi on payment of subsidy from the Civil Aviation Development Fund; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

### Co-operative Laws

**93. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the steps taken to simplify and liberalise the Co-operative laws of the Union Territories in the light of the resolution of National Development Council?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A proposal to extend the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 to the

Union Territory of Delhi with certain modifications is under consideration.

In the light of the comments of this Ministry the Himachal Pradesh Government is preparing draft legislation.

As regards the territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands the Administration is considering the preparation of a draft regulation to be promulgated by the President in order to replace the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 which is now in force.

As regards Tripura, the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 has been brought into force and additional provisions have been made in the statutory rules to suit the present requirements.

The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960 has been extended to Goa, Daman and Diu and the Gujarat Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 has been extended to Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

As regards, Manipur, NEFA, Pondicherry and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, the question of simplification and liberalisation of Co-operative laws is under consideration.

#### Protection of Wild Life

**94. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the effective steps that Government propose to take for the protection of wild life in the States?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** The preservation of wild animals and wild birds is a state subject and all measures for this purpose have ultimately to be taken and implemented by the State Governments. A provision of Rs. 135 lakhs in the II Five Year Plan and of Rs. 209 lakhs in the Third Plan was made for the schemes relating to the subject subsidised to the extent of 50 p.c. from the Centre. The Indian Board for Wild Life which is an Ad-

visory body set up by the Government of India makes recommendations on various measures for the preservation of wild life which are communicated to the State Governments though the Government of India some of the important steps which have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government of India for the preservation of wild life are briefly indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3367/64].

#### Highway in Rajasthan

**95. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the time likely to be taken for the completion of the National Highway between Bikaner and Biramgarh (Rajasthan) according to the phased programme; and

(b) the total outlay for this portion of the road?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Construction of 43 miles of the road from Bikaner to Dungargarh is likely to be completed by the middle of 1965. For the stretch from Dungargarh to Biramgarh (52 miles), sanction for land acquisition has been accorded. The work of constructing this section will be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

(b) The estimated cost of the construction of Bikaner-Biramgarh section will be about Rs. 75 lakhs.

#### Food Production in Rajasthan

**96. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of agricultural programme under Third Five Year Plan about the food production in Rajasthan;

(b) the names of Districts in Rajasthan which attained targets in food production together with the estimated and actual increase in agricultural food output?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture\* (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Third Five Year Plan envisages an increase in production of foodgrains in Rajasthan from the base level (1960-61) of 51.16 lakh tonnes to 67.41 lakh tonnes in 1965-66. The production of food-grains crops in Rajasthan in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 55.68, 50.47 and 39.61 lakhs tonnes respectively. The decline in the production in 1962-63 and 1963-64 was mainly due to adverse weather conditions.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### Mustard Seeds

97. { Dr. Ranen Sen;  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya;  
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal State Government have requested the Centre to help the farmer to procure mustard seeds for West Bengal oil mills; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Centre thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has decided to import a limited quantity of Rape Mustard Seeds through the State Trading Corporation for supply to the West Bengal Government.

#### Ring Road, Delhi

98. Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 303 on the 18th February, 1964 regarding lighting arrangements on the Ring Road New Delhi and state:

(a) the portion on the Ring Road from the beginning of Defence Colony right upto Dhaula Kuan on which

lighting has since been provided or arrangements made to provide lights; and

(b) when the entire portion of the Road will be provided with street lights?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No lights have been provided on the portion of the ring road between the Defence Colony and Dhaula Kuan. The Delhi Administration have undertaken to provide lights on the entire Ring Road in Delhi and have approached the Government of India for financial assistance. The question regarding the agency responsible for meeting the cost of lighting the road, which is a civic function, is under examination.

#### Flour Mills in Bihar

99. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the monthly quota of imported wheat allotted to various flour mills in Bihar for grinding and manufacture of wheat products like maida, sooji, and rawa;

(b) the number out of these mills which have no plant to manufacture these wheat products; and

(c) the machinery devised to ensure that the entire wheat quota allotted to such mills is utilised for the purpose or purposes for which it is intended?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A statement showing the quantity of imported wheat allotted to the various roller flour mills in Bihar during the month of November, 1964, is laid on the Table of the House. Allotment of wheat is made for the production of atta, maida, suji rawa. Separate allotments of wheat are not made for the production of maida, suji and rawa but such of the mills in Bihar which were producing maida, suji and rawa be-



fore 19th August, 1964, have the option to do so upto 10 p.c. of their monthly wheat quota.

(b) All mills in Bihar can produce maida, suji and rawa except one which cannot produce suji only.

(c) The State Government has been authorised to regulate the distribution of wheat products produced by roller flour mills for distribution within the State under their own arrangements and the mills are required to furnish a daily statement of receipts, grinding and disposal of stocks to the State Government as well as to the RDF., Calcutta. In addition, regular inspection of mills is also made by Inspectors appointed under the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957.

#### STATEMENT

Name of the roller flour mills	Allotment of wheat made during Nov., '64 (In tonnes)
1. M/s. Behariji Flour Mills, Patna.	1,264
2. M/s. Madhavji Mills, Patna.	635
3. M/s. Shew Mills, Bhagalpur.	950
4. Ms/. Shivagauri Flour Mills, Bhagalpur.	855
5. M/s. Dhanraj Sagarmal Flour Mills, Sahibganj.	571
6. M/s. Jamuna Flour Mills, Katihar.	1,139
7. M/s. Katihar Flour Mills, Katihar.	1,425
8. M/s. Ranglal Flour Mills, Ranchi.	341
9. M/s. Dhanbad Flour Mills, Dhanbad.	1,840
10. M/s. Patna Flour Mills, Patna.	980
11. M/s. T. R. Flour Mills, Muzzafarpur.	1,309

#### Tribal Welfare

100. { Shri Ravindra Varma;  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki;  
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah;  
Shri Yashpal Singh;

Will the Minister of Social Security

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent meeting of the Tribal Welfare Board has made proposal for the reorientation of programmes of Tribal Welfare; and

(b) if so, the main features of these proposals, and Governments' reaction thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Yes.

(b) Some of the main, among several, proposals, are (i) greater emphasis on schemes of economic uplift and (ii) increase in facilities available at present at the pre-Matriculation stage. The proposals are under examination.

#### National Highway in Assam

**101. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the ditch chequered condition of the National Highway between Dibrugarh and Tinsukia and again between Makum and Digboi in Assam;

(b) whether this deterioration in its condition is an annual feature; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to make the National Highway fit for the weather conditions in that region?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Government are aware of the damage suffered by these roads. This is, however, not an annual feature.

(c) Necessary action is being taken to carry out the work of repairing the damages and improvement.

#### Minor Irrigation in U.P.

**102. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for

development of minor irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh in 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) whether that amount has been availed of; and

(c) if so, to what extent the expenditure has been fruitful?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). Under the revised procedure for rendering financial assistance to State Governments, introduced from the year 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various State Governments is sanctioned in bulk for schemes under the head "Agricultural Production" which includes Minor Irrigation and Land Development. As such, it is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of U.P. specifically for development of minor irrigation projects in 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. Information with regard to grants sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and availed of by them during these years for their Agricultural Production Schemes, including Minor Irrigation and Land Development, is however given below:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Amount of grant provisionally paid	Amount of grant finally adjusted
1960-61	172.33	186.98
1961-62	188.78	226.07
1962-63	163.47	173.34
1963-64	238.68	Final adjustment not yet made.

(c) According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh in their Annual Plans, as against the Third Plan target of 41.78 lakh acres, an area of 20.25 lakh acres comprising of 4.16 lakh acres during 1961-62, 6.288 lakh acres during 1962-63 and 9.81 lakh acres (anticipated) during 1963-64 are reported to have been benefited by Minor Irrigation Schemes during the first three years of Third Plan.

#### Development of Agriculture in U.P.

**103. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of agriculture in the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilised so far; and

(c) to what extent the expenditure incurred so far has been fruitful?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan):** (a) An outlay of Rs. 80.57 crores has been approved for Agricultural programmes in Uttar Pradesh under the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The amount actually utilised during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 (anticipated) is Rs. 48.13 crores. The budgetted outlay for 1964-65 is Rs. 23.71 crores. Besides, an additional allocation of Rs. 1.30 crores has been sanctioned to the State Government for their Minor Irrigation Programme.

(c) The production of certain individual crops such as Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Small Millets in 1963-64 exceeded the production levels of 1961-62 while the production of other crops was affected mainly due to adverse weather conditions such as deficient rains, floods, cold wave and frosty conditions.

#### Agriculture in U.P.

**104. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study team was deputed by the Planning Commission to Uttar Pradesh to evaluate agriculture performance and to probe into certain shortcomings; and

(b) if so, the main conclusions and recommendations made by the team?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan):** (a) A joint cen-

tral Team on Agricultural Programmes comprising the representatives of the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Community Development & Cooperation and Irrigation & Power visited the Uttar Pradesh State from 16th to 19th May, 1964, with a view to securing close collaboration between the centre and the State Government in the formulation and effective implementation of agricultural programmes in the State for 1964-65.

(b) A statement indicating the main conclusions and recommendations is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3368/64].

#### **Advisory Committee for Agricultural Labour**

105. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Committee for Agricultural labour set up by the Planning Commission has recommended the formation of labour cooperatives in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations are being implemented by State Governments to the maximum extent. A pilot programme for intensive development of labour contract and construction societies has also been launched and one pilot district per State for this purpose is being selected by the State Governments.

#### **National Ploughing Championship**

106. { **Shri Ram Sewak:**  
       **Shri P. G. Sen:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that national ploughing championship, the first of its kind, will be held at Ludhiana;

(b) the manner in which this contest is to be arranged between tractors, power tillers and animal driven implements; and

(c) when it will commence?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) The contest will be conducted by the Agricultural Machinery Association of India, New Delhi, a private organisation, in accordance with the rules framed by it, at the campus of the Punjab Agricultural University.

(c) The contest will commence on the 11th December, 1964.

#### **Common Paddy**

107. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what kind of paddy is indicated by the expression "Common" variety used in his statement on grain price policy;

(b) whether it means the coarse variety;

(c) whether he is aware that due to shortage the coarse variety has been selling as "medium" variety; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to establish a price relationship between the "Common" (i.e. coarse) variety with medium, fine and super-fine varieties?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) and (b). It refers to coarse variety of paddy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **Credit to Agriculturists**

108. **Shri M. L. Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made to provide sufficient credit to the agriculturists so as to give incentive for increase in the agricultural production; and

(b) whether credit facilities will be linked up with marketing?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) A comprehensive action programme has been circulated to state governments suggesting *inter alia* the introduction of crop loan system, according to which cooperative credit is to be production-oriented and is to be determined on the basis of production needs and repaying capacity. State governments are taking steps to implement this programme.

(b) Yes, Sir. Marketing is to be intensified and linked with the credit programme.

12 hrs.

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE THE MINIMUM SUPPLY OF RICE TO KERALA

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notices of several adjournment motions, calling attention notices and other notices as well.

The first one that I got was from Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri M. Elias, Shri K. A. Nambiar, Shri Kolla Venkiah, Shri E. K. Imbichibava, Shri R. Umanath, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, Dr. Saradish Roy, Shri M. Narayana Swamy, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary, Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Vishram Prasad, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Kishen Pattnayak, Shri B. Singh Utiya, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri K. K. Warrior, Shri M. K. Kumaran, Shri A. V. Raghavan, Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, Shri Tirdib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri C. H. Mohammed Koya, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Narendra Singh Mahida, Shri Kapur Singh and Shri Himatsinhji, on the following subject:

"The Failure of the Government to ensure even the minimum supply of rice to Kerala thereby creating a very serious situation in that State."

Can the Minister just tell me why I should not give my consent to this adjournment motion?

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाया है ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैंने भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है, पता नहीं, आपको मिला है या नहीं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अच्छा माननीय सदस्य का नाम ही सही, अब वे बैठ जायें ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आपने मेरा नाम लिया नहीं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** चलिए, मैंने माननीय सदस्य का नाम भी ले लिया, श्री रामेश्वरानन्द

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** I am making a statement on the food situation in Kerala, and the situation which led to scarcity in Kerala and the disturbances that took place as a result of that. I do not think this will be a matter for an adjournment motion because....

**An Hon. Member:** Why? (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister must have his say, and I should be allowed to listen to it. Why should there be impatience?

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** He should be more factual, not provocative.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** In view of what I have explained in the statement, my own view is this is not a case for an adjournment motion. Therefore, you may allow me to make the statement, after which, on the basis of what I have stated in the statement, if you think that the adjournment motion should be considered, you may take a decision.

If it is a question of having some discussion on the food situation particularly in the Southern States, I have no objection to have a discussion on any date which you may please, but

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

I do not think a case has been made out for an adjournment motion. That is my respectful submission.

**Shri Bade** (Khargone): He cannot say like that.

**Mr. Speaker** In the statement facts would be stated, of course, but we will go into them afterwards. My difficulty is that I have first to indicate whether I agree to it or not. I only wanted to know whether Government says there has been no failure absolutely on the part of Government. That was all I wanted.

**Shri C. Subramaniam**: I am not prepared to say that there was no failure on the part of Government.

**Mr. Speaker**: Shri Mukerjee might ask for the leave of the House.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): I beg to leave of the House to move my adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker**: Any objection? There is no objection. Leave of the House is granted. I will take that up at 4 O' Clock.

12.05 hrs.

## RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

### (i) STUDENTS AGITATION IN ORISSA

**Mr. Speaker**: There is another adjournment motion about the students' agitation and all that has happened in Orissa. I had disallowed many notices but again this morning representations had been made to me by several Members of the Opposition that I should reconsider it. I would request Mr. Dwivedy to tell me how I can admit it—only the central responsibility, nothing more than that.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Sir, we are in the midst of an Emergency and there is breakdown of the administration completely in that State. There is no respect for authority neither has the authority any power to control the situation as a result of which Government had to come to the assistance of that State and there was no such situation on that occasion when assistance of troops

and the civil reserve police could be requisitioned. A *prima facie* case of corruption had been established against topmen in the administration and there are statement made by the Prime Minister in this House that when there is such a *prima facie* case the Ministers had to resign.

**Mr. Speaker**: He should confine himself to the specific point.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**: It is a case in which the Central Government had already intervened and the Cabinet Secretary visited that State to make a report and even then they failed to take any steps to bring about normalcy. It is a responsibility of the Centre now. People feel that because of the inordinate delay and failure on the part of the Centre to take immediate steps this situation had arisen. The Centre is fully seized of the problem and on account of these factors the failure of the Central Government has been proved and now the Centre has to intervene.

**Mr. Speaker**: That would be a different thing, whether the Centre has sent somebody there to make an enquiry. He may quote the law or rule or any other authority.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**: Troops were called for and the Army had been sent.

**Mr. Speaker**: But was the Army sent there at the request of the State Government to aid them to maintain law and order under the Criminal Procedure Code or...

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**: There must be justifiable reasons for sending the Army...

**Shri Nath Pal** (Rajapur): Sir, on a point of order. You have asked the rule or the authority. That becomes a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker**: I will call him but he should not intervene now in this matter.

**Shri Nath Pal**: You always give priority to a point of order when it is raised.

**Mr. Speaker**: I do, really. But if there is no point of order...

**Shri Nath Pai:** How do you know before I adumbrate it?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member has said that because I had asked the rule, a point of order arises.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I want to bring to your notice the rule which allows us to raise it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will certainly hear him if he just allows me to proceed now, Prof. Ranga.

**Shri Ranga (Chittor):** Sir, it is not as if it has failed just once it has failed earlier the law and order situation there. There was some sort of a compromise and an agreement between the Government and the students. On that occasion also military had had to intervene on the request of the local Government. I am not quite sure whether the local Government has asked for intervention of the military under the Criminal Procedure Code as you suggested for restoration of law and order. If it is for restoration of law and order, a general question, then the Central Government comes into it more prominently and inescapably. It is not as if it is one local situation confined to Bhubhaneshwar alone. In the whole of the State in many places, these disturbances had taken place. The police had to use force and the reserve police had also and the military. A recrudescence has taken place now. Not only the whole of the State but the whole of the country is ago about this matter. The Prime Minister himself has made himself responsible for warning the country that similar situations are likely to arise in other States. Therefore he has appealed for the co-operation of the people, in other States, to see that similar things do not take place. What does all this he speak of? It means that there is anxiety on the part of the Government about the failure of that Government there and of their own helplessness.

You, Sir, asked us, how does the Central Government come in. If the Central Government does not consider itself responsible for what is happen-

ing now, there was no need for them to have sent there the officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation and then the Secretary to the Cabinet, and they themselves having sent, either in his official capacity as Minister or in the capacity as member of the Working Committee, one of their Ministers to go and make a study of the situation and submit a report to them. That report was considered by their Working Committee. I do not know whether the Cabinet has also considered it now.

All these questions will have to be thrashed out threadbare here on the floor of this House, and I request you to give us the opportunity give this House an opportunity, to discuss this matter, as otherwise, this law and order trouble is likely to prove contagious and spread to several others are as also all over India and develop into either Goonda Raj or military raj. We do not know what is going to happen in this country.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** My submission is that this is a perfect case where you, as representing Parliament, should take judicial notice of what has actually happened in Orissa and allow us to have a discussion. It is a discussion which would partake of the nature of censure on the administration.....

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund):** On a point of order. Under rule 58.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am now listening to Shri H. N. Mukerjee. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** When a submission is being made, why should the hon. Member there rise? (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I will call him afterwards.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I do not know why the Government party is so jittery. I submit it is a very clear case where you should be pleased to uphold our demand for a discussion of this matter by way of an Adjournment Motion; the Adjournment Mo-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

tion partakes of the nature of something like a censure on the administration of this country, and I am sure that there is a feeling all over the country that what has happened in Orissa and continues to happen does require the immediate attention of Parliament, because the Central Government is already in the picture and has participated in the egregious failure of administration at the Centre and in the State. I say so because not only has the Central Government assisted that State Government by lending its military force and the army reserve police which is perhaps under its jurisdiction but also there are reports from Orissa emanating from such a very reputable source as the Bar Association of the Cuttack High Court, whose representation points out that there is complete failure of the administration in that State. We see not only the Opposition in Orissa representing different parties sending memorials to Central Government regarding the complete failure of the administration which has stunk in the nostrils of the people of Orissa but also, at the same time, people who have nothing to do with political parties discover that life in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar and other places has become almost impossible. As Shri Ranga has pointed out, the Prime Minister has sent his Cabinet Secretary and report to him; that appears in the papers. We would not have known about it unless the papers reported it: the Prime Minister can find out information about it from the Central employee and on the basis of that report he is going to have some kind of cogitation. But we are being precluded from having a discussion of the matter about which the Central Government has already been compelled to take very serious notice.

Therefore as Members of Parliament we feel that we have a responsibility to the country, to the people, in Orissa as well as elsewhere, and I beg of you to permit us to have this Adjournment Motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Vidya Charan Shukla's point of order is that two Adjournment Motions cannot be taken in one and the same sitting. That is right; I know it. I know it cannot be discussed. (*Interruption*). It would not be taken, but I can consider whether I can put it off or I should reject it. That is what I am doing.

I cannot take up the second one for discussion. But I am only considering because I had rejected it whether there is a case for reconsideration over that.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** In case you cannot admit the second adjournment motion today, you might consider to hear the opposition leaders on the day when it is possible for you to admit it, rather than hearing it today when the Government are not ready. Even if you are convinced about the admissibility of the motion, you cannot admit it today. What is the point in taking it up today?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** The wording of the rule is very clear. It says:

"Not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting."

**Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—**

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Let us have a decision on my point of order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I am opposing his point of order. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and my hon. friend, Shri Shukla, are taking shelter under a particular rule. This House is supreme and I can move for the suspension of that rule.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of suspension before it is decided that the rule applies.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Sir, I shall be taking my stand on the admissibility on two things, one an established rule

and another a convention, a precedent, that is available to us. You were pleased to ask Mr. Dwivedy as to how this House is concerned with what is happening in Orissa. May I draw your attention to article 353 of the Constitution which says:

"While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, then—

(a) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised."

I think Mr. Nanda will bear witness that there is an emergency . . .

**Shri Nambiar:** At least on paper.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is some force in the objection that has been taken by Mr. Shukla and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

"Where for a particular day, notices of more than one adjournment motion on various subjects are received, the Speaker takes them up one by one in order of their receipt. If the Speaker gives his consent to one of them and the House grants leave, the outstanding motions are left over for inclusion in the agenda for the following day."

So, I will hear hon. Members tomorrow.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh** (Parbhani): My point of order does not relate to the admissibility of the adjournment motion. It relates to a statement made by the hon. Member.

**Mr. Speaker:** If that statement is in connection with this notice and this notice is going to be taken up tomorrow, his objection could also be made at that time.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** My point of order relates to a statement of fact made by the hon. Member which he is not entitled to make. That is why it has to be controverted on the floor of the House. The hon. Member has been pleased to remark that this House can take judicial notice of the law and order situation in the State of Orissa. Judicial notice is something which can only be taken note of by a court of law. Obviously, this is not a court of law. The maximum that this House can do is to take public note of what has happened in a particular State. Therefore, I beg of you to give your ruling (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): Sir, I gave a Calling Attention Notice regarding the arrest of 26 Communist leaders of West Bengal. The arrests have been done with the consent of the Central Government. I do not know why that notice has not been admitted.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he has any objections he can come and discuss it with me.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** What is the remedy then?

**Mr. Speaker:** Under the Constitution the law and order situation in any State or the arrest of any person, be he a Communist or any other person, is the concern of the State.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It was done with the consent of the Central Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not concerned whether it was done with their consent or not. They could arrest them. That is all that I have to see. I cannot take it up here.

**Shri Umanath** (Pudukkottai): They were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

**Mr. Speaker:** They have to be administered by the State and not by the Centre.



**Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah):** We have tabled several adjournment motions . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** It would not be fair for hon. Members to go on like this.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** We have been informed that your consent has been withheld. No reason has been given as to why it has been withheld.

**Mr. Speaker:** That "why" is not told here; that is my difficulty.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** On silly grounds these arrests have been made. It has been stated that there was no reason at all for this arrest.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member will realise that I cannot discuss the reasons why they have been arrested, whether they were arrested on flimsy grounds or silly grounds and all that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Let the Centre deny it.

**Shri Umanath:** Our information is that it was done at the instance of the Central Government. Let them say that it was not at their instance that these arrests were made.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Sir, since this matter has been raised . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Shall we proceed in this manner?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I want to know whether you are deferring this matter.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Sir, about my point of order . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That matter is over.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Sir, since this matter has been mentioned—I did not mention it earlier—I just want an assurance that you would be pleased to consider . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** If it has been mentioned without my consent and illegally, should he then support it?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** It is not a question of support or otherwise. I want to know whether you have made up your mind already or you are likely to consider it tomorrow?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have made up my mind already and I have given my decision.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** I had tabled an adjournment motion about the invitation accorded to the Chinese Ambassador to attend the banquet given by the Indian Embassy in Cairo in honour of the Prime Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shall I have to take every adjournment motion now and discuss it with the hon. Members? There are 40 or 50 notices that have been given. That would be almost impossible.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I only want to submit that I have not got any information from you so far about this adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might wait. I will give him the information. If I have not yet taken a decision that would also be communicated. If I have taken a decision he would be informed about it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I sent the notice on 9th October.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I must have taken a decision on that.

## (ii) BYE-ELECTIONS TO LOK SABHA

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा स्थगन प्रस्ताव एक बुनियादी चीज के मामले में है। इस लोक सभा का काम अभी कोई मतलब रखता है जब प्लान और काम में कोई सम्बन्ध हो। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि जो आदमी सोचता है वह पूरी तरह कह नहीं पाता या जो कहता है

वह पूरी तरह कर नहीं पाता लेकिन अगर कहने और करने में कोई सम्बन्ध ही न रहे तो लोक सभा का सारा अस्तित्व ही खत्म हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक आपके सामने स्पष्ट प्रस्ताव रखा था कि कोई कार्यवाही लोक सभा की मतलब नहीं रखती। मैं आपके उस हुक्म को मान लेता कि कल तुम उस बात को उठाना लेकिन लोक सभा के ही काम से मुझको चले जाना पड़ेगा। इस मिलसिले में मैं आपसे अर्ज कर दूँ कि कई एक उपनिर्वाचनों की तारीख ऐसी रखी है कि हम लोग यहाँ का काम नहीं कर पायेंगे। तो मवाल यह उठता है कि किसी तरीके से उस विषय को आप यहाँ पर लाने की आज इजाजत दे दें . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, डाक्टर साहब, यह मेरे लिये मुश्किल होगा। मैं आज किसी तरह इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। जहाँ तक सवाल उन उप-निर्वाचनों की तारीखों का है वह चीज मेरे अधिकार में नहीं है। तारीखें रखना एलेक्शन कमिश्नर के अख्तियार में है और मैं उसमें कोई दखल नहीं दे सकता।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि वह स्पष्ट प्रस्ताव आप यहाँ पर बतलायें। वह उस ढंग का है कि अगर उस पर इस सदन में ध्यान नहीं दिया तो जनतन्त्र के कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह जायेंगे। फिर तो सरकार कोई भी ऐलान करती रहेगी और उस पर कार्यवाही न करेगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने अभी जो फैसला किया कि यहाँ इस समय कोई नहीं ला सकते उसके रहते मैं क्या करूँ ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मेरी मुसीबत पर भी आप जरा ध्यान दीजिये और वह मेरी कोई जाती मुसीबत नहीं है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर।

**पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) :** आप क्या कोई उम्मीदवार हैं ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** क्या कहा, मैं उम्मीदवार हूँ ? हजरत, उम्मीदवारों पर आप जरा अपनी निगाहें सन् 67 में रखियेगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे अर्ज कर दूँ कि आखिर यह लोक सभा किस लिये बैठा करती है

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब मैं यह बहस इस वक्त नहीं कर सकता।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** स्पष्ट प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ कि मैं उधर जा रहा हूँ, उधर कोई मैं अपने निजी काम पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ, आपके काम में जा रहा हूँ। आखिर को तीन, तीन उपनिर्वाचन रखे गये हैं। मेरी यह अर्ज सुन लीजिये कि इस सरकार ने ऐलान किया था अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के दौर में और एक असत्य बोल कर इस लोक सभा का विश्वास ले लिया था। अब अगर उस असत्य को यहाँ पर सब से पहले नहीं खोला जाता है तो और सारी कार्यवाही बेमतलब हो जाती है। आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो मानेंगे कि पिछले हजार वर्ष से हमारे देश में ऐलान की दुनिया और कर्म की दुनिया में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है। ऐलान ही ऐलान करते चले जाते हैं और कर्म कुछ नहीं होता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** डाक्टर साहब, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता। यह तो आप एक बड़ी फिलासिफिकल प्रापोजीशन मेरे सामने रख रहे हैं। इसे किस तरीके से ले सकता हूँ ? मैं नहीं ले सकता। अब मुझे आप इजाज दीजिये कि मैं आगे चलूँ।

## [अध्यक्ष महोदय]

I have been very much indulgent to-day because it is the first day and there are many questions that have arisen during the inter-session period. But I would now request hon. Members to co-operate with me so that we might just get into business.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह ठीक है लेकिन मैं आपसे अर्ज करता हूँ कि चूंकि मैं आपके ही काम से जा रहा हूँ मैं नहीं चाहता कि मेरे साथ कोई रियायत दिखलाई जाय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न मैंने कहा कि जाइये और न ही मैंने यह कहा है कि आप न जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपके ही काम से जा रहा हूँ मेरा कोई निज का काम नहीं है - ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा कोई काम नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप चाहे न मान लेकिन आखिर मुझे भी तो फैसला करने का हक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो चाहूंगा कि अगर मेरा काम है तो कल आप यहीं रहिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या आप चाहते हैं कि कांग्रेस वाले जीत जायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं, मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि जब पार्लियामेंट चलती हो तो डा० लोहिया मुझे काम करने में मदद दें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप क्यों नहीं इन्हें कहते कि तीन, तीन उपचुनावों को छुट्टियों में रखें ? छुट्टियों के दौरान इन उपचुनावों को क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है, लोक सभा के सेशन के दौरान में इन्हें क्यों रखा गया है ?

श्री मोहम्मद इलियास : अब यह इक्के दुक्के बाईएलेक्शंस तो होते ही रहेंगे तो क्या इनके कारण पार्लियामेंट को बन्द रखा जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा अब इसे छोड़ कर मुझे आग चलने दिया जाय ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खाली मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने जीपों के सम्बन्ध में जो एलान किया कि वह सामुदायिक विकास से जीपें हटा लेगी यह वह बिलकुल झूठ बंजी है और एक पाखंड और पागलपने का उन्होंने काम किया है । यह लोग सामने बैठ कर उनके ऊपर कोई विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब हो लिया, मैं आगे चलूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसे आपकी इच्छा, चलिये आगे । लेकिन इस तरह से यह कोई लोक सभा तो रह नहीं जाती है ।

श्री त्यागी : मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि इस हाउस में हमेशा से यह रिवाज चला आया है कि झूठ बोला, ऐसी बात नहीं कही जाती है और यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी समझा जाता है । लोहिया साहब ने ऐसा कह दिया है इसलिये मेरा खयाल है कि उसको एक्सपंज कर दिया जाय ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : महावीर त्यागी साहब ने जो फरमाया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । डाक्टर साहब, इस तरह से आप चलते नहीं जायेंगे । आखिर कोई हद आयेगी जब आपको खत्म करना होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : त्यागी जी ने बीच में यह एतराज उठाया तो मुझे उस क

उन्हें जवाब तो देने दिया जाय कि वह उनका एतराज बिल्कुल गलत है . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एतराज गलत क्यों है ? वह एक जायज एतराज उठा रहे हैं यह जो आपने कहा कि झूठ बोला तो य कहना दुरुस्त नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार के लिये मैंने यह कहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार के लिए भी कहा हो अथवा किसी मेम्बर को कहा है लेकिन किसी के लिये भी यह कहना कि उसने झूठ कहा दुरुस्त नहीं है । अब मेम्बर अगर एक दूसरे की इज्जत नहीं करेंगे तो यह एक अच्छी चीज नहीं होगी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं फिर कहता हूं कि मैंने किसी व्यक्ति के लिए न कह कर सरकार के लिए कहा था बाकी जहां तक मेम्बरों का एक दूसरे की इज्जत करने का सवाल है बेहतर होगा कि अगर उन्हें यह सिखाया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, आप चले ही जा रहे हैं । उनका एतराज जायज और ठीक है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट से अधिक नहीं लूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे एक मिनट देने की कृपा कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं, आप अब बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूं लेकिन मेरा इतना निवेदन तो सुन ही लीजिये कि जैसा अभी आपने कहा झूठ बोलना

पालियामेंटरी शब्द नहीं है तो मुझे यह बतलाया जाय कि अगर पालियामेंट में किसी को यह कहना हो कि झूठ बोला गया तो वह इसके लिये क्या शब्द इस्तेमाल करे ? झूठ बोला, इसके लिये उसे क्या शब्द प्रयोग करने चाहिए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हाउस यह चाहेगा कि इस तरह से काम चलाया जाये या क्या हाउस यह समझता है कि इस तरह से काम चल सकता है ? मैं इस बारे में दोनों तरफ के मेम्बर साहबान की इमदाद चाहता हूं । अगर हाउस का काम चलाना है, तो वह इस तरह नहीं चल सकेगा कि जब किसी मेम्बर की मर्जी हो, वह खड़ा हो जाये और मेरे चीखने पुकारने के बावजूद यह कहता चला जाये कि मैं एक मिनट, दो मिनट या चार मिनट बोलूंगा । मैं तो इस तरह हाउस का काम नहीं चला सकता हूं । अगर हाउस इसी तरह काम चलाना चाहता है, तो मुझे अलाहिदा होने की इजाजत दे दी जाये और दूसरा स्पीकर चुन लिया जाये । लेकिन इस तरह हाउस का काम नहीं चल सकता है और न मैं चला सकता हूं । यह इस हाउस की मर्जी है । मेम्बर साहबान के तआवुन और सहयोग के बगैर यह काम नहीं चल सकेगा । अगर मैं मना करता रहूं और मेम्बर साहबान बोलते चले जायें, तो मैं अकेला हाउस का काम कैसे चला सकता हूं ? यह तो सेल्फ रेस्ट्रेंट की बात है । अगर मेम्बर साहबान सेल्फ-रेस्ट्रेंट रखना चाहें, तो रख लें, वना उनकी मर्जी है । मैं इस तरह से काम नहीं चला सकता हूं ।

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, I fully endorse what you said, that we will have to do our best to maintain decorum; but may I know vis-a-vis that objection for future guidance whether it will be unparliamentary to say that Government stands guilty of having told a lie to the House? I can recall innumerable occasions when a statement by any hon. Member that Government stands guilty of telling a lie

[Shri Nath Pai]

to the House has not at all been considered unparliamentary; but if you so direct today, we shall take notice of it in future.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already said so many times that certain expressions might not be considered as unparliamentary and I might not expunge them also; but they are not proper because the same thing can be said in a more dignified manner.

If you say, 'आर ने झड़्डा' that would offend him; but if you say, 'यह सत्य नहीं है, दुरुस्त नहीं है',

you might convey the same thing. We should have the courtesy to say like that. There is that parliamentary language in which the same thing can be said. Even severer and harder things can be said. The other day I was being told about the refinement of language; today I am just put a question the other way.

12.33 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND CEYLON AND AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTERS; AND PAMPHLET ENTITLED "CAIRO CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED NATIONS"

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** Sir, on behalf of Sardar Swaran Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers :—

- (1) (i) Joint Communiqué issued at the end of the talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon in New Delhi from 24th to 30th October, 1964, on the problem of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon.

- (ii) Agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon on that occasion. [Placed in Library, see LT-3336/64.]

- (2) Pamphlet entitled "The Cairo Conference of Non-Aligned Nations (October 5—10, 1964) —Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's speeches and the declaration as adopted by the Conference". [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3337/64.]

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore):** May I ask that these should be given to all hon. Members?

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall see.

NAVY (PENSION) REGULATIONS, 1964

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) Regulations, 1964, published in Notification No S.R.O. 74, dated the 7th March, 1964, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3201/64.]

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1964 AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964

**The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers :—

- (i) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (No. 3 of 1964) promulgated by the President since the termination of the Ninth Session of Third Lok Sabha, under the provisions of article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3338/64.]
- (ii) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1964,

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1441, dated the 30th September, 1964, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3339/64.]

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Sir, on a point of order. The newspapers this morning reported that our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, was in Taipeh. How is it that he could be here; is it his ghost or is he the real man?

**Mr. Speaker:** The only conclusion is that we should not believe the newspaper reports in future.

#### DOCK WORKERS (ADVISORY COMMITTEE) AMENDMENT RULES, 1964

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No S.O. 3511, dated the 3rd October, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3340/64.]

#### MINISTERS' RESIDENCES (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. dated the 19th September, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3341/64.]

#### COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1964

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification

No. S.O. 3532, dated the 3rd October, 1964, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3342/64.]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTION 458 OF MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—

- (1) (i) The Merchant Shipping (Form of Passenger Ships' Survey Certificates) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 589 dated the 11th April, 1964.
- (ii) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 995 dated the 11th July, 1964.
- (iii) The Merchant Shipping Examination for Skipper and Second-hand of a Fishing Vessel Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 996 dated the 11th July, 1964. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2944/64.]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1496 dated the 17th October, 1964, containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 996 dated the 11th July, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3113/64.]

#### DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (PREPARATION OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS) RULES, 1964

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Preparation of Annual Accounts) Rules, 1964, published in

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

Notification No. G.S.R. 917 dated the 19th June, 1964, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3038/64].

ACTS UNDER KERALA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT, 1964, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Acts, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1964:—

- (i) The Kerala Abkari Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1964 (President's Act No. 1 of 1964). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3344/64].

- (ii) The Kerala Revenue Recovery Laws (Amendment) Act, 1964 (President's Act No. 2 of 1964). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3345/64].

- (2) A copy of the Arms (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1324 dated the 19th September, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3346/64].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1352 dated the 26th September, 1964.

- (ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1353 dated the 26th September, 1964, making certain amend-

ments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3347/64].

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 925 dated the 27th June, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3384/64].

NOTIFICATION MAKING CERTAIN FURTHER AMENDMENT TO DELHI SALES TAX RULES, 1951, ETC.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, I beg to re-lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy of Notification No. F. 4(33)/62-Fin(E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th May, 1964, making certain further amendment to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3046/64].

- (ii) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1117 dated the 8th August, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3348/64].

- (iii) A copy of Report on the working of the Deposit Insurance

Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1963 along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2758/64].

**UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
(EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION)  
AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1964**

**Shri Hathi:** On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 679 dated the 24th April, 1964, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3263/64].

**RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION  
AND LICENSING) AMENDMENT RULES,  
1964, ETC.**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** I beg to re-lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy of the Rice-milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 747 dated the 16th May, 1964 under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-milling Industry Regulation Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2888/64].
- ;( ii) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1481 dated the 10th October, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3349/64].

**REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964, ETC.**

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** On behalf of Shri Jaganath Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules:—

- (1) The Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 3661 dated the 16th October, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3350/64].
- (2) The Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 3662 dated the 16th October, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3351/64].

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Is it dignified on the part of senior Ministers to lay papers on the Table on behalf of junior Ministers?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** All are equals. He is laying the paper in the other House also. (Interruption).

**NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF  
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULA-  
TIONS, 1963**

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** On behalf of Dr. D. S. Raju, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Regulations, 1963, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 22E, dated the 3rd August, 1964, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3201/64].

12.40 hrs.

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS**

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last



[Secretary]

Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd October, 1964:—

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd October, 1964:—

- (1) The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (3) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (4) The Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (5) The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

12.41 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1964-65

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

12.41½ hrs.

#### STATEMENT ON FOOD SITUATION IN SOUTHERN STATES

Mr. Speaker: Shri Swaran Singh had told me that he was busy in the Rajya Sabha. Is there any Minister to make the statement on his behalf?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I think we can take up the next item in the meanwhile.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, I would like to make a statement on the food situation in the Southern States. I lay it on the Table particularly in view of the discussion which will be taken up at 4 O'Clock today. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3353/64].

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Will it be circulated?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It should be circulated to Members.

Mr. Speaker: It will be difficult to get it cyclostyled and make it available to Members before 4 O'Clock.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): At least the leaders of the parties should be given one copy each.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Copies will be made available to Members.

Mr. Speaker: Before 4 O'clock?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall try to make them available before 4 O'Clock.

Mr. Speaker: That is right.

12.42 hrs.

#### STATEMENT ON RECENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Swaran Singh to make a statement on the recent international developments.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, it is a statement consisting of three pages and a half. If you like...

Mr. Speaker: He might lay it on the Table. Copies will be supplied to the Members.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the recent international developments. Placed in Library. See No. LT-3352/64].

**Shri Ranga (Chittor):** The House would like to have an early opportunity to discuss this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Notice to that effect might be given.

**Shri Ranga:** Government themselves may take notice of it.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Sir, my enquiry is with respect to my Calling Attention Notice on the menace constituted to our security as a result of the possession of atomic weapons by China. I understand this was held over because the Foreign Minister was to make a statement.

I would here recall, Sir, that on the 3rd of October when I sought to raise the same matter, in pursuance to your direction I refrained from asking any questions. I would like to know whether the House will be provided with an opportunity or not to discuss this matter, because it is not only foreign affairs. The Chinese possession of the atomic bomb constitutes a direct threat to our security. It is not a toy in their hands; it is not a matter of curiosity for them. And in the light of this I had pleaded and written to you that a special opportunity be provided to discuss this. I have also given due notice already, about ten days back, and supplemented it by a letter to you recalling the directions you gave to me on the 3rd October last when I raised the matter in the House and the Home Minister made a statement. I would therefore like to know what is your guidance on this matter and as to what has become the fate of my motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** May I enquire whether the Government itself is making some motion in that connection?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Sir, it is of course subject to your orders and the convenience of the House—it is Government's intention to ask for allocation of time for discussion of the international situation in particular relation to some of the recent events. I have made some mention of this matter in the statement also, and depending on the convenience of the Business Advisory Committee....

**Mr. Speaker:** The Business Advisory Committee is meeting tomorrow. We will consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and then see how early we can fix it.

12.46 hrs.

#### FOOD CORPORATIONS BILL\*

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Sir, on behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Food Corporations for the purpose of trading in foodgrains and other food-stuffs and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Is it true that this Corporation's head office will be in Madras? I would like to know whether they have selected a place.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is now only the introduction of the Bill. Mr. Banerjee will realise that it is not the stage to ask that.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Food Corporations for the purpose of trading

\*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary—Part II, Section 2, Dated 17-11-1964.

[Mr. Speaker]

in foodgrains and other food-stuffs and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri D. Sanjivayya on the 1st October, 1964, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Has any time-limit been fixed for this?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** Four hours.

**Mr. Speaker:** And one hour and fifteen minutes remain, I understand.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** What about our motion?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will consider, I will see.

**Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur):** I would like to seek one clarification regarding the adjournment motion to be discussed at four o'clock. Will it be only the Kerala situation or the whole food situation?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is only the adjournment motion that is being taken up.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** What about Madras?

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** The question is whether it will also include Madras State also.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have replied that only the adjournment motion will be taken up.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** The motion about Tamilnad and other places, that has not been rejected by you. I feel that an opportunity should be given to us to put our viewpoints on them also.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Members desire, I will have no objection.

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** The hon. Minister said this morning that he is agreeable for a debate on the food situation.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** But the Speaker himself has said that he has no objection.

**Shri Nambiar:** I would submit that the situation in the other States can be discussed in a separate discussion apart from that on the adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Members might decide among themselves. I have no objection.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore):** He has forgotten to include Madras also in his adjournment motion.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** May I know when the hon. Minister is going to make his statement on the situation in Nagaland? Since the situation there is highly dangerous, I would like to know when the hon. Minister is going to make the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already told hon. Members that as regards what they have not been informed of, I shall take them up one by one. I

could not deal with today's notices, because there were certain Members...

**Shri Hem Barua:** It can be taken up tomorrow. If you fix some time today, then we might not be available or present here to ask questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not taking up any other calling-attention notice or any other thing today.

Now, Shri V. B. Gandhi may continue his speech on the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill. Perhaps, he is surprised that he has to continue?

**Shri V. B. Gandhi** (Bombay Central South): I know that I have to continue.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not necessary that he should continue. If he does not want to continue, I can call the next hon. Member.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** I do most earnestly want to continue.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he may proceed with his speech.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** Yes, I am proceeding with my speech.

This Bill has to be whole-heartedly supported for the reason that it brings forward certain very important changes in the existing Act. These changes will promote both industrial peace and the habit of voluntary arbitration in this country. I shall just briefly mention three of the changes which are noteworthy which this Bill has brought about. The first is in respect of relaxation of the qualifications that are required for making an officer eligible for appointment as a presiding officer of a tribunal. In the old days, before this new provision was made in this Bill, there used to be a position which was rather anomalous. For instance, an officer presiding over a tribunal was not eligible to preside over a Labour

court. A tribunal has wider authority over a wider sphere, and yet he was not permitted or he was not considered eligible to preside over a labour court. Now, that anomaly has been removed, and it has been removed in a manner that has not in any way affected the standard of justice that is dispensed in these tribunals.

I only hope that this relaxation in the qualifications of these presiding officers will enable the Government to appoint more of these presiding officers, and will also help in speeding up and clearing the long-standing arrears which have been a feature of these courts in the past.

The second point is about the cases where the parties agree to have voluntary arbitration. It is provided in this new Bill that an arbitration award shall have the same binding force as the award of a tribunal. Now, that is a very important provision, to my mind. Another provision is that these awards shall have the same binding effect on all persons in the establishment. Under the existing Act, as we know, these awards had binding effect only on those who were parties to the arbitration. But now that is not so. There is, of course, the pre-condition that the parties to this arbitration will be parties which will represent a majority of each side—employers and employees. That is the correct position, and the position as it should be. The new position now which is binding on all the employees in the establishment will naturally encourage the habit of resorting to voluntary arbitration by employees.

Finally, for the purpose of giving notice of termination of an award, it was permitted under the existing Act that any group of employees, not necessarily a majority of employees, would suffice. In fact, that was the opinion of the Supreme Court in this matter. But now the new provision has made a very important change and that change is that a majority of workmen bound by the settlement or

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

award is necessary for notice of termination of an award. That is a very important and essential safeguard from the point of view of the interests of the workers. Such a majority alone has the right, and can have the right, to terminate an award. That is the right position. What other position could be taken in a matter like this?

It is surprising that there are still some in this House who do not subscribe to this view. For instance, Shri Homi Daji still believes in the *status quo*, that is to say, the position in which it was considered not necessary to have a majority of workmen asking for termination of an award. That would be a reversal of the entire trend and direction in which our legislation wants to move. That would really mean that a minority would be vested with a power to veto the desire or wish of the majority. Such a position would obviously be untenable, undemocratic and unscientific. A minority should not be allowed to take action especially in disregard of the interests of the entire body of the other workmen.

Finally, there are several amendments given notice of. Among these, I would whole-heartedly support....

**Mr. Speaker:** Are they his own or some other Member's?

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** Some other Members'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he can give his support at that time. It ought to be the job of the Minister to deal with them.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** I am concluding.

I would strongly support the amendment tabled jointly by Dr. Melkote and Shri A. P. Sharma. From the speeches made in this House, it was apparent that there was a general agreement with the tenor of this

amendment. That agreement came from all sides of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** This support of the hon. Member would be buried down in the general discussion. When the amendment stage comes, he might give his support.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** There is one other factor. All those amendments were tabled during the last session and have all expired. Mine is the only amendment which has been renewed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My amendment is there.

**Shri Dinan Bhattacharya** (Serampore): How do they expire?

**Mr. Speaker:** So he is giving support to an expired amendment!

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** I have done.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Generally, I would have welcomed certain provisions of this Bill. It was the long desire of trade unions, both in the public and private sectors, to have a comprehensive legislation on industrial disputes. This Act was passed in 1947. The intention was to avoid any dislocation in work or cessation of work in an industry, and to establish industrial harmony in industrial units.

After the passage of the 1947 Act and subsequent amendments—I do not want to add to what has been said by Shri Daji, how it has been amended from time to time—the question arises whether all these amendments have served the purpose. My answer is, no.

Now, this particular amendment is being brought. There are certain clauses which are welcome features and I would like to throw some light on them. But what the trade unions wanted, even after all these amendments, is a matter to be reconsidered by Government. Take the suggestion of Shri Daji for another meeting with the trade unions, the central trade

union organisations, AITUC, INTUC, HMS and UTUC. The hon. Minister had an opportunity afforded by these 1½ or 2 months, but I am sorry to say he did not think it proper to convene a meeting of that nature to thrash out the points in dispute. While initiating the debate, he said that this is in pursuance of the tripartite decisions, decisions taken or agreements reached in tripartite conferences like the Indian Labour Conference. We want that industrial harmony should be maintained on the basis of those conventions and agreements. I am one of those who support these agreements. I still want specially in the public sector, and even in the private sector, that there should be no strikes.

What is the outcome of all that? Does Government respect its own decision, the decision on unanimous agreement reached by the Labour Conference? For instance, the first decision, which was hailed by all trade unions throughout the country, whether in the public sector or private sector, was the recommendation of the 15th Labour Conference about a minimum wage. That was not accepted by Government. Even when this question was referred to the Pay Commission, they said it was not mandatory, it was just a recommendation, it was open to Government to accept or reject it. If this is the fate of the unanimous recommendations of the tripartite Indian labour conferences, I do not know what is going to be the fate of labour under this Government.

13.00 hrs.

Nearly 1,800 workers belonging to the Central Roadways Workshops in Kanpur are on strike, and today is the 67th day. This strike has not been engineered or organised by the Opposition. The union is affiliated to the INTUC, and the president of this union is a Member of the other House, Shri Arjun Arora, who is very well known for his reasonableness and maturity in the trade union world.

There were eleven demands of the workers, and only because three were referred to arbitration unilaterally, the whole strike has been declared illegal, and even after 67 days the workers have not been taken back and the strike continues.

We are talking of arbitration and adjudication in this Bill. These workers in Kanpur only wanted an arbitrator to be appointed. The Chief Minister agreed in principle, and the Labour Minister wanted to go to the rescue of these workers, but only because one person, the Secretary of the Transport Department of the U.P. Government, has made it a question of prestige, there is no settlement. I would request the hon. Minister, who has a heart which bleeds for labour, to come to the rescue of these people and appoint an arbitrator. I say on behalf of that union, and its President, Shri Arjun Arora, that we are prepared to accept the Chief Labour Commissioner or anybody else as arbitrator, so that the dispute may be settled.

Another case is that of Bharat Electronics. What is the fate of arbitration awards there? One Mr. Louis, an employee, was dismissed from service, and the question was referred to an arbitration board, which decided to reinstate him and awarded him a cost of Rs. 250. The management of this public undertaking went to the High Court of Mysore, and there is a protest hunger strike going on, and a one-day token strike. Is it not against the trade union movement and the Industrial Truce Resolution to go in appeal to the High Court against an arbitration award?

There is a strike going on in the Chipping and Painting Department of the Bombay docks. Some representatives wanted to meet the Minister yesterday, but he had no time. If these things continue, then all our efforts to improve the lot of the workers through legislation which aims at establishing a socialist society will be futile.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I mention these three cases because they are before us today. As regards Kanpur, I would request the Minister to intervene and see that the dispute is settled.

Then I come to the various aspects of the Bill. It is most surprising that the code of discipline has not been implemented in public undertakings, nor in the railways, Defence or posts and telegraphs. Why was it passed at all, why was it accepted unanimously?

What has happened to the Whitley Council? In 1960, when the Central Government employees' strike took place, it was the late lamented Pandit G. B. Pant who initiated this and said that he wanted to make strikes superfluous by introducing either compulsory or voluntary arbitration and adjudication. That was the spirit, and he wanted to bring some sort of negotiating machinery on the model of the Whitley Council. What has happened to that? When we ask the Labour Minister, we are told it is the Home Minister who is the sole custodian of this Whitley Council; when we contact the Home Minister, we are told the Labour Minister has been asked to convene another meeting. Why is a negotiating machinery being denied to the Central Government employees in this way? Today, nearly two lakhs of civilian employees in Defence are taking a strike ballot. They only want a wage board and a negotiating machinery. For getting a negotiating machinery, they have to take a strike ballot. I do not know what is going to happen in the public sector and how industrial relations can improve in this way.

It has been stated in the Bill:

"Where an industrial dispute has been referred to arbitration and a notification has been issued under sub-section (3A), the appropriate Government may, by order, pro-

hibit the continuance of any strike or lock-out in connection with such dispute which may be in existence on the date of the reference."

I can understand that. I do not want illegal strikes or lock-outs, but if there are eleven points of dispute, one is referred by the management, and that also in a distorted manner which takes out the very essence of it, and if the workers want to go on strike on account of the other ten points, they are prohibited on the ground that one point has been referred to arbitration, with the result that they meet with the same fate as the Central Roadways Workshop workers in Kanpur. This is very defective. The whole thing should be referred to arbitration, if conciliation fails. By referring only one demand to arbitration, out of eleven, we cannot possibly ask the workers not to go on strike. The other demands may be vital and burning ones; by referring one insignificant demand to arbitration, you cannot compel the workers from going on strike. This will be a bad thing.

In U.P., Bihar and other States, it is very difficult to get a reference. I may refer to the case of J.K. Rayon workers, 130 of whom have been dismissed from service after a strike. The question was referred to the Labour Commissioner of U.P. Government and to the Labour Department including the Chief Minister and Labour Minister. Ultimately, when a reference was not made, we actually made an application to Shri Nanda, who was then Labour Minister. Relying on his various assurances given in public meetings, we requested him for reference to arbitration or adjudication. It was denied, even the Centre did not come to the rescue of these workers; they said it was a State matter, though we had exhausted all the channels in the State. Similarly, in the case of Behedia, where 13 to 14 workers were involved, the reference was denied. So, reference should not be made only on flimsy grounds,

and it should not be denied if the employer does not want it.

Sometimes the Chief Labour Commissioner and the Regional Labour Commission, with all their ability, behave towards public sector employers like a helpless widow in a conservative Hindu society, trusting everybody and not doing anything. We know what happened in Bhopal. One senior officer of the rank of Additional Secretary, I believe, Mr. R. L. Mehta, was appointed as special officer for dealing with Bhopal, for making necessary enquiries and investigations. Was he given any co-operation by the Ministry concerned or by the Heavy Electrical Corporation? No. The net result was nil. He was not even allowed to meet certain trade unionists and the dispute continues. Today out of 50 or 60 people arrested, nearly 38 might have been released, people arrested under the DIR. That is the sort of labour relations, whether it is Bhopal or Rourkela or Bhilai or Durgapur, and the fate of the worker in the public undertakings is gloomy. I request the hon. Minister to put his foot down on this attitude. His words must carry weight with the other Ministries, whether it is the Steel Ministry or Railways or Defence. But they do not pay heed to the Labour Ministry; they have their own way and evolve their own procedure. If a code of discipline has been accepted, it has been accepted by all and it has to be implemented.

Then, there is the question of the representative character of the union and the majority union. I have the greatest regard for my friend Mr. V. B. Gandhi. He criticised Mr. Homi Daji merely because he is in the Opposition. What did he say? How do we judge the representative character of the union? I say that it should be judged by a secret ballot. That is the only democratic method of judging the representative character. Mr. Gandhi defeated Mr. Dange. He was sur-

prised. Still, because the decision was made by a secret ballot, we accept Mr. Gandhi as the representative of a particular constituency. Similarly, why cannot the Labour Ministry bring forth legislation to judge a union's representative character by secret ballot? I am sorry to say this. Mr. Kashi Nath Pandey is here; he is supposed to represent the biggest trade union in the country, INTUC. They are unable to face the ballot. Whether it be the labour-partnership-in-management scheme or any scheme, no scheme can be implemented unless we have one union, one industry. When Mr. Giri was the Labour Minister, he had mentioned about it; he wanted to practise his ideology and philosophy of one union, one industry. But the verification method was found to be incorrect. When we can decide the fate of this country by secret ballot, why should we bid goodbye to this most democratic method while ascertaining the representative character of a union?

I may not be here to move my amendment as I have to be away at 3.30 and so I move my amendment, which says that after 'Act', insert (a) in sub-section (1) for the words "it may", the words 'it shall' shall be substituted.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can I take it as moved at this time?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Minister may accept my amendment. Anyhow, it has come in my speech.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister may answer it. But he said in his speech "I move". How can that be moved?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am speaking on my amendment and if the Minister likes he can incorporate my amendment in the Bill: "after a secret ballot of the entire workers of the factory or the establishment". That is my amendment to clause 6.

I would finish in a minute, Sir. Lastly, I would again plead for his intervention in the matter of Bharat



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Electronics and Kanpur Central Roadways Workshops where defence stores are manufactured and defence vehicles are serviced. There is no communist or socialist; it is a purely hundred-per-cent INTUC union though some of my INTUC friends do not see eye to eye. The Labour Minister of U.P. has failed and the Secretary of that particular department goes on bullying even the Chief Minister by saying: I will resign if a settlement is reached. 1800 workers are facing starvation for the last 67 days and I would urge upon him to come to the rescue of the workers. With these words I support certain aspects of this Bill, while I oppose others and I would have congratulated the hon. Minister had he thought it fit to discuss ways or means of settling the differences.

**श्री याज्ञिक (अहमदाबाद) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के बारे में कई चीजें जो हमारे भाई श्री बनर्जी ने कही हैं मैं उन की तारीफ करता हूँ। मेरा तजुर्बा बहुत लम्बा नहीं है मगर हम ने देखा है कि जो यूनियन को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलता है उस का एक तरह का बड़ा सितम सब कामदारों पर चलता है। प्रतिनिधित्व किसका है, यह एक बड़ा पेचांदा सवाल है। अहमदाबाद में और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इस के बारे में बहुत चर्चा होनी है। जो यूनियन प्रतिनिधित्व रखती है उस को कई सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं, वह कारखाने में अपने मेम्बरान बना सकती है और इस वजह से उस की ज्यादा सदस्य-संख्या होती है और जो नयी यूनियन बनती है उस के लिए सुविधा न होने की वजह से और चूँकि कारखाने के बाहर उस को अपना काम करना होता है इस वजह से, हालांकि उस की नीति, उस की सब कार्यवाही ज्यादा कामदारों को पसन्द है, फिर भी वह प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं पाती है। इस हालत में जो नई यूनियन होती है, प्रगतिशील होती है, सच्ची समाजवादी यूनियन

होती है, उस की तकलीफ़ के निवारण करने के लिए यह बड़ी जरूरी चीज है कि कभी कैंटीन का चुनाव करना हो तो सीक्रेट बॅलेट से होता है, प्राविडेंट फंड की कमेटी बननी है तो सीक्रेट बॅलेट से होती है और क़डिट सोसाईटी का चुनाव भी सीक्रेट बॅलेट से होता है। कितनी ही चीजें सीक्रेट बॅलेट से होती हैं। मैं अदब से अपने मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप कायदे, क़ानून में तबदीली करते हैं और प्रतिनिधित्व रखने वाली यूनियन को हम ज्यादा सुविधा देना चाहते हैं तो प्रतिनिधित्व किस का होना चाहिए इस बारे में भी सोचना होगा और इस बारे में यह सीक्रेट बॅलेट की पद्धति से ही भारत को फैसला करना होगा।

अगर कोई मामला कनसिलियेशन या आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए भेजा जाता है या इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट में भेजा जाता है, तो कानून के मुताबिक उस के बारे में हड़ताल नहीं हो सकती है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने कहा है, अगड़ों की बड़ी लम्बी सूची होती है और उन पांच, दस, बीस, पच्चीस अगड़ों में से मालिक लोग दो-चार ले लेते हैं और उन के बारे में अपनी सम्मति देते हैं कि उन को आगे बढ़ाया जाये, कोर्ट में भेजा जाये या आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए भेजा जाये। इस वजह से जो बाकी अगड़ के सवालात रहते हैं, उन के बारे में कोई हड़ताल नहीं हो सकती है। यह मुमकिन है कि जो सवालात कनसिलियेशन के लिए भेजे जाते हैं या इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट में भेजे जाते हैं, वे इतने बड़े नहीं होते हैं, जब कि बाकी के सवालात ज्यादा जरूरी और महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। इसलिए यूनियन को यह छूट होनी चाहिए कि जो सवालात कोर्ट को नहीं भेजे गये हैं या कनसिलियेशन के लिए नहीं भेजे गये हैं, अगर वह उन के बारे में हड़ताल करना चाहे, तो उस को हड़ताल करने का हक हो। ऐसी हड़ताल को गैर-कानूनी करार देने से कामदारों को तकलीफ़ होती है। मैं

चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में भी सोचा जाये और कानून में ठीक ढंग से सुधार किया जाये ।

एक बड़ी मुसीबत जाँ मैं ने देखी है, वह यह है कि बड़े छोटे कारखाने में जो कोई भी कामदार या कर्मचारी मालिक और मैनेजमेंट के खिलाफ़ आवाज़ उठाता है, उस के खिलाफ़ फ़ौरन कार्यवाही शुरू हो जाती है । अगर हड़ताल की बात आई, तो फिर मामला बिगड़ जाता है । कारखाने के व्यवस्थापक बराबर इस बात का खयाल रखते हैं कि अमुक आदमी यूनियन का काम करता है, अमुक आदमी असंतोष फैलाता है, अमुक आदमी बार-बार फ़रियाद रखता है और कोर्ट की कार्यवाही में भी आगे बढ़ता है । जब कोई मौका आता है, तो व्यवस्थापक लोग उस आदमी पर फ़ाइन करते हैं, उस को शो-काज़ नोटिस देते हैं और आख़िर में उस को निकाल देने का भी हुक्म देते हैं । यह बड़ी तकलीफ़ की बात है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यूनियन बनाना हमारे संविधान के मुताबिक़ हमारा एक प्राथमिक हक़ है, लेकिन जो लोग यूनियन का काम करते हैं, उन्हीं की छंटाई होती है, उन्हीं पर मालिकों का हथौड़ा पड़ता है, उन्हीं की किसी ना किसी तरह से परेशान करने की बड़ी कोशिश की जाती है । मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भारत में कोई सच्चा जेलख़ाना है, तो वह ये बड़े-बड़े कारख़ाने और बैंक आदि हैं । जेलख़ानों में भी किसी को सज़ा देने के लिए कोई कानून होता है । वहाँ पर आक्षेप करने वाला एक आदमी होता है और उस पर न्याय देने वाला कोई दूसरा आदमी होता है और उस के फ़ैसले पर भी अपील हो सकती है । लेकिन हम कारख़ानों में क्या देखते हैं ? मालिक लोग ही आक्षेप या फ़रियाद करते हैं, हालाँकि नाम किसी अधिकारी का होता है । मालिक, मैनेजर या मैनेजमेंट के हुक्म से ही फ़रियाद होती है । इस से गवाहो लेने में आसानी

होती है, क्योंकि कामदारों में से ही गवाही लेनी होती है । जब मैनेजमेंट या व्यवस्थापक कहेगा कि गवाही देनी है, तो कौन "न" कहेगा ? अगर कोई इन्कार करेगा, तो फिर उस को भी हटा दिया जायगा । और फिर उस फ़रियाद पर निर्णय करने का काम भी अधिकारी का ही है । यह एक बड़ी अजीब बात है कि प्रासीक्यूटर, जब और फ़ैसले की एक्सीक्यूशन करने वाला एक ही आदमी होता है । हम ने यह भी देखा है कि इस कार्यवाही के सिवा कामदार को यह हुक्म भी दे दिया जाता है कि दरवाज़े पर न जाना और अगर वह दरवाज़े पर जाता है, तो पहरेदार को बुला कर उस को निकाल दिया जाता है । लोकशाही के इस ज़माने में कारख़ानों में जो ऐसी हुक्मशाही चलती है, उस को मिटाना चाहिए । मंत्री जी को इस के बारे में ठीक ढंग से सोचना होगा और कामदारों की मुसीबत का निवारण करने के लिए कोई ठीक व्यवस्था करनी होगी ।

हम देखते हैं कि जिस कामदार को निकाल दिया जाता है, अगर वह कोर्ट में जा सकता है, तो वह जाता है । लेकिन वहाँ पर कई महीनों तक—और कभी कभी बरसों तक—फ़ैसला नहीं होता है । इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि वह कामदार बेकार हो जाता है और भूखा रहता है । वह बेकार रह कर बरसों तक न्याय की अपेक्षा रखता है और न्याय कब मिलेगा, इस का पता नहीं होता है । इसलिए ख़ास तौर पर यह ज़रूरी है कि जब कोई कामदार बर्खास्त किया जाये, तो उस के बारे में कोई न कोई निष्पक्ष तहकीकात और जांच होनी चाहिए । कोर्ट के द्वारा वह जांच होने में बहुत देरी लगती है । जो दोनों को मान्य हो, अगर ऐसे निष्पक्ष आर्बिट्रेटर को इस काम के लिए रखा जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज कामदारों में जो बहुत ज्यादा असंतोष है, वह कम हो जायेगा ।

## [श्री यशिक]

मैं ने कारखानों में जो एक बड़ी तकलीफ देखा है, वह एक ही चीज के बारे में है और वह यह है कि जब किसी कामदार को निकाल दिया जाता है, बर्खास्त कर दिया जाता है, तो वह अपने दिल में जलता है कि मैं क्या करूं और किस तरह अपने मामले के बारे में फ़ैसला लूं। लेकिन कोई फ़ैसला नहीं होता है। मैं बड़े ही अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री बनर्जी ने इस बारे में जो सुझाव रखा है उस पर गम्भीरता से सोचा जाये। अगर यहां पर इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है तो किसी और ढंग से इसके बारे में व्यवस्था की जाये। कारण यह है कि कामदार को निकाला न जाये, उसको जो हकाल दिया जाता है, वह न हो सके। किसी को आज जेल में से भी नहीं निकाला जाता है, सचिवालय में से भी आज किसी चपड़ासी को नहीं निकाला जा सकता है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि कामदार को वहां से निकाला जाये, उसको कारखाने में से हकाल दिया जाये। यह जो कानून में बड़ा भारी दोष है, इसको दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये, इसके बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी कोई कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेरी इस प्रार्थना पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे।

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे (हाता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहूं, थोड़ी सी बातें जो यहां कहीं गई हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ी सी सफाई देना आवश्यक समझता हूं।

अभी बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि कानपुर के रोडवेज में जो स्ट्राइक हुई और जिस यूनियन ने स्ट्राइक करवाई वह यूनियन आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० से सम्बन्धित थी। मैं स्ट्राइक के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता

हूं क्योंकि उनकी डिमांड्स, उनकी मांगें बहुत सी ऐसी थीं जो उचित भी थीं। यह बात भी ठीक है कि वहां पर जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं और उन कारखानों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनके मसलों को हल करने के लिए कोई अच्छा तंत्र नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह यूनियन आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० से सम्बन्धित नहीं थी। यह सत्य बात है जिस को मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि जब कोई मामला आर्बिट्रेशन में जाने से रह जाये और उसी को हमारे माननीय याज्ञिक साहब ने दोहराया है, तो यूनियन को अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह हड़ताल पर जा सके। पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बिल को लाने का उद्देश्य क्या है, इसका लक्ष्य क्या है। इसको साफ तौर से समझ लिया जाना चाहिये। अगर सारे देश में हड़तालें ही कराना है तो फिर मैं यह समझता हूं कि कोई किसी प्रकार की बंदिश नहीं रहनी चाहिये, कोई एक्ट नहीं रहना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर हड़तालों को रोकना है तो कुछ न कुछ बंदिशें तो रहेंगी ही।

13.33 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

इस बिल का मकसद यह है कि लोगों को एक मौका दिया जाये कि वे जो झगड़े हैं उनका फ़ैसला पंच से कर लें। बजाय इसके कि वे हड़ताल पर जायें और जितने दिन हड़ताल पर हैं उतने दिन फ़ैक्ट्री का उत्पादन बन्द रहे, उत्पादन का नुकसान हो और उसके साथ-साथ मजदूरों को अपनी तनखाह भी गंवानी पड़े, अच्छा यह है कि कोई ऐसा तंत्र हो जहां जा कर वे अपने मसले रख सकें और फ़ैसले करवा सकें। पंच के पास दोनों पार्टीज चली जायें और जो वहां पर फ़ैसला हो उसको दोनों पार्टीज स्वीकार कर लें।

मेरा ख्याल है कि याज्ञिक साहब भी इस बात को पसन्द करेंगे कि कोशिश इसी बात की होनी चाहिये कि पंचायत के सामने चले जायें और जो फैसले हों उनको सभी मान लें। यही चीज तमाम मजदूर भी चाहते हैं। यहां पर जो पंचायत की व्यवस्था की गई है इसका मतलब ही यह है कि दोनों पक्ष जिस आदमी को पंच स्वीकार करेंगे और जिन मसलों पर दोनों के झगड़े हैं वे सभी उसके समने जायेंगे और जो वहां पर फैसला होगा वही सभी को मान्य होगा। बहुत से मामले ऐसे भी होते हैं जिन के बारे में दोनों पक्ष समझजाते हैं कि ये किसी पंच के सामने जाने चाहिये या नहीं जाने चाहिये और दोनों को यह मालूम होता है कि इन पर क्या फैसला होना है। उस समय जो एग्जिमेंट होता है, समझौता होता है तो लोग समझ जाते हैं कि इस चीज को भेजना चाहिये और इस चीज को नहीं भेजना चाहिये। जब एग्जिमेंट से ही पंच बनना है तो यह सवाल तो नहीं रह जायगा कि उसके बाद यूनियन को अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह स्ट्राइक करवा सके? मेरा ख्याल यह है कि जो मौलिक उद्देश्य इस बिल का है, इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट बनाने का है कि स्ट्राइक्स न हों, वह सदैव हमारे सामने रहना चाहिये और कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि स्ट्राइक की नीवत ही न आये।

तीसरी चीज जो उठाई गई है वह बुनियादी चीज उठाई गई है कि कौन मान्य यूनियन हो, कौन रिप्रिजेंटेटिव यूनियन हो। इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा है कि सिक्रेट बैलट के जरिये से यह फैसला हो जाना चाहिये कि कौन बहुमत का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है और वही रिप्रिजेंटेटिव यूनियन हो। मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर चारों केन्द्रीय संस्थाएँ जो मजदूरों की हैं, उन के बीच में नैनीताल में एक समझौता

हुआ था। असल बात यह है कि हम देखें कि ट्रेड यूनियन क्या चीज है, इसका मकसद क्या है। इसका मकसद यह है कि लोग इसके मेम्बर बनें, इसके विधान के मुताबिक काम करें, जो फीस आदि देनी है, देने के बाद मेम्बर बनें। अब जो मेम्बर नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने फीस आदि नहीं दी है, उनको यह अधिकार कैसे दिया जा सकता है कि वे वोट द। सिद्धान्ततः यह बात गलत होगी। असम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के चुनाव के सिलसिले में भी आपने देखा है कि एक वोटर लिस्ट बना ली जाती है और उस लिस्ट के बाहर किसी को अधिकार नहीं होता है कि वह वोट दे सके। अगर यह बात यहां पर लागू है तो ट्रेड यूनियन के विधान में भी यह बात है कि वही लोग वोट डाल सकते हैं जो यूनियन की फीस आदि दे कर मेम्बर बने हों। इसलिए यह कह देना कि सीक्रेट बैलट से इसका निर्णय हो, ट्रेड यूनियन के सिद्धान्त के ही प्रतिकूल पड़ता है। इससे ट्रेड यूनियन जड़मूल से नष्ट हो जाएगी। इस तरह से तो ट्रेड यूनियन ही नहीं बन सकती। लोग समझेंगे कि बगैर कुछ दिये हुये अगर वोटर बना जा सकता है तो और सब अधिकार प्राप्त हो सकते हैं तो पैसा देने की क्या आवश्यकता है, कौन तब पैसा दे कर मेम्बर बनेगा? इस तरह से ट्रेड यूनियन का अस्तित्व ही समाप्त हो जाता है।

अब मैं इस सिलसिले के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे दाजी साहब ने पिछली बार कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट इस एक्ट में उसी वक्त संशोधन लाती है जब मालिकों के जरिये से इस पर दबाव पड़ता है। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी यह धारणा गलत है। इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट बनाना कभी एम्प्लायर्स को अच्छा नहीं लगा है। इसको बना कर गवर्नमेंट ने मजदूरों को यह अधिकार दिया कि वे अपने मसले

[श्री काशी नाथ पांडे]

जो ट्रिब्यूनल बने हैं, उनके सामने ले जा सकें। कंसिलियेशन आफिस जो है उन के सामने ले जा सकें। इसके पहले कोई ऐसा तंत्र नहीं था जहां पर इन मसलों को ले जाया जा सकता हो। वहां पर इनकी बातों को सुना जाता है और फैसला करने की कोशिश की जाती है। इस वास्ते उनका यह कहना कि मालिकों के दबाव में आ कर, उन से प्रभावित हो कर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा संशोधन लाती है, गलत है।

जो संशोधन लाया गया है, इसकी क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी, क्यों हम इस संशोधन को चाहते हैं, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आर्बिट्रेशन हम इसलिए चाहते हैं कि आज का जो तरीका है विवादों को तय करने का, वह यह है कि ट्रिब्यूनल में पहले वह चीज जाती है। कंसिलियेशन में जब किसी बात पर समझौता न हो तो ट्रिब्यूनल में अगर उस चीज को भेजा जाता है तो विधान के अनुसार यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो फैसले से सहमत न हो वह हाई कोर्ट में और फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में, एक के बाद दूसरी अदालत में जा सकता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि तीन चार साल तक वह आदमी धक्के खाता फिरता है। इस चीज को हटाने के लिए हम में यह व्यवस्था है कि जो पंच मालिक और मजदूरों, दोनों की सहमति से नियुक्त किया जाएगा उसका जो फैसला होगा वह तुरन्त लागू हो जाएगा और उस में इस तरह से मुकदमें बाजी नहीं हो सकेगी जिस तरह से अब होती है। वह जो उद्देश्य इस बिल का है, इसका मैं करता हूँ।

अब मैं इस बिल की धाराओं के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। पेज 3 पर

3(ए) में लिखा हुआ 'है :-

"Where an industrial dispute has been referred to arbitration and the appropriate Government is satisfied that the persons making the reference represent the majority of each party, the appropriate Government may, within the time referred to in sub-section (3), issue a notification..."

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैजोरिटी पार्टी जो है वह मजदूरों में तो हो सकती है, एम्प्लायर्स में नहीं हो सकती है। अगर मालिक सारे शिफ्ट होल्डर्स को बुला करके मैजोरिटी डिसाइड करें तो मुझे मालूम नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस चीज को स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि थोड़ी सी लिखने में स्लिप हो गई है। एम्प्लायर्स की तरफ से या तो मैनेजर हस्ताक्षर करता है या मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर क्योंकि उसको अधिकार होता है कि हस्ताक्षर करे, समूह को लाने का सवाल भी नहीं होता है, जहां तक मालिकों का सवाल है हो सकता है कि यह चीज भूल से यहां लिख दी गई हो।

4(ए) में आपने यह कहा है कि जब इस तरह से कोई विवाद हों, और वे आर्बिट्रेशन में चले जायें तो स्ट्राइक जो हुई हो, वह नहीं हो सकती है, उसको आप कानूनी तौर से रोक दें। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई स्ट्राइक हो जाये, कोई स्ट्राइक उसके पहले न हुआ हो, कोई कन्टिन्यू न कर रहा हो, बल्कि उस के बाद से कंटीन्यू करे, तो उस के सम्बन्ध में आप ने क्या सोचा है कि आया वह उस से कबर हो जाता है या नहीं। हम को इसे भी सोचना पड़ेगा। इस की वर्डिंग यह है :

"....(3A), the appropriate Government may, by order, pro-

hibit the continuance of any strike....".

Only if it is in continuance the provision applies. If after the agreement is signed some people stand up and try to create a scene and say that the workers may go on strike, I do not think this Bill can prohibit that situation. That is my apprehension.

तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कहीं भूल हुई हो, और हम को उस को सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि पेज 4 पर दिया है :

"(7) No notice given under sub-section (2) or sub-section (6) shall have effect, unless it is given by a party representing the majority of persons bound by the settlement or award, as the case may be."

सवाल यह है कि आरबिट्रेटर मुकर्रर होता है तब जब दो पार्टियाँ हस्ताक्षर करती हैं । अगर पंच मुकर्रर हो जाये, और कोई भी एक आदमी उस के खिलाफ मँजारिटी पैदा कर ले, तब आप उसे टर्मिनेट कर देंगे । यह कहां तक वाजिब है । आप को मौलिक चीज नहीं भूलनी चाहिये कि टर्मिनेशन का अधिकार उस पार्टी का होना चाहिये जिस ने एग्रिमेंट किया है । और वह यूनियन है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ऐसा फैसला किया है, यह मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश में इंडस्ट्रियल पीस रहे, और आप सारे पर्सन्स को नजदीक लेने की कोशिश करें तो इंडस्ट्रियल पीस नहीं रह सकती है । यह इंडस्ट्रियल पीस कराई जा सकती है यूनियनों के जरिये । अगर आप यूनियनों को छोड़ कर मजदूरों के समूह भरोसे चाहते हैं कि देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति रहे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप का खयाल गलत है । इस लिये आप इस चीज

को न भूलिये । बल्कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में ला डिपार्टमेंट की सलाह लीजिये कि अगर मँजारिटी पार्टी को छोड़ कर, दी यूनियन रिप्रिजेंटेटिव दी मेजारिटी के लिखने की बात करें, तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती है । लेकिन यहां पर तो मँजारिटी आफ दि पर्सन्स का सवाल है । बहुत से लोग ट्रेड यूनियन के मेम्बर नहीं होते हैं, उन्होंने मँजारिटी बना कर नोटिस दे दिया । ऐसी हालत में यह भी आप को देखना है कि अगर नोटिस आ जाये तो उस अवार्ड का क्या होगा । अगर कोई आ कर कह दे कि हम मँजारिटी को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं तो उस के कहने से ही इस बात को नहीं माना जा सकता । यूनियन को आप ने इग्नोर कर दिया । उसके बाद आप पता लगायेंगे, वेरिफिकेशन करवायेंगे कि मँजारिटी आफ दि पर्सन्स है या नहीं । इस में टाइम लगेगा । इस बीच में इस अवार्ड की क्या कैफियत होगी । मेरा खयाल है कि आप को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये, आप को सेक्रेटरी यूनियन रखना चाहिये और इस सम्बन्ध में डा० मेलक्रोटे ने जो अमेन्डमेंट दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत ठीक है । लेकिन जैसा कहा गया है, वह लॉस हो गया । अगर मिनिस्टर साहब ठीक समझें तो वे खुद अमेन्डमेंट दे सकते हैं क्योंकि दूसरों के लिये अब टाइम नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात यह कि जो अमेन्डमेंट किया जा रहा है वह नये बिल का सेक्शन 18 है जबकि पुराने एक्ट में वह सेक्शन 33 था । वह यह है कि ड्यूरिंग पेन्डेन्सी क्या हो । यह अधिकार अब दिया गया है कि अगर कोई मामला पंच के सुपुर्द हो तो प्रोसीडिंग्स के बीच में, जब कि पेन्डेन्सी हो, उस में अगर किसी को निकालना हो या सजा देनी हो तो वही तरीका होगा जो ट्राइब्यूनल में केस जाने पर होता है । लेकिन ऑफिशिनल एक्ट में जो प्राविजन था उस को

[श्री काशी नाथ पांडे]

आप ने संशोधित कर दिया। इस का नतीजा अच्छा नहीं हुआ मान लीजिये कि कोई डिस्प्यूट किसी ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने पेन्डिंग है और मनेजमेंट चार पांच आदमियों को निकालना चाहता है। हो सकता है कि जो विवाद पंच के सामने है उससे सम्बन्धित न हो फिर भी परमिशन लेते हैं। लेकिन होता क्या है। आप परमिशन के लिये अप्लाई करते हैं तो बाँगर मेरिटस में गये हुए कि क्यों वह निकाला जा रहा है वह ठीक है या नहीं, पर ट्राइब्यूनल परमिशन दे देते हैं। उस के बाद क्या होता है। जब लोग निकाले जाते हैं तो वह डिस्प्यूट कंसिलिएशन बोर्ड में जाता है, फिर ट्राइब्यूनल में जाता है और फिर एक के बाद दूसरी अदालत मेरिट में जाने पर उस में तीन साल से ज्यादा लग जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप दरअसल मजदूरों की कोई सहायता करना चाहते हैं तो क्या कभी आपने इस पर विचार किया कि वह क्या चाहते हैं। इस में एक चीज पर कोर्ट में दो बार विचार करना फजूल है क्योंकि बहुत समय लग जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह किसी भी तरह से हमारा अभिप्राय नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन झंझटों को मिटाने के लिये वही तरीका रखना चाहिये कि प्रिंसिपल एक्ट में जो सेक्शन 33 है वही लागू किया जाये। अगर आप अमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं तो यह कीजिये कि पेडेंसी के दरम्यान कोई केस अगर कोर्ट में जाता है तो उसकी मेरिट पर विचार जरूर होना चाहिये ताकि जांच हो जाने के बाद कंसिलिएशन के बाद उसे ट्राइब्यूनल से ले कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक न जाना पड़े। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री इस पर विचार करेगी।

इस के अलावा मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि

इंडस्ट्रियल एक्ट में बहुत से संशोधन हुए हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि एक वा इंडियन लेबर कांफरेंस या स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में इस मसले को ला कर एक सब-कमेटी बना दी जाये जो इन सब बातों पर विचार करके कम से कम मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने अपने प्रस्ताव रख सके कि फलां-फलां सेक्शन के अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत है और किस तरह के अमेंडमेंट करने चाहिये। इस प्रकार से यह होगा कि यह चीज पीस-मील नहीं होगी? बल्कि जो संशोधन होने हैं वे एक बार कर दिये जायेंगी और जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं उन का निराकरण हो जायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Mr. Chairman, I would have welcomed this Bill if the hon. Minister had brought a comprehensive amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act. As the Bill is now before us, it appears some of the improvements suggested by the Government are not actually improvements on the condition of the workers. Moreover, there are further restrictions put on the due rights of the workers. Voluntary arbitration has been brought on a par with adjudication putting a bar on any action during the pendency of the arbitration. Some provisions have been incorporated in this Bill for the appointment of judges with this view that the State Governments may not have any difficulty in contacting the industrial tribunals. But what is the condition prevailing now in respect of the tribunals? There may be want of judges in some States, but where there are adequate number of judges why is such a long period taken for the conclusion of a case? Then, if a case is disposed of by a tribunal the employer, in most of the cases, goes to

the High Court or to the Supreme Court. If the hon. Minister reviews the happenings in these tribunals and goes through the different proceedings in the tribunal courts he will find that if, for instance, a worker is victimised or dismissed today and his case is referred to a tribunal the final decision will be received only after the expiry of at least two years. What is the provision made by Government for the intervening period? What will the victimised worker do? In many a case we find that when the dispute is referred for adjudication, by the time the final result of the adjudication comes the worker could not be located because he has gone elsewhere in search of employment as he has to take out his living without any sort of help from the Government. So, if you want to do justice to the workers whose disputes have been referred to tribunals Government should devise some methods by which the disputes before the tribunals could be settled within a very limited time. Also, there should be some restriction or limitation of cases which should go to the High Court or Supreme Court.

Coming to the Works Committee, in our State of West Bengal previously the Labour Department used to send some representative at the time of election to that Committee. Now what is the position? The Government have nothing to do with the election. The employers are all in all and they may or may not notify Government about the conduct of the election. What is happening during such elections? I know of a case in which the workers have preferred an appeal before the High Court about one such election. In that election the ballot boxes were kept under the custody of the management for 24 hours. Although cent per cent of the workers have voted for a particular candidate, the next day morning they found to their surprise when the votes were counted that their candidate has been defeated and another unpopular candidate has been elected.

Under the Act and the rules framed thereunder as they stand there is no provision for preferring an appeal before the High Court because article 22 can be invoked only in cases where any public bodies are directly connected. In this case, full authority or power has been given to the employers to conduct the elections and the Labour Department has nothing to do with it. I hope this will be looked into by Government.

Of course, the provision to appoint judges as tribunals is a welcome one. But who is to decide which dispute should go to the court as reference? Now it is left to the sweet will of the Labour Department? Which department is above corruption? Now the reference of a dispute to the court depends upon the sweet will of a particular officer. The Alkali Chemical Works is a big concern in Bengal. Six workers of that concern were dismissed by the management and the Labour Department took two years to come to a decision whether the dispute should be sent for adjudication or not. Ultimately, the file was lost from the office of the Labour Commissioner or the Labour Directorate. If the Minister is interested, he might look into this case. Six workers were dismissed for no fault of their own.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Was the file lost after the case was instituted?

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** No, the case was not at all instituted. No case was referred to the tribunal. Why do you not have a provision that if a case fulfils certain conditions it should be referred to a tribunal for adjudication or arbitration?

Then, you have restricted agitation by workers when a particular case is referred for arbitration. Since you came out with that decision that all labour disputes should be sent for arbitration we find that in most cases the employers do not like the idea of sending a case for arbitration. So, I



[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

would suggest that for speedy disposal of cases some provision should be made so that the employers may not escape arbitration, as they are now doing by saying "we do not want arbitration" and the Government says "the employer does not want arbitration; we cannot do anything". Such a provision should be incorporated in the Act as early as possible.

Then, Dr. Ranen Sen has already asked about the position of the employees of educational institutions after the judgment of the Supreme Court. There is another vital sector, hospitals. What will be the fate of employees of hospitals? Very often we see that hospital workers are raising their grievances and they are not properly looked into. I would suggest that efforts should be made to see that the hospital employees come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act or a separate legislation should be enacted for them so that justice is meted out to them.

Coming to the definition of "retrenchment" in the Industrial Disputes Act, what will happen to those who are superannuated or dismissed or whose services have been terminated when they are involved in a major accident? Very often the employers do not like to keep them in service. In such cases, they do not get the retrenchment benefit. Therefore, the definition of "retrenchment" may be so altered as to cover those cases so that justice may be meted out to those victims of accidents and workers who are superannuated by employers.

Then, there is an amendment to section 33 saying that when a case is pending before the tribunal the workers cannot go on strike. Previously, the provision was that specific approval was necessary before any action is taken by the employer, either with regard to change in the condition of service or in respect of victimisation or dismissal of a particular worker. That provision is no longer there. I

do not know why this change has been made. Previously, specific permission was to be sought of the tribunal where the case is pending. Now no permission is necessary; simply, the employer will ask for approval of his act. It is a serious matter. The tribunal cannot go into the merits of the case and the employers know it. If the employer wants to victimise any worker, he will simply offer him one month's notice pay and file a petition before the tribunal seeking approval of his action. When the matter comes up before the tribunal, what is the result? The tribunal will see whether the company had given a charge sheet; whether the workers got the opportunity to give a reply to the charge sheet and whether any inquiry was conducted. That is all. Then they will okay the dismissal or victimisation. They will not go into the merits of the case nor into the method of inquiry.

14 hrs.

What is the plea of the employers? They will say that it is a domestic inquiry, the court cannot go into the merits of the inquiry and cannot challenge the method of inquiry. In this way hundreds and thousands of workers are victimised in spite of the provision that a particular management, if it wants to dismiss a particular worker or a group of workers during the pendency of the tribunal, will have to seek the approval of the tribunal. But that is of no use because of this procedure and because of this thing. So, we have given notice of an amendment saying that as it was in the original Act the provision must be such that before taking any action, before dismissing a worker during the pendency of a tribunal, an employer will have to take specific permission from the tribunal. That is our amendment and I hope that the hon. Minister will give serious thought to this if he is really sincere to do any good to the workers.

Then, regarding how to come to a conclusion that a particular group of

workers or a particular union is holding the majority's confidence in that particular factory or establishment, some wrong idea has been given by one of our friends on the Congress Benches who is associated with the INTUC. He said as to how the secret ballot system could be introduced when it was a case of a trade union. What is the spirit behind all these Acts and laws? It is to see that injustice is not done to the workers by employers so that proper industrial truce may be maintained throughout the country. So, if that be the view, what is the harm if all the workers are given the chance to elect their own representative who will have full say in all matters in respect of that particular industry or concern? There is no harm and Government should not hesitate in this matter. Actually, whatever may be the view of the INTUC, the AITUC has always advocated that free choice should be given to all the employees to have their real representative by introducing the secret ballot system in industrial concerns. It is hoped that Government will give second thought to this matter as to how to determine the majority union in all concerns.

Some explanations have been given that in order to accommodate certain recommendations of the Indian Labour Organisation under the auspices of Government they have come forward with this amendment. I say that this is not true. The tripartite meetings have advocated—and the Government agreed to it—the introduction of the need-based minimum wages in the country. They have not yet done so. Government agreed to abolish the contract labour system at least in the public sector undertakings.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should conclude his speech now. I have given him much more time. This is to be covered within a stipulated period; so, he should please conclude his speech.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** I am concluding. In the public sector undertakings, in the railways in the electrification projects thousands of young educated boys are made to work on Rs. 2 a day and even on that they do not get jobs daily; so, their wages come to below Rs. 50 a month during these hard days and Government has not looked into this matter. So, it is not true that to accommodate the recommendations of the tripartite labour conferences they are coming forward with this amendment.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion and who have made very useful suggestions. The criticism offered is also in a way constructive.

One criticism that has been offered relates to the fact that every time an Amendment Bill is introduced the whole Act is not taken into consideration and a comprehensive Bill is not introduced. This question was considered a few years ago and was placed before the Indian Labour Conference also. Ultimately, the Indian Labour Conference decided that it is not possible to have a comprehensive Bill at one time and the Government should proceed with the amendments now and then whenever necessary. After all, we cannot wait for a particular time to introduce a comprehensive Bill. Sometimes, on account of the decisions of the Supreme Court or of some High Courts an amendment becomes necessary and, unless we effect such amendments quickly, it will be very difficult for the workers to enjoy the rights and privileges conferred on them by this Act.

This afternoon when the discussion began Shri V. B. Gandhi, the hon. Member from Bombay, made very useful suggestions. In fact, he thinks that by relaxing the qualifications for persons to be appointed as judges of tribunals or as presiding officers of labour courts delays will be avoided. I certainly agree with him because the very idea of bringing for-

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

ward an amendment to relax qualifications in respect of presiding officers of labour courts and judges of tribunals is to find more qualified people so that the posts could be filled quickly and work could be disposed of quickly.

Coming to my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, who made references to certain individual cases, like, the Kanpur Workshop, Bharat Electronics and the strike that is going on in the port of Bombay by the chipping and painting workers, I would like to say only one point. If there are cases which have been pending for a long time and if they are in the State's sphere, I would certainly take up the matters with the State Governments concerned and see that those matters are quickly settled.

With regard to the chipping and painting workers in Bombay, they saw me on Friday and, Saturday and Sunday happening to be holidays, on Monday I promised to look into the matter and tell them. Yesterday I did call for the file, looked into it and I myself immediately rang up the Secretary of the AITUC and apprised him of the position.

Shri Banerjee also referred to the Code of Discipline which has not been accepted by most of the public sector undertakings. In fact, we have been pressing them. The Defence Ministry have come forward with a proposal to accept the Code of Discipline with certain modifications. I am told that there is some difficulty with regard to the unions. Unless the unions also agree, the Code of Discipline cannot be enforced.

He also referred to the Whitley Councils affair. It is a fact that we took the first step so far as the formation of the Whitley Councils is concerned. But later on I thought that the Home Ministry was the proper authority to deal with this question. Therefore, the file has been

transferred to the Home Ministry. I do not know under what circumstances Mr. Banerjee got the information from the Home Ministry that it has again been transferred to the Labour Ministry. So far such a thing has not happened.

Then, Sir, times without number a reference is made to the secret ballot business. This question has been discussed times without number in the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and in all other possible ways. This question has been finally settled that we will not resort to secret ballot. The present method is quite perfect. If there are any difficulties....

श्री हुकम खन्ड कछवाय (देवास) :

सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक प्वायंट आफ़ आईडर है, जिस के बारे में मैं आप की ब्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। इस समय हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The question of quorum has been raised. The bell is being rung:... Now there is quorum.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The hon. Member referred to the question of secret ballot which I have already dealt with.

One other question has been raised with regard to the reference of disputes to voluntary arbitration. Suppose a large number of disputes are raised; a few minor issues might be referred to arbitration and the workers will lose the right to go on strike because the State Government or the Central Government will have the authority to prohibit strikes. But I assure the hon. Members that Government would certainly take care to see that such injustice is not done to the workers.

Shri Yajnik also made a mention of the fact that delays occur in the matter of reference of disputes to tribu-

nals and, the hon. Member Shri Dinen Bhattacharya also made an allegation that in the matter of reference of disputes to adjudication it depends only on the sweet will of the labour officers. When matters are referred for adjudication, the Conciliation Officer conducts conciliation proceedings and if the Conciliation Officer fails, he sends failure report to the Chief Labour Commissioner. The Chief Labour Commissioner examines the report and makes his recommendations to the Government. It is only at the government level that these matters are referred to for adjudication and they are being referred by Government for adjudication, strictly in accordance with principles laid down by the Indian Labour Conference. In the recent past I know that in the matter of reference of disputes for adjudication we have been more liberal than before.

The hon. Member, Shri Kashi Nath Pande, expressed certain doubts about certain wording when he raised the question with regard to majority of employees and employers. He thought it should be only employees and not employers. Sometimes we may come across a case where a group of employers are also involved. So, to cover such extreme cases, we have said that majority of employers also be there. Then, the termination of the award should be done by majority of the workers. In fact, there is a judgment of the Supreme Court which goes to say that even a minority of workers can issue a notice for termination of the awards. It is to avoid any frivolous kind of termination of these awards that this amendment has been thought of. When matters go before a tribunal and after the tribunal gives its award, often times employers go in appeal to High Courts or the Supreme Court. We have been persuading the employers not to go in appeal. But so far as the voluntary arbitration is concerned, that is final and I do not think any employer would violate it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya wanted that some time-limit should be fixed for disposal of cases by the tribunals. We have always been impressing on the tribunals to dispose of the cases expeditiously. But unfortunately sometimes even the workers' representatives ask for some time and have adjournments, and sometimes in legal matters procedure also requires some time.

When workers are subject to major accidents or they sustain any occupational injury, Shri Bhattacharya wanted to know whether any provision is made in this amending Bill. But I thought they are eligible for compensation . . .

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I did not mention it for compensation; it was for the retrenchment. When a worker gets an injury, he is not kept in employment.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: That question will have to be examined whether it can be treated as a retrenchment or a retirement on account of a major injury.

With regard to the punishment given by the employers during the pendency of a dispute before a tribunal, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya said that they should take the permission, the approval, of the tribunal. If during the pendency of a case before a tribunal, for every act of misconduct on the part of the workers the employer has to go to the tribunal, it is very difficult to do it, but all the same he has to get the approval from the tribunal or the labour court.

He also mentioned about the contract labour system while mentioning about the various decisions taken by the tripartite conferences. He also made a mention that the subject relating to abolition of contract labour or regulation of contract labour has not been taken up at all. On the 9th and 10th of December the Standing Labour Committee is going to meet and this subject is placed on its

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

agenda. This matter is going before the Standing Labour Committee.

There are one or two more points which I would like to mention before I conclude. With regard to rationalisation, Dr. Ranen Sen made certain references. In fact, proposals are afoot. I will give him an assurance that we will see to it that no existing worker is either retrenched or loses his job.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): Has the assurance been given to any union? No union has got any such assurance.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya**: The assurance given on the floor of the House is more than any written communication from the Government to unions.

**Dr. Ranen Sen**: The assurance was given in respect of the L.I.C. employees. With regard to commercial employees, no assurance has been given in the House or outside.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya**: When Government adopts a particular policy, it is the intention of the Government to see that such policies are pursued by private employers also. If they do not pursue such policies, we will take sufficient precaution to see that such things are followed by them. If they do not follow them, we will take certain other action.

The hon. Member Shri Oza was complaining that good Conciliation Officers are not available. As you all know, Conciliation Officers are recruited through the Public Service Commission and later on they are given some training also. If in spite of that there are a few bad Conciliation Officers, we have to see that some action is taken against them unless they show efficiency in their work.

There was one criticism that on account of this Bill the workers will not

get any benefit. On the other hand their idea was that probably the workers' rights are going to be fettered. I would like to say that workers get a good number of benefits on account of this Bill. The first benefit that they would get is that delay will be avoided because we are amending the clause relating to the qualifications of presiding officers. The second benefit that they would get is the increased retrenchment compensation to be given on account of the closure of an establishment because of the expiry of the period of licence or lease. Originally, they were entitled to get only three months' compensation, but according to the present amendment they will get at the rate of fifteen days average pay for every completed year of continuous service. The third benefit that the workers would get on account of this amending Bill is that service conditions etc. cannot be changed during the pendency of arbitration.

Then, when the majority workers are to be invited for an arbitration award, the minority workers are also given an opportunity of presenting their case before the arbitrator.

Then again, with regard to this continuous service under section 25B, previously it was 240 days for a worker employed below ground. According to the new amendment it is only 190 days.

Previously leave with full wages in the previous year only was to be counted towards the number of days of employment. Now leave with full wages in all previous years will be counted.

Previously, only the largest number of days during which a worker has been laid off would be counted towards the 240 days. The present provision is that all the days on which the worker is laid off shall be counted.

suppose some money is due to the worker.....

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** The medical leave period is not there.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Let us see. The other benefit is this. If a worker has to get some money from the employer, the worker alone could get it. That was the previous provision. According to the present amendment not only the worker, but after his death his heir or assignee is also entitled to get the money.

The hon. Member Shri Trivedi felt that retired judges should not be appointed as presiding officers of industrial courts or tribunals. In fact, their ripe experience should be utilised. In addition to that, as I said earlier, we are reducing the qualifications. Even district judges and additional district judges with three years standing are eligible. Therefore younger people also will have opportunities.

In respect of individual cases of dismissal there is an amendment which we are examining. Probably it will come in the next batch of amendments.

**Shri Vidyalkar** made a suggestion that in the matter of recovery of arrears delay should be avoided. Government is examining that question and I hope we will be able to devise means by which the amounts to be recovered will be recovered as early as possible.

**Shri Homi Daji** in his speech referred to the question of establishment of fair-price shops and consumer co-operative societies in all establishments employing three hundred and more. Only recently in a meeting of the Standing Committee on the Industrial Truce resolution a final shape to the Bill has been given and probably during this session that Bill will be introduced.

Sir, I do not think I have anything more to add. I thank the hon. Members who have given their suggestions.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** The purpose of providing this section is that the entire case before punishing a worker will be gone through by the tribunal. The purpose is that the interests of the workers should be protected. If the tribunals are required only to put their seal on the punishment given by the employer and say 'it is all right', what is the purpose of providing the section here? My suggestion was that if the tribunal is to go through the case they must have the material to find out whether there is a *prima facie* case against the worker or not. Only then can they give their judgment. It will avoid too much delay in future.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Suppose immediately some action has to be taken. The management should have the power to take action and go for approval later on. Otherwise, mischief will go on in the factories and probably sabotage will take place, and the whole machinery may be damaged before permission is sought from the tribunal. They can take action, but the approval of the tribunal should be obtained later on.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** The hon. Minister said that there might be mischief by the workers. What is the provision to prevent mischief being done by the employer?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** If there is any such thing, that can be brought to the notice of the Government and we will see that steps are taken.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** Our purpose is also not to encourage mischief. If there is a case, let the tribunal also form an opinion whether the employer's action is right or wrong.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The tribunal can always form an opinion when the employer goes before the tribunal to get the approval of the tribunal for the action he has taken.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मजदूरों के ऊपर अगर कोई चार्ज लगाया जाता है तो होता यह है कई केसिस में कि मजदूर फँवड़ी में जो बयान देता है, उसी को कोर्ट मान लेती है, कोर्ट में उससे बयान नहीं लिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में भी सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है ?

**श्री रं० कि० मालवीय :** मैंने कई केसों में देखा है कि इनक्वायरी के वक्त वक़र जहाँ जहाँ उनको आबजैक्शन होता है वहाँ वहाँ वे नोट करा देते हैं। उसके ऊपर ट्रिब्यूनल गौर करता है। बहुत से केस ऐसे भी हुए हैं जहाँ पर ट्रिब्यूनल ने मंजूरी नहीं दी है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर वक़र फँवड़ी के अन्दर जो वक्तव्य दे देते हैं उसी को कोर्ट सच मानती है, वहीं कोर्ट को मान्य होता है। वहाँ पर उनसे दबाव डाल कर कहलवा लिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि तुम ऐसा बोलो, क्या यह सच नहीं है ?

**श्री रं० कि० मालवीय :** जहाँ यूनियन ठीक है, वहाँ यह बात पक्की है कि मजदूर को पूरा मौका दिया जाता है इनक्वायरी के वक्त कि वह अपना रिकार्ड ठीक करवा से। ऐसी प्राविजन है, ऐसा कानून बना हुआ है कि इनक्वायरी के वक्त वह किसी अच्छे ट्रेड यूनियन वक़र को अपना रिप्रिजेंटेटिव बना कर वहाँ रख सकता है, वहाँ ले जा सकता है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा नहीं है।

**श्री रं० कि० मालवीय :** मैं जानता हूँ कि यह प्राविजन है कि वह अपना रिप्रिजेंटेटिव

**Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:** You cannot enquire about it at least in West Bengal. There is no such provision there.

**श्री रं० कि० मालवीय :** कोशिश कीजिये वेंस्ट बंगाल में भी अलग से।

जब इनक्वायरी होती है उस वक़त ट्रेड यूनियन बहुत अच्छे ढंग से प्वाइंट्स नोट करवा देती है और जहाँ जहाँ उनको उच्च होता है, वहाँ वहाँ वे उच्च भी नोटिड होते हैं। सब रिकार्ड ट्रिब्यूनल के पास जाता है। बहुत से केसिस में ऐसे डिस्मिशन लिये गये हैं कि एम्प्लायर्स ने जो मंजूरी मांगी थी, वह उनको नहीं दी गई। अब यह दूसरी बात है, कहीं पर जैसा आप फरमाते हैं, वैसा कुछ हो गया हो। ट्रेड यूनियन की कमजोरी की वजह से ऐसा होता है। अगर होता है तो :

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह फरमाया था कि जिस वक़र का पैसा मालिक के ऊपर निकलता है, उसको देने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में देखा गया है कि मजदूरों का जो पैसा होता है, वह अगर वह आर्टि० एन० टी० यू० सी० का मेम्बर हो जाता है, चन्दा दे देता है, उसका व्यक्ति होता है तब तो जल्दी मिल जाता है, दूसरी किमी यूनियन का होता है तो नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** As regards what happens in Madhya Pradesh, we do not know. Now that the hon. Member has brought it to our notice, we shall certainly look into it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, we shall take up the Bill clause by clause.

For clauses 2 to 4 there are no amendments. So, I shall put them together to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, we come to clause 5. There is an amendment to this clause, which has been tabled by Shri S. M. Benerjee. But the hon. Member is absent. So, I shall put clause 5 to vote.

The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6— (Amendment of section 10A).*

**Mr. Chairman:** There is an amendment to this clause, again by Shri S. M. Banerjee. But the hon. Member is absent. So, I shall put clause 6 to vote.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** We have some amendments to this clause.

**Mr. Chairman:** Those amendments were given notice of during the last session, and, therefore, they have all lapsed. Only those which have been renewed will be taken up now.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** How can they lapse? They had been tabled just in time, before the discussion on the Bill has begun. We had given notice of these amendments, even before the House had started discussion on this Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not find any of those amendments in the list of amendments before me.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** They are here with me.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** They are not with me either.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** They had been circulated also.

**Mr. Chairman:** Those were amendments received during the last session. For this session, the hon. Member should have renewed those amendments. But he has not done so, and, therefore, they have lapsed, and they are not on the Order Paper now.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Is that the rule?

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** When a Bill is introduced and it does not lapse, how can an amendment lapse? We do not have adequate notice of which Bills are scheduled to come up, and, therefore, we table amendments in advance.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Last time, this Bill was partly discussed and partly left over.

**Mr. Chairman:** Rule 335 reads thus:

"On the prorogation of the House, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session."

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** In this case, the discussion on the Bill had begun already.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Bill remains alive, but not the amendments.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Last time, when the general discussion was taking place, it could not be concluded, and, therefore, it was presumed that all notices of amendments would stand.



**Mr. Chairman:** With regard to Bills, it is clearly laid down in article 107 (3) that:

"A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of prorogation of the Houses."

But the rules provide for lapse of the amendments on prorogation of the House, and they have to be given fresh notice of. So, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya's amendments have lapsed.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** In that case, we may be allowed to speak on the amendments that may be moved by Government as also on the clauses concerned.

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes, that can be done.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Then, the Government amendment also would be lost.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have given fresh notice of my amendments.

**Mr. Chairman:** To which clause did Shri Dinen Bhattacharya want to move his amendments?

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** To clause 6.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member can express himself briefly on the substance of his amendment.

**Shri Oza (Surendranagar):** I had also given notice of an amendment, which has lapsed now. So, I request that I may also be allowed to speak.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member is raising that question too late.

**Shri Oza:** I may be given a minute or two to make my submissions.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think that if Shri Dinen Bhattacharya would read out his amendment, the House could understand the purpose of his amendment, without much loss of time.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** All the same, I would like to make a few remarks on one or two matters. The purpose of our amendment which has lapsed was this. In clause 6(c), it has been stated:

"In subsection (3), for the words 'fourteen days', the words 'one month' shall be substituted;".

In the principal Act, the phrase used is 'fourteen days'. Neither the hon. Minister nor our experience has shown any necessity to change it from 14 days to one month. What is happening at present is this. The Labour Departments in certain areas and in certain States are very lethargic in moving in the matter. So, if fourteen days are made into thirty days, then it would actually mean in practice two or three or even four months. Therefore, the original provision in the principal Act should be retained without any amendment. That was the purpose of our amendment.

**Shri Oza:** I had moved an amendment to the following effect that:

"Provided that where the agreement does not so provide for the appointment of any person as umpire, the appropriate authority may require the parties to the agreement to do so in a stipulated time, failing which the arbitrators may be asked to choose an umpire."

I was trying to meet such a contingency. Suppose the agreement for arbitration fails to provide for an umpire, the whole thing will fail. In order, therefore, to safeguard the whole agreement, and to ensure that it is not frustrated by some flaw or mistake, I had moved this amendment, and I feel that Government should pay proper attention to this matter. In order to save all these agreements for arbitration, they should provide for such a provision as I had introduced in my amendment.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Again, there are one or two points in this connection. In clause 6 (c) it has been stated:

"(3A) Where an industrial dispute has been referred to arbitration and the appropriate Government is satisfied that the persons making the reference represent the majority of each party, the appropriate Government may..".

Here, again, I would like to reiterate what I had said earlier. In regard to the question of finding out the opinion of the workers, the hon. Minister has not made any categorical statement. But it was stated earlier that at the Sixteenth Indian Labour Conference, all the trade union organisations had accepted the position, but the All India Trade Union Congress to which I belong, had gone back on their own suggestion that a referendum or vote should be taken among the workers. I would submit that that is not the correct position. I was present in that conference as a delegate. It was clearly stated by us there that in order to get the opinion of the workers, the majority opinion should be elicited by means of a ballot. But we find that in this Bill, the whole thing has been referred to Government, which means the State Government or the Central Government, as the case may be. If Government are reluctant to take the opinion of all workers, and as Shri K. N. Pande has pointed out, the opinion of people who are not members of the union should not be taken, I would submit that at least the opinion of the members of the union can be taken by means of a suitable method such as a secret ballot. Suppose there are three unions called X, Y and Z and all told, they have 50 per cent membership, the opinion of that 50 per cent may be collected; their combined strength may be pooled, and a vote taken on the basis of secret ballot, and on that basis, let the State Government or the Labour Ministry here come to a decision as to which union is a representative union.

1467 (Ai) LSD—8.

Otherwise, if it is left to State Governments, then all sorts of corruption and nepotism will prevail; the gates of corruption will open wide. In order to prevent that, the Minister should look into the matter and make up his mind.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** There is another point. In page 3, line 29, it is said: that such party

"shall be given an opportunity of presenting their case before the arbitrator or arbitrators".

I want it to be put in here that such party shall become a *bona fide* party to the arbitration; if they so desire, they will get the full opportunity as an original party, as if they were an original party.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** As regards the change from 14 days to one month, it has been contemplated because according to the present amendment, the award will be binding not only on those who are parties to it but on others also, and the others on whom it will be binding will have to be given an opportunity to be heard. To enable that, this change is made.

With regard to the ballot system etc. though Dr. Ranen Sen says that the AITUC did not agree to this present procedure, unless there is a consensus or a sort of unanimous decision taken in tripartite conferences, Government are free to adopt the existing system. Therefore, we are adopting the existing system. If Dr. Ranen Sen feels that there are certain defects, we are prepared to look into those and rectify them.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 7 to 13 were added to the Bill.*

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। इस को बिना कोरम के पास करना मैं उचित नहीं समझता।

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Then there is clause 14. There is an amendment, but the hon. Member concerned is not present. The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14 was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Now we will take up clauses 15 to 18.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Regarding clause 16, the amendment is that for the words 'to the retrenched workmen to offer themselves for re-employment, and the retrenched workmen', the words 'to the retrenched workmen who are citizens of India to offer themselves for re-employment, and such retrenched workmen' shall be substituted. I want to go a little further. Retrenched workmen, if they offer their services, should be given preference. As we know, retrenched workers are just thrown out. Simply saying that they are eligible to service will not do; they should be given the first chance.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is the intention of the clause.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (Rajganj):** Regarding clause 18, I gave notice of an amendment in the last session.

**Mr. Chairman:** That has lapsed.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** If my hon. friends will bear with me, I will

say something to their advantage. I renewed that notice this morning. It now depends on the Chair's discretion whether to allow me to move it or not.

**Mr. Chairman:** If I allow in one case, there will be others. He can express his idea, briefly.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** This amendment relates to sec. 33 of the Act. Sub-section 5 of the section is rather vague and therefore requires clarification. It says:

"Where an employer makes an application to a conciliation officer, Board, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal under the proviso to sub-sec. (2) for approval of the action taken by him, the authority concerned shall, without delay, hear such application and pass, as expeditiously as possible, such order in relation thereto as it deems fit".

The expression 'as expeditiously as possible, such order in relation thereto as it deems fit' leaves a loophole whereby the court will not exercise its authority to bring about a finality to the case. That was why I gave notice of an amending Bill in 1963. If I may be allowed to say so, that Bill was taken from another Bill, notice of which was given by my hon. friend, Shri R. K. Malviya, in his non-ministerial days. His Bill lapsed when he was elevated to the Treasury Benches. So I took it up and tried to push it through. At that time on this point I wanted to have it put in this way that, instead of the court passing orders as it deems fit, it should decide on the quantum of punishment and on the merits of the case, so that in one proceeding the worker would have relief both in respect of his complaint and in respect of his claim. As it is, he has to go to the court twice. At that time, I said that I wanted to avoid resort to two sets of proceedings: in order to decide the case on merits first under sec. 33

for a *prima facie* case and then by way of a regular industrial dispute to get it adjudicated. The step suggested will help in avoiding delay in getting relief, preventing high cost of litigation and also preventing prejudicing of the case of the workmen on merits because of the tribunal's approval of the employer's action.

At that time, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, who was the Deputy Minister in charge, praised my erudition, clarity of thought and all that, but having done all that, he said he would not accept my proposal because it was a piecemeal legislation. Naturally, I expected that when Government brought forward legislation on an integrated basis, my suggestion would be incorporated in it. It was therefore a surprise to me that even after the statement of the Deputy Minister in charge then that my proposal could not be accepted because it was a piecemeal legislation, it has not found a place in the amending Bill brought forward by Government themselves. In addition to what the Deputy Minister said inside the House, I had an assurance from persons higher than him outside this Chamber that they had every sympathy for my amendment, but it could not be mentioned in the House itself, that in any case that sympathy would be translated into action at the proper time. I had all those assurances, and naturally, when the very same sub-section is when the very same sub-section is not included, I am disappointed. The amendment they have brought to the sub-section is only only minor, a piecemeal amendment.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** It is a consequential amendment.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** This sub-section should have been completely redrafted in the way Shri R. K. Malviya had suggested originally, which the Indian Labour Conference had repeated and supported, and which I had the honour to present before the House.

After all, the Minister, even now, may give us the hope that the Deputy Minister gave at that time, . . .

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** With the same fate!

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** . . . . . that it would be translated into action when the time comes again.

**Mr. Chairman:** I put clauses 15 to 18.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** There is a vital amendment to clause 18.

**Mr. Chairman:** You can privately write to the Minister, and when he thinks of amending the Act next time, he will bear in mind your point.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It will take only two minutes. You can permit at least to read the amendment. We are not satisfied with his reply.

**Mr. Chairman:** The proceedings of the House must go on, and you must consult the rules before you give notice.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** On the clause he can speak. On every clause, every Member can speak.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** My amendment is that for the words "and an application has been made by the employer to the authority before which the proceeding is pending for approval of the action taken by the employer", the words "and an express permission in writing of the authority before which the proceeding is pending is received" should be substituted. A mere application will not do, express permission is necessary, before you take any action against any worker during the pendency of a proceeding before a tribunal or a court of law.

The Minister's reply is not satisfactory. I am very sorry to say that he does not know the actual state of affairs in the court and in the factory. He always feels that the workers are

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharya]

in the wrong, never that the employers can do wrong to the employees. In hundreds and hundreds of cases the employers take vengeance on the workers, and taking this opportunity of the pendency of a proceeding before the tribunal or court, they take action, particularly against the trade unionists, and there is no protection against this type of action of the employer.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** After all, the amendment cannot be accepted, because it cannot be moved.

Moreover, he has made wild allegations that I always say that the workers are in the wrong. I also say that the management are in the wrong if they are wrong.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clauses 15 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 15 to 18 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 19—** (Amendment of section 33c).

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I beg to move: Page 7,—

for clause 19, substitute—

Substitution of new section for section 33 C.

'19. For section 33C of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Recovery of money due from an employer.

"33C. (1) Where any money is due to a workman from an employer under a settlement or an award or under the provisions of Chapter VA, the workman himself or any other person authorised by him in writing in this behalf or, in the case of the death of the workman, his assignee or heirs may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery make an application

to the appropriate Government for the recovery of the money due to him and if the appropriate Government is satisfied that any money is so due, it shall issue a certificate for that amount to the Collector who shall proceed to recover the same in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue:

Provided that every such application shall be made within one year from the date on which the money became due to the workman from the employer:

Provided further that any such application may be entertained after the expiry of the said period of one year, if the appropriate Government is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not making the application within the said period.

- (2) Where any workman is entitled to receive from the employer any money or any benefit which is capable of being computed in terms of money and if any question arises as to the amount of money due or as to the amount at which such benefit should be computed, then the question may, subject to any rules that may be made under this Act, be decided by such Labour Court as may be specified in this behalf by the appropriate Government.
- (3) For the purposes of computing the money value of a benefit, the Labour Court may, if it so thinks fit, appoint a commissioner who shall, after taking such evidence as may be necessary, submit a report to the Labour Court and the Labour Court shall determine

the amount after considering the report of the commissioner and other circumstances of the case.

- (4) The decision of the Labour Court shall be forwarded by it to the appropriate Government and any amount found due by the Labour Court may be recovered in the manner provided for in sub-section (1).

- (5) Where workmen employed under the same employer are entitled to receive from him any money or any benefit capable of being computed in terms of money, then, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, a single application for the recovery of the amount due may be made on behalf of or in respect of any number of such workmen.

*Explanation.*—In this section "Labour Court" includes any court constituted under any law relating to investigation and settlement of industrial disputes in force in any State."'. (1)

If money is due to a worker, naturally Government will have to recover it as arrears of land revenue, but suppose the money, or certain other things which can be computed in terms of money are to be determined, the Government cannot do it because there is a judgment of the Supreme Court or High Court to that effect. Government can only recover a determined amount. Therefore, we have made provision in this clause that with regard to such matters, it is the labour court which will determine the amount, and later on refer to Government, and then Government will recover the amount.

Similarly, if there are a few workers, not only one, all of them can file a joint application.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** This is an improvement.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is why I have moved the amendment.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** We welcome it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

Page 7,—

*For clause 19, substitute—*

Substitution of new section for section 33C.

'19. *For section 33 C of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—*

Recovery of money due from an employer.

"33C. (1) Where any money is due to a workman from an employer under a settlement or an award or under the provisions of Chapter VA, the workman himself or any other person authorised by him in writing in this behalf, or, in the case of the death of the workman, his assignee or heirs may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, make an application to the appropriate Government for the recovery of the money due to him, and if the appropriate Government is satisfied that any money is so due, it shall issue a certificate for that amount to the Collector who shall proceed to recover the same in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue:

Provided that every such application shall be made within one year from the date on which the money became due to the workman from the employer:

Provided further that any such application may be entertained after the expiry of the said period of one year if the

[Mr. Chairman]

appropriate Government is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not making the application within the said period.

- (2) Where any workman is entitled to receive from the employer any money or any benefit which is capable of being computed in terms of money and if any question arises as to the amount of money due or as to the amount at which such benefit should be computed, then the question may, subject to any rules that may be made under this Act, be decided by such Labour Court as may be specified in this behalf by the appropriate Government.

- (3) For the purposes of computing the money value of a benefit, the Labour Court may, if it so thinks fit, appoint a commissioner who shall, after taking such evidence as may be necessary, submit a report to the Labour Court and the Labour Court shall determine the amount after considering the report of the commissioner and other circumstances of the case.

- (4) The decision of the Labour Court shall be forwarded by it to the appropriate Government and any amount found due by the Labour Court may be recovered in the manner provided for in sub-section (1).

- (5) Where workmen employed under the same employer are entitled to receive from him any money or any benefit capable of being computed in terms of money, then, subject to such rules as may be

made in this behalf, a single application for the recovery of the amount due may be made on behalf of or in respect of any number of such workmen.

*Explanation.*—In this section “Labour Court” includes any court constituted under any law relating to investigation and settlement of industrial disputes in force in any State.”. (1).

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

“That Clause 19, as amended stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 20— (Amendment of section 38)**

Amendment made:

Page 8,—

(i) line 10,—

after “shall be laid” insert—

“as soon as may be after it is made”;

(ii) line 12,—

omit “or more”;

(iii) line 14,—

for “successive sessions aforesaid”,

substitute “session immediately following”. (2)

(Shri D. Sanjivayya)

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

“That Clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clauses 21 to 24 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 21 to 24 were added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1 was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion made:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah):** My hon. friends have stressed the need to give representation to the unions which have got a majority of membership in any given factory. Some of the friends opposite who belong to INTUC have stated there is no need to do it. We find from experience that INTUC unions get recognition, and the others, even though more representative, never get recognition from the management. Recently, many such instances had happened where there was no neces-

sity for stoppage of work or declaration of lock out. The majority union in Bhopal Heavy Electricals is not recognised; it has got more than 5000 membership. Where there is dispute about a union, which union has majority following, we must decide it by secret ballot. At every Indian Labour Conference a demand has been made by the representatives of the trade union that there should be legislation through which these disputes could be determined in every factory. Because we belong to the Opposition, our unions are never recognised although it has the majority following and we advocate discipline in the factory and more production. That is why there have been demands that there should be legislation on how to decide the representative character of the unions and how the management should recognise the unions.

15 hrs.

Secondly, regarding the disputes to be sent to adjudication and tribunal, there are hundreds of thousands of such cases pending before the labour commissioner. We want to reiterate at this time that the procedure must be expedited. Of course there is some improvement in the labour directorate but still we find that if there is a dispute the worker has to apply to the labour commissioner who will then send for the management and it takes months to do this; then he will try to persuade the management to come to a settlement but they never come to any settlement and afterwards there will be tripartite conciliation after which the report is sent to the labour directorate which again takes it up from the very beginning. This process goes on and at the end of one or two years, they will say there is no such cases for sending this dispute to the tribunal for adjudication. So, this brings a lot of trouble inside the factory as the workers become impatient because of the delay and go on strike or slow down and production suffers



[Shri Mohammad Elias]

due to this delay. There should be legislation to avoid this delay. In the Industrial Disputes Act there is a clause that within 15 days Government should come to a decision but it takes often three months. We welcome one or two clauses in this Bill which improves the position but all the causes which underlie the disputes must be removed and labour legislation should aim at that.

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** If the present procedure of deciding which union has majority following is not satisfactory it can again be taken up in the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee and if the tripartite body decides in favour of an alternative method, I have no objection. My hon. friend Mr. Elias referred to Bhopal Heavy Electrical Union and unfortunately the union he referred to was unable to produce records for verification purposes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश में इन्टक की तानाशाही चल रही है ।

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** In my earlier reference I said that cases are being referred for adjudication in accordance with the principle laid down by the Indian Labour Conference. The hon. Member can send the representative on behalf of the AITUC to the Indian Labour Conference or the labour standing committee who can certainly put forward his views and if any change in the policy, is agreed to, that policy change would be certainly followed up.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** The hon. Minister said that they could not produce papers for verification. That is also our experience in many places. Even after producing papers and other things our union is treated as a minority in many places. I can challenge the Minister to come with me to the Bhopal factory and call all

the workers and just ask them to raise their hands as to which union they want and by this easy method he will immediately understand the position..... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.07 hrs.

#### ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1952 be taken into consideration."

15.07½ hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Sir, the House knows that in 1962 a Committee on the Prevention of Corruption, known as the Santhanam Committee was appointed to review the problem of corruption and suggest measures to combat it. The committee has made various suggestions and I would like to pay a tribute to the members of the Committee for the hard work they have put in and the valuable suggestions they have made in this regard. The present Bill is to implement those of the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government. Most of them have been accepted. Section 7 of that report deals with this subject. I do not make a tall claim that

the Government is bringing a very exhaustive measure to change the entire criminal law. The Committee has suggested, and as is our experience, that though the main Act, the Indian Penal Code, drafted more than a hundred years ago, is a comprehensive Act and deals with almost all the offences, but with the change of time, especially during the last seven years, with the economic development, there are various other offences which we can conveniently call social offences. The Committee has suggested in this section that the law should be so amended and made comprehensive so as to include these social offences also. They have recommended that this should be referred to the Law Commission. We have referred this matter to the Law Commission. For the remaining suggestions which the Committee have made,—there are, in all, 29 paragraphs in this section—I shall try to relate the clauses of the Act with the recommendations of the Committee so that it may be more convenient for the House to appreciate and understand the theme of the measure and also the sincerity with which the Government deals with the subject. I will therefore correlate the Committee's report with the clauses of the present Bill.

There are 29 paragraphs in section 7. Out of this 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 relate to the suggestions about the social offences. Paragraphs 7.25 to 7.29 deal with other subjects which are not included in the present Bill. Paragraphs 7.25 and 7.26 relate to amendments to Imports and Exports (Control) Act and the Essential Commodities Act. These have been referred to the Commerce Ministry which is the administrative Ministry concerned. Paragraph 7.27 deal with the Constitutional amendment which we are dealing with subsequently, separately. Then, paragraph 7.28 refers to the power to summon witnesses and power for the production of documents. It is proposed to replace the Public Servants (In-

quiries) Act, 1850. Wherein these provisions will be made. Paragraph 29 refers to the Central Excise and Salt Act which is being examined by the Finance Ministry. The remaining paragraphs will be paragraphs 7.5 to 7.24. This Bill deals with these paragraphs.

I shall now broadly mention the changes that have been proposed to be made in the existing laws. The laws that are being amended under this Bill are: the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Prevention of Corruption Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952. These are the Acts which are sought to be amended by this measure. Clause 2 of the Bill deals with the amendment to the Indian Penal Code. The Committee has suggested two amendments: one in section 21 and the other in sections 161 to 163. Section 21 deals with the definitions of a public servant. When we are dealing with the eradication of corruption or amendment of the corruption law, the question of the public servant is the most important question, and it has been rightly suggested by the Committee that the definition should be expanded to cover different categories. Clause 2 deals with the amendment of section 21 where, firstly, we have thought of expanding the definition. Instead of the words, "every judge", we have said, as is recommended by the Committee, "Every judge, including any person empowered by law to discharge, whether by himself or as a member of any body of persons, any adjudicatory functions;" instead of restricting definition of a public servant, to only a judge, we are expanding it to all persons who are discharging adjudicatory functions.

Then, in clause 2 (i) (ii) in clause Fourth, after the words "officer of a Court of Justice", we are also including the words, "including a liquidator,

[Shri Hathi]

receiver or commissioner appointed by courts," so that these people also will be included in the category of public servants.

Then, the ninth provision in the original Act read thus: "Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of the Government," etc.; and the twelfth provision read thus: "Every officer in the service or pay of a local authority or of a corporation engaged in any trade or industry which is established by a Central, Provincial or State Act..." etc. Then there was an explanation to the effect that "The expression 'corporation engaged in any trade or industry' includes a banking, insurance or financial corporation, a river valley corporation" etc. We have expanded this definition to include, or, so as to cover the public servants in the service or pay of any statutory corporation which is not engaged in trade or industry. That also is covered now. Therefore, we have accepted the definitions as suggested by the Santhanam Committee.

I will not deal with those recommendations which we have not accepted; I shall not deal with them for want of time at present. I shall explain them later, if any point is raised, but I may mention here that if we have not accepted any of the other categories, it is because we thought that at present it will not serve any very useful purpose; rather it will cause inconvenience. For example, the Committee has recommended that all honorary office-bearers of all educational, social religious and other institutions receiving some aid from the Government should also be included in the definition of public servant. Many of the people become honorary office-bearers in this sort of activity such as religious, social and all sorts of institutions. If they are also taken up in the category of public servants, perhaps the people might shirk to bear

such responsibilities and to do useful work. Therefore, for the present, we have thought that it is better first to tighten the belt so far as the other categories are concerned and leave out the social and educational institutions where there may be very good social workers. For instance, take the Adivasi institutions where the institutions may be receiving grants, but very devoted social workers are in charge of them. If they are also included in the definition of public servants, perhaps they might not like to be associated with those bodies as office-bearers and work would suffer. It is for that reason only that we have not taken up such categories; I have explained the reason.

By sub-clause (2), we are amending sections 161, 162 and 163 where the words were only "the Legislature of any State". Now we are including local authority, corporation, Government company, etc. This is only a consequential change. These are the two amendments recommended by the Santhanam Committee so far as Indian Panel Code is concerned.

In the Cr. P.C., we are amending sections 198B, 222, 492, 495, 251A, 344, 435 and 540A. The important amendment is in clause 3, namely, amendment of section 198B. At present, the public prosecutors are empowered under certain circumstances to file complaints in respect of offences of defamation other than by spoken words against the President, the Vice-President, Ministers and other public servants in respect of their conduct in discharge of their public functions. It is proposed to amend section 198B so as to enable proceedings being taken thereunder, even in respect of offences of defamation by spoken words. It also provides that trial under this section may be held *in camera*. This was not recommended by the Santhanam Committee, but Government have

added it on their own. We thought in cases of defamation, very often the complainant is put to harassment by publication of various things and so we have thought it fit to provide that if either party to the proceedings so desires or if the court so desires, the proceedings should be held *in camera*.

As recommended by the committee, we have said that the consent of the person defamed will not be necessary. Very often it happens that in the view of the Government it is necessary that certain allegations be cleared and it is proved to the country outside that the allegations are false. If it is obligatory that the consent of the person defamed should be obtained and if he does not give the consent, then the Government cannot charge him in a court of law, though departmentally it can do anything. So, we have accepted this amendment recommended by the committee.

Another important amendment contained in clause 3(2) is amendment of section 222 of the Cr. P.C. After the existing words "dishonest, misappropriation of money", we have also proposed to add "or other movable property". Section 222 provides only for sums of money misappropriated. There is no provision so far as movable property is concerned. So, it does not come within the purview of the Prevention of Corruption Act. So, we have accepted the recommendation of the committee in this regard and we have added the words,

"it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum or, as the case may be, describe the movable property".

The other amendment in the same clause is a consequential one. Under the present Act, the Central Government had no power to appoint a public prosecutor. That is sought to be amended by clauses 3(3) and 3(4).

The other provisions which are to be amended are in clause 6. They relate to the question of supplying of

the list of documents by the accused also. Under the Cr.P.C. when a warrant case is instituted on a police report, it contains necessary provisions to ensure that the accused is supplied with important documents referred to in section 173 of that Code, on which the prosecution wants to rely. The reason is that the accused should not be taken by surprise and he should be able to know what he has to defend. But the section does not, however, cast a similar obligation on the accused to furnish the prosecution with a list of witnesses and documents on which he proposes to rely for his defence. Very often delays are caused because of this. We want speedy disposal of corruption cases. So, we have suggested that the accused also should give a list of documents and witnesses.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani):** Would it not adversely affect fair trial?

**Shri Hathi:** The prosecution will give him all the chances. During the course of the trial, the accused will know what case he has to meet. He should be ready with the list of witnesses he has to examine. Very often there is delay because the documents are not produced or the names of witnesses are not given. In the name of fair trial, the person who is alleged to have committed corrupt practices takes two or three years. Therefore, it loses all the charm. Therefore, the Santhanam Committee thought that this amendment should be made. After due consideration whether it will mean any unfairness or it will in any way cause inconvenience to the accused, we have accepted this amendment. There are various provisions where we have departed from the normal practice. For example, in the prevention of Corruption Act, the burden of proof lies on the accused. In certain offences under section 161 or 165 of IPC, certain ingredients are proved and the motive is presumed. In other criminal cases, the motive has to be proved. This House itself accepted this in the Prevention of Corruption Act, because otherwise it is very difficult to prove that he

[Shri Hathi]

accepted the bribe with a view to do something. I shall deal with the points that may be raised when I reply to the debate.

Then, provision is also being made to avoid adjournment or postponement of trials or inquiries merely on the ground that an application under section 435 is pending. Very often it happens that from the lower court the party goes to the higher court and asks for a stay order. Till that is decided, the lower court cannot move. This is one of the main causes of delay. Perhaps the learned advocates who are Members of this House will appreciate whether this happens in actual practice or not. Our experience is that this happens very often. So, we have proposed that this amendment may be made.

The other amendment is with regard to calling of records. Often it happens that the higher court calls for the records from the lower court and naturally the trial stops. By this amendment, we are providing that ordinarily the records should not be called. But if they are to be called a notice should be issued to the other party that the records are to be called. Then the party should be heard and if the court finds that it is necessary and it cannot be done otherwise, then that should be done. This is only with a view to expediting the proceedings of the trials.

The other amendment is to section 540. To avoid delay occasioned by the absence of the accused it is proposed to provide that the court may, in its discretion, proceed with the trial or inquiry and record the evidence even in the absence of the accused, while suitably protecting the right of the accused regarding cross-examination of the witnesses.

Another amendment is with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944. There one more item in the Schedule is added—"An offence punishable under Section 5 of

the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947". The object of this is that under this Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, for the offences included in its Schedule provision is made for the attachment of money or other property believed to have been obtained by the commission of offences in the Schedule thereto. But this offence is not included in that Schedule. We are, therefore, including this offence also—offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act—in this Schedule. Therefore, any offence committed or connected under this will also come within the purview of this. The court will then be in a position to order the attachment of money or property. To facilitate similar action in relation to the offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act it is proposed to include those offences also in the Schedule.

So far as clause 5 is concerned it deals with giving powers to the Delhi Special Police Establishment for investigations. The sub-inspectors of police can exercise the powers of police officers.

Then comes clause 6. The House will find that under this, Section 4 of the Prevention of Corruption Act is sought to be amended. It provides at present that on proof of certain facts constituting an offence under Section 161, 165 or 165A, of the Indian Penal Code, when certain ingredients are proved, then the motive implicit under this offence will be presumed and it will be for the accused to prove that it was not his motive to accept a reward or something like that. But the new offence we are now proposing and the other offences referred to in (a) and (b) of sub-section 1 of section 5 of the Act are not included there. Therefore, we are also amending section 4 of the Act. Then comes sub-clause (2) of clause 6. It covers offences of criminal mis-conduct by public servants as defined under the Prevention of Corruption Act. Here the proposal is

to delete the words "in the discharge of his official duty". I shall read the relevant section so as to give a clear idea. It reads as under:

"A public servant is said to commit an offence of criminal mis-conduct in the discharge of his duty . . ."

It may be that a public servant may be doing an act which may not be actually in the discharge of his public duty. For example, a candidate may want an employment. The employing authority may be a public servant. A third public servant who is not the employing authority may influence the other public servant and get the employment to the candidate. The intermediary who approached the other public servant does not act in the discharge of his public duty. Therefore, that case would not be covered under this definition. Similarly, an officer who knows an official in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports may ask him for certain favours to be done to another man. The public servant who tells him to do this is not doing this act in the discharge of his public duty. But all the same he is a public servant. Therefore, this lacuna which did not cover the cases of public servants who were not actually doing the work in the discharge of public duty even though they were public servants is sought to be removed by this.

The second thing that this clause seeks to do is to make possession of assets by public servants disproportionate to the known sources of his income for which he cannot satisfactorily account for a substantive offence. For example, if his salary is Rs. 1,000 and it is shown that he is in possession of Rs. 5 lakhs or a building worth Rs. 25 lakhs, then it is disproportionate. So, this offence will also be covered and it will be for him to prove how he got the money and it will not be for the prosecution to show that he did not get it through known sources.

The other recommendation which the committee made was that habitual commitment of offences under section 162, 163 and 165A of the Indian Penal Code should be made substantive offences. That has been accepted. Then it was recommended that an attempt to commit an offence of criminal mis-conduct should also be an offence. That also has been accepted in this.

Clause 6(3) gives certain powers to the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the purpose of investigation.

Clause 7 deals with the cases where these new offences which are sought to be made will be triable by special judges. There are certain offences which are being tried by special judges. Under this Act, as I mentioned just now, we are creating these three or four acts of omission and commission as offences. They will also be tried by special judges.

Therefore, the theme mainly is that we are amending the Indian Penal Code. We are amending the Criminal Procedure Code. Where complaints for defamation against public servants can be filed by the public prosecutor without the consent of the person, for the purposes of safeguarding the complainant we are making a provision that it should be held *in camera*. We are also making certain changes for the speedy disposal of cases. We are also giving certain powers to the Delhi Special Police Establishment officers and also to other officers. For instance, under clause 6 we are giving them power to inspect bank accounts and to get certified copies thereof because they require them and these should not be delayed. We are also creating three or four new offences where the presumption will be that there was a motive if other ingredients are proved and it will be for the accused to disprove this.

On the whole, therefore, this measure deals with almost all the recommendations except recommen-

[Shri Hathi]

dations Nos. 1 to 4 and 25 to 29. I have explained some of these. For example, we have not accepted the definition of "public servant". I know that this is a measure which deals with the amendment of certain laws where the trials and procedures regarding corruption cases are involved. I also understand and appreciate that hon. Members would like to deal at length on the question of corruption. I may however tell hon. Members that we are dealing with an Act, we are dealing with a measure, we are dealing with provisions that amend some of the existing Acts and we are not dealing with corruption as such.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** With the object of checking corruption.

**Shri Hathi:** It is with the object of checking corruption. But I may submit to the House that I shall be most grateful if suggestions are made as to how we can tighten the provisions of the law still further. If the hon. Members have any suggestions to offer to amend the existing law so that under the process of law we could check corruption, let them do so. We have tried to accept almost all the recommendations made by that Committee, which consisted of so many Members of Parliament. What I want to impress upon the House and the hon. Members is, that this is not the time or place for discussing corruption as such. It would not be within the scope of this amendment or Bill.

**Shri Koya (Kozhikode):** Why this hair-splitting?

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** Why are you afraid of discussing corruption?

**Shri Hathi:** It is not a question of being afraid of discussing corruption. I am bold enough and competent enough to reply to all the points that

might be raised. At the same time, I am humble enough to accept any suggestion that they might make. But what I say is that we have to utilize this time of the House for giving concrete suggestions whereby we can tighten the existing law. I am prepared to accept all practicable suggestions. Hon. Members may kindly make those suggestions which they feel are necessary to tighten the laws and to expedite the disposal of cases and to bring corrupt people to book. I am not afraid of discussing corruption. Hon. Members are free to discuss this subject and make any suggestions they like.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

श्री बड़े : सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण के अंत में जो एक सुझाव दिया है कि इस एंटी-कॉरप्शन लाज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर साधारण रूप से कॉरप्शन अथवा भ्रष्टाचार पर भाषण न देते हुए उन्हें इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में ही अपने, अपने सुझाव देने चाहिए। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जब सुझाव दिये जाते हैं तो सुझावों के वक्त में कुछ उदाहरण भी देने पड़ते हैं और उन उदाहरणों से सुझाव भी स्पष्ट हो जाते हैं। यह जो बिल हाउस के सामने आया है उस बिल में भी यह लिखा हुआ है। स्टेटमेंट ऑफ ओब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में दिया हुआ है कि कमिटी ऑन प्रीविजन ऑफ कॉरप्शन सन् 1962 में मुकरर की गई थी। उस कमिटी ने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे, सिफारिशें की थीं

और यह मौजूदा अमेडिंग बिल उसी का परिणाम है। सन् 1962 में कमेटी नियुक्त हो गई और सन् 63 में रिपोर्ट आई। सन् 1964 में अमेडिंग बिल आ रहा है। अब इस अमेडमेंट में भी कमेटी ने जितनी सिफारिशें की हैं, शासन अभी नहीं लाई है। वह एक चैप्टर 7 है। उसके बाद कानून में संशोधन करने के वास्ते उन्होंने सिफारिश की है। इतनी उन्होंने ले ली है; बाकी 11 चैप्टर हैं वह छोड़ दिये हैं।

11 सैक्शन में जितनी सिफारिशें सन्धानम कमेटी ने की हैं उतनी सिफारिशें शासन कानून के अन्दर अभी तक नहीं लाया है। उनको शासन ने अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं किया है। उन के बारे में हम कुछ संशय में पड़े हुए हैं। इस के लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर कानून को टाईटन करने से भ्रष्टाचार बंद किया जा सकता है तो जरूर कानून को सरकार टाईटन करे। अगर सरकार वाकई महज कानून को टाईटन करके भ्रष्टाचार बंद कर सकती है तो जितना चाहे सख्त कानून वह बना सकती थी लेकिन चीज दरअसल यह है कि सरकार स्वयं भी अपने दिल में यह मानती है कि केवल कानून कठोर बनाने से भ्रष्टाचार बंद नहीं हो सकता है। कमेटी ने सैक्शन 11, पेज 101 में यह कहा है कि देश में इसके लिये सोशल क्लाइमेट जब तक उत्पन्न नहीं करेंगे तब तक भ्रष्टाचार बंद नहीं हो सकता है। इस सोशल क्लाइमेट या सामाजिक वायुमंडल उत्पन्न करने के वास्ते उन्होंने एक सुझाव दिया है :

"There is a widespread impression that failure of integrity is not uncommon among Ministers and that some Ministers who have held office during the last 16 years have enriched themselves illegitimately, obtained good jobs for their sons and relations through nepotism, and have reaped other advantages inconsistent with any

notion of purity in public life. The general belief about failure of integrity amongst Ministers is as damaging as actual failure. That these Ministers have held office in the name of the Indian National Congress which had evolved the highest notions of personal integrity and service under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi has given rise to an exaggerated view of their failure to maintain high standards of integrity."

इस से साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि कमेटी ने फेल्योर ऑफ इंटीग्रिटी के लिए मिनिस्टर्स को भी जिम्मेदार ठहराया है और अखबारों में आये दिन हमें इसका सबूत भी मिलता रहता है। कमेटी के इस तरह से साफ साफ रिपोर्ट करने के इतने दिन के बाद बहुत देर से मिनिस्टर्स के वास्ते एक कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट तैयार किया गया है। समाचार पत्रों में हमें यह चीज पढ़ने को मिली है।

आज किस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार और भाई भतीजावाद का बोलवाला है और मिनिस्टर्स किस तरह से उस में शामिल हैं उस के मैं आप को कुछ उदाहरण बतलाता हूँ। दूर क्यों जाते हैं। यहीं आपके दल के अच्छे कार्यकर्ता हैं, दिल्ली कांग्रेस के एक बड़े लीडर हैं, कांग्रेसी गांधी टोपी पहनते हैं। क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि उन्हीं चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश के खिलाफ इस हाउस में कितनी दफे आवाज लगाई गई है कि उन्होंने कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स के मामले में गुड़ इस्पात आदि के बारे में कितना गड़बड़ घुटाला किया है ? क्या आप ने उनको शील्ड नहीं किया ? क्या शासन ने उनको आश्रय नहीं दिया ? मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपका कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट कहाँ चला गया और कहाँ आपका कानून और नीति चली गई ? कहाँ आपकी बुद्धिमत्ता चली गई ? इस नीति के बतर्क आप का मँबरान को यह



[श्री बड़े]

सुझाव और एडवाइस देना कहां तक दुस्त और जायज है कि इस बिल के अवसर पर मंत्रान को आमतौर से करप्शन के ऊपर नहीं बोलना चाहिये। दूसरे मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि बीजू पटनायक और बीरैन मित्र के बारे में हर कोई जानता है कि गड़-बड़ घुटाला चल रहा है। दरअसल उड़ीसा में इन के वहां इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है कि वहां पर जितने सफेद गांधी टोपी पहने निकलेंगे उतने ही आपको उन के अंदर काले धब्बे देखने को मिलेंगे . . . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** Let the hon. Member refrain from mentioning names of persons who are not members of this House.

**श्री बड़े :** उड़ीसा में गड़बड़ और भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में अखबार में आया है और उनके नाम भी अखबार में आये हैं इसलिये मैं कोई नये नाम तो ले नहीं रहा हूँ। रह गये चौधरी बहा प्रकाश तो वह तो इसी हाउस के एक मेम्बर हैं।

सुखाड़िया मंत्रिमंडल में अभी एक मंत्रीजी हैं जिन्होंने गुड़ का गोबर कर दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश से गुड़ ले गये, लाखों रुपये कमा लिये। यह करतूत राजस्थान के एक मंत्री जी की है जिन्होंने गुड़ को लेकर लाखों रुपये कमा लिये और गुड़ को गोबर कर दिया। उन के खिलाफ तार दिया गया, समाचार पत्रों में छपा लेकिन उन पर यह करप्शन का कानून लागू नहीं किया गया। क्या भ्रष्टाचार निवारण का कानून मंत्रियों के लिए नहीं है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासन का कानून कहां चला गया था ? क्या सरकार के कानून गरीबों के ही वास्ते हैं क्या श्रीमंत के वास्ते वह नहीं हैं ? सरकार की इस नीति के

कारण आज आम जनता में यह धारणा घर करती जा रही है कि सरकार के जितने भी कानून हैं वे केवल उन गरीबों के लिए ही हैं, मंत्रियों और श्रीमंतों के लिए नहीं हैं। इसका कुपरिणाम आज यह देखने को मिल रहा है कि जो भी ब्लैक मार्केटर्स होते हैं वे अपने ऐब को ढकने के लिए ढाई आने का गांधी रूपी टोपी का ढक्कन पहन लेते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की काली करतूतों के कारण आज गांधी टोपी जनता में हर जगह बदनाम हो चुकी है। गांधी टोपी जिस का कि नाम महात्मा गांधी जी के नाम के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, वह काफ़ी बदनाम हो चुकी है। शासनको समय रहते चेतना चाहिये और इस गांधी टोपी की इज्जत को बचाना चाहिये। क्या मिनिस्टर्स ने गांधी टोपी की इज्जत को कायम रक्खा है ? क्या इस शासन के इल्म में ऐसे केसेज नहीं आये हैं जहां कि मिनिस्टर्स ने गांधी टोपी को बदनाम और बेइज्जत किया है ? उन्हें अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर पूछना चाहिये कि क्या बाकई उन्होंने गांधी टोपी की इज्जत कायम रखने का प्रयत्न किया है ?

जस्टिस कृष्णन् ने अभी थोड़े दिन ही हुए खादीवाला चादरवाला केस के बारे में अपना जजमेंट दिया है। उन्होंने अपने जजमेंट में साफ लिखा है कि चादर में अनेकों काले धब्बे हैं। उस जजमेंट में सफेद गांधी टोपी पहनने वालों की काली करतूतों की चर्चा की गई है।

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** Sir, on a point of order. When this case is still pending before the Supreme Court, can it be referred to here?

**Shri Bade:** It may be pending. I am referring to the case. He may go in appeal and it may be decided in his favour. I shall be glad if it is decided in his favour, because he is from my state.

जस्टिस कृष्णनन ने जो जजमेंट दिया है वह जजमेंट अभी तक कायम है और वह सैट ऐसाइड नहीं हुआ है और जब तक वह कायम रहता है तब तक मैं उस को रैफर कर सकता हूं ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि मिनिस्टर्स के बास्ते कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट है तो लेकिन उसका पालन कहाँ किया जाता है ? दूसरे इसी रिपोर्ट में लेजिस्लेटर्स के बास्ते लिखा गया है कि वह मिनिस्टर्स पर दबाव डालने की कोशिश करते हैं और फिर वह ऐश में रहते हैं । नो यह देखा जाय तो वह इस तरह का मिनिस्टर्स पर दबाव न डालें और जरूरत है कि उन के बास्ते भी एक कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट होना चाहिए ।

कमेटी को इस विषय में शंका होगी कि लैजिस्लेटर्स में डाटा, बिड़ला और अन्य बड़े बड़े पूजीपतियों के आदमी रहते हैं और उन्होंने वहाँ पर अपनी लाबीज बना रखी है । इसलिए कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 104 पर लिखा है :

"It may be that some legislators are in the employment of private undertakings for legitimate work. In such cases it is desirable that such employment should be open and well known and should be declared by the legislators concerned. It should be a positive rule of conduct that such legislators should not approach Ministers or officials in connection with the work of their employers and they should refrain from participating in the discussion or voting on demands or proposals in which their firms or undertakings are interested. Other legislators, who are not such *bonafide* employees, should on no account undertake, for any valuable consideration or other personal advantage, to promote the interests of or obtain favours for any private party either in the legislature or with Government."

1467 (ai) LSD—6.

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में सरकार ने क्या किया है । कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि लैजिस्लेटर्स के लिए एक कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट होना चाहिए, परन्तु शासन ने उस की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है ।

सरकार ने इस बारे में भी कोई कानून या नियम नहीं बनाया है कि किस व्यक्ति को कन्ट्रैक्ट देना चाहिये । आज हमारे समाज में कन्ट्रैक्टर्स की एक अलग क्लास तैयार हो गई है । आज सब ध्रष्टाचार कन्ट्रैक्टर्स करते हैं । कमेटी ने कन्ट्रैक्टर्स के बारे में जो रीकमेंडेशन की है, सरकार ने उस की तरफ भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है ।

कमेटी ने कम्पनीज के बारे में पेज 105 पर कहा है

"We consider that, in Indian conditions, companies should not be allowed to participate in politics through their donations. It is true that this matter was debated at length during the discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Act of 1960 and it was decided to permit such donations subject to restrictions of amount and condition of publication. We do not think that this is sufficient and feel that nothing but a total ban on all donations by incorporated bodies to political parties and purposes will clear the atmosphere."

क्या शासन ने कम्पनीज के द्वारा दिये जाने वाले डोनेशन्स को बैन किया है ? यदि शासन उन डोनेशन्स को बैन कर देगा, तो कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट खत्म हो जायेगी । कांग्रेस पार्टी के पास उस अवस्था में पैसे नहीं होंगे और उस को आपोजीशन में बैठना पड़ेगा । चूंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी केवल पैसे के बल पर जीत सकती है, इस लिए शासन ने कम्पनीज को पैसा देने की छूट दी है ।

प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार कमेटी की सब रीकमेंडेशन्स को कानून का रूप देने

[श्री बड़े]

के लिए इस सदन के सामने क्यों नहीं आई है। इस बिल के द्वारा तो उस ने केवल थोड़ी सी रीकमेंडेशन को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

भ्रष्टाचार का मूल कारण क्या है ? पहले भूतपूर्व स्टेट्स में इतना भ्रष्टाचार नहीं था, परन्तु अब वह क्यों बढ़ गया है ? किसी ने कहा है कि "पावर मेक्स ए मैन करन्ट"। आज सरकार ने सब उत्पादन के साधन (मीन्स आफ़ प्राडक्शन) अपने हाथ में ले लिए हैं। लोगों को क्वोटा, परमिट और लाइसेंस देने का अधिकार उसने अपने हाथ में रखा है। चूँकि सरकार के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों के हाथ में इतने व्यापक अधिकार हैं, इसलिए भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है। अगर किसी जंगली पशु को पिंजरे में रखा जाये और उस को रोज़ थोड़ी थोड़ी रोटी दी जाये, तो कुछ समय के बाद वह पालतू बन जायेगा और रोटी देने वाले की आज्ञा मानने लग जायेगा। आज आई०ए०एस० और आई०सी०एस० अफ़सरों के हाथ में मीन्स आफ़ प्राडक्शन हैं। मिनिस्टर्स भी अपने सेक्रेटरीज़ के हाथ में हैं और उन की हर एक बात को मानते हैं। सेक्रेटरीज़ के नीचे एसिस्टेंट सेक्रेटरीज़ और अन्य छोटे अधिकारी हैं, जिन के हाथ में सब मीन्स आफ़ प्राडक्शन हैं। इस अवस्था में भ्रष्टाचार क्यों नहीं बढ़ेगा ?

पहले साधारण समाज में कहा जाता था, "इफ़ यू वाण्ट टु हेव वर्क डन इन डेल्ट्री, यू शुड गो टु ए मद्रासी आर ए चपरासी"। उस का कारण क्या है ? मध्य प्रदेश से यहां पर लोग आते हैं और आठ आठ रोब पड़े रहते हैं। उन को कुछ पता नहीं चलता है कि उन के मामले से सम्बन्धित पैपर्स कहां पड़े हुए हैं। कोई भी उन को जवाब देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है। एन्क्वायरी आफ़िस में उन को

कहा जाता है कि वे पहले एक्वायंटमेंट ले लें, इन्टरव्यू मांग लें, वे कल आयें फिर आयें, आदि। इस प्रकार उन लोगों को बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है और फिर भी उनका काम नहीं होता है। तब वे लोग मजबूर हो कर कुछ पैसा देकर अपना काम कराना चाहते हैं। लाल फीते शाही समाप्त करनी चाहिए।

इसलिए जब तक यह लाल फीते शाही, रैड-टेपिज्म बन्द नहीं होता है, तब तक हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार खत्म नहीं होगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि समाज में यह भावना उत्पन्न हो कि यह शासन हमारा है और यदि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार होगा तो उससे हमारी ही हानि होगी। आज हमारे समाज में यह भावना नहीं है। बल्कि आज-कल समाज में यह कल्पना है कि यह सरकार हमारी नहीं है, यह सरकार कांग्रेस की है, जिस में बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति लोग हैं, जिस के द्वारा अपने कृपापात्रों को ही क्वोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस और नौकरियां मिलती हैं। इस कारण लोगों में असंतोष पैदा होता है और वे हर उपाय से पैसा कमाने का यत्न करते हैं।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के सामने दो दो, तीन तीन हजार एप्लिकेशन आती हैं। लोग सात आठ रुपये दे कर अपनी अपनी एप्लिकेशन देते हैं। लेकिन होता यह है कि अगर पहले किसी मिनिस्टर या अन्य बड़े आदमी का उम्मीदवार चुन कर नहीं आता है, तो तारीख़ बढ़ा दी जाती है। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को टेलिफ़ोन किया जाता है और उस पर दबाव डाला जाता है कि अमुक व्यक्ति को चुना जाए। इस का परिणाम

यह है कि केवल मंत्रियों और बड़े लोगों के कृपा पात्रों को नौकरियां मिलती हैं और पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन अपने काम में असफल हो जाता है ।

अगर भ्रष्टाचार बन्द करना है, तो लोगों में यह कल्पना पैदा करनी चाहिये कि यह शासन तुम्हारा है, यदि शासन में भ्रष्टाचार करोगे, तो शासन खराब हो जायेगा और उस में अनीतियां उत्पन्न हो जायेंगी ।

भ्रष्टाचार का एक और कारण महंगाई है । महंगाई की वजह से लोगों को न खाने को अन्न मिलता है और न पहनने को वस्त्र । इसलिए वे अनुचित रूप से पैसा कमा कर अपनी आय बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं । यदि हम किसी दफ्तर में जायें, तो हम से कहा जाता है कि यह तुम्हारा कागज रखा हुआ है, यह उड़ जायेगा, नहीं तो इस पर वजन रखो । अगर हम आठ आने रखते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि यह हल्का वजन है, एक रुपया रखो । मध्य प्रदेश में एक ट्रैफिक पोस्ट है, जहां पर पुलिस के आदमी को पांच रुपये दिये बिना कोई माल ट्रक महाराष्ट्र आ जा नहीं सकता है ! क्या आप समझते हैं कि पांच पांच रुपये करके जो इतना रुपया लिया जाता है, क्या उस को केवल हैड कांस्टेबल और सब-इंस्पेक्टर खा लेते हैं ? वह रुपया अवश्य ऊपर तक जाता होगा ।

सरकार के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि कमेटी ने जितनी रोकमेंडेशन की हैं, उन सब को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये । इस प्रकार पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । सरकार ने केवल सेबन्थ चेप्टर ले लिया है और यह व्यवस्था कर दी है कि अगर आरोपी हाज़िर नहीं होगा, तो भी इन्क्वायरी होगी और अगर वकील हाज़िर नहीं होगा, तो भी ट्रायल चलेगी । मैं

निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के अन्यायी कानून से भ्रष्टाचार ज्यादा बढ़ेगा । जितने कानून ज्यादा होंगे, भ्रष्टाचार उतना ही बढ़ेगा । किसी ने मजाक में कहा है कि "ला इज ए बिग एस", अर्थात् ला एक बड़ा गधा है, जो बड़े जोर से लात मारता है और बड़े जोर से चिल्लाता है । इसलिये ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाना चाहिये, जिस से लोगों को तकलीफ हो जाये और फिर भी भ्रष्टाचार बन्द न हो ।

अगर किसी बड़ी डिजीज (बीमारी) का उपचार करना हो, तो उस का मूल कारण ढूँढना चाहिये । कुछ फोड़ों की मरहम-पट्टी करने से वह डिजीज (बीमारी) ठीक नहीं होगी । भ्रष्टाचार भी एक बड़ी डिजीज (बीमारी) है । इसलिये उस के मूल कारण का पता लगा कर उस को दूर करना चाहिये । सरकार ये जो छोटे छोटे कानून ला रही है, वे फोड़ों पर मरहम-पट्टी के समान हैं । इन से भ्रष्टाचार बन्द नहीं होगा । भ्रष्टाचार तब बन्द होगा, जब लोगों को यह विश्वास होगा कि शासन हमारा है और महात्मा गांधी के नाम का नारा लगाने वाले मिनिस्टर सादगी में रहते हैं, पैसा नहीं खाते हैं ।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश के लोग जब यहां पर मिनिस्ट्रों के बंगलों, सोफा-सेट्स और शानो-शौकत को देखते हैं, तो उनको बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है । वे देखते हैं कि महात्मा गांधी के आदर्शों की बात करने वालों में इस प्रकार की अय्याशी चल रही है । वे कहते हैं कि हम ने कभी सपने में भी नहीं सोचा था कि ये लोग इस प्रकार अय्याशी में रहेंगे ।

जब कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर सादगी का जीवन व्यतीत करेंगे, जब उन लोगों को मालूम होगा कि कांग्रेस का शासन हमारा है,

[श्री बड़े]

जब लोगों को खाने को अन्न पहने को वस्त्र मिलेगा, जब लोगों को नौकरियां मिलेंगी, जब सरकार की ओर से उत्पादन के साधनों (मोल्ड फ्राफ़ प्राडक्शन) में इंटर-फ़ीयरेंस नहीं होगा, जब लोगों को छोटे से धंधे के लिये भी ब्वोटा, परमिट और लाइसेंस के पीछे भटकना नहीं पड़ेगा, तब अष्टाचार खत्म होगा।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन केवल सेवन्य चेप्टर की रीकमंडेशनज को एक्सेप्ट करने के बजाये सब रीकमंडेशनज को स्वीकार कर के अगर सरकार कोई कानून लाती तो अच्छा होता। मैंने मंत्री महोदय के सामने अष्टाचार के उदाहरण रखे हैं। कितने बड़े बड़े गुनाह शासन ने हज्म कर लिये हैं। उड़ीसा का गुनाह, जस्टिस कृष्णन् का जजमेंट, सुखाड़िया मंत्रिमंडल की कार्यवाहियां—इन सब पर शासन ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस के अतिरिक्त मंत्री महोदय ने खुद ही जजमेंट दे दिया है कि बिहार के मंत्रियों ने कोई अष्टाचार नहीं किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह लोगों का विश्वास शासन पर से उठता जा रहा है और इसी लिए अष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है।

**Mr. Chairman:** We will continue with this Bill on the next day.

16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**MINERAL OILS (ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS) AMENDMENT BILL\*, 1964**

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mineral Oils

(Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I introduce† the Bill.

16.01 hrs.

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—contd.**

**FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE MINIMUM SUPPLY OF RICE TO KERALA**

**Mr. Speaker:** We now take up the Adjournment Motion. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Sir, it has fallen on me through this Adjournment Motion to give expression to the massive agony of our people everywhere specially as it has been reflected in the eyes of the people of Kerala on whom the burden of suffering has fallen in pre-eminent measure in recent weeks. Over food, the Government's recent record is dreadful, beyond words, though from time to time we are regaled by the Food Minister's accustomed assurances and even such things as the Prime Minister's rather factitious forecast which he made on the 12th November in Allahabad that the food crisis will end in a few days. I wish it does end in a few days. But the signs are nowhere

\*Published in the Gazette of India—Extraordinary—Part II, section 2, dated 17-11-1964.

†Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

there from which we can deduce that the food crisis is going to end in a few months, let alone in a few days. The situation has become chronic. Tragedy stalks the country. Wherever you look, the people clamour for food and in Kerala where you see perhaps the quintessence of the problems of our land, it took a grim shape which should shake off the complacency which is still sitting pretty on the treasury benches. If the present callousness of the administration continues, the handwriting is on the wall and perhaps much sooner than the Government thinks the people will push them off from power, first in Kerala and then everywhere else. (*Laughter*). I know it, Sir. Laughter might be provoked even by prediction of what is likely to happen if the Government continues in its present ways and it is our desire to do whatever we can to see that the Government changes its present ways or goes out of power.

The full story of the criminal muddle over food supplies to Kerala will be, if it is ever revealed, an epic of infamy. I can do no better than quote no less a person than the Governor of Kerala, Shri V. V. Giri. He is no foam-at-the-mouth agitator as some of us might be described by the Members from the other side if they could think of such an expression. This is what he told a conference of editors whom he had himself invited. His words were:

"We trusted the Centre and landed in the soup."

And then Mr. Giri offered to face a judicial inquiry into the handling of the food situation by the Government.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barackpore): Have one.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee**: Members are suggesting: let us have the judicial inquiry. On this occasion, it comes not from the Opposition which Government is so accustomed to pooh-

pooh only because they are strong in numbers but it comes from the Rajyapal appointed by the Rashtrapati, it comes from no less a person than the Governor of a State who makes an accusation that the most egregious bungling has taken place in regard to the matter which is nearest to the interests of the people, namely, supply of food. Let there be a judicial inquiry as Mr. Giri has said that he wanted it.

Only the other day, the Union Government took charge of Kerala and this happens. You know very well how we brag so often of our parliamentary system. You and I have shared in that pride and we sometimes express the way in which we work our parliamentary system. But in any conceivable parliamentary set up a Government which has failed as egregiously as Delhi has failed over Kerala would not last even one single day and the people would send them packing. I cannot conceive of a parliamentary system of Government, where this kind of failure takes place, where the people are driven to extremes and all kinds of incidents take place as they did in Trivandrum and other parts of Kerala and the Government sits mum, talks pretty and says all kinds of things in justification. I have not been able to read every line of Mr. Subramaniam's statement in regard to the food situation in the southern States as I got it rather late. There is not a syllable to suggest that the Government reacts in any human way to the sufferings which indubitably have taken place and continue to take place in so many parts of our country, not only in Kerala but all over the country, whether it is West Bengal or Madras or Andhra Pradesh. Even in a surplus State like Andhra you find long queues there. In Madras, terrible sights have been reported by all and sundry and in a place like West Bengal we live in a chronic state of piteous deprivation on account of the mal-administration which continues in our country. There is no co-ordinated policy from the Centre. So far

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

every State follows its own policy specially the surplus States. The Government goes about saying that there is a deficit but it is only marginal and the result is that the hoarders take advantage. The Prime Minister, the Food Minister and even the Minister for Information and Broadcasting go about saying that the Opposition is responsible for all the trouble over food and that sort of thing. It is rather sickening to find Government trying to shove over responsibility which belongs to itself in order to find some sort of credit in a situation which they themselves have created. Even the surplus States like Andhra or Orissa could not protect their own people. As I said, earlier, long queues have been found not only in Madras but also in Andhra which is such a fabulously surplus area and in Kerala the position has been excruciating. For more than seven months now the Government has had very clear notice as to what exactly was likely to happen in Kerala. Of course, nothing very much happened. Sending special trains, etc. should have been done a great deal earlier. Is it melodrama which is wanted as the remedy to the situation? It is a good job, of course. It is very necessary to send special trains even when it is so late. I do not say, don't send these special trains. You do it by all means but do not for God's sake expect any credit from the people, do not expect any credit for these small and belated mercies which you vouchsafe to our common people, and do not forget that from Andhra, for instance, a great deal of rotten rice is being sent over to Kerala because that is the way in which Government and its friends function. That is a sort of thing which happens.

What has happened in Kerala is unprecedented in the recent history of that area. My friends on the treasury benches are responsible. The whole Government in Kerala came to a standstill. If the emergency steps which were taken after the distur-

bances which took place in Trivandrum and elsewhere were taken earlier, then, of course, something might have happened. Ugly developments could have been prevented. The Government invokes the name of the President and behaves in a manner which brings discredit on the President's own name. Transport has been found to be no problem as the schedule of the grain movement shows. There has been no co-ordination and no policy. Lack of policy has led to a state of things in Kerala where starvation deaths have taken place. I have got here a telegram sent to me by leading Members of Parliament which reports starvation deaths. I have just heard from a Member of the other House who arrived today from Kerala, saying that starvation deaths have taken place. There might be a slight improvement in the situation. But these starvation deaths have taken place. I know of Members of Parliament here who have told me that they know of school children in Kerala swooning away because of lack of food, because of lack of nutrition. I have been told, I believe at least Members of Parliament from Kerala when they tell me this, that the price of rice rose up to Rs. 90 for about 40 kilos. And even now the normal price is Rs. 70 to 75 for 40 kilos. But it is not available even at this rate. And what you have to do is to make surreptitious purchases from merchants who might consider you to be in their good books. That means that the generality of the people have no access to food.

This is the kind of stress to which the people of Kerala have now been reduced and which we see all over the country wherever we look. I have mentioned my own state; almost every other State, surplus as well as deficit, is now groaning under this burden of food crisis which the Government does not seem able to tackle. Any rational policy requires regulated movement of foodgrains from surplus to deficit States on an agreed basis. Otherwise no system of

controlled distribution involving statutory or informal rationing can be worked. But this Government seems to have no such policy. Or if it has such a policy it is only on scraps of paper which can be disregarded at will, especially by the friends of the Government, the hoarders and the profiteers. That is the record, not only in Delhi but also in all the States. The Government has no right to pretend that it can organise food supplies on a countrywide scale so that rationing in cities and in selected areas can be guaranteed and food also might be made available elsewhere. Its policy seems to be to stave off crises by desperate last-minute appeals by the Prime Minister. It is meant to be dramatic, as I said earlier. It is perhaps intended to bring dividends to the ruling party. But if the results are not produced, as they have not been so far, Government cannot fob off people with histrionic gestures of this sort which we see from time to time.

A little intelligent and honest planning and execution could have saved the situation in the south before the new crop came into the market. But Government seems incapable of such intelligence. This country is getting more and more disgusted with the Government every day.

We have been told about "firm and drastic action" against hoarders and profiteers. There has been so much of tom-tomming of the new measures against hoarders and profiteers. To criminals who steal people's food and play with the lives of our people "periods of grace" are given and then they are extended. Then ultimatums are given from time to time. But then what happens? I am quoting what the special correspondent of a noted daily, *The Statesman* of Delhi, wrote on November 13. He said, "The total inaction that has followed the expiry of each ultimatum is nothing short of a disgrace". Here is a paper which is supposed to talk in a language very different from the language

which we of the opposition have the right to use in Parliament. It says: it is nothing short of a disgrace. Government had all the powers in the world to deal with the hoarders, under the Defence of India Rules. But we know what happens. I know of Members of this House who have been to jail recently on account of the *satyagraha* over food; and they discovered when they were inside jail a few detenus who were alleged to be hoarders or profiteers and they were being treated with a kind of . . .

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Like the European wards in the British times!

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** They were having the best of everything even inside jail, and they were told that as soon as the *satyagraha* movement fizzled out they would be let off.

We know what happens. Actually, this ordinance which has been declared with so much fanfare and which is going to come before the House very soon, it might be good as far as it goes; but what really disfigures this kind of measure taken by the Government is that it shows up the inability of Government to tackle the point effectively. If you really want to deal with the hoarders you should use the emergency powers which you have got. But, of course, you don't do that at all.

Again, the *Statesman* correspondent whom I have quoted writes about this matter of the ordinance on November 13: "If the ordinance was originally intended to be a stunt, it has in practice turned out to be a hoax". I am not going into the details of the ordinance, but I mean to say this is the kind of thing which typifies the incapacity of the Government to deal with a matter effectively.

Why can't this Government, armed with so much power under the emergency regulations, come forward and



[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

deal with the food thieves in the proper manner? Why can't this Government, which is supposed to represent the Congress party ruling every area of our country, deal with recalcitrant Ministries in particular States if they happen to be surplus and if they happen to stand in the way of the execution of the co-ordinated food policy of the country? Why is it that this Government is found to be so utterly inept, and why can't they deal firmly with criminality, and why can't they punish those who play with the lives of the people?

This is a matter which has been highlighted by the events in Kerala as well as by the events elsewhere in our country. I am not going into details, because there will be Members from Kerala who would speak with more exact and more immediate knowledge of what has happened there. But I know for a fact from what has appeared in the most reputable papers that the picture in Kerala is such that it stinks in the nostrils of every decent person and it savours of such inefficiency on the part of the Government that this can no longer be easily tolerated.

Sir, there is a time for patience, and there is a time for anger. But as the Government goes on making a mess of the problem of food supplies which the people need so badly, the thing becomes exasperating from time to time. I was recalling what in the Faizpur Congress Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said about "the massive agony in the eyes of our people". And he said that to remove that massive agony was the first and the last job that we have got. That job we have not been able to do. And we had no intention, it seems from the indications Government gives from time to time, to tackle this matter in the way in which alone it can be tackled. I feel therefore that the Government by its utter ineptitude has shown itself so incapable, so absolutely out of tune with the inter-

ests of this country that nothing but a censure is merited as far as parliamentary proceedings are concerned. And therefore I have sought by means of this adjournment motion to draw the attention of the House and of the country to the failures of the administration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn".

There will be a limitation of ten minutes each for the speakers now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, just after the discussion of the food situation in the last session we were given the assurance not only by the Food Minister but even by the Prime Minister that within two months this crisis would be over. Now, just after two months, when we meet we find that a crisis has erupted in Kerala, not because Kerala has not produced sufficient rice—it is a deficit State always—but because of the bungling not only of the State Government which was existing before President's rule but of the Central Government as well.

As has been pointed out, it requires no proof; the Governor Mr. V. V. Giri himself has said that the Centre has let them down.

This is the story, and if one goes into the position in the different States one will find almost the same picture in all the States of India in some shape or other.

In Kerala it is a problem of supply and distribution. I remember, the Food Minister in a bravado speech said that there is no scarcity and that it is the opposition parties who are responsible for creating a scare in this country. (An Hon. Member: Shame). After what has happened in Kerala, I think when he replies he will apologise to the country that it was a

mistake to say like that. It is the Central Government which is responsible for the muddle that is going on in the country today. Who is responsible for what has happened in Kerala? Is it the opposition parties who have brought about this crisis there?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** If there were no Opposition parties, if there were no movement, and if there were no agitation, probably thousands of Keralites would have died by this time. This situation did not develop in a day. It is not as if only when Shri C. Subramaniam was in Manila he realised the seriousness of the situation in Kerala.

**Shri Koya (Kozhikode):** Shame!

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** This was continuing for a number of months there.

In August last, as it must have been known to this Government, in Calicut there was a raid on a foodgrains shop. The people were in a queue, and they wanted food articles, but the supplies were not available. So, they had necessarily to take the law into their own hands and they forced the dealer to bring out the stocks. They asked the dealer 'The Government say that there are sufficient stocks available. So, where has the food gone?'. At that time, the State Government was functioning there, that is, the State Government headed by Shri Sankar. That Government, of course, is no longer there because the Congress Party Members themselves found that such a Government was not only incapable of supplying or giving food to the people, but it being a Government which was corrupt and inefficient to the core should not exist for a moment. So, they revolted, and a no-confidence-motion was passed. But what have that Government done in the meantime, when the serious situation arose? There was a fight going on between the State Government and the Central Government in order to

fix prices of foodgrains. They refused to do that, as a result of which no foodgrains would flow either from Andhra Pradesh or from Madras into Kerala. When this dialogue was going on, what was the Central Government doing? When Shri V. V. Giri took charge, naturally, he took stock of the situation. Thanks to the fact that we have an administrator like Shri V. V. Giri there as the Governor at this moment, he took stock of the situation; and we read in the papers—it is not as if we are saying this from any confidential document that might have been received by the Central Government from him, but we read in the papers—that Shri V. V. Giri warned the Central Government that the situation was very critical and very serious, and the Central Government should immediately rush to the aid of the State Government.

Shri C. Subramaniam then visited the State on 1st October. And what was decided? There was no stock-taking of the position as it existed then, namely whether the State had sufficient foodgrains in store to feed the people of Kerala, but it was decided that from 1st November, there would be informal rationing. Of course, one would welcome rationing, if there were an efficient and incorrupt administration as well as a machinery which would reach out to the people. But informal rationing was introduced, but there was no stock available even in the Central reserves which were with the State Government. During the period from August to October, those reserves were there exhausted. And they were never replenished. I would like to ask what the Central Government were doing. I would like to know whether adequate reserves exist in the Central reserves available with the different States, which can be made available at the time of crisis. When Shri C. Subramaniam visited Kerala, did he find out whether the Central reserve stock was sufficient for the people of Kerala? He did not do so, but rationing was introduced

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

According to the Government of Kerala, about 2000 tons of rice every day would be required in order to supply only to the rationing areas. That would come to about 60,000 tons a month. Now, it is the case of the Government of India that from Andhra Pradesh, Madras and other States, they had made arrangements for sufficient stocks to reach the people of Kerala. But I would like to know why that was not actually done. Is it not a fact that the traders in Andhra Pradesh and Madras, in collaboration with the traders in Kerala, saw to it that the prices of rice and other foodgrains were raised in Andhra Pradesh and Madras, so that the traders in Kerala could tell the Government that since at the procurement place the price of rice was high, no rice was being made available to the State of Kerala? Did this not come to the notice of the Central Government? If it did, what steps did they take to see that there was at least a parity in price so that the rice could flow to the deficit area of Kerala? But nothing was done.

Government are thinking of a Foodgrains Trading Corporation now, and that too in a half-hearted manner. This will be another anarchy in the food distribution machinery. If you want to take it up, take it up fully and completely; fix the minimum and remunerative prices for the producer, and have the procurement machinery in different States at your disposal, and procure the foodgrains in sufficient quantities from the surplus States which you can sell through the Government agency in a regulated manner by sending it to the deficit States. But you do not want to do that. You only want to play with this game, and we always find a statement which is in contradiction of what is happening in the State itself.

So, it is a case of bungling at the Centre. There is no definite food policy also, either in regard to prices or in regard to supply and distribu-

tion, which has been responsible for this chaos and confusion in the country.

In conclusion, I would only say this: that what you have seen in Kerala is just a symptom. You are complacent today because the people have not revolted in the other States, and you think that the position is very safe in other areas. That is not so. If Government feel that there is an emergency and they really want to tackle this problem, let them think very seriously about what is wrong in their entire food policy, how that policy should be changed radically and how the administration should be overhauled so that this problem could be tackled effectively.

**Shri Maniyanadan** (Kottayam): I have also to speak with great pain, especially because I am coming from the State of Kerala, and it is only three days since I left that State. I have to agree to most of the statements made here by the Opposition.

The trouble in the State, which is a deficit State and which has to get about 10 lakhs of tons of rice from outside every year to feed its people, is that it has been experimented upon recently in several ways. The southern zone consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore was functioning in recent years in a smooth way and there was not much difficulty. But this year, according to the statement of the Food Minister, in June, the Central Government began to procure rice from Andhra Pradesh and Madras. Of course, some rice was being issued to the State of Kerala from the Central godowns for distribution through fair price shops, but that would not have made up for the rice that was procured. It was then that the trouble began, and the arrivals of rice from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala stopped to some extent. Of course, subsequently the Government thought that this should be stopped, and they stopped

it. Then again, the situation became almost normal.

Again, there were certain experiments made with the State. In September this year there was a conference where it was decided to fix the price. Of course, by that time, the price had increased to some extent. They fixed the price of rice, but not of paddy. I mentioned this fact in the House during the last session. When traders and representatives of cooperative societies in Kerala went to Andhra Pradesh and Madras for purchasing rice at the price fixed by Government, they could not get it. The millowners said that the price of paddy was not fixed, so they could not get paddy at such a price as to sell rice at the price fixed by Government.

In the statement, it is said that 'owing to the non-observance of price control in Kerala, it was reported by the Governments of Andhra and Madras that large scale movements of rice were taking place to Kerala and these Governments therefore started imposing informal restrictions on movement of rice to Kerala'. That is, the Governments of Madras and Andhra Pradesh put impediments on movements of rice from those States to Kerala on the excuse that price control was not observed in Kerala. This is not a true statement of fact. In Kerala, we cannot observe price control unless we get the grain from outside, and the fact was that we could not get it. I know of instances where the district co-operative society representatives went to the State of Madras on instructions from the Government of Kerala and also on the advice of the Madras Government. When they went and met the Collector, he called together some millowners and asked them to supply rice. But they would not. So the Collector said, 'We are helpless. What to do?'. This was the actual state of affairs. We could not get rice at the price fixed by Government. So the position started getting acute in the State.

Subsequently the price increased. There was acute shortage. During the end of the last session, we made representations to the Food Minister; we also represented the matter to the Home Minister in the consultative committee and warned that things were getting on to a crisis. Unfortunately, nothing was taken serious note of. Of course, the Food Minister went to Kerala and announced that from 1st November there would be informal rationing.

We thought this announcement was made after making some preparations. But what happened on 1st November? Before the 1st November, ration cards had been issued to all families in the State. Everything was ready—except the rice. That was the position. Then on 1st November they said, 'All right. We will begin with municipal corporation areas and towns'. Even there, the announcement was that 6 oz. of rice and 6 oz. of wheat would be supplied. But actually, that quantity was not supplied. There was no wheat at all supplied.

Then again, very recently the Minister went there. Of course, the statement made by the Governor was referred to here. There was absolutely no preparation for that. I am asking the Food Minister in all seriousness; when he made the announcement after consulting the Government of Kerala and also the Governments of Andhra and Madras that informal rationing would be started on 1st November, or at least on the 15th November, did he not make himself sure that the necessary quantity of foodgrains would be made available to the State for this rationing? If he did not, did he not come to know subsequently that these things were not being supplied? Why were no steps taken to see that this difficulty was avoided? These are the questions I have to ask. Either the State Government did not inform the Centre or if they did, the Centre did not take serious notice of this fact.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

As regards starvation, I know that in several thousands of families, not a grain of rice was cooked for days together. That was the actual state of affairs in the State when I left for Delhi.

Now, of course, they say that 3½ oz. rice would be supplied to villages also. I do not know how that could be supplemented. The position is that there is no supply in the open market from outside the State. This is not the harvesting season in the State. Rice or paddy could not be obtained by traders for sale in the open market. If all available sources of supply to the open market or to the private trade are closed, what can be done?

Then they say, we can give 3½ oz. of rice and people may supplement it through other sources, private trade. I am asking: how to get it when all channels are closed? There is no possibility of getting even a single grain of rice or paddy from outside. In such circumstances, if supply is to be supplemented through other sources, through private channels, my submission is that it is asking for the impossible. This is in a way a measure of the sort of indifference on the part of Government, without thinking of the consequences of their action.

There are certain areas in the State, plantation areas, where there is no possibility of getting any rice. The Minister is reported to have said that they do not deserve any special consideration. Kerala is a State where it is not possible to grow more food-grains. We have pepper, coconut, rubber and other cash crops. If the intention of the Central Government is to reduce the areas under these crops and grow paddy instead of wheat, that is a different thing, and people may try it. But we are earning a substantial amount of foreign exchange for the national exchequer on account of these cash crops. We are serving the nation that way. I submit therefore that this question of

food supply to the State must be taken as a national issue, specially when it is under President's rule; even if it were not, this should be treated as a national issue; and steps taken accordingly. The Central Government cannot offer any excuse about that.

The southern zone should be maintained and free passage of rice from Andhra and Madras allowed. If they are finding difficulty because of informal rationing, let there be statutory rationing; let the people of the State be given sufficient quantity of rice and paddy. Then we will be satisfied. Otherwise, there must be channels for getting rice through private trade.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Mr. Speaker, I am very glad indeed that quite a large number of our Congress friends are conscientious enough to clap their approval of the remarks made by one of their own colleagues who has just spoken.

**Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar):** Do not exploit that.

**Shri Ranga:** I find now that there is spiritual unanimity in this House, on all sides of this House . . .

**Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha):** Excepting the Treasury Benches.

**Shri Ranga:** . . . in condemning this Government and its food policy, specially as it concerns and affects the State of Kerala.

My hon. friend from the State said just now that it was because the Kerala Government and Kerala consumers were not prepared to pay the price ruling in the supplying markets that the trouble arose. That provides the real key to a part of the crisis. Why is it that they are not prepared to pay the price that prevails in the market? It is because of the wrong policies that have been followed by Government till now in order to keep down the prices, in order to keep down

the peasants and rob them of the incentives that they should have to produce more and more. To achieve this objective, they relied upon P.L. 480 imports. The more the imports came, the less was the incentive to produce more. Less and less was being produced, more and more had to be imported. This vicious circle has been going for the last six years. That is one of the reasons why this crisis has arisen.

Secondly, who is the hoarder? My hon. friend Shri Mukerjee was very eloquent in his indignation against hoarders. The biggest hoarder I consider to be the Government. They have themselves been advertising that every day a ship was coming from America, it was being unloaded in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or some other place. What have they been doing with all these stores, with all these buffer stocks? Are they keeping them in anticipation of the marriages of their sons and daughters? Are they not intended to meet the real primary objective with which they were supplied to us by America and other countries, namely to enable this Government to place these stores in all those vulnerable places so that it would be possible for them to make available these supplies the moment local shortage arises? It is not as if they have not been given any warning in regard to this particular matter. Several months ago we made this charge against Government when similar trouble arose in Bombay and Calcutta. In spite of it, Government has not become wiser. Therefore, I charge them with being the biggest hoarder in this country.

Thirdly, there is this question of rice. What is the use of trying to make scapegoats of the opposition parties on the one side and hoarders on the other, and the Andhra Government and other surplus Governments on the third side? It is inflation which is the primary cause of all this mischief. It is not the fault of my hon. friend Shri Subramaniam alone, the

poor, unfortunate man, who, because of his youthful impetuosity jumped from another Ministry into this cauldron of fire.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Shri Shastri's also.

**Shri Ranga:** It is the fault of this Government as a whole.

I put this question earlier to the previous Food Minister, who certainly made a greater success of this, although he was also a failure.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He has gone.

**Shri Ranga:** And that is why you have got this crisis.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He said the granaries were full when they were empty.

**Shri Ranga:** He admitted that inflation was one of the principal causes of this mischief.

Is it not a fact that during the last six or seven months the price index has gone up? Why? Because inflation is having its free play. It is taking its vengeance on the social economy, and as long as this Government fails to tackle this terrible problem of inflation, it would be impossible for them to come to grips with this food situation.

Why do you blame the Andhra Government or any other surplus State? When there was not all this informal rationing, these controls and this incapable Government coming into the market and trying to pose as if it was going to manage this matter much better than the traders, was there all this trouble in Kerala? True, there was shortage in Kerala also; true, they had to go with much less than necessary rations, but nevertheless there was not this crisis. It has arisen only after this Government has come into the market in its incompetence, and that is why I am not

[Shri Ranga]

able to agree with my hon. friends, the socialists and communists, when they say that complete rationing should be introduced, that complete monopoly over the grain trade should be given to the State Trading Corporation, with all its traditions of profiteering and all the rest. In whose interests will they be profiteering? Not in the interests of the producers or of the consumers, but in their own interests and in the interests of this Government. Therefore, I cannot agree with them.

When there was not this trouble, Kerala was able to get its supplies. Kerala is unable to get its supplies now just because it is not being enabled by the Union Government to purchase these foodgrains in the supplying markets at the prices which rule there, which ought to rule there in all region. When they are prepared to get these supplies from America at subsidised rates, why should they not be prepared to supply it to Kerala at a price which would be within the capacity of Kerala to pay, and at the same time at prices which would be reasonable and acceptable to the people who are producing the foodgrains in the surplus States?

I want Government to consider this aspect of the problem. I agree with my hon. friend from the Congress when he says that it is a national problem. Therefore, if it becomes necessary, the Union Government should be prepared to sacrifice Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 or even Rs. 30 crores per annum to feed them. Certainly, the Union Government must be prepared to come forward to do that. But then what should we do? Should we supply this cheaper rice to all and sundry in Kerala? No, according to me. Only the poorer people should be supplied with this. Let the other people pay more and obtain these things in the open market, let them pay the market price. That is the only reasonable approach.

**An Hon. Member:** There is no open market.

**Shri Ranga:** I want an open market.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): The trader and the profiteer is the open market.

**Shri Ranga:** I have to fight against time.

Unfortunately, in recent times, although my hon. friend has been in favour of abolishing the zones, some of these people, may be political parties I do not know, some of the interested State Governments were keen on keeping these zones, and they have also queered the pitch. Recently, the Andhra Government was given the power, I do not know why or on whose advice, to prevent lorry-loads of rice being speeded up to Kerala, I do not know in whose interests, but certainly in the interests of bureaucracy, with the result there is no open market in Kerala as there used to be earlier. If all this grain, whatever there is in Andhra, can be speeded up, can be allowed to be sent by roadways freely by merchants, surely whatever the Government is able to supply today can be supplemented by these supplies also, but the Government wants to pursue this wrong policy.

Lastly, I wish to warn Government that if they were to pursue this policy of so-called informal rationing in certain areas, what they call rationing in cities alone, they will be inviting too much trouble for themselves, as a result of which it would become the funeral not only of one Minister, but of the whole of this Ministry, here as well as in the States.

What is happening in Andhra? I went to my constituency, Chittoor, the other day and saw the huge, big serpentine queues of men, women and children, and women fainting. A woman who had already taken her grain went and sat there. I happened

to go there, and I asked her if she had not got her foodgrains.. She said yes. Then I asked her why she was sitting in such a doleful manner. She said that she had been standing there for so many hours in the sun, she got tired and she began to swoon, therefore, she was taking rest. These experiences are to be found in other towns in Andhra. Only the other day, my hon. friends had gone to Guntur. I do not know whether they noticed any queues there, but in the whole of Rayalseema there are queues now, even in Bombay and everywhere, and as a result of these queues, what would happen is that it is not necessary for the opposition parties to do any propaganda; all that the opposition parties have to do in 1967 is to keep themselves ready with their organisational machinery, then the tide will throw all the votes into their hands, provided they can hold them. If the opposition parties have not got bigger, stronger hands, they would not be able to win. The Congress also will not be able to win. A lot of politically illegitimate independents will be returned, and the Congress ministries will be thrown into the dust bin. Thereafter, whatever remnants of the Congress Party there might be, they will begin to play the usual unscrupulous game of purchasing these independents, and making up their own artificial majorities, and getting back again into sets of power, so that they would be able to continue this mess.

**श्री बडे (खारगोन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, केरल के सम्बन्ध में जो माननीय सदस्यों ने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया तो उस का कारण यह हुआ कि एक देश, एक राष्ट्र होने से केरल संकट को देख कर हम को भी दुःख होता है। जितना दुःख केरल वालों को होता है उतना ही मध्य प्रदेश और केन्द्र को होता है। हम ने देखना चाहा कि केरल में दुखी होने का कारण लोगों के लिये क्या है। केरल के लोगों के दुःख

का मुख्य कारण यह है कि चावल के जो रेट बांधे गये हैं वे इतने कम बांधे गये हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश से मद्रास और केरल को चावल जाना कम हो गया। इस के बाद रेशनिंग की गई। 1 नवम्बर, को रेशनिंग करने के बाद केरल में चावल नहीं था। केरल को 60 हजार टन गेहूं और 60 हजार टन चावल की जरूरत होती है लेकिन वहां पर केवल 35 हजार टन आना था। ऐसी स्थिति होते हुए भी मंत्री महोदय ने वहां पर रेशनिंग कैसे करेवा दी, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। इस के बाद हम ने 10 नवम्बर को अखबारों में पढ़ा कि वहां पर विद्यार्थियों पर अश्रु गैस छोड़ी गई। वहां पर जो कर्मचारी जाते थे उनके टिफिन बांक्सेज का खाना जनता के लोग खा गये, ऐसी स्थिति वहां पर आ गई। उस के बाद वहां पर आज एक तरह की अशान्ति हो रही है और शासन वहां है ही नहीं ऐसा मालूम होता है। ऐसी स्थिति के आने के लिये जिम्मेदार कौन है?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शासन जनता को अन्न देने में असमर्थ है, शासन करने में असमर्थ है। जो शासन शासन करने में असमर्थ है उस को शासन से अलग हो जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से आज जो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने रेलवे में ऐक्सिडेंट हो जाने से रिजाइन कर दिया था उसी तरह से केरल की हालत को देखते हुए हमारे मंत्रिमंडल को रेजिनेशन दे देना चाहिये। आज केरल में जो स्थिति चल रही है उस को देखते हुए मैं मानता हूं कि वहां रेशनिंग करने से भुखमरी हो गई। यदि देश में भुखमरी होती है और अछूताचार होता है तो यह दो कारण हैं जिन से शासन को नालायक समझा जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि केरल के लोगों पर और विद्यार्थियों पर शासन



[श्री बड़े]

द्वारा अशु गैस छोड़ी जाती है तो यः शासक दल शासन करने के लिये नालायक है। मेरी विनती है कि यह शासन वहां पर चावल भोजन में असमर्थ है और यह शाहन की फेल्योर है।

इस के बाद एक और कारण बतलाया गया कि कोचीन में लेबरर्स ने स्ट्राइक कर दिया। उन के हड़ताल करने से वहां पर बन्दरगाह में जो अनाज था वह केरल के अन्दर नहीं पहुँच सका। लेकिन यदि उन्होंने हड़ताल कर दी थी तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप की मिलिटरी कहाँ थी। आप के शासन ने वहां क्या किया। शासन कुछ नहीं कर सका, केवल यह उस ने बतला दिया कि केरल में अनाज भेज़ दिया। हालांकि कोचीन में ह्यूट आ गया था लेकिन वहां के बन्दरगाह में लोगों ने हड़ताल कर दी, इसलिये वहां पर अनाज नहीं पहुँच सका। मैंने देखा है कि कोई भी ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन या नोकांफिडेंस मोशन अगर यहाँ सरकार के खिलाफ प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तो शासन नये नये बहाने बना कर उन से छुटकारा पाने की कोशिश करता है। ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशनों का या नो कांफिडेंस मोशनों का उस पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** उन को लाना बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

**श्री बड़े :** लोकनायक अणे साहब कहते हैं कि उनको लाना बन्द कर देना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ बार बार लाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शासन चाहता है कि वहां अनाज पहुँचे तो उस को रेशनिंग को वहां पर बन्द कर देना चाहिये। जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में ओपन मार्केट में भी अन्न मिलता है

और रेशनिंग से भी अनाज मिलता है उसी तरह से वहां करना चाहिये। गरीब लोग रेशनिंग शाप पर जाते हैं और बड़े बड़े अमीर लोग ओपन मार्केट से मंहगा अन्न खरीदते हैं। इस प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश में दोनों स्तर के लोगों का काम हो जाता है। यदि आप ने उसी प्रकार से केरल में किया तो कम से कम ब्लैक मार्केट से या चोरी से अनाज आ कर गरीब लोगों को मिल तो जायेगा। आप की जो पालिसी है, जैसे कि मंत्री महोदय ने केरल में जा कर राशनिंग को शुरू कर दिया, उस को उन को बन्द कर देना चाहिये और केरल में ज्यादा चावल और दूसरा अनाज पहुँचाना चाहिये।

इसी वास्ते मैंने यः ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

**Shri Imbichibava (Ponnani):** Mr. Speaker . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Cannot he express himself in English?

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai):** Not effectively. He made a speech in Malayalam last time also, on a previous occasion.

**Mr. Speaker:** But he does not say that . . .

**Shri Umanath:** You are asking him in English; that is why he is not able to understand and reply to you.

**Mr. Speaker:** He signs very beautifully in English.

**Shri Umanath:** Yes.

**Shri Imbichibava:**\* Mr. Speaker, Sir, the food situation in Kerala has risen to alarming proportions now. The entire machinery of distribution of food has completely broken down and availability of rice has become a

\*English translation of speech delivered in Malayalam.

luxury all over the State. Starvation deaths have become a common affair and daily press in Kerala is full of such news. A large number of factories have been closed down since many days and workers have no stamina to work due to lack of food. All the educational institutions, from primary to university education, have been closed down indefinitely.

Near Tellicherry, five children died on 11th due to hunger and consequent illness. They are: Nellikka Govindan's 5 year old child in the Tellicherry Government Hospital, (2) in Pattiyam and Vellakkootur Villages 2 boys died the same day; (4 & 5). In Mokeri Village near Tellicherry, Nanoth Katheeja a young Muslim girl and a boy Kannan S/o A Balan, died. In Orkatteri village Kelappan a young peasant became giddy and they died after purging. In the same area 2 children died and the elementary school closed due to this incident. Many more unreported cases of death are there.

Epidemics have spread in Onjiyam Village, cholera has spread in large scale. In Taliparamba village, several school children are attacked by Cholera and dysentery and almost all elementary schools in many villages are closed. In Eraman Panchayat, Karippal, Perimbatav, Vellore, and Koyippara villages large scale epidemics have spread. Men, women and children are wandering all over in search of whatever kind of food available. People are turning on tender coconuts and whatever variety of roots and pulses available. This has caused varieties of diseases on a large scale. In Trichur over 100 persons were admitted in the hospital with cholera and dysentery. In Milimanoor, 2 women who went to secure rice fell unconscious were subsequently removed for first aid. A police constable reported to a correspondent of *Viswakeralam* at Quilon on November 10, that he could not give even rice kanji for five days to his wife who had just then delivered a child. In Mavelikkara children in

the school fell unconscious for want of food.

Mass starvation and epidemics are the order of the day. 40,000 tea garden workers in the high ranges are starving for the last several weeks and they could not work due to starvation. In Quilon 1,000 workers of cashewnut factories could not go to work due to starvation.

Thousands of employees of the State & Central Government including Railway, P. & T. and others are standing in queues for several hours daily for a measure of rice and are unable to attend to their normal duties.

Mass scale absenteeism and strikes are being reported all over Kerala and normal life no more exists there. It is the grip of a famine unknown in the history of that State but can only be compared with that of Bengal famine during the British rule.

About 25,000 hotels in Kerala decided to close even the light refreshment section by the end of this fortnight. They have already closed down their meals section.

17 hrs.

In Quilon, Trichur and Trivandrum and many other places the police lathi-charged, tear-gassed and even resorted to shooting to quell the people clamouring for a morsel of food. Harrowing instances of similar conditions can be listed endlessly as no village has escaped the clutches of hunger.

Sir, Can we say that all this calamity is due only to natural causes? Can we say that the Government had taken all possible steps to prevent this disaster? I dare say, Sir, that the entire responsibility for this catastrophe lies on the Government. The Government was warned earlier about the deteriorating situation on the food question. On 23rd September,

[Shri Imbichibava]

this year, I stated on the floor of the House, as follows:

"I have recently received a telegram from Calicut which says that food situation has become acute. Rice is not at all available in the market. The black market price has gone up by 25 per cent. In some places, rice is being sold at Rs. 77 per bag. District authorities are just expressing their helplessness and people are becoming restive. Similar situation is prevailing all over the State. In the absence of any democratic set-up the Central Government has to pay more attention to the grievances of the people."

However Sir, no attention was paid by the Government to the warning given on the floor of this House. The Food Minister satisfied himself by saying that the worst was over. The Prime Minister was busy in giving assurances on the public platform that the crisis would be over in some weeks' time. The local bureaucrats in Kerala naturally took clue from the responsible Government spokesman and were giving false picture of the situation in the State. Sir, on 9th November, the Kerala Government asked the Union Government to airlift rice stocks to the State which shows that the situation was pretty serious on that day. However, just one day before this the Kerala Government assured the people that "sufficient stocks are available with them for distribution to cardholders at the rate of 16 grams of rice per adult per day in the Municipal Areas and also for issue through fair price shops at two edangazhies per card per week in other areas of the State."

Sir, these irresponsible officers who have given such false statements should have been summarily punished for playing with the lives of millions of people in Kerala. The complacency shown by the Government in this regard is greatly responsible for this chaotic condition in the State.

Sir, on 12th November the Kerala Governor blamed the Union Government for not supplying adequate quantity of rice to the State as assured. The assurance given by the Union Food Minister, the Governor added, was observed "more in breach" and the Madras and Andhra State Governments too failed to fulfil their promises.

The Food Minister in his statement has put the responsibility for Andhra and Madras Governments. The introduction of rationing without ensuring guaranteed supply of rice to the State has led to this serious food situation in the State. Placing responsibility, on others only shows the irresponsible approach of the Governments, both Central and States, on this most important problem of the people's livelihood.

When the State government asked for airlifting the foodgrains, the Union Government preferred to airlift the Food Minister from one State capital to another. The bungling in the whole matter is also seen in a statement of the official of the Union Food and Agriculture Ministry before the correspondent of the *Economic Times* on 10th November that the food crisis in Kerala would be over in the next few days. Though the situation was becoming critical day by day the Government spokesmen were making false statements to hoodwink the people. What is, however, strange is that some Ministers even went to the extent of holding opposition parties responsible for the present food crisis. Can hypocrisy go further? Sir, I would request the Government to understand the gravity of the situation even at this stage. Immediate steps should be taken in Kerala to solve the food crisis before it is too late.

We make the following concrete proposals for proper distribution of rice and wheat and at the same time to introduce timely relief measures.

1 Ensure regular supply of 12 ozs. of rice and 4 ozs. of wheat per adult

immediately in all towns and villages. What is now being given is 6 ozs. rice and no wheat in town. In villages only 8 nP. worth of rice is being given to a family ration card for five people. If this quantum of ration is given, no family in villages can escape the clutches of slow starvation deaths.

2. As it is physically impossible to open ration shops and regular flow of stocks throughout Kerala within a few days, and as people are already on mass starvation, immediate relief measures are to be introduced, namely all district Head-quarters must organise free distribution of rice and wheat packets of two kilograms in rural and remote parts through all sorts of transport possible. This must be done as an immediate measure while simultaneously building up of stocks to introduce rural rationing and the mechanism for distribution is set up. This alone will save people from the danger of immediate large-scale starvation.

What has happened in Kerala today is likely to happen tomorrow in other States also. Press reports indicate that condition in Madras and Mysore is deteriorating fast. I hope even now the Union Government will rise to the occasion and pay some attention to the demands of the people instead of resorting to repressive measures and taking refuge under DIR.

**Shri Kappen** (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the famous historian, Arnold Toynbee, said that this age will be remembered not for the hydrogen bombs and atom bombs nor for its scientific achievement but for the fact that this is the first time since the dawn of civilisation when men thought of sharing the benefits of civilisation and scientific advance with other men and women in all parts of the world. The genesis of the Kerala food situation lay in the lack of this catholicity of feeling and want of nation-wide thinking on the part of persons in high places in India.

Kerala is a deficit State. It produces

only 50 per cent of its requirements and she was getting the rest from the surplus States of Andhra and Madras. When the zonal system was in existence, there was free movement of rice from Andhra and Madras to Kerala, and so far as Madras is concerned, there are two crops: the Kattichambala crop and the Kuruvai crop. Kattichambala is the largest one. Kattichambala rice was being sold at Rs. 42 per bag, weighing 75 kilos. It ranged from Rs. 42 to Rs. 48, and in Andhra Pradesh rice was being sold at Rs. 38 to the Kerala merchants. This was going on very well. Last year, the Central Government thought of creating a buffer-stock and for that purpose they wanted to purchase rice from the surplus areas of Andhra and Madras. They took to compulsory purchase from Madras, of 25 per cent of the stock of the mill-owners, and from Andhra, I understand, they purchased 30 per cent of the millowners' stock at a price much lower than the market price. Therefore, the merchants in Andhra and Madras suffered a loss of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 a bag because of the Central Government's purchase. When the Kerala merchants went to purchase rice as they used to do, the Andhra and Madras merchants thought that they must make good this loss from the Kerala merchants. Naturally they were willing to sell only at a price of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 higher than the market price. But they were not prepared to give a bill for that. In the meanwhile, the Government fixed the price of rice and they failed to fix the price of paddy. Then, the merchants in Kerala would not purchase rice because they could not sell at the billed rate and the Government fixed the price and they were compelled to sell at that rate. Naturally, forward purchase which they were making and which they used to make was cancelled and there was no stock of rice with the merchants. As has been pointed out in the hon. Minister's statement, the supply made from the Central Government to the Government of Kerala was distributed at

[Shri Kappen]

four edangalies at a time. While they were distributing for a long time only two edangalies, they raised it to four so that the Government stock also got depleted. There was absolutely no rice and then the price was going up. Towards the end of September, the situation was becoming very bad. In the first week of October it was becoming very acute. We the Congress Members from Kerala met the hon. Minister and apprised him of the serious situation that we were facing and how the people are starving and we told him that unless he did something immediately there would be starvation deaths in Kerala. He told us that the movement of rice from Andhra this year was greater than what it was this time last year. He added that he does not understand how the situation had arisen, but he promised that he would go to Kerala and study the situation first-hand and do the needful. When he returned from Kerala we again approached him, and he assured us that 12 oz of rice is guaranteed to every person and that informal rationing would be started from the 1st of November.

We were happy. After all, 12 oz of rice is very good, even though the prescribed ration for an adult is 16 oz.

**Shri Koya:** We are now getting three ounces.

**Shri Kappen:** What happened on the 1st November was, informal rationing was started only in the towns and cities and the villages were kept in the lurch. There was at that time absolutely no rice, and no food material could be purchased from the open market. The Minister calculated that out of the 50 per cent produced in the State, 30 per cent would come to the open market, but that calculation, according to me, is wrong. What ever it is, whatever surplus that could come to the open market was also

barred, because there was the police-checking to see whether it was Central Government stock that was being moved, so much so that the movement of rice in Kerala was absolutely stopped. There was not even a single grain of rice to be purchased. The people got anxious. Students got out of the colleges. In hostels, there was no food. Hotels were closed and there was absolutely no food anywhere. Students' strikes became the order of the day. There was no law and order. Of course, the police were forced to lathi-charge and even throw stones at the students in Trivandram city. A very bad situation was created. We have approached the Minister and told him of the grave situation. He assured us that 12 ounces of ration would be given. But in the villages today, from 15th November, 3½ ounces of rice are being given. Even this does not reach all the people in the villages and there is absolute starvation. This is really a serious situation.

Before I started for Delhi, I met the Kerala Governor and told me that he had sent a wireless message to the Centre asking for airlifting of rice, so that the serious situation might be met. He has issued a statement, as pointed out by Mr. Hiren Mukerjee, that the Central had let down the Kerala Government by not supplying what it had promised. Therefore, the so-called informal rationing has failed.

As I pointed out, the only possible solution to this whole problem is to allow free movement of rice. The Madras Chief Minister, on his gracious birthday, made a proclamation: "I am going to give 10,000 tons of rice to Kerala as birthday gift". When the Kerala Government issued licences to the merchants and when they went to Madras, the Madras Government said, we have no rice with us; we will give you paddy. When paddy was purchased and milled, the Madras Government freezed it and said, we will give

you another quantity of paddy. That is why I say it is this want of catholicity of feeling and nation-wide thinking that has been responsible for the serious situation in Kerala.

I was told by the Kerala Governor that he approached the Central Food Minister and asked him for at least a small consignment of 5,000 tons from the Madras quota, which would be repaid after some time. But the Central Food Minister said, if the Madras Chief Minister is agreeable, I am agreeable. When the Governor went to the Madras Chief Minister, he said, nothing is available. What a bad situation in which that Government has been placed! So, I suggest that free movement of rice may be allowed and the price fixation may be changed.

When I was listening to the speech of Mr. Mukerjee, I was laughing in my sleeves, because in this country, these communists raise a hue and cry every day that controls must be imposed and State-trading must be introduced. But when there is some difficulty in the beginning, they go to the people, whip up an agitation and make political capital out of it. Of course, his speech was full of very high-sounding words, but it lacked sincerity.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair** (Quilon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the speeches made from all sections of the House, you could understand that the situation in Kerala is really critical. As a matter of fact never before in the chequered history of Kerala, has such a serious crisis faced the people. We produce only 40 per cent of our needs and the remaining 60 per cent has to come from outside. It has been coming all along. We have faced two World Wars. During that period, the Kerala people did not starve. We were amply supplied with rice by the British imperialist Government.

Now after 17 years of independence, Kerala, which also fought for independence, is being isolated and the people of Kerala are dying of starvation in thousands. Why is it so acute?

How could not the Government rush some help there? Certain aspects of the speech of our Governor have been quoted here, but the salient point have been left out by Mr. Mukerjee:

"The Union Food Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, had assured me last month that 80,000 tons of rice would be sent every month. Later on he said, not more than 60,000 tons of rice would be sent. But in fact, he sent only 5,000 tons".

From 80,000 tons, it came down to 5,000 tons. That is the categorical statement he has made. About neighbouring States also, the Governor said, the assurances given by Madras and Andhra were not fulfilled. At one stage, Madras and Andhra were approached desperately for a loan of some quantity of rice, which we promised to return, but they did not agree. This is the curious state of affairs.

We talk so much of emotional and national integration and unity of the nation. At the same time, a State which is producing cash crops and earning for India a sizeable amount of foreign exchange, much more in dollars than in sterling, is allowed to starve. Millions of children in Kerala are being emaciated and wasted away by acute hunger. They are the citizens of future India. They would not be fit to fulfil the task which they would be called upon to do, if during these early stages, they are dried up.

It has been mentioned here how rice was not sent to Kerala. As a matter of fact, rice consigned to Kerala was not sent there. Wagons of rice were commandeered by the Madras Government. Not only Madras paddy, but also paddy purchased from Andhra and taken to Madras for milling, were taken over. I do not mind Madras taking them over if the situation in Madras was more serious than in Kerala. As a citizen of India, I would say that Kerala should suffer a little so that the pangs of Madras may

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

not be heightened. But Kerala was suffering acute shortage. People were dying of starvation. Children had come out of schools and colleges. I know of days when Government Secretariat did not function even with half the strength, because 50 per cent of the officers had come to stand in the queue for rations. At such a time, to impose restrictions and to behave in this heartless manner towards Kerala does not speak well of a nation.

The sufferings of the people were acute. Quilon, which I represent, had to start the food riots initially. If there is any blame in it, I accept it. The very next day, Mr. Giri told all the political leaders who met him that "it is only now that the Centre has realised the position." Is not that an encouragement not only to the opposition, but to every political party, to resort to violence, burning, arson and murder, in order to attract the attention of the Ministers at the Centre? The Centre is ruling Kerala now. At the time when Madras, his home State, was putting impediments in the path of giving the most meagre rations to the Kerala State, the Minister of Food at the Centre, was on a foreign tour. When Kerala was burning and the Neroses were fiddling!

As a matter of fact, the whole question of rationing has to be gone into thoroughly. What is this informal rationing? I beg to differ from the Swatantra leader on this issue. If rationing has to be introduced, it has to be through and complete. Otherwise, no hotchpotch is going to help. If procuring has got to be made and it is going to be made, it has to be done thoroughly. The other day I met the hon. Governor, Mr. Giri. I gave him a memorandum. He gave me a reply in writing later on. He told me personally at that time that the Centre would not allow taking away or procuring all the surplus rice available in the fields. If you do not take away

all the surplus rice, if you insist upon the so-called procurement as it is now being enforced and take five paraahs of rice from every para of paddy field, it will be doing an injustice. There are certain areas where nothing is grown. There are dry lands and there are Kari lands where not even five paraahs are produced as total yield. When the total crop is less than five paraahs, how can you take away five paraah in such cases?

Look at the rationing system, the so-called informal rationing system, that is introduced. It is a travesty of truth. It is the greatest disrespect that can be shown to the common people, to the poor people. A man may own one or two paraahs of paddy field. That means he owns 20 cents of land on which paddy is grown. He is refused a ration card. He may have ten children. There may be 15 members in his family. They are all refused ration cards on the ground that the man owns 20 cents of land. Look at the injustice that is done to him. On the other hand, if he has three acres which is dry land or Kari land and the total crop is only 200 paraahs, he has to give away 150 paraahs of paddy under the procurement system. Where is he to go to procure seeds? Where is he to go to meet the expenses of cultivation? Again, there are places, I am proud to state, in my State where the per acre yield is 35 or 40 times. There also you take only five paraahs. This is injustice. As was pointed out today by the hon. Minister in reply to a question in the morning, it is the land which produces. It is the fertility of the land and not the labour which produces more. The labour put in is equal everywhere. But some lands yield 40 times and some others yield only six times. In the case of lands yielding six times the cultivators are made to give five paraahs per acre whereas in the case of lands yielding 40 times also you take only five paraahs. This kind of approach is not going to help this country.

If we are serious, if we want to see that the people are at least fed so that they do not die of starvation, we have to bring in statutory rationing throughout India. Most of the Prime Minister's and the Food Minister's opinions which have been published in today's *Statesman* approve introducing statutory rationing throughout India including the surplus areas. If you do not bring in some sort of a system there also, we know what will happen. Even in Andhra there are long queues before grain shops. It is because the dealers try to hoard and sell away the foodgrains in black market and secure higher prices. They try to create a scare. In Andhra especially there is a deliberate attempt by the millers and the hoarders to create a semblance of artificial scarcity so that food may not be allowed to flow out to Kerala and they may get higher prices in the black-market from merchants who would be later on permitted to go to Andhra and purchase, as has been said by the leader of the Swatantra Party. We would not allow them to take it to Kerala and sell it at a higher price.

The other day the Labour Commissioner of Kerala came to my place. I am a villager. My house is in a village. He came to my house and told me that his car was stopped five times and searched whether he had any rice in his car. He said that for three days his people were not taking rice. Even if he got three or four measures of rice, he said, from his friends or relations he could not take it home because his car was stopped and searched five times in a journey of 45 miles. Every five miles people put barricades to stop vehicles and see whether anybody is taking away paddy to sell it in blackmarket.

So, Sir, an effective system of rationing must be introduced. If it is not introduced, if the Centre does not want to give us adequate rice at least for this kind of poor rationing, allow us at least the foreign exchange which we earn so that we may get rice from

other countries and meet our requirements. If that is not done, we will prevent this foreign exchange from being earned if necessary by resorting to violence and see that you shoot us down rather than allow us to die in hunger.

**Shri Koya:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister for Food, Shri Subramaniam, is today in a very pitiable position, because he cannot accuse us that we in the Opposition were creating trouble and we are saying all these things without any basis. I am very glad that the Members of the Congress Party also are vehement in their criticism. Food knows no political differences. I accuse Shri Subramaniam of misleading the House when he said last time, you may remember, **Mr. Speaker, that this food crisis is a creation of the Opposition Party.** He said that it was the smugglers and merchants who were responsible for the food crisis in Kerala. Now it is the Government which has taken charge not only of distribution but also purchases from Andhra.

But where is the rice? The people of my State, the most enlightened State in this country, a State which is earning about Rs. 80 crores worth of foreign exchange, are given only three ounces of rice per head. In the cities it is 6 oz. per head. No wonder the Minister is coming with such apologetic statements. The usual arrogance of the Food Minister is not seen in his statements. It was he who came to Kerala and promised the people that informal rationing will be introduced throughout the State on 1st November. On 1st November what was the position in the villages? He said in the statement given to us, the open market was also functioning. None of us has seen the open market there. The whole rice was freed by the Government. No free flow of rice was allowed from Andhra. The Government rice also did not come to the villages. There was actual starvation in the villages. Even in my house there was no ration. Nothing was available in the rural



[Shri Koya]

areas. They tried to create a wedge between the cities and rural areas in Kerala.

**Shri P. R. Patel** (Patan): For how many days did you not receive your ration?

**Shri Koya**: For weeks.

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchurapalli): This is not an individual case; thousands did not get their ration. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker**: Order, order. The hon. Member's time is limited.

**Shri Koya**: These questions may be asked to Shri Subramaniam. The time at my disposal is limited and I refuse to yield to this kind of interruptions.

There are fishing villages. They are giving six ounces of rice in the towns and only three ounces in the villages. Palghat Taluk they said was a surplus district and therefore no ration was distributed there. In various places like Ponnani and other fishing areas where there is no rice production at all the fishermen are given these three ounces of rice per head. For that they have to go and stand in queue from morning till midnight only to be told in the end that the stock is over and they may come the next morning. For days together they could not do any other work.

I attended the conference called by Shri Giri. My car was stopped by students at practically all important places. They wanted to see whether there was any rice in my car. For a few days the whole administration failed there. My hon. friend, Shri Thomas, had to go a round-about-way to reach his place because he was afraid of the agitation. He went by boat to reach Bolghatty Palace. Even the hon. Governor, Shri Giri, I am told had to go by a private route from Madurai. The people were waiting to stop his car and tell him that there was no rice. The tiffin carriers of the

poor employees in the Secretariat were snatched and the mob ate the lunch meant for the Secretariat people. All their lunch was eaten by the people who were starving for days together. This was the sort of thing we had in Kerala for days. Now we are given three ounces of rice a day! Is rice a medicine? Three ounces a day. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, it is not three ounces but three and a half ounces, half an ounce more we have got. What a benevolent Government! It has taken up the responsibility of feeding the people to the extent of three and a half ounces of rice per day, the people who were earning Rs. 80 crores by way of foreign exchange. If only this foreign exchange is utilized for buying rice in the foreign market, we could easily get 10 lakhs tons for Rs. 60 crores. If the Government is to give us six ounces of rice per day, they must have a stock of 60,000 tons of rice per month. We want a stock of 10 lakhs tons of rice and a ration of 12 ounces of rice per day for both rural and urban population. Of course, along with this, 4 ounces of wheat is all right.

The hon. Minister has blamed the labour for not allowing the wheat to be unloaded. I was told that a new system was introduced unilaterally by the Port Commissioner in the emergency and the trouble is the result of that. If so, the Port Commissioner has to be blamed for it. Whoever may be responsible for this, Government could have adopted some measures to get over it. They could have diverted the ships to ports like Calicut or Alleppy or they could have asked the Navy to unload the ships. So, that is a very lame excuse that the few labourers prevented unloading and that is why this situation has arisen in Kerala. A responsible government should not give such an excuse.

As we have no elected government in Kerala now, it is the duty of the Central Government to give us 12 ounces of rice and 4 ounces of

wheat and see that enough stock is allotted to Kerala.

Here I may again repeat that it is the country, conflicting and contradictory statements of the Food Minister that are responsible for the confusion about the food position in Kerala. I am sorry, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is not present here. She has stated that the opposition parties are responsible for this. Once Sir Sultan Ahmad was called by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the hon. Minister for Misinformation and Ill-information, I am very sorry, I have to give that appellation to the present Minister of Information and Broadcasting. If Kerala is in its present position, it is not the fault of the Opposition; it is the fault of the Government and the hon. Ministers representing the Government here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Karnool):** Shri P. G. Menon would be speaking.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** Mr. Speaker, I might also express my indignation at the most callous manner in which Kerala was treated by this Government which no civilized State or people will tolerate. The Central Government had previous information about the serious situation to be faced by Kerala. When the Consultative Committee on Kerala met on the 10th September under the Chairmanship of Nandaji we informed the Committee that the situation is getting worse and worse daily, that some prompt steps must be taken to tackle the food problem and that unless something is done in that direction the law and order situation will go out of hand. Everything has happened as predicted. In the mean time, the Central Government could have done something to improve the situation in Kerala. Now Government is rushing special trains. Why did they not do it earlier, in the name of emergency? What is the reason for it?

I do not want to be uncharitable to the Government but I cannot help saying that the rice which is now supplied to us is the most stinking rice from Tadepallikudam in Andhra. Kerala is getting that stinking rice because in Andhra the new harvest has come and the hoarders cannot hoard their old stocks any more. Though I would not like to be uncharitable, the fact remains that the rice which is now given to Kerala is almost uneatable; even when boiled it is giving a stinking smell. This report about it being from the old stock has been given to me by an hon. Member, Shri Yellamanda Reddy, who comes from that side. If that is so, it is adding insult to injury.

The position in Kerala about food has been grave and desperate for the last few weeks. Every day I have been approaching my District Collector in Trichur and asking him whether new stocks have come and he was saying that the situation is becoming more and more critical and desperate. He was getting 100 bags daily from Palghat district and no further rice from outside. And this was happening at a time when every day newspapers were publishing stocks going to Kerala as 60,000 tons, 80,000 tons or 1,00,000 tons in shiploads, trainloads and what not. At one time we were told that even air-lifting will be done to supply rice to Kerala. It is shameful for the Government to confess that they could not anticipate situations and they had to think of air-lifting food supplies, and that too during normal peaceful time and not during war. We have never experienced such callous treatment of the people by the Government in our whole history. As Shri Sreekantan Nair has said, we have witnessed two great world wars, and even during those world wars, even though rice was not available in plenty, still we were getting something and we could rely upon that supply.

Now they say they are supplying us 3½ ounces per day. Yesterday I saw a copy of the *Manorama* from

[Shri Warior]

Kottayam, a daily which is the most outstanding supporter of any Government in power in Kerala except the Communist Government, which says that the Collector of Ernakulam had stated that it will be 50 grams of rice and 50 grams of wheat. In our country we used to employ grams only for weighing gold. Now we are employing it for weighing rice. Perhaps, rice has become dearer than gold.

Now it has become a struggle for life in Kerala. There were cases of school children swooning in a class rooms. More energetic students started taking away the tiffin boxes brought by the teachers, which contained some chappatis or puris or something of that nature. When I approached the District Medical Officer of Trichur she told me that every day about 50 cases of gastro-enteritis are coming to that hospital. She has no knowledge of the number of cases reported in other hospitals of our district. She also reported that the entire stock of saline glucose has been exhausted. Not only that. Even the employees of the hospitals have complained that they cannot go on like this. They are sitting down or swooning, not because they are strike-minded or they want to revolt but because it is physically impossible for them to work for want of food. That is the grim picture of the situation obtaining in Kerala.

I do not know how the Government is going to tackle this problem. I will not say much because even the Head of the Government, in whom this Government should have complete confidence has told a party leaders' conference in Trivandrum "I am going to resign". If the State Ministry had been in power, you could have put all the blame on its shoulders. Now I ask this Government: on whom are you going to put all the blame for the present situation? Now you have President's rule. Are you going to take away President's rule and have dictatorship there?

So, I say that the Central Government stands indicted, stands condemned in the eyes of the people of Kerala. The co-operation of the entire nation is necessary to solve this problem and it has to be solved by facing it boldly and fearlessly. Otherwise, the situation will get out of control. So many people have said it even earlier.

Now what is the position obtaining in Kerala? If you travel in a car, you cannot go uninterrupted. Furlong after furlong your car will be stopped by people, infuriated people, who are searching for rice. If you do not stop your car, they will smash it. Of course, they are after rice alone and not your car. Even in those households where they have a bit of rice, they are afraid of cooking it because if people see it or feel the smell of cooking rice, they will rush in and take away that food. They are forced to become cannibals in Kerala. So, this Government stands condemned for permitting such a situation to arise. Unless the position is changed, and changed very soon, the people will remove that Government. They will not sit down meekly and tolerate it any longer. There is no politics at all in this matter.

It is all very easy to say that the opposition parties are responsible for this situation. I ask this Government: is it the opposition parties that are keeping hoarded rice in their hands or is it the hoarders that they are protecting? Yet, not a word about the hoarders, not a word about the profiteers or the soaring prices; not a word about those highly placed people in other States who are responsible for sabotaging the policies which our hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam, wanted to enunciate; not a word about them. They probably seem to think that because we are in the opposition, we are vulnerable and we can be beaten; so, they accuse us at every available opportunity. Yet, not a word against

the hoarders and profiteers. This is a man-made thing. That is why they are indifferent. If it is a natural calamity, we will understand it; if it is an ordinary calamity, we will understand it; if it is an ordinary famine, we will understand it, but it is a man-made calamity.

Shri Subramaniam was saying that it is only a marginal deficit. What is this deficit? Where is that stock gone? Where is the rice? Where have they been keeping all this rice all this time which they are now rushing to Kerala? Well and good, they are doing something now. They are alert because our people are alert. Should the people be always alert? Is that their way? Then only will they realise this? I think, this country is going to explode from Kerala; take it from me. I do not want it.

Shri Nambiar: That would be the starting point.

Shri Warrior: But nobody can stop it. No political party will be responsible then. The people will take the law in their own hands. An election is impending there but there is no talk of elections there. They talk only of food, food and food. I ask this Government to face it boldly.

श्री बागडी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गांधीजी का नाम लेने वालों की सरकार में सब से पहले यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि गांधीजी कहते थे कि जिस शासन में जनता को अन्न न मिले उस शासन के शासकों को राज करने का अधिकार नहीं है और वह शासन पापी शासन है। तो मैं गांधी जी के शब्दों में इस शासन का पापी शासन कह कर यह कहता हूँ कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम जी का धर्म यह है कि वह इस्तीफा दे दें। और दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर खाद्य स्थिति को बनाना है तो इस के लिये कुछ बुनियादी बातों को सोचना पड़ेगा।

आज इस सदन में जब इस बारे में चर्चा चलायी जाती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि भुखमरी क्यों हुई, या देश के अन्दर कमी क्यों हुई। कुछ लोग इधर से आरोप लगाते हैं और जो चीज दिखायी देती वह कह देते हैं, और जो लोग सरकारी कुरसियों पर बैठे हैं वह दलील दे देते हैं कि यह कमी क्यों हुई। सरकार का यह काम नहीं है। सरकार कोई जांच करने वाली कमेटी नहीं है कि वह यह बतावे कि यह कमी क्यों हुई। आज केरल में भुखमरी क्यों चल रही है, आज हिन्दुस्तान में अकाल की स्थिति क्यों है इस बात की दलील देना सरकार का काम नहीं है। सरकार कोई जांच कमेटी नहीं है। सरकार जिम्मेवार है, वह सरकार पूरी सरकार नहीं है और वह सरकार कहलाने के काबिल भी नहीं है जो हुकूमत की गलतियों की वजह से जनता को भूखों मारे और यह कह कर अपना पिंड छुड़ा ले कि यह गलती हुई और वह गलती हुई। सरकार का तो यह धर्म है कि जो लोग इस कमी के लिये जिम्मेवार हैं उन को सजा दे। अगर कोई राजनीतिक आदमी कोई बात करता है तो सरकार के कायदे कानून उस को दंड देते हैं। अगर एक भूखों मरता बच्चा किसी दुकान से पाव भर चावल उठा लेता है तो सरकार की पुलिस और कानून कहते हैं कि इसने कानून को तोड़ा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सब से बड़ा कानून को तोड़ने वाला खाद्य मंत्री है, जिसने एक एक दाने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को बगावत करने के लिये मजबूर कर दिया है। यह बदकिस्मती की बात है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों के दिलों में कुछ जाग्रति और जज्बा होता तो आज हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस की सरकार न होती।

आज एक बात कही जाती है कि अराजकता फैल गई है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि यह सरकार अराजकता फैला रही है। और

### [श्री बागड़ी]

हिन्दुस्तान की विरोधी पार्टियां कुछ राजकता फैलाना चाहती हैं। मैं इन की नीति के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ये बड़े बड़े ऐलान कर देते हैं जो कि पूरे नहीं होते और जब बड़े आदमियों के ऐलान झूठे हो जाते हैं तो जनता में अराजकता फैलती है। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि जीपें नहीं चलेंगी, लेकिन दूसरे दिन से जीपें चलने लगीं। इसी तरह से राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि भोज में कोई मंत्री खुराक का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमिशन के डिप्टी चैयरमैन श्री अशोक मेहता और पंजाब के गृह मंत्री ने इस बहाने एक बड़ा भोज दिया कि सोशलिस्टों को कांग्रेस में रलाना है। उनके खिलाफ एक परचा भी दर्ज किया गया लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई, क्योंकि वह कोई मनीराम बागड़ी नहीं थे जिसको पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया जाता।

इस सरकार ने भुखमरी के सवाल पर दो नुस्खे बताये, एक तो सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब हवाई जहाज से उड़ कर केरल चले गए और दूसरे हमारे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने ऐलान कर दिया कि मैं चावल नहीं खाऊंगा। यह बहुत बड़ी देन दी गई कि एक फाका दिया और एक मंत्री हवाई जहाज से उड़ कर चले गए।

मैं बहुत अच्छी तरह से तो व्यापार के मसले को नहीं जानता, लेकिन पंजाब के कुछ व्यापारी मेरे पास आये थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारा चावल सड़ रहा है। मैंने सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब से फोन मिलाया और कहा कि हमारे पंजाब में चावल की खुराक लोग कम खाते हैं, अगर केन्द्र को जरूरत हो तो चावल वहां से ले लें। मुझे पता नहीं कि उसका क्या हुआ

और क्या नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मुझे यह पता है कि पंजाब के व्यापारी पांच हजार टन चावल देना चाहते थे लेकिन वह लिया नहीं गया और उसमें से कुछ बाढ़ में सड़ गया।

खैर, मैं एक बात आपके मारफत कह कर अपनी जगह ले लूंगा क्योंकि डा० लोहिया को बोलना है मेरे समय में से समय काट कर।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं कोई ऐतराज नहीं करता।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं कम समय लूंगा।

अध्यक्ष जी, अराजकता इस देश की सरकार फैला रही है और अगर इस अराजकता को रोकना है तो हिन्दुस्तान की विरोधी पार्टियों को कुछ करना पड़ेगा और मैं तो चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोग इस सरकार की अराजकता को रोकें मैं तो उस आदमी को हिन्दुस्तानी मानूंगा उस आदमी को गांधी का बेटा और सेवक मानूंगा जो अगर एक दाना भी मिल सकता हो तो इसको लेकर अपने बच्चों का पेट भरे, अपने भाई बन्धों की भूखों न मरने दे और ऐसा करने में अगर कोई कानून और सरकार या कोई ताकत टकराए तो उसको खत्म कर दे।

सरकार लोगों को गिरफ्तार करती है कि तुमने चावल लेकर क्यों खा लिया। विरोधी पार्टियों ने कब प्रदर्शन किया कि किसी ब्लैक मारकेटियर के क्यों पकड़ा गया। नन्दा जी ने सदाचार समितियां बनायी हैं, जो कि असल में समाचार समितियां हैं। अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान के ब्लैक मारकेटियरों को पकड़ कर उनकी जायदाद जब्त कर लेते और उनका काला पैसा जब्त कर लेते तो लोगों में विश्वास पैदा होता और कुछ शक्ति बनती। मैं फांसी

की बात नहीं कहता । फांसी की बात को जाहिल लोग करते हैं जिनको कोई काम न करना हो । मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि इसके ऊपर कुछ कदम उठाएँ और कुछ ऐसा काम करें कि जिसका कुछ परिणाम निकले । और सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब से तो मैं कहूंगा कि देश पर दया करके चलते बनें, क्यों देश की लुटिया डुबा रहे हैं, क्यों अपने माथे पर यह कलंक का टीका लगवा रहे हैं कि इन्होंने देश को डुबोया ।

**Shri Nambiar:** Mr. Speaker, many hon. Members from Kerala have explained the picturesque situation that has arisen there. I would rather call the Kerala affairs not much as the "food scarcity" but as a regular famine which can be compared only with the notorious Bengal famine. In every village, in every hearth, in every home no day goes with full or even half a meal. Thousands and thousands of families in the villages are unable to get even one meal, nay, not even half and sometimes anything at all. Not only that, students are going hither and thither; men and women are walking through villages and on the roads in search of food, whatever kind of food that is available—it may be rice, tapioca, bananas, tender coconuts or whatever it is every variety of food is by now exhausted. No sort of food is forthcoming. Whatever is supplied through the Government machine now goes to the towns and they get six ounces which is not enough for those who have been starved for months together. What little three ounces that reach the villages—that too does not reach properly—is not enough for anything. Therefore, epidemics and large-scale diseases have spread and large-scale deaths are taking place.

Shri Imbichibava has given you the list of deaths which have already been reported. Unless and until immediate relief is sent to Kerala, there

will be hundreds of thousands dying there. That is the position because nutrition, vitality has been exhausted. There is no resistance. There is no food for weeks together. What little food that you give will not be available or used by them. Therefore it is going to be mass deaths in Kerala. It can be compared only with that of Bengal famine. The difficulties are explained by the Minister. But from the report that he has given it is very clear that the Centre did not or rather could not supply rice to Kerala. The Minister says that at first the Andhra Government promised to give rice and the Madras Government promised to give rice but subsequently they withdrew and, therefore, there was the shortage.

In this connection, I would also submit that the situation in Madras is in no way better. I am coming from Trichunapalli which is a surplus district. We are not getting rice in our surplus district and there are long queues there. Everybody must try to understand the situation there. I know the railwaymen were working even without food and they worked because they wanted to keep the trains moving so that people get some food. Otherwise, there would have been complete strike by the railwaymen. The railwaymen worked even without food. I received telegrams from Quilon, Calicut and other places reporting that they are unable to move the trains because they cannot get food to eat. I contacted the General Manager of the Southern Railway and I asked him to give some relief to the railwaymen. And he said that he had no machinery and no foodstuff and so he could not do it except through the State Government's mechanism. There was a sit-down strike in Arkonam and Pambur Workshops. The Railway Minister must be knowing it. For many hours the railwaymen did not work because they could not get rice. Rice is in acute shortage in all the districts in Madras. In every district

[Shri Nambiar]

there is the shortage. What is the reason? The reason is very clear that the traders want to revolt against the Government so that they should get whatever price they dictate by making the machinery of the rationing a failure. They want to have the Government at their knees and dictate the prices. Some hon. Members on this side are also supporting that move. If they go back from the present position because of the pressure of the traders and if they go back to the original position, the prices of rice will go to such an extent that no ordinary person can purchase it. Today, rice is sold in the black market in Trichunapalli at Rs. 2½ a measure and in Madras at Rs. 3 a measure which we never dreamt in our life that rice will be sold at the exorbitant rate. If tomorrow they revert to the original position, what will happen is that that price will become the order of the day and that will be the normal price, say Rs. 3 or Rs. 2½ a measure. Then it will not be possible for anybody to eat rice. Even the highly paid employee will not be in a position to take rice. It will mean that people will have no go but to revolt against the traders and the Government and your Defence of India Rules cannot stop them and the result will be that you will face another situation. I say, don't be foolish. Please be careful and do not play with the lives of the people. You will also perish. These people think that with the collaboration of the traders they can dictate terms to the hungry people and kill the millions.

Now, in Kerala, this Government must be answerable for the deaths that have been occurred. We have given the names. They will have to answer for it. They are responsible for that. Everybody in Kerala is slowly dying, the rich, the middle-class, the poor, all alike. No home has escaped. Therefore, it is not an ordinary situation. When I was a

boy I had heard about the Bengal famine and the sad story about it. But today I see mothers, brothers, sisters, my kith and kin, my relatives, dying of hunger because of the inefficiency of this Government. The Government should not allow people to be killed like that. It is an open killing. Therefore, serious measures are required. Not only that. Immediately when they send rice to Kerala, it should be taken to district headquarters and packed in single measures and through any conveyance available it must be taken to remote villages and must be given free over a period of few days till such time stocks are built up and ration shops are opened and the things regularised. Otherwise, by the time the rice reaches the village, many more will die. It will take at least 7 days. In the meanwhile, many more will die. This is to be tackled on a war footing. Government should also think of taking relief measures in addition to opening of grain shops and doing other things. The relief measures are required now. Unless and until that is done, there will be serious repercussion for which this Government alone will be held responsible.

श्री राखेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम एक अत्यन्त गम्भीर प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं। अभी तक जितने माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट की नीति की भर्त्सना ही की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न पर हम को अधिक गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

यह सही है कि केरल में कुछ स्थिति गम्भीर हुई है। और माननीय सदस्यों के जो भाषण हम ने सुने उन में कुछ अलग अलग विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं। माननीय रंगा साहब ने बताया कि आंध्र सरप्लस स्टो: होते हुए भी वहाँ लम्बी लम्बी

लगी रहनी हैं। अभी नाम्बियर साहब ने कहा कि मद्रास में चावल काफी महंगा हो गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की इस पालिसी की जिन जायियों ने टीका टिप्पणी की है, आलोचना की है और कहा है कि फ्री मूवमेंट होना चाहिये, ती क्या यह फ्री मूवमेंट के करने से वहाँ लाईने छोटी लग जायेंगी और क्या फ्री मूवमेंट के कर देने से वहाँ मद्रास में चावल सस्ता हो जायेगा? दरअसल यह एक काफ़ी गम्भीर प्रश्न है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो भी कदम उठाये हैं वह ठीक और सही दिशा में उठाव है... (इंटरप्शंस)

**Mr. Speaker:** Can I ask any Member not to say like that?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** At least not to say something which is nonsense.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** I leave it to you, Sir, to judge whether what I say is sensible or what I say is nonsense.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** Is he contradicting his own Party members? (Interruptions).

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** तो यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो भी कदम उठाये वह ठीक उठाये।

चूँकि मेरे पास समय अधिक नहीं है इसलिये मैं बहुत थोड़े में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रतिबंध फ्री मूवमेंट पर गवर्नमेंट ने लगाया है वह बिल्कुल सही है और अगर वह यह प्रतिबंध नहीं रखेंगे तो वह सारे देश की खाद्य स्थिति को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक राशनिंग करने का सवाल है मैं इस को पहले भी कहता आया हूँ कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में, डफ़िसिट एरियज में जब तक कम्प्लीट और स्टैंचुटी राशनिंग

नहीं की जायेगी, यह खाद्य की स्थिति को गवर्नमेंट सम्हाल नहीं सकेगी। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस दिशा में कदम उठाया है। मैं आप से सन् 1947 की बात को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1947 में यहाँ पर फूड मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ़ेंस हुई थी। उस समय स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद सेंटर में फूड मिनिस्टर होते थे। महात्मा जी कंट्रोल के खिलाफ थे। उस कान्फ़ेंस में जितने भी स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और फूड मिनिस्टर्स थे वे सबकंट्रोल हटाने के खिलाफ थे लेकिन कंट्रोलज हटा दिये गये। उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ? खाद्यान्नों की कीमतें हर जगह बहुत बढ़ गईं। पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूँ 13 रुपये से 22 रुपये प्रति मन हो गया था (इंटरप्शंस)

इस लिए सन् 1948 में...

18.00 hrs.

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आपके यहाँ क्या हालत थी?

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** हमारे यहाँ गेहूँ मिल नहीं रहा था, हमने उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब से 22 रुपये मन में बीज के लिये खरीदा था। हमारे यहाँ बीज के लिये भी गेहूँ नहीं रहा था इतनी फसल नष्ट हो गई थी।

1948 में दूसरी फूड मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ़ेंस हुई। उस समय भी बहुत से फूड मिनिस्टर्स यह चाहते थे कि कंट्रोल नहीं लागू होना चाहिये। उसके बावजूद एक्सपर्ट्स की ओपिनियन यह हुई कि कंट्रोल लागू हों। कंट्रोल लागू किये गये। और चौदह रुपये मन अनाज की, गेहूँ की कीमत तय की गई। यह पुराना इतिहास है। बंगाल के फ़ैमिन के बाद रायट्स हुए, इनक्वायरी कमिशन बैठा, ग्रंगरी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। उस सब को देखने



[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

की जरूरत है। साउथ में, मद्रास में, कोचीन में, "त्रिवेन्द्रम में और मैसूर में कम्प्लीट स्टेबुटरी राशनिंग था, मुकम्मिल सिस्टम आफ प्रोक्योरमेंट और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन था। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक डिफिसिट एरियाज में और सिटीज में स्टेबुटरी राशनिंग नहीं किया जाता तब तक खाद्य समस्या सरकार हल नहीं कर सकेगी। सरकार ने मद्रास में राशनिंग किया है, केरल में राशनिंग किया है, वह बहुत जरूरी था और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। उस में जो खामियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करने की जरूरत है। हर किसान का कार्ड बनना चाहिये जिस में यह होना चाहिये कि उसकी कितनी प्रोडक्शन हुई है, उसकी रिक्वायरमेंट्स कितनी है, उसके पास सरपलस कितना है। जितना उसके पास सरपलस हो वृ गार्निश ले ले। इस तरह से प्रोक्वोरमेंट करके सरकार राशनिंग सिस्टम को लागू करे। बड़े बड़े शहरों में और डिफिसिट एरियाज में तथा उनको कोरडन आफ करके और प्रोक्योरमेंट और राशनिंग सिस्टम को लागू किया गया और ठीक तरह से लागू किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ—समस्या का सही हल होगा। जब तक चीनी आक्रमण का खतरा हमारे सामने है तब तक और जब तक हम डिफिसिट हैं तब तक गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि कंट्रोल कायम रखे और इसको ठीक तरह से लागू करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : पांच मिनट हमें भी दे दीजिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : क्या हम छः बजे के बाद तक बैठेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये।

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Sir, the food crisis has reached an explosive stage in Kerala. We were also able to see today some sample explosions from hon. Members representing Kerala State not only on this side of the House but on the other side also. If at all the Government, as the ruling party, allows any explosions to occur in Kerala, I warn the Government that it will not be a solitary explosion: there will be a chain of explosions in Tamilnad too.

It is the responsibility of the Government, it is the business of the ruling party, to see that the temperature in Kerala is brought down. The food situation in Madras State is deteriorating. It was bad, and it has got worse now. And the situation is worsening day by day and deteriorating to the worst level.

I find from the statement made by the Food Minister today that the situation in Madras is improving. The people of Madras, the people of Tamilnad, are known for their tolerance and patience, no doubt. But there is a limit for it. The food situation in Madras State is not all improving. If at all there is an improvement, the improvement is in the length of the queues that are standing in the streets of Madras City. The length of the queues was a furlong fifteen days back; now it is 1½ furlongs. That is the improvement which we are able to see. There is no other improvement. We see here and also elsewhere statement and some insults, from responsible Ministers and also responsible Congressmen. But the people who are standing in the queue for hours on days together are not able to get even their rations; fifty per cent of the people are returning home empty handed in Madras. It is a most pitiable and pathetic sight that we see in Madras. That is the situation now

When we want, when the people of Tamilnad want, rice, the Government as the ruling party brings forward charges against us or puts the responsibility on some hoarders, profiteers this and that. When we want rice, when the people stand in queue demanding rice, they say that they are convening a conference in Delhi or that the Minister is going to a foreign country to get rice, or that a pact is being signed between India and Pakistan or Egypt, or other stories. The people are tired so much now that they cannot have any further tolerance to hear any stories. They want food alone. They are not prepared to hear any excuses.

Not only this. There are also other very insulting statements from responsible Ministers. One Minister of our State—I want to mention his name—Mr. Bhuvaregahavan has the courage to declare somewhere that the lengthy queue in Tamilnad is only an indication of the economic prosperity of Tamilnad. Such is the insult offered by responsible Ministers. I remember—I am subject to correction—our Food Minister also said in Coimbatore that we cannot rely on cereals alone and that we have to change our food habits and take fruit and milk as if fruit and milk are available in good lot and at a cheap rate and at if our poor people can afford to buy them. These utterances by Government spokesmen, I regret to say, are so irresponsible. They do not devote any serious thought over it. That is why we are hearing such irresponsible utterances even from big Ministers. We could even tolerate the gross inefficiency from the officers, but we cannot tolerate such insulting words from these responsible persons.

I want to remind the House of a remark made by the Minister of Community Development, Mr. S. K. Dey. He once remarked that if the Government allows the food situation to continue like this for a long time it 1467(Ai) LSD—11.

may lead to food riots which will destroy the very foundations of our democratic institutions. I fear that that day may come. But we want that it should not come. We depend and depend solely on a democratic set-up; we do not believe in or want any other type of government. Therefore we want the ruling party to be responsible and to be more realistic in its approach.

As far as Madras State is concerned I want to say that the Government should supply the starving people only food. They have issued cards. But the people do not think that the Government can give a guarantee over the cards, because they are already tired. We want the Government either to give us food or to go out of office. There is no other alternative in this democratic set-up of government.

Sir, I do not want to make a lengthy speech, because we are already very much pained on account of this food situation. There are three diseases in Madras State; one is the long queue which we see; the other is cholera which is very prevalent there; and the third disease which we should get rid of is the Congress, which is the biggest disease.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share with the hon. Members the feelings of anguish, indignation and, if I may say so, the feelings of shame at the situation which developed in Kerala. In all conscience I could not object to the discussion of this motion in this House, because I know the situation which developed in Kerala was quite serious and therefore it is necessary, as representatives of the people, that we should give expression to our feelings and thoughts. I know, explanations could be given, and any amount of consolation may be given. But still I do realise that we will not be able to compensate for the sufferings which the people have to undergo in Kerala.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

First of all, I should express my regret for the development of this situation, apart from the responsibility, in any event, the moral responsibility for the situation which developed in the country with regard to the food position.

If I refer to the background which led to this situation, it is not in extenuation of what had happened, but it is for the purpose of indicating to the House how Government propose to deal with this situation in the future so that such incidents and such situations may not occur again.

I would like to take the hon. Members back to June when there was a conference of all the Chief Ministers to consider the food situation. At that time, it was not a question of availability of rice in the southern region, which was the problem, but it was the rise in prices. And accusations were made that Government were not taking any steps for the purpose of arresting this rising trend of prices which were rising even from the time of the harvest, as far as this year was concerned. That was why after full consideration, we came to the conclusion that the levy procurement at a comparatively depressed price should be given up because that was distorting the balance of the price which was left in the hands of the trade which was allowed to charge whatever prices it would be able to get in the market. And after the withdrawal of this levy procurement in Andhra Pradesh and Madras, we were all happy that the situation eased considerably, and not only was there availability, but the price also showed a downward trend. As for my part, I was hoping that the trade would co-operate and see that it would not take the prices beyond the level which they had already reached; even that level was an all-time high level at that time. But this lasted only for

a few weeks, and, thereafter, the price began to rise again.

Then, it was thought necessary to stabilise the prices at the prevailing level at that time, if not to bring them down immediately. That was why at that time, we took the decision that we should introduce statutory price control, that is, maximum price control for the consumers and also have a price fixation at the wholesalers' level. That was done with reference to all the four States in the Southern Zone, namely Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. In fixing the price, the fact was taken into consideration that the Andhra Pradesh rice had to move to Kerala and the Tanjore rice had to move to Kerala. Therefore, the price was fixed in such a way that sufficient margins were left with reference to the prices in Andhra Pradesh and the prices in Kerala so that they would make allowance for the transport charges and also make a reasonable allowance for the profits of the trade also. It was on that basis that the price fixation was made. As a matter of fact, the trade itself felt happy that at that time the price was fixed at the level which was prevailing then, and, therefore, nobody would be called upon to incur losses. But that also was only a shortlived satisfaction on the part of the trade, because they have got accustomed not to this reasonable margin of profits but under scarcity conditions to speculative profits at the rate of Rs. 10 or 12 per bag.

Therefore, again, the conditions became difficult, and because of the small margin, the trade was not interested in the movement; even though there was sufficient and reasonable margin, still the trade was not interested in making the movements to Kerala. And, therefore, a situation developed in Kerala which was becoming more acute.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** You relied on private trade to play your game? Had you any experience of private trade?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have had experience now.

And because of that difficult situation, what happened was that instead of sitting together and evolving measures, unfortunately, the control on price in Kerala was relaxed, so much so that the merchants were able to operate outside the price levels which had already been fixed.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Who relaxed them?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** And because of this, large-scale movements began to take place to Kerala. But in spite of these large-scale movements, the prices were still ruling high. As a result of these large-scale movements from Andhra Pradesh and Madras, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Madras become alarmed that their position would become difficult.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** If there were such large-scale movements in fact, then where did all that rice go?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I shall give the figures. My hon. friend may kindly wait. If there is anything more, he can ask his question later. I shall demonstrate it with facts and figures. As a matter of fact, large movements did take place, and it is quite a surprise where it went afterwards. That was the situation there. As a matter of fact, somebody else on my side of the House also questioned as to whether this large movement had taken place at all. I have gone through the figures while reviewing the situation, and I tried to find out the movement or rather the order of movement of rice from Andhra Pradesh and Madras during 1st January, 1963 to the end of September, 1963, and from 1st January, 1964 to the end of September, 1964. On

comparison, in spite of the difficult situation, I found that instead of 8 lakhs tons which had moved during this period in 1963, more than 9.3 lakhs tons had moved into Kerala during the corresponding period in 1964; therefore, 1.3 lakhs or so extra had been moved during 1964 as compared with 1963.

Therefore, the apprehension in the minds of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madras were more or less genuine. Therefore, they became apprehensive. And while the Kerala Government did not enforce price control there, informal movement controls were imposed in Madras and Andhra Pradesh. So, from September onwards, we found that there was absolutely no movement taking place to Kerala either from Madras or from Andhra Pradesh, and it was in that situation that I had a conference of the Chief Ministers of the southern zone to consider the situation because if these informal bans were there banning movements from one place to another, then naturally, even at the high prices, Kerala would not be able to get the rice. That was why we sat down and discussed and then we came to the conclusion, and suggestions were made in that conference, that instead of allowing free movement from Andhra Pradesh and Madras to Kerala, if each State was constituted into a zone, and the responsibility was placed on the State Governments to supply to Kerala on the basis of the surplus available, then perhaps the situation could be better controlled. Instead of allowing this anomalous situation of informal controls where actually there was no movement, my judgment at that time was that it was better to allow a formal ban, banning the movement, and fixing the responsibility on the surplus State Governments to make available sufficient quantities for the purpose of feeding Kerala. It was on that basis that it was done.

It was not a question of experiment, as my hon friend had sought to suggest, but it was a case of realisation

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

of the existing reality and the existing facts, and on the basis of those facts, I tried to find a solution which would be beneficial to Kerala and also to the State Governments of Madras and Andhra Pradesh which were complaining of large-scale movements; in the same way, Mysore was also complaining that there was no movement into Mysore at all whereas traditionally there were movements from Andhra Pradesh into Mysore. That was the situation. And that was why State-to-State movement was suggested, instead of State-to-trade movement on which my hon. friend Shri J. B. Kripalani blamed me for trusting the trade. Instead of State-to-trade movement, we wanted to depend upon State-to-State movement. It was on that basis that this was brought into existence there. On that basis we tried to find out what it would be possible for Madras to deliver and what it would be possible for Andhra Pradesh to deliver to Kerala to meet the situation.

It was in this context that I later on went to Kerala to find out what would be the best method with these quantities to tackle the situation in Kerala, whether the rice moved into Kerala as a result of State-to-State movement should be simply pumped into Kerala and indiscriminately distributed there through private trade or even through fair price shops or whether we should have controlled distribution of those quantities. Then, we came to the inevitable conclusion that when there was controlled movement from the various other States, there should be controlled distribution also in Kerala. (Interruption) I know my hon. friend Shri Ranga does not believe in controls at all. So, we have no meeting-point at all, and so there is no use of talking about it. After all, I agree that there could be varieties of views about it. So, there is no use of trying to throw one view against the other. As far as we, the Government

and I are concerned, we are committed to controlled distribution, regulated distribution.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Have you the machinery for that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are building up the machinery.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You are building up the machinery! In the meantime, people will die. You have no machinery.

Shri Ranga: Your machinery is corrupt and inefficient.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know where I am. First of all, the hon. Member asked: why do you trust private trade? Then he comes round and says: you have machinery. Therefore, I hang in the air, in *trisanu swargam*, if I follow his advice!

So that was the situation in which we discussed informal rationing. When we discussed it we took into account what was being produced within Kerala. Production in Kerala was round about 1.2 million tonnes of rice and the order of movement into Kerala during the last three or four years has been the same—about 1 million tonnes. Therefore, they were producing already 50 per cent of requirements, and 50 per cent used to move from other sources; it used to be made up by import also. That was the situation.

On the basis of the consideration and discussion we came to the conclusion that since half is already being produced in the State, under the informal rationing system, we need not provide for the producers. We made a calculation on the basis of data available there as to what would be the producing population, not only the actual owners of land or cultivators of land but also persons who would be

depending on them, who would be drawing rice or other grains from the farmer. On that basis, the figure was given to me that one third of the population could be left out. So two-thirds of the population should be put on this informal rationing. On that basis we made a calculation as to what would be the order of requirements at the rate of 12 oz. I want to make it clear and categorical that when we considered 12 oz. it was not on the basis of 12 oz. of rice. What the composition of these 12 oz. would be was to be decided, taking into account what would be available in the form of rice and what we would be able to make up by way of imported wheat. On the basis of 12 oz. the calculation was given to me that 80,000 tonnes of foodgrains should be made available to Kerala every month for the purpose of running this informal rationing. This is more or less the order of movement also which had been taking place during the last two or three years.

After taking this decision, I came over to Delhi. I had consultations with the Governments of Andhra and Madras on the quantities available from those States; I also took into account the quantity which would be available by way of imports, because imports could not be had to an unlimited extent in view of foreign exchange scarcity also.

Taking all these things into account, we came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to give more than 6 oz. of rice; the other 6 oz. would have to be in the form of wheat. I categorically made this clear to the Governor when he came here for the purpose of discussion that out of these 12 oz. 6 would have to be in the form of wheat and 6 oz. by way of rice. I also made it clear to the Governor that immediately, because of the difficulties which had arisen in Madras—

there was scarcity there, about which the hon. Member of the DMK spoke, the long queues and so on—they would not be in a position to stand by their commitment which they had undertaken; therefore, it would not be possible to build up all the stocks by the 1st November to have State-wide rationing immediately. So we informed him quite clearly that it should be on a gradual basis, starting from 1st November onwards and by the end of November he could have the whole State under informal rationing and we would take all possible steps for the purpose of seeing that during the course of this period sufficient quantities of rice and wheat would be available to meet the situation.

When the cards were introduced, another situation developed. We had originally calculated that one-third of the population would be producers and need not be provided for. But at that time, the Kerala Government took the stand that the producers also did not have anything in their hands and therefore, the whole population would have to be put on rationing. Thus, instead of 80,000 tonnes, adding the requirements of the one-third, it became 120,000 tonnes; so they wanted 60,000 tonnes of rice and an equivalent quantity of wheat for the purpose of meeting the ration requirements. That was how the figures of 80,000 tonnes, 60,000 tonnes and 40,000 tonnes which Shri Giri, the Governor, mentioned, came into the picture. Unfortunately, he has taken it as a commitment as a failure on my part to stand by that commitment. Evidently, there has been a misunderstanding, about which I need not further dilate; in so far as that statement is concerned, that is quite a different thing.

We were trying to get as much imported rice as possible moved into Kerala; we also tried our best to move as much as possible from Andhra. About Madras also, we wanted them to give that birthday gift, about which mention was made, that 10,000 tonnes

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

at least should be made available to Kerala. Part of it has been sent not the whole of it. That is the situation.

These are the circumstances which arose. It is not as if we were not aware of them, as has been pointed out by hon. Members. The Governor was also intimating to us that food should be rushed to Kerala. We were also aware of their requirements and on that basis, we were making all arrangements for the purpose of moving rice to Kerala. As a matter of fact, before I left for Manila—about which a charge was made that I went away to Manila; I regret I left at that time, but I can assure this House that before I left for Manila, I took care to see by discussion, when I was at Guntur, with officials of the Andhra Government that the order of movement contemplated for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Kerala would be fulfilled during this month, and I was assured that a plan was being drawn up not under private trade but under Government auspices, and on that basis movement should start even as they had started planning. But I do agree that before all these things could happen, transition is always a difficult thing, from one system to another. Whatever may be the explanation, people certainly cannot stand hunger; particularly when they were deprived of essential foodstuffs, naturally there was an explosion.

**Shri Ranga:** Therefore, this Government should resign.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I know what you are interested in.

**Shri Ranga:** We are interested in seeing that this Government goes out of power, if you have got any sense of shame and conscience. Even in the light of what the hon. Minister had

been good enough to confess today, there is a total, abject and miserable failure on the part of the Government.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I would have gladly walked out, this Government would have walked out, if Shri Ranga had been in a position to form a Government.

**Shri Ranga:** The Government should resign on this issue.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** If we go out, he will be only in the streets. Therefore, as I was saying, it is not as if we were not aware of the difficult situation. We were trying and we were taking all possible steps to move foodstuffs to Kerala. On the question of wheat, I would explain, because that was glossed over, particularly by the Opposition.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** May I suggest to the Minister that as he has said, every calculation of his has proved to be a miscalculation?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as wheat was concerned, originally consumption in the State was only of the order of 2,000 tonnes a month; When I visited the State in October, I told them to improve it, because rice was becoming more and more difficult to get. They agreed to absorb about 5,000 tonnes. At the time we took the decision about 6 oz. of wheat, there were not sufficient stocks in Kerala. That was why we moved shiploads of wheat to Cochin for unloading there. Unfortunately, at that critical time, labour took up a very strange attitude. They did not put forward any demand concerning their grievances, but they adopted go-slow tactics; instead of a discharge of 1000 tonnes a day, it was of the order of 100 or 150 tonnes. As a matter of fact, they were asked if they had any demands or grievances. They said no, because they cannot put forward any

grievances, because it was only recently there was conciliation and agreement, and therefore they cannot put forth any demands.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने मांग पेश की थी। उस के बाद उन्होंने हड़ताल की थी। -

**Shri Nambiar:** They wanted rice for eating. With that they could come and physically do the unloading. That rice was refused to them.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am glad the hon. Member, Shri Nambiar knows why they did not do the work. So, he is in league with them, he knows the entire situation there, and therefore he is able to understand.

**Shri Umanath:** Is it a crime to know the situation?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** And that is why he protests also now, and that is why, purposely labour adopted slow down tactics, and nothing could be done.

Then this question was put why the military was not used. As a matter of fact, we had alerted the military. It is only after that that some sense came, and later on, after a week, after all this tragedy had happened, they also started unloading, and I am glad they are unloading to the maximum extent now. If it is physically possible to unload at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 tons a day now, why was it not possible for them ten days ago to unload more than 100 to 150 tons a day. If it is the case they have been given full rice now, and having 'vailed' of the rice they are doing it now. then my case is proved that rice is made available now. There was some design behind it.

**Shri Warrior:** The Minister is making allegations against labour. The labour spokesmen are not here. There-

fore, that is not a matter on which he can speak. While there is a strike, there are two sides, labour's side and the Commissioner's side. He is siding with the Commissioner.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I can excuse labour, but I cannot excuse the instigators of labour, particularly when they play with the lives of people.

**Shri Warrior:** The Minister was the instigator by not supplying rice.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This was the position, and that is why, even though we could have distributed at least wheat, even the wheat was not available to us because of the tactics adopted by labour. That was the recent situation, and that is why an explosive situation developed there.

But, in spite of what has happened, I am sure the hon. Members would be interested to know what the present position is what is going to happen in the near future, what is going to happen this week, next week, during December. That is why I went to Kerala as soon as I came back from Manila, not only Kerala but all the other Southern States, and made a study there, to ensure that movements do take place to Kerala in proper order for the purpose of meeting the commitments which we have undertaken.

Mention was made about 3-1/2 oz. of rice. It is not merely 3-1/2 oz., but 3-1/2 oz. of rice plus 6 oz. of wheat till the end of November. After that, this 3-1/2 oz., which is equal to 100 grams, will be increased to 120 grams, which is a little more than 4 oz. and in addition to that, wheat also is being made available. This is in the rural areas where there are producers and landowners, there there would be some stock of foodstuff or other. That is why there is a smaller ration, but when the situation improves, it will be our attempt to increase this to 6 ob. I hope it will be possible to do it some time in January.



[Shri C. Subramaniam]

But, as far as the urban area is concerned, we have taken care to see that sufficient quantities of rice for this week and for the next week and the movement has been planned; and for December, the movement has been planned from Andhra, from Madhya Pradesh, from Punjab, from Orissa, and also through ships so that this situation may not recur again. That is the only assurance I can give to the hon. Members.

In the same way, we are moving wheat in sufficient quantities so that whatever might be the demand there would be fully met. In addition to that, we are also making available every month 5,000 tons of wheat products in the form of maida, suji and atta, so that they also may meet the requirements of the people. This is the present position.

All this I have stated not in extenuation of the difficult period which the Kerala people had to undergo. As I already stated, I also express my feelings of anguish along with the hon. Members with regard to that. Some mention was made about my resignation. That would be the easiest thing for me to do. Perhaps that would give the greatest relief for me also, but I would be running away from my duty. In spite of whatever the Opposition might say, I shall not run away now. I hope to face the situation, and I have been facing the situation, and I cannot but face the situation, if possible successfully.

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** In view of the show of candour and honesty which he has made here, may I know even at this late stage if he will be prepared to withdraw this nefarious charge that the food shortage is the doing of an irresponsible opposition? In view of his own admission, will he be good enough to withdraw the charge?

**Shri Nambiar:** I wish to have a clarification. During the course of his statement, he said that 9 lakh tons

of rice had been moved into Kerala. He has not accounted for that. When we asked what had happened to it, he said he would explain the secret where it went.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I was expecting that my hon. friend the Minister would respond in a very different way to the debate as it has taken place. When I recall what I had said while initiating the debate, and recall what the Minister has just said, I feel that though I used somewhat extreme language, I am somewhat astounded at my own moderation. I do not know why that Minister and Government cannot come forward before this House, which is a body of the representatives of the people, with an ample and generous admission of defaults made, and with a real, genuine indication of an endeavour to rectify whatever has happened so far.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** (Gurdaspur): He did so in the very beginning.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** After desultory reference to his regret, which, towards the end, he thought fit to amplify into anguish,—the anguish I did not notice very much either in the presentation of the facts, the manner or the method of it — . . . .

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Nor was there anguish in your speech.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** . . . what his speech boiled down to was that all the trouble which happened in Kerala was substantially due to the fault of a certain section of the working population. It is amazing for a government of this country to come forward and say that because a few people somewhere did not do their unloading labour with sufficient ardour, the kind of thing which has happened in Kerala could take place.

I do not belong to Kerala, I have not been there for a long time, I have not seen what happened there recently, but Member after Member on

either side of the House—the Chairman of one of our important parliamentary committees, the former Chief Minister of Kerala, a leading light of the Congress Party, has come forward to say what he felt very strongly was the actual picture in Kerala—all Members, whoever knows a thing about Kerala, have painted a picture which is lurid enough; there might be some little exaggeration in it when one's own people suffer; naturally, there might be in the painting of it a certain amount of surcharge with emotion and all that sort of thing, but the fact of the matter is that in Kerala things have happened which were unprecedented, which were inconceivable, and yet what Government comes forward to say is that everything was done; that till September they knew nothing at all about any possible danger, that the figures show that everything was normal, that everything was lovely in the garden. No sophistry, no jugglery with figures presented by the Food Minister can explain away the sights which the Members from Kerala have purveyed to this House and the country, and yet the Minister says that nothing very much has happened.

I can understand his saying that he has got a massive brute majority behind him, his twitting the opposition and telling Shri Ranga, for instance, that since he cannot form a government, he is very safely ensconced in the upholstered chair that he has been adorning. He might live in that paradise for a particular period of time, but I am sure that if at this rate the Food Minister and his colleagues continue to misguide this country, they are wrong and very soon the Kerala people will give them the answer which they deserve, and after Kerala, the whole of the country would follow suit. That is the kind of parading which is put up before the country by their ineptitude. I am using this word over and over again. Here is a Government with a massive majority: here is a Government which has succeeded to the inheritance of the Congress Party; here

is a Government which claims to inherit whatever is best in the militant traditions of our national movement; here is a Government which if it can face the people can go and tell them all about what it wishes to do; here is a Government which controls the situation, which controls the Press, which controls every mechanism of publicity and here is a Government which fails over and over again and over the question of Kerala puts up a picture of absolute innocence of anything like efficiency, absolute freedom from anything like capacity: here is a Government which is a paragon of inefficiency: here is an exemplar of the uttermost ineptitude and when the question of food is there, surely the country has a right to an answer. And what the Food Minister has told us is no answer at all. If he can still continue to be where he is—I do not mean him alone personally; he is part of the Government; they are all responsible for the kind of blackguardly thing which has happened all over the country—if they can go on for a long while they can wish to goodness that the present massive majority which they have got is a perpetual factor in the Indian situation. But that kind of expectation would, I am sure, very soon prove an illusion and the ground for that is being prepared by the kind of criminality which is the only description of the inefficiency which the Government is practising.

I say, therefore, that the House has no reason to be at all satisfied with the version of things which the Food Minister has given and the country will draw the only conclusion which is this: that while politically speaking in a parliamentary sense they can continue in Government, they have no moral right to exist where they are and show off the kind of powers which they do at present.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn"

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

## Division No. 1]

18.47 hrs.

## AYES

Alvares, Shri P.  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Bade, Shri  
Badrudduja, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Bheel, Shri P. H.  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu  
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.  
Dandekar, Shri N.  
Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath  
Gounder, Shri Muthu

Gulshan, Shri  
Himmatsinhji, Shri  
Imbichibava, Shri  
Kachhavaiya, Shri  
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker  
Koya, Shri  
Kumaran, Shri M. K.  
Mahide, Shri Narendra Singh  
Manoharan, Shri  
Masani, Shri M. R.  
Mohan Swarup, Shri  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
Nambiar, Shri

Pottekatt, Shri  
Ram Singh, Shri  
Ramabadrin, Shri  
Ranga, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Roy, Dr. Saradish  
Sezhiyan, Shri  
Shinkre, Shri M. P.  
Sivasankaran, Shri  
Solanki, Shri  
Umanath, Shri  
Venkaiab, Shri Kolla  
Warior, Shri  
Yashpal Singh, Shri

## NOES

Abdul Rashid, Bakhsbi  
Abdul Wahid, Shri T.  
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alagesan, Shri  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Ankineedu, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Bakhtwal, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagavati, Shri  
Bhargava, Shri M. B.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Borooah, Shri P. C.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chandriki, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Chaudhry, Shri C. L.  
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Dass, Shri C.  
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
Dhuleshwar Moena, Shri  
Dighe, Shri  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Elayapenumal, Shri  
Firodia, Shri  
Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
Guha Shri A. C.  
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan  
Hajarnavis, Shri  
Hem Raj, Shri  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri M. L.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas

Jaggiwan Ram, Shri  
Jamir, Shri S. G.  
Jamunadevi, Shrimati  
Jedhe, Shri  
Jena, Shri  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
Kabir, Shri Humayun  
Kamble, Shri  
Kanakasambai, Shri  
Kanungo, Shri  
Kappen, Shri  
Karuthiruman, Shri  
Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Khadilkar, Shri  
Khan, Shri Osman Ali  
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz  
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand  
Khanna, Shri P. K.  
Kindar Lal, Shri  
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar  
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.  
Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.  
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Laskar, Shri N. R.  
Lonkar, Shri  
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri  
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
Mallick, Shri  
Manan, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. P.  
Mandal, Shri J.  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
Mantri, Shri  
Maruthiah, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Melkote, Dr.  
Menon, Shri P. G.

Minimata, Shrimati  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mishra, Shri M. P.  
Mishra, Shri Shyam Dhar  
Mohanty, Shri G.  
Moraka, Shri  
More, Shri K. L.  
More Shri S. S.  
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda  
Naidu, Shri V. G.  
Nanda, Shri  
Nayak, Shri Mohan  
Niranjan Lal, Shri  
Oza, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Viswa Nath  
Panna Lal, Shri  
Pant, Shri K. C.  
Paramasivan, Shri  
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai  
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.  
Patel, Shri P. R.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Patil, Shri S. B.  
Patil, Shri S. K.  
Patil, Shri T. A.  
Patil, Shri V. T.  
Patnaik, Shri B. C.  
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.  
Pratap, Singh, Shri  
Raghuramiah, Shri  
Rai, Shrimati Sabodrabai  
Raj Bahadur, Shri  
Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
Raju, Dr. D. S.  
Raju, Shri D. B.  
Ramsevak, Shri  
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
Ramswarup, Shri  
Ramanathan Chettiar Shri, R.  
Rampure, Shri M.  
Rane, Shri  
Rao, Dr. K. L.

Rao, Shri Muthyali	Shastri, Shri Ramanand	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Sheo Narain, Shri	Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Rao, Shri Thirumala	Shinde, Shri	Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Rattan Lal, Shri	Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati	Thomas, Shri A. M.
Reddiar, Shri	Siddananajappa, Shri	Tyagi, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda	Siddiah, Shri	Uikey, Shri
Roy, Shri Biswanath	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar	Singh, Shri K. K.	Valvi, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.	Singh, Shri R. P.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	Veerappa, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Sinhasan Singh, Shri	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Sen, Shri P. G.	Sonavane, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Shah, Shri Manubhai	Soundarem Ramachandran, Shrimati	Vijaya Ananda, Maharsikumar
Sham Nath, Shri	Srinivasan, Dr. P.	Vyas, Shri Radhclal
Sharma, Shri A. P.	Subbaraman, Shri C.	Wadiwa, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.	Subramanyam, Shri T.	Yadava, Shri B. P.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri	

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the Division is: Ayes 42; Noes 180,

*The motion was negatived.*

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur).  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention the recent instances of many States. The hon. Home Minister is trying to root out corruption.

18.46 hrs.

# ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** We shall now resume discussion on the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill. There was no Member in possession of the House. Any Member wishing to speak? Mr. Banerjee.

**Mr. Speaker:** He will continue next day.

18.47 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 18, 1964/Kartika 27, 1886 (Saka).*