

†[STEPS TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM DURING FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

369. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations and suggestions made by the Working Group constituted in accordance with the recommendations made by the Central Committee on Employment at its meeting held on 2nd June, 1964, to facilitate taking definite steps for solving the unemployment problem during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) which of those suggestions have been incorporated or proposed to be incorporated in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?]

योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) और (ख) राजगार सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय समिति ने अपनी जून 1964 में सम्पन्न बैठक में तीसरी तथा चौथी योजना ध्वधियों के दौरान रोजगार के अवसरों के अनुमानों की जांच करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल गठित करने का सुझाव दिया था। कार्यकारी दल ने जो अनुमान तैयार किये हैं, उन पर योजना आयोग में विचार किया गया और चौथी योजना को तैयार करते समय उनको ध्यान में रखा गया है।

†[THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b) At its meeting held in June, 1964, the Central Committee on Employment suggested the setting up of a Working Group to examine estimates for employment for the Third and Fourth Plan periods. The estimates presented by the Working Group were considered in the Planning Commission and have been taken into consideration in the preparation of the Fourth Plan.]

12 NOON

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

†[] English translation.

INORDINATE DELAY IN THE FINALISATION OF THE DRAFT OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, with your permission, I rise to call the attention of the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare to the inordinate delay in the finalisation of the Draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : Sir, I would like to apologise to the House for the delay that has taken place in finalising this document. I would however, like to point out that we have already placed before Parliament the preliminary Memorandum, the document on resources, outlays and programmes and the Annual Plan for 1966-67. With your permission, I would like to read a brief statement indicating the causes and the circumstances that have been responsible for this delay.

STATEMENT

The work on the Fourth Plan was initiated some time in the first half of 1962. In all, 43 Working Groups (including 75 Sub-Groups) were set up at the Centre for the purpose. The Planning Commission requested these Groups to formulate their proposals for the Fourth Plan in the light of the progress of the Third Plan and the perspective of development for the ten year period ending 1976. Along with the studies undertaken by the Working Groups, the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission worked out certain projections for the period 1961-76 with a view to providing a general perspective within which work on the Fourth Plan was to be undertaken. A mid-plan appraisal of the Third Plan was carried out in 1963 and the findings were kept in view while formulating proposals for the Fourth Plan. In the light of all these studies, the Planning Commission presented a Memorandum on the Fourth Plan to the National Development Council in October, 1964. The National Development Council decided to constitute five committees to consider in detail five important sectors, namely, (i) Agriculture and Irrigation;

[Shri Asoka Mehta.]

(ii) Industry, Power and Transport; (iii) Social Services; (iv) Resources, and (v) Development of Hill areas. The Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on the 2nd December, 1964. Planning Commission had agreed to the Memorandum being discussed during the Budget Session in 1965. However, as both Houses were preoccupied with the budget, neither House was able to find time to discuss the Memorandum. Even though the Memorandum was not discussed as such, the Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament considered it at some length at five meetings—three in December 1964, one in February and one in May, 1965.

2. To help in the preparation of the five year Plans, a National Planning Council was also set up in February, 1965, consisting of specialists, to work in close and continuous association with the Planning Commission. The Council set up several sub-committees which examined a number of important problems relating to the formulation of the Fourth Plan. Meanwhile, the State Governments also prepared preliminary Memoranda on the Fourth Plan of their respective States.

3. In the light of these studies and Memoranda, the entire position was re-considered and a document entitled "Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes" was presented to the National Development Council in September, 1965. As the country had to face an armed attack from across the border about the same time, the Council authorised the late Prime Minister to make such adjustments in the Plan that he considered necessary for meeting the emergency and safeguarding the country's security and long-term necessities. Accordingly, the Planning Commission undertook a series of studies with a view to determining the changes that were needed to be made in the programmes of the Fourth Plan to ensure that the requirements of both defence and development were met, as far as possible, through the intensive development of the productive resources of the country.

4. It was also at this stage that the prospects of external credits assistance became somewhat uncertain. All these

factors caused further delay in the preparation of the Plan. More recently, in April and May 1966, the prospect of external credits for financing the Plan were discussed with the representatives of several friendly countries and the World Bank. In the light of these discussions, further work was undertaken on the Plan. While these studies and discussions were going on, the rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966, as a result of which, it became necessary again to make a comprehensive re-examination of Plan resources, priorities and outlays. The Draft outline which is now to be presented to the National Development Council, takes into account the results of all these exercises.

5. Since all these exercises took time and as a result of several unforeseen events during the past twelve months, the preparation of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan was delayed. The Annual Plan for 1966-67, the first year of the Fourth Plan, was, therefore, formulated in advance of the Draft Outline so as to obviate any delay in the implementation of the programmes to be undertaken in that year. The Annual Plan for 1966-67 indicating the priorities including defence-orientation was discussed in the two meetings of the Informal Consultative Committee held on the 12th and 16th November, 1965. It was also discussed by the Prime Minister's Informal Committee of MPs on Planning on the 24th February, 1966. The Annual Plan was laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on the 7th April, 1966.

6. The National Development Council will be meeting on 20th and 21st August, 1966, to consider the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, and soon thereafter it will be placed before Parliament. The Informal Consultative Committee of the Planning Commission will also be discussing the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan on the 31st August, 1966.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : If he had merely apologised for the delay which is inexcusable and sat down, perhaps nobody would have asked any question. But he had read out a time-table of delays and dilly-dallying, which makes it obvious that things proceeded smoothly till October, 1964. Since then, there has been no

justification for delay. May I ask him whether the delay was due to the conceptions of the Planning Commission which involved too much of dependence on foreign aid, particularly from the United States; secondly whether the delay was due to the pressures of the US Government and the World Bank that we give up planning altogether; thirdly, whether the delay was due to the pressures of our own industrialists and their stooges that there should be no Plan; and fourthly, whether the delay was due to indecision about the path of progress because the Planning Commission was unable to decide whether it will continue to follow the glorious Nehru path or choose to follow the Asoka Mehta path ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I do not know.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : How can you know ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : As far as I am concerned, I would like to answer questions where information is being sought. Firstly, the hon. Member has said that everything was moving smoothly till October.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : October, 1964.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : As I pointed out, the second document was considered by the National Development Council last year. At that time, in the preliminary Memorandum which was placed before the House and in the second document which was placed before the House in 1965, in both these, a certain amount of external credit was considered to be necessary for the implementation of the Plan. The figure taken was Rs. 4,000 crores in pre-devaluation terms, that is 8.4 billion dollars. Even today we are taking the same amount. At no time since October, 1964 to this day has that figure been varied. The question is, while we could formulate a preliminary document, when it comes to the drawing up of a firm outline, one has to be clear whether one can be sure about getting those credits. So far as the Soviet Union is concerned—I had gone there last year—certain preliminary discussions have taken place. It happens that every country and every organisation from which we are

having credit requires a certain amount of time. It is easy to draw up a document assuming certain external credits, but unless one has a certain amount of confidence that this credit can be counted upon, the document ceases to have any value. That is why some time has to be spent for that purpose. Then again, we must realise that in the last two years the prices have risen by about 26 per cent. When prices tend to rise, all our calculations go wrong. These calculations have to be redone because the price rise has to be taken into account. It has an erosive effect on the resources that are available; it has raised the cost of the programme that we have in sight and, therefore, the whole thing has to be redone.

Then, when devaluation took place, all these factors had to be reconsidered because the cost of imported materials goes up. Not only does the cost of imported machinery go up, but also the cost of imported materials that would go into the manufacturing programmes. So these various calculations have to be redone over and over again. And in our anxiety to see that the Plan document is as precise as we could make it, we have taken more time.

The hon'ble Member has thought it fit to raise a number of questions. I would only say to all the questions that he has asked, except the last one, that my reply is a firm, categorical "No". And to the last question where he asked whether there has been any deviation from the line that has been laid down, the answer is that line is being followed, and carried forward.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh) : The hon'ble Minister just now stated that his reply to the questions, except the last one, is categorical "No". A despatch from Washington published in yesterday's 'Indian Express' reads like this :

"Under the American system, statements before Congressional Committees are made under oath. Speaking in his capacity as Administrator for the Agency for International Development, Mr. Davil Bell declared before the Passman Sub-Committee, 'Now, in India's case, they have taken some very strong

[Shri P. K. Kumaran.]

decisions last fall, late fall and winter, in the agricultural field. They are making a great deal more sense today in their agriculture than they have for years.' He then added, 'Those decisions were taken in substantial measure because we and the World Bank repeatedly and strongly said to them that they had to take them—such decisions were required if their agricultural situation was to improve, and we were not interested in talking about further major aid unless they did take such strong decisions.'

May I know, Sir, if the hon'ble Minister is in a position to deny this? That is question No. 1. Question No. 2 is, there is a talk about wage freeze and salary freeze going on in the country. Are they contemplating any wage freeze in this country or are they contemplating any price freeze? I want a categorical answer to these questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This question is about delay.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: He said there is no external pressure and to that he has given a categorical "No". The Calling Attention Notice is regarding the delay in the finalization of the Draft Plan and the reasons. The reason which he cited was price rise. That should be known to the Planning body. They do not know that.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: The question asked was whether the whole Plan formulation was put off either because certain other countries were opposed to planning or because there are elements inside the country that are opposed to India and we were influenced by them. To that my reply was "No". Here the question was "What about agriculture?". It has been argued by many people, in India and outside, that India has not been giving enough attention to agriculture. Now whether that opinion is right or wrong is another matter. But we ourselves—I believe the whole House—have been saying that the agricultural programme must be given high priority. Long back it was decided by the National Development Council that top priority has to be given to agriculture. It was only last

year that it was decided that Defence-orientation has to be given in industry with equal priority. That is a different thing.

Now with regard to agricultural priority, we have been working out a pattern that the Planning Commission can have. Whether the Americans say anything or the World Bank says anything does not alter the decisions that we take in the light of the circumstances as we see them. But surely when Mr. David Bell goes before his Parliament and when he raises before his Congress the proposals, when he talks to their Congress and to his Congressmen, trying to raise resources from their taxpayers in order to provide credits to various countries, he has to put forward his own case. He has to say, "Yes, other countries are also doing the kind of thing that they consider is good for them".

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He is bluffing.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I strongly object to this kind of language. He says I am bluffing.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, No. I say he is bluffing. They are bluffing. You obey. You do not bluff.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I refuse to carry on with this kind of insinuation.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will go on. Please ask him not to show his finger.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, you should know how to behave. Mr. Chairman, I seriously object to this behaviour of Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. I object to all this. He should know how to behave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have asked him to sit down.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I never said he bluffs. He only obeys. That is what I said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him proceed.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: Therefore, Sir, as far as external credits are concerned, we are seeking them from a number of countries. Now let this matter

be gone into by this House as fully as it wants. If we look at the structure of our development, the needs of our development, this is not something new which some of us have introduced. Anyone who has read the Plan document, anyone who has studied the whole strategy of the development, as laid down from the first Plan, more so from the second Plan onwards, the 20-year programme of self-reliance, will accept the facts that a certain amount of foreign credit—loans which we have to repay—has been a part of that strategy. That has been before the country. This has been approved. The Second Plan was approved by Parliament. The Third Plan was approved by Parliament. It is open to the House to change the strategy which will have to be considered. It will then have to consider the consequences and in what way those consequences have to be met and to what extent we will be able to step up our export, to what extent we would be willing to cut down our development programme. Now, these are all facts of life which I would welcome this House to consider gravely and seriously and advise us as to what is to be done.

But I do not understand where these insinuations come in because I have only stated the facts as they are. With 26 per cent. rise in prices, with the devaluation which was a consequence of it during the last two years, all these uncertainties that we have been having about external credits, these are among the reasons that made this necessary. But during that period, planning has gone on because the Annual Plan was prepared keeping the broad framework which was made available through the Memorandum. The first year's Plan was drawn up within the context of the Memorandum. For the whole five years, the document will be placed before this House in this current session. Taking all the difficulties into account, this was the fastest progress that we could make.

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, the Planning Minister said that after devaluation comprehensive re-examination of all aspects has become necessary. It is true there is inflation and from various points of view the impact is quite considerable. May I point out what

the report submitted by six experts appointed by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation after studying the experience of 20 countries over a period of 8 years, has observed :

“For the stabilisation authorities, to have a wage policy, therefore, seems to us the only appropriate and reasonable means of facing the problem of wage push inflation.”

Against the background of this experience, may I seek an assurance from the Planning Minister that the Government will formulate a national wage policy for the Fourth Plan period and for that purpose will convene a round table conference of all the parties to industrial relations.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : As far as the wage policy is concerned, the question may be referred to the Labour Minister.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I have been associated with this Committee including the latest one constituted by the Prime Minister, Informal Committee of some representatives of the Opposition parties and which met, as he has referred to correctly, in February. Now, Sir, I had also been associated with the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan in such committees. This practice was introduced by the late Prime Minister Nehru because after the First Plan he thought that it would be better if the Opposition parties were associated through their accredited representatives for preliminary consultations in regard to the formulation of the Plan.

That is how came the Prime Minister's Committee on the Second Plan. It was followed by another Committee with regard to the Third Plan. With regard to the Fourth Plan, we have an interesting experience. The position is this. Some four or five Members of the Opposition from all parties put together have been taken and some Congress Members are also there. Shastriji called a meeting, before his tragic death, in December. Now, at that meeting we went and discussed this matter. The Planning Minister was present. I merely relate the facts. The Planning Minister was asked to produce a draft outline. Then we met

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

new Prime Minister had assumed office in February. I tell the truth and nothing but the truth. Mr. Mishra is sitting here and he is a Member of the Committee and he will correct me if I go wrong. At that meeting which was attended by a number of Cabinet Ministers, the Planning Minister produced what he called a one-year plan, a kind of a draft which was nothing but a catalogue of some things which he would do or would not do. That did not satisfy anybody and if I may say so—I do not know what has happened after the devaluation—I got the impression that even the Prime Minister was not satisfied with it. I repeat that I got the impression that even the Prime Minister was not satisfied with it and others also. The discussion ended. The Congress friends—and Mr. Mishra, being one of them—opposed it. Let him deny it.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): What is the question? It is not the privilege of Mr. Gupta to go on stating everything in the House. If he is to ask some question, he should do so.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is why I am asking. I do not ask him a question. Why is he interrupting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because you are taking a very long time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Everybody took a long time. Therefore I am taking. The statement took a long time. You can ask us not to ask anything. They are very material informations which I would seek. If you want in question form, it will be clumsy only. Was it not a fact that the draft one-year plan he produced was resented by many who were present there and was not to the liking of even those members of the Government who were present and others and of course the Prime Minister? Then he was asked to produce at the next meeting the plan outline giving the broad strategy and so on. Nothing so far has been done. Therefore after five months of the Fourth Plan period has begun, we are left high and dry without anything. How does this take place?

With regard to the Third Plan, ten months before the plan period began, docu-

ments were circulated, consultations took place. The reason seems to be that the whole thing is being left to the World Bank and the American authorities, consultations go on with them, between the Planning Minister and the Planning Commission and the American authorities and the World Bank and after that they decide. That is the reason for the delay. The reason is clear that everything has to be okayed by the Americans before it is placed before us. This is why they could not plan anything till now. Probably they got the O.K. after the devaluation that they can do so. Is this the way the Government is going to behave with regard to the formulation of the plan apart from other questions? What has happened to the Committee which was formed by the Prime Minister? Was it not to have met very frequently in order to discuss such things and when Mr. Nehru called very frequent meetings, why is this Committee being ignored completely by this Government? The Planning Minister and the Prime Minister also should explain it here.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: As for any particular Committee that the Prime Minister has formed and as to how often it should meet, it is a matter for the Prime Minister to decide and that question may be addressed to her. As for the suggestions or insinuations made that all these things are done after approval is obtained from the World Bank, I repudiate the insinuation and I do not think this House would want to take such insinuations seriously. As far as the Annual Plan is concerned last year, at the time of the Indo-Pak conflict, the N.D.C. met and as I pointed out, the late Prime Minister was authorised by the N.D.C. to make whatever changes were needed. No kind of firm decision could be taken because that meeting unfortunately coincided with the booming of the guns at our frontiers and the late Prime Minister instructed the Planning Commission that because of the emergency in which we were and because of the variety of difficulties that we were experiencing, we should draw up within the broad framework of the Fourth Plan, an emergency one-year plan. The emergency one-year plan, in effect, provided for Rs. 2,000 crores which would be lower than what we would have provided normally. The actual figure is somewhat lower. The

was so because this particular year is an exceptionally difficult year in terms of food and resources of the Government, industrial development, etc. Everybody knows about the acute difficulty, when an emergency one-year plan was asked to be drawn up. This was drawn up and accepted by all concerned, by the States and by the Central Government. I do not know how the hon. Member can say that the Cabinet Ministers were dissatisfied. Any individual person can always feel that adequate resources are not provided for a particular activity. That I can understand but the whole document was fully considered and accepted by the Planning Commission, by the Cabinet and by all concerned and that Plan is being operated upon, acted upon. Our hope is that we will be able to accelerate the development programme next year to some extent, but more so in later years as the economy picks up. On the one side, we are told, and very rightly, that our whole planning process must take into account the actual conditions prevailing in the economy and when we take them into account and when we say that the annual plan has to be an operative plan—and the Five Year Plan provides the framework within which we have to plan—we are also criticised for that. We are clear in our minds that while the Five Year Plan has to be drawn up, every effort is to be made to see that year by year through the annual plans, we look into the state of the economy, accelerate the growth wherever that becomes possible and be more conservative where it becomes necessary if the economy is not showing the necessary pick-up. This I thought will help the planning process and will make it much more realistic than has been the case so far.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : It is rather amusing to hear a one-time Socialist, shall I call him a renegade socialist, referring to the Soviet Union . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : Irrelevant.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Is it his experience that in the whole history of the Soviet planning since 1928 there had been such an extraordinary thing there as a plan holiday where a whole year had gone by and yet the plan is not mooted before

the House? That is the first question which the Minister could explain. I am asking this because the Minister said that in the Soviet Union something is happening and that he was following that. My second question to the Planning Minister is this. He was talking as a journeyman of planning, not as an expert on planning, and he said it was being considered and reconsidered, that devaluation was being considered and reconsidered and therefore there was delay in the plan. I knew so far and so long that planning meant planning with a view to possible rise in the prices, possible economic effect that may arise in the history of the country. Is it the Planning Minister's case that if he begets a plan to-day, that plan will never take into account what would happen 2 or 3 or 6 months later? Is it the kind of plan that the Planning Ministry begets and is going to beget before this country?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Firstly, I would again like to invite your attention to the free use of abuses and insinuations. For instance, the hon. Member thought it proper to call me a renegade socialist. I do not know what was the occasion for that. Here again I repudiate this insinuation and this abuse. There has been no plan holiday. I have repeatedly explained that there is the Five Year Plan on the basis of the memorandum. On the basis of the document which was approved by the N.D.C. last year, the annual plan was drawn up. So the framework is there. The direction is there but because of the acute difficulties that we are experiencing this year, the size or outline is somewhat lower than what would have been otherwise.

I have already pointed out, Sir, that there is no question of a Plan holiday, and from one Plan to the other, we are moving forward. But there is this factor with regard to any country. For example, take China. You will find that in China for three years there is a kind of gap, a gap because China is facing a problem where they had to stabilise their economy. It does not mean that they had given up planning. Likewise in the Soviet Union there is a gap when its economy is under very severe strain. So, while you are going on with planning, you have got to review and reconsider things, as to which projects will have to be taken up and which

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projects will have to be held back, which particular activities will have to be given more support and which particular activities will have to be constrained. Now, in the matter of planning, if it is mainly a question of drawing up a document, then the planning work would be very simple. It is this kind of careful consideration and careful calculations and careful reorientation that have to be made, which makes planning process worth while. And this is what we have been doing, and we would have been only too happy if these exceptional circumstances had not come up, which delayed presentation of the document.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. THE CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL) FIFTY-NINTH AMENDMENT RULES, 1966

II. THE CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL) SIXTIETH AMENDMENT RULES, 1966

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

- (i) Notification G.S.R. No. 1150, dated the 23rd July, 1966, publishing the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1966.
- (ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1151, dated the 23rd July, 1966, publishing the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixtieth Amendment Rules, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6650/66 for (i) and (ii).]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, on behalf of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and

Insurance) Notification G.S.R. No. 1152, dated the 23rd July, 1966, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6651/66.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE KERALA ELECTRICITY DUTY ACT, 1963

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, on behalf of Dr. K. L. Rao I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Kerala Electricity Duty Act, 1963, a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 220/66, dated the 25th May, 1966, issued by the Government of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6653/66.]

THE PATTAZHI DEVASWOM LANDS (VESTING AND ENFRANCHISEMENT) AMENDMENT ACT, 1966 (PRESIDENT'S ACT No. 5 OF 1966)

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, on behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers Act, 1965, a copy of the Government of Kerala (Law Department) Notification No. 6716/H2/65/Law, dated the 7th June, 1966, publishing the Pattazhi Devaswom Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) Amendment Act, 1966 (President's Act No. 5 of 1966). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6746/66.]

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL AND PROGRAMME THEREOF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to move the following Motion :

"That in pursuance of clause (o) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (No. 48 of 1947), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a member of the Indian Nursing Council in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shrimati Devaki Gopidas from the membership of the said Council."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform Members that the following dates have