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Friday, April 7, 1959
Chaitra 17, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 7, 1959/Chaitra 17,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Basic School in Delhi

*1002 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Will the Minister of Education be
pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal for the
establishment of the Central Basic
School in Delhi has been considered
and finalised and

(b) if so nature of the final
decision?

The Minister of Education (Dr.
K. L. Shrimali) (a) The proposal
is still under consideration

(b) Does not arise

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. May I
know by what time this proposal will
be finalised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The idea is
that some voluntary organisation
should take over the responsibility of
running this school and the Ministry is
in touch with the Gandhi Nidhi to
find out if they would be able to take
up this work. But, until some final
stage is reached, it is not possible to
say when it will be possible to start
the school.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I
know the number of students to be
given training?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This can be
determined only after the school is
started. There should be first five

30(Ai) LDC-1

classes to start with and then one class
added every year

ची विभूति निष्ठा . मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि यह स्कूल शहर में खोला जायेगा या
देहात में खोला जायेगा । बेसिक स्कूल तो
देहात में ही खोलने की बात होती है ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali Both in cities
and rural areas

Shri Tyagi: Is it the policy of the
Government to open basic schools only
in rural areas and leave the urban
area students to go to public schools
and other schools of higher standard?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali No That is not
the policy. That is why the proposal
is to start the school in urban areas,
in the city of Delhi, so that people
might know that basic schools are as
good in rural areas as in urban areas.
The Ministry has already taken a
decision in this matter that there
should be a uniform pattern both in
the rural areas and urban areas. No
different kinds of education for the
rural areas and urban areas.

ची भवत दर्शन श्रीमान क्या यह सत्य
है कि इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन की राय
भी ली गई है ? और यदि यह सत्य है तो
उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सम्मति दी है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Delhi
Administration was consulted. At
first the proposal was that they may
start the school. Later on, it was
thought that it would be much better
if some voluntary organisation took up
this work.

Shri Tangamani: May I know
whether the Government is aware that
basic schools have succeeded in rural
areas in other States but not in the
urban areas?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The situation differs from place to place. The success of a school ultimately depends on the teachers. If there are good teachers in rural areas, they are successful. If there are good teachers in urban areas, they are successful. The system is sound. In the hands of a good teacher, it succeeds. In the hands of a bad teacher it fails.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether a teacher in the basic schools is paid more than in other schools and, if so, to what extent?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Again, the situation varies from State to State. I cannot answer this question categorically. But basic school teachers are paid a little more in some places.

Shri Sonavane: What other voluntary agencies have been approached for starting the school besides the Gandhi Nidh? What would be the percentage of grants given to such voluntary agencies?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The idea is, the Ministry will give up to cent percent grant if necessary in order to make this experiment successful.

Shri Tyagi: How does the cost compare of the basic school on the one side and the other schools of higher standard on the other side? Of course, when I compare the cost, I compare similar classes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No definite data have been collected. At one stage, we did try to collect some data. In some States it was found that the basic schools were more expensive than ordinary schools. I have asked the Ministry to look into this matter a little more carefully. Investigation is being made.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the policy of the Government to make primary education compulsory in the whole of India and, if so, will they cope with the expenses if they start with basic schools?

Mr Speaker: We are going away from one thing to the other—free compulsory education. Next Question.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : अध्ययन महोदय, में भी एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: I have never asked questions. This is the first time I am asking.

में जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो आपके बेसिक स्कूल हैं उन में भीर आईनेरी स्कूलों में क्या सम्बन्ध रहेगा।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : बहा तक इसका प्रश्न है कि इस स्कूल का दूसरे स्कूलों से क्या सम्बन्ध रहेगा, जो एक स्कूल से दूसरे स्कूल का सम्बन्ध रहता है वैसा ही रहेगा।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : इस का नाम बेसिक स्कूल है और दूसरे का नाम आईनेरी स्कूल है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन दोनों में क्या सम्बन्ध रहेगा।

अध्ययन महोदय : दोनों में बन्ध रहते हैं।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आमिर इस का कुछ नाम तो देना चाहा। इसलिये उसका नाम बेसिक स्कूल रखा गया है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : ममी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि बेसिक स्कूल कुछ ज्यादा खर्ची होते हैं आईनेरी स्कूल से। मेरी राय तो यह है कि उन का यह कहना गलत है। मैं इसको प्रूफ कर सकती हूँ कि बेसिक स्कूल सब से सस्ते होते हैं और उन में काम भी अच्छा होता है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon Lady Member must be a little more alert and ask questions in the beginning. Next question.

हिन्दी शिक्षाना

* १६६६. श्री भक्त दशानं : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १८५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संस्करण १८५८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी सिखाने की जो व्यवस्था है उसे और पुरस्कारों को अधिक आकर्षक व लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है, और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये किस प्रकार के कदम उठाये गये है अथवा उठाये जायेंगे ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). No new step has been taken. The matter is constantly under review and consideration.

एक मालवीय सवाल : हिन्दी में भी पढ़िये ।

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : (क) और (ब) कोई नया कदम नहीं उठाया गया है, परन्तु इस विषय पर लगातार पुनर्विलोकन और विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री भक्त दशानं : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय भारत सरकार के अधीन कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो हिन्दी के जानकार नहीं हैं और क्या गवर्नरमेंट ने इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया है कि कुल कितने लोगों में जा कर उन्हें हिन्दी में शिक्षित किया जा सकेगा ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : १७००० कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिनको हिन्दी में शिक्षा दी जा रही है । अति बर्ब कुछ हजारों को इसी तरह शिक्षा दी जाती है । यह ठीक ठीक कहना कि कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो पूरी तरह हिन्दी नहीं जानते, बरा मूर्खित हैं । मगर बराबर इस बात की कोशिश है कि सभी को हिन्दी का बोध हो जाये ।

श्री भक्त दशानं श्रीमन्, क्या प्रशासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पिछले दिनों तक अधिक संस्का में कर्मचारी हिन्दी की कक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होते थे और उन्हें यह विश्वास था कि हिन्दी जल्दी ही केन्द्र में सामू की जायेगी । लेकिन उन के दिमाग में आज यह भावना है कि शायद यह तिथि और बड़ा दी जायेगी, इस बजह से उनकी संस्का में कभी होनी चली जा रही है । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार किया गया है या इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों को कुछ प्रोत्त्वाहन दिया जा रहा है कि अधिक में अधिक सूचा में वे हिन्दी पढ़ें ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : मैं कोई कारण नहीं देखता कि जो उन का पहले विचार था उस में कोई परिवर्तन अब नहीं ।

श्री बज्राज राज़ सिंह अभी मंत्री महादय ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया कि हिन्दी को पूर्ण रूप से कर्मचारियों को सिखाने की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी । इसके साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इस प्रोजेक्शन के मात्रात हिन्दी सीखने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या पहले में बढ़ी जा रही है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : करीब ५३ केन्द्रों में हिन्दी की शिक्षा दी जानी है और ८०० क्लासेज हैं जिन में हिन्दी पढ़ाई जाती है । करीब १७००० लोगों को शिक्षा दी जा रही है । आज के दिन, इस बक्त ठीक संख्या क्या है, मैं यह नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री ब० क० भट्टाचार्य : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हिन्दी व्याकरण को सरल बनाने की भी कोई चेष्टा हो रही है जिससे कि अन्य भाषा भाषी लोगों के लिये हिन्दी शिक्षा मुगम हो सके ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : यह तो जो माहित्यिक है, हिन्दी के ही नहीं और भाषाओं के भी है, उनके बैठकर विचार करने की बात है कि व्याकरण का रूपान्तर किया जाये ।

जो स्थानी : जैडरलेस करने का नाम है ।

Educated Unemployment in Orissa

*1097. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 323 on the 24th November, 1958 and state:

(a) the assistance given to the Government of Orissa for implementing the scheme of relieving educated unemployment during 1958-59, and

(b) the extent to which the scheme succeeded in relieving educated unemployment in Orissa during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs 3 lakhs.

(b) 1,000 teachers and 22 inspecting officers were allotted to the State Government for employment in the year 1958-59. If the scheme has been implemented in full, 1022 educated persons will have been employed in 1958-59.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether during the year 1958-59 any survey was made to find out the exact number of educated unemployed in Orissa?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have that information with me. This scheme has a very limited purpose. The hon Member's question really does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Orissa Government have asked for more money from the Central Government to carry out their schemes for providing employment to the educated unemployed in that State?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware which State is allotted money according to certain principles. The Orissa State is a backward State, and, therefore, in this scheme, they had a larger allotment, and if they make any fur-

ther requests, the Ministry will certainly consider.

Shri Tyagi: In what way is the Orissa State backward?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Educationally and also economically.

Shri Hem Barua: He should use the word 'under-developed' rather than 'backward'.

Mr. Speaker: If it is backward in education, what is the meaning of giving more money? The question relates to educated unemployed.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Central Government are giving cent per cent assistance for this scheme at least during the Plan period; and the principle was that those States which were backward educationally and economically should be given larger assistance than the other States.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question deals with educated unemployed. I think there was a scheme to employ 60,000 teachers to reduce the number of educated unemployed. What has happened to that scheme, and may I know the number of teachers who have been appointed or are being appointed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a question with regard to that scheme. 60,000 teachers are to be employed in a period of three years, about 15,000 in 1958-59, 20,000 in 1959-60 and 25,000 in 1960-61; and we are trying to get some more allotment. If the Planning Commission agrees, probably, it may be possible to have an additional number of 40,000 teachers. As to how many people have already been employed, we shall have to await the information; the year 1958-59 is just over, and we have not yet received full information from the State Governments.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the total number of schools which were proposed to be started to provide employment, and the number of schools

actually started in 1958-59 and whether any fresh scheme has been prepared for 1959-60?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: I have already informed the hon Member that we have not yet received information from the State Governments. We shall have to wait for some time, because the year is just over.

Colombo Plan

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*1699. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. has become a full member of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation in the South and South East Asia;

(b) if so, what material changes are likely to occur in resources position, and

(c) its effect on the size and phasing of assistance programme for different countries?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No material changes are likely to occur in the resources position; and

(c) The size and phasing of assistance programme for different countries are also not likely to be affected.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अमरीका जो कोलम्बो प्लान में शामिल हो रहा है तो उसके द्वारा क्या सहायता इस कोलम्बो प्लान को दी जायेगी ?

श्री ब० र० भगत कोलम्बो प्लान में तो अमरीका एक अरते से शामिल है। अमी उसकी जो टेक्निकल असिस्टेंस कार्डिल है उसमें वह शामिल नहीं है।

Shri Kashiwal: Previously we had understood that the Colombo Plan was likely to be wound up during the course of the coming few years. May

I know whether now, as a result of the coming in of America for technical co-operation, there is a likelihood of the prolongation of the Colombo Plan for some more time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know how the hon Member got the impression that the Colombo Plan was likely to be wound up. The only thing is that the first phase was for a particular period, and the consultative committee will decide the matter. There is no likelihood of its being wound up at all.

Sanskrit Education Board

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1699. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Shree Narayan Dass:
Shri Supakar
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are contemplating to establish a Central Sanskrit Board, and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the proposed Board?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The composition and functions of the Board have not yet been finalised.

I would like to inform the hon Member that it is under the active consideration of Government, and I hope we shall be able to announce it within the course of a few days.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the universities and the State Governments have been consulted while constituting this board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is not necessary to consult State Governments and the universities in this matter, but there are other recommendations of

the Sanskrit Commission, in regard to which we have to consult the State Governments and the universities, and that consultation is taking place

श्री स० ब० सामन्त क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुल संस्कृत के विश्वविद्यालय कितने हैं और कितने कालिज हैं जिनके लिये यह बोर्ड बनाने की आवश्यकता है ?

बा० का० बा० श्रीमान्तो माननीय सदस्य को शायद यह विदित है कि संस्कृत कमीशन न यह सिफारिश की थी कि इस तरह का एक बोर्ड बनाया जाये, उन्होंने तो कहा था कि एक स्टेट्यूटरी बोर्ड बने । लेकिन उसके बारे में श्री विचार किया जा रहा है । तो संस्कृत कमीशन की सिफारिश के ऊपर ही इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है । जहा तक यूनीवरसिटियों का ताल्लुक है जहा तक मुझे मालूम है संस्कृत की दो यूनीवरसिटियाँ हैं, एक तो वाराणसी में और दूसरी कुरुक्षेत्र में । और विद्यालय कितने हैं इसका मैं ठीक ब्योरा आपको नहीं दे सकता ।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Are Government contemplating the association of pandits and *shastris* on this board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There will be Sanskrit scholars, naturally, on the board

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether popularisation of Sanskrit among the masses is one of the objectives of this board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know how the board can popularise the teaching of Sanskrit among the masses. The board will certainly consider how Sanskrit studies can be improved and consolidated

Shri Shree Narayan Das. What will be the precise functions of this board, and what will be the principle on this board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I have already stated, the functions are being defined, and I hope to make the announcement within the course of a few days

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I just wanted to know the principle on which this board will be constituted, not the details of it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The proposal is to have an advisory board to advise Government both with regard to matters of policy and with regard to matters pertaining to the propagation and development of Sanskrit in the country

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the Report of the Sanskrit Commission will be laid on the Table of the House?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, it has already been placed in the Library. But if it has not been placed, I would see that it is placed

Shri Supakar: May I know whether it will be one of the functions of this Sanskrit Board to see that all the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission are implemented within the shortest possible time?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I have stated, there are certain recommendations with which the Central Government have to deal, and there are certain recommendations with which the State Governments and the universities have to deal. As I said, as far as the Central Government are concerned, we shall do everything that is possible to implement some of the recommendations of the Commission as far as possible. As far as the State Governments are concerned, we are in consultation with the State Governments and the universities in this matter

श्रीमान्तो समीक्षा बाई संस्कृत बोर्ड संस्कृत में काम करेगा या अद्यती में ? देवेश-मंट के से हो जाएगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : संस्कृत बोर्ड का काम तो हिन्दी में होना चाहिये मेरे स्पाल से ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission that Sanskrit should be introduced at least for ceremonial occasions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All these recommendations are under consideration. I cannot give the details of it.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: May I know whether the administration of these two Sanskrit universities will be transferred to the Board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no proposal to transfer these universities to the Board. The universities have been started by the State Government, and they do not come under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Shri Sonavane: What is the urgency about the establishment of this Sanskrit Board, and what are the financial implications of the establishment of such a Board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The urgency is that the Sanskrit Commission, after having examined this question very carefully, has made that recommendation, and I think it is our duty to propagate and preserve Sanskrit literature and Sanskrit studies which is the repository of our cultural heritage.

Regarding financial implications, we had a provision of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs at our disposal out of which we have already spent some money. It is not a big amount, but we hope to seek the advice of the Board with regard to giving grants to institutions.

Rural Institute in Punjab

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*1700. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 965 on the

15th December, 1968 and state the progress made so far in starting a rural institute in Punjab?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Approval has been accorded to a rural institute being started by Kasturba Seva Mandir at Rajpura.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be the functions of this rural institute and whether they will be different from similar rural institutes in other States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. It will be more or less on the same lines as the other rural institutes are functioning. As far as the functions are concerned, I have answered this question several times in this House.

Mr. Speaker: In his main question, the hon. Member only asked the hon. Minister, with reference to his earlier question, the progress made in starting this rural institute. Now he goes to the fundamentals and asks what is the object. No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That will be run by the Kasturba Trust.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary that every hon. Member must pursue his question by a supplementary. There may be need for the supplementary, there may not be necessity for it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not hear you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member put a question as supplementary as to what are the functions of this rural institute. His main question assumes that he knows the functions and only wants to know the progress made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You please listen to the whole supplementary put. I asked: are these functions different from the functions of similar institutions in other States, because, I tell you why, in other States the rural institutes are being run by the State, and this institute is going to be run by a voluntary agency. That is why I asked.

Dr K. L. Shrimali: The hon Member is not properly informed. Out of ten institutes which are existing, nine are run by voluntary organisations, only one by the State Government and this institution is also being run by a voluntary organisation.

Shri D C Sharma: Therefore I want to know what will be the respective shares of the voluntary organisation and the State and Central Governments *vis-a-vis* administration and finances. That is what I want to know.

Mr. Speaker It does not arise. The question is about the progress made so far. Has the hon Minister got that information?

Dr K L Shrimali: I do not have the details with regard to finances.

Shri Tyagi: But you are not financing I believe. It is voluntary.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that there is a proposal to have a rural university at Ludhiana? Would the functions be identical or separate?

Dr K L Shrimali: The hon Member might put that question to the Punjab Government. I have no idea about this proposed rural institute at Ludhiana.

Permission to Join Educational Institutions by Government Servants

*1701 **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) what are the Government rules and orders in respect of permitting Government servants to carry on further studies while in service and to appear in examinations to improve their career, and

(b) whether these facilities vary from Department to Department?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The following instruc-

tions have been issued by Government on this subject—

"Ordinarily, there can be no objection to the pursuit of knowledge by Government servants in their leisure hours. But this must be subject to the condition that such pursuit does in no way detract from their efficiency. Wherever found necessary, the administrative authorities may require that Government servants under their control should take prior permission before joining educational institutions or courses of studies for University Degrees, as the joining of educational institutions involves advance commitment about attendance at specified hours and absence from duty during periods of Examinations. Ordinarily permission is to be granted, but with a view to deal summarily with cases where it is noticed that the Government servant has been neglecting his duties for the sake of his studies a condition may be attached saying that the permission may be withdrawn at any moment without assigning reason."

Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes may be allowed to take full advantage of the educational facilities subject to the policy stated above.

Ministries/Departments follow the above principles."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what restrictions which existed before independence have now been removed, and what additional facilities and assistance are now given in this matter since independence?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any restrictions from the British administration, but we have made rules which have been pointed out in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the matter of competitive examinations where it is not necessary to attend any institution regularly, are there any restrictions for sitting in such examination, if there are any what are those restrictions?

Shri Datar: Every case is considered on merits. The question as to whether his interest in such an examination would adversely affect his performance of Government service is taken into account. Subject to this, permission is granted.

Shri Hem Barua: It is said that the permission granted to the employees for further studies may be withdrawn without assigning any reason. If so, are Government aware of the unnecessary hurdles put by the administration in certain cases against employees desiring higher education?

Shri Datar: The hon Member is quoting only the last sentence without the proviso to it. When it is found that his duties are being neglected on account of his proposed appearance for some examination, then only will the permission be taken away.

Shri Hem Barua: It is said in the statement, and I have gone through the entire statement, that on a certain presumption that there is inefficiency or something like that, it might be withdrawn. But at the same time, there are cases, and I know of such cases where permission is withdrawn unnecessarily, haphazardly.

Mr Speaker: If there are individual cases he may write to the hon Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: That leaves a lacuna.

Mr Speaker: Shall it be said in individual cases it will be considered?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As a result of these orders, many of the Government servants who did not fulfil the qualifications for higher grades at the time of entertaining them, have now

passed B.A., M.A., and even law. May I know whether these cases are being considered for promotion to higher ranks?

Shri Datar: I have already stated that each case is considered on merits, and we have laid down the minimum qualifications for categories of Government servants. So, only those that possess them are taken in service. If, for example, they want to improve their educational qualifications, they have to do it subject to what has been stated in these rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered. I want to have a clarification.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that Government servants belonging to Scheduled Castes are allowed to take full advantage of the educational facilities. May I know how many such Scheduled Caste Government servants were allowed this opportunity during the year 1957-58?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures with me.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask a question?

Mr Speaker: I have allowed him three questions already.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only two questions you allowed me.

Mr Speaker: All right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that Assistants of the Secretariat in general were not permitted to sit even for the IAS examination, and it required the intervention of the Prime Minister to get that restriction removed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): As a rule people are allowed to appear in examinations in order to improve their prospects. It is only in exceptional cases that permission is withheld.

Coal and Iron Mines in Tripura

*1703. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are coal and iron mines in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to exploit them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) The Geological Survey of India investigated occurrences of coal in the Pratyekray Charra, east of Ujan Thangnang in the Tripura State during 1951-52. The quality and the quantity of the deposit have not yet been estimated. There are no iron ore mines in the Tripura State

(b) No Sir

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that one Shri S Dutta has found some coal in one of the hills in Tripura, and the opinion of the experts in Calcutta regarding the quality of the coal is satisfactory? How far is the Government aware of that?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that the investigation for locating coal was made in Tripura State but at present more concentration is on the entire belt of Bihar, Bengal and the outlying areas of States of Assam and Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, a thorough estimate could not be made.

Shri Bose: What are the mineral deposits found there?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There were coal deposits found there

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the Indian Bureau of Mines will take up the task of proving the deposits?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that at present the concentration is more on the industrial area of Bihar and West Bengal in the

Second Plan. In the Third Plan, of course, some of the outlying areas will be investigated and the Indian Bureau of Mines will try to find out and prove the coal deposits

Army in Kashmir and NEFA

*1707. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to provide facilities for housing to the officers and other ranks posted particularly in Kashmir and NEFA and also educational facilities for their children; and

(b) if so, the progress of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b) There is a regular programme of construction of residential accommodation for service personnel from year to year and it is making satisfactory progress. So far as personnel posted to J & K and NEFA are concerned, they are not entitled to family accommodation. Free single accommodation, to which they are entitled, is provided to them

A contributory scheme for financial assistance to service officers for the education of their children is under consideration. A scheme for educational facilities for the children of service personnel other than officers is being worked out in the Services Headquarters. No special scheme in respect of such person posted to J & K and NEFA is contemplated

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that the service personnel have got to remain in NEFA or Kashmir for long periods, is there any proposal to give them separate residential accommodation for their families at government expense?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It would not be proper for me to subscribe to the first part of the question. If they remain there it will be because they are

operational areas and, therefore, there cannot be families stationed there

श्री भक्त इर्ष्याम माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने कहा यह है कि मैंनिकों के निवासस्थान के लिये एक कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो अफसर और मैंनिक हैं उन में से कम से कम कितने परसेंट लोगों के लिये अभी तक रहने का इतिजाम किया जा चुका है?

Sardar Majithia: It has been said in the answer that it is under consideration. We are discussing a scheme according to which each officer is supposed to contribute Rs 5 a month towards an educational fund. The Government of India will give a matching grant to a similar extent. Out of the money thus collected, we will be giving stipends to the boys who come under the scheme.

श्री भक्त इर्ष्याम माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय शायद मेरा प्रश्न भयभ नहीं है। मैं न जानना चाहा है कि यह जो रेजिडेंशल हाउसिंज बनाने का एक प्रोग्राम चलाया जा रहा है, उसके प्रनाली कितने परसेंट अफसरों और मैंनिकों के लिये अभी तक बनाने बनाया जा चुके हैं और इसी योजना के प्रनाली कितने और बनाये जाने की उम्मीद की जाती है?

Sardar Majithia: Buildings are going up constantly. The hon Member has already heard about one project. Other projects are going on and we are trying the best we possibly can with the finances available to us.

Mr Speaker: The difficulty arises on account of a vague kind of answer. The hon Minister has not got it. He wants to know the percentage. If he has got it, he may give it.

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as the Junior Commissioned Officers are concerned, they are entitled to 100 per cent married accommodation, and if there are no government buildings

available, then other buildings would be provided for the purpose. So far as the Commissioned Officers are concerned, under the present arrangement, it is only a small percentage that is entitled to married accommodation at present because we cannot provide financially for these arrangements. The schemes under construction have not been sanctioned by Government, there is no secrecy about it, but it has not reached a stage where necessary sanctions have been given. We are endeavouring by methods of economy in material and newer methods of construction to make the money go further which means there would be more accommodation than previously contemplated.

Shri M R Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that a decision has already been taken that officers should be paid Rs 50 for their children when they are separated from the parents? If so will the same concession be extended to the men also?

Shri Krishna Menon: With regard to the second part of the question, on education, if you will allow us, I would lay a paper on the Table of the House containing the whole scheme, because there are so many details. We are anxious to give the information. We will do so in a day or two.

Mr Speaker: He will place a paper on the Table of the House.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

*1711. Shri Ayyakkannu: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have asked all the State Governments to give the status of "ex-Officio Secretary" to the Directors for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes in their respective States, and

(b) the names of the States that have implemented this suggestion so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not specifically asked the State Government to give ex-officio status of Secretary to the Directors for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes in their respective States as the matter is primarily the concern of the State Governments. However, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his annual report for 1956-57 made a recommendation to this effect which was forwarded along with other recommendations to all the State Governments for necessary action. The details of the action taken by them in regard to this recommendation have been furnished by the Commissioner in paragraph 7(a) at page 5 of Vol. I of his annual report for the year 1957-58 which was laid on the Table of the House on 9th December 1958.

Shri Ayyakannu: May I know whether in some of the States the Directors of Harijan Welfare are not able to spend the amounts allotted for the welfare of this community because of the financial implications?

Shri Datar: There are some States which have not fully spent the amounts.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister referred to the Commissioner's recommendation of 1956-57. That recommendation was conveyed to the various State Governments. What I would like to know is whether any of the State Governments have given the status of Secretary to these Harijan Welfare Officers.

Shri Datar: There are a few States where they have got the status of either Secretary or Deputy Secretary.

Shri Panigrahi: Which are the States which could not spend the amounts fully as mentioned by the hon. Minister just now?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures here just now.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Very few have spent the amount fully.

Shri Basumatari: I want to know on what basis the Director of Harijan Welfare is appointed, because most of the States have no Director of Harijan Welfare.

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of the original question?

Shri Basumatari: There are some States which have no Director of Harijan Welfare.

Shri Datar: It is entirely for the States to decide.

Shri G. B. Pant: Obviously on the basis of their suitability for the office.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know the names of the States which have implemented the recommendation?

Shri G. B. Pant: In Orissa, the Director is also the Secretary. In UP, the Director is ex-officio Deputy Secretary. In West Bengal, the Director is ex-officio Deputy Secretary.

Shri Ayyakannu: Most of the recommendations made by the Commissioner are not implemented so far. What steps have been taken by this Government to persuade the State Governments to see that they are implemented?

Shri G. B. Pant: We can only make suggestions and not compel any State Government.

Home Guards Organisation

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*1712. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to create Home Guards Organisation in Delhi;

(b) whether such Organisations will be created in other States also; and

(e) if so, the amount to be spent annually?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) The States in which they do not exist have been asked to consider the possibility of setting up such voluntary Organisations

(c) The expenditure is met by the State Governments themselves. As for Delhi, a budget provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs is being made for the current financial year

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the necessity of such an organisation in the country and what work will be given to them specifically?

Shri G. B. Pant: Often calamities such as floods, drought, epidemics and so on have to be faced and relief has to be given. First-aid has to be supplied; crowds in fairs etc have to be regulated and fire-fighting and other similar operations have to be conducted. Besides, it is desirable to have people disciplined by such training

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these persons will be provided with arms? I also want to know whether they will be only used in the case of natural calamities or fires etc and whether they will not be used for quelling people's movement?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think people's movements are not to be quelled by this Government. There is no such intention to use them or anybody else

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister has stated that these are volunteer organisations. May I know whether the members of these Home Guards organisation will be regularly paid by the Governments concerned or whether they will be offering their services on a voluntary basis?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is expected that they will be volunteers

Shri Jadhav: In how many States is there this organisation at present?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is in Bombay. There is the Raksha Dal in U.P. I think there are some similar organisations in a few other States also

श्री बाबरायेदी यह हाम गाड़म का मगठन क्या पुलिम विभाग में मन्बद्द होगा ? यदि तो उम की भर्ती किम प्रकार में होगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त हाम गाड़ में और पुलिम विभाग में बोई बैर नहीं होगा । जहरत होने पर दोनों मिन बर काम कर मकने हैं ।

श्री बाबरायेदी मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस ता नियन्त्रण कोन करेगा ।

श्री गो० ब० पन्त इस का नियन्त्रण हाम गाड़म का बमान्डेट करेगा ।

श्री बाबरायेदी बह किम क नियन्त्रण में होगा ?

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the repeated border violations in Assam by Pakistan may I know whether the Government thinks of giving arm to the Home Guards in that area?

Shri G. B. Pant: The suggestion can be considered

Oil Drilling Equipments

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*1713. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri R. S. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 655 on the 5th December, 1958 and state the nature of efforts made for purchasing more rigs and other ancillary equipments for oil drilling from different countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): A contract has been entered into with the Rumanian authorities for the purchase of 2 additional deep drilling rigs. It is further proposed to purchase 5 more deep drilling rigs from U.S.S.R. and negotiations to that effect are in progress.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any oil drilling equipment has been obtained so far due to these efforts?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Yes, Sir; there are already five deep drilling rigs with us.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that these drilling operations are also taking place. May I know whether, in places where surveys have been made and where oil is likely to be found as in the case of the Cauvery belt, drilling operations will commence?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The hon. Member is aware that we have got only four deep drilling rigs.

An Hon Member: Five. He said just now

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: We are negotiating to purchase from Russia. We have already got four deep drilling rigs and all these are engaged: One in Cambay, another in Hoshiarpur, the third in Jwalsamukhi. We are going to have the fourth in Sibsagar.

Shri Bose: May I know whether in addition to the purchase from foreign countries any attempt is being made to manufacture these drills in our own country?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The whole question of the manufacture of the drilling equipments is under the active consideration of the Government in collaboration with the Defence Ministry.

वायु शक्ति विभाग

†१०१४. श्री अक्षत दश्मंशः क्या वैशालिक गवर्नमेंट और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री १५ विसम्बर, १९५८ के तारीखित प्रश्न संख्या ६७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या वायु शक्ति विभाग के निदेशक की इस बीच नियुक्ति हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में वायु शक्ति का उत्पयोग करने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Necessary action in this connection will be taken after the Officer-in-charge of the Wind Power Division has been appointed.

श्री अक्षत दश्मंशः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश भर में क्या कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं मिला जो इस काम को सम्भाल सके ? इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर यह अफसोस की बात है कि नहीं मिला, लेकिन अभी इसके बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। कमेटी ने तिफारिश की है कि नैशनल एयरोनाइकल रिसर्च एंडोरेटरी के डाइरेक्टर और चार और अफसर नियुक्त किये जायें। वह इस काम को सम्भाल लेंगे।

श्री अक्षत दश्मंशः चूँकि हम बहुत से टेक्निकल कार्यों में विदेशियों से सहायता ने रहे हैं, अत क्या गवर्नरेंट का विचार है कि इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये किसी विदेशी भव्या या सरकार से कोई सहायता नी जाये ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : विदेशी एक्स्प्रेस से मरियुद्दा लिया गया था लेकिन अब

डाइरेक्टर जा जायेंगे तो यह सबाल नहीं उठेगा क्योंकि डाइरेक्टर अपनी जगह पर बैठ कर काम को आगे चलायेंगे ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Education Minister informed me in 1954 that they had started an experiment on this in Rajasthan. May I know what progress has been made since 1954 in this matter?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is the progress report. Two types of windmills have been designed and also manufactured. That is the result achieved so far.

बी बड़त बर्डन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह डाइरेक्टर कब से अपना काम प्रारम्भ करेंगे और क्या सारे देश का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है कि किन किन इलाकों में यह हवा बढ़ाया सफल हो सकेंगे ।

बी बुवाहून कविर पहले सबाल का जवाब यह है कि बहुत जल्दी सरकार एक प्रादमी नियुक्त करेंगी । डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बातचीत हो गई है । वह उनका छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हो गई है । दूसरे सबाल का जवाब यह है कि अभी राजस्थान और सीरापट्ट की तरफ अंतां अंतां दिया जाय, उस के बाद दूसरी जगहों की तरफ देखेंगे ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the experiments are still continuing since 1954 or whether they have come to a conclusion?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Some experiments have been carried out and we have got a fairly satisfactory result. I cannot claim that the results are very striking but with the appointment of a new director we hope that work will go ahead rapidly.

Development of Rural Areas of Delhi

*1715. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2081 on the 18th

December, 1958 and state at which stage is the consideration of the question regarding development work in the rural areas of Delhi as recommended by the Rural Areas Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

Shri G. B. Pant: A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 41].

Mr Speaker: Next question

Shri D. C. Sharma: I called out the number of my question—1715

Mr Speaker: He did not put the supplementary and so I called the next question

Shri D. C. Sharma: Nobody gave me an answer

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs

Shri G. B. Pant: What is the question, Sir?

Mr Speaker: No 1715

Shri G. B. Pant: I have given the answer

Mr Speaker: That is what I thought (Interruptions) I heard the hon. Minister saying that a statement has been laid on the Table of the House. Then I looked at the hon. Member but he kept quiet. Therefore I passed on to the next question

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is stated that some colleges will be opened in the rural areas. May I know how many such colleges are under consideration of the Government to be opened in the rural areas?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know if it is definitely stated that a college will be opened. A request was made that a college should be opened and it has been said that it would be considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the panchayat elections will take place under the amended Panchayat Act which has been passed?

Shri G. B. Pant: I hope, shortly. As soon as possible.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर · दूसरी पञ्चायी योजना में दिल्ली के देहात में सड़कें बनाने की बात है और उसके सम्बन्ध में देहात कमेटी ने [मी] सिफारिश की है। लेकिन उसके बाबजूद वह सड़कें नहीं बन रही हैं। इसका क्या कारण है?

श्री गो. ब० पन्त · किसी [की] गफलत होनी।

Shri Tangamani: May I know how long it will take for re-settlement of the villagers of the flood affected villages in the site which is chosen at Radio Colony and Model Town?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, sites have been provided, and it is for the villagers to make their choice.

Arrest of Employees of E.M.E. Static Workshop, Delhi

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*1718. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kaghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether two employees of Static Workshop, New Delhi were arrested on the 19th March, 1959 at Delhi on a charge of having stolen arms and ammunition;

(b) if so, whether these employees were found in the car of the Officer Commanding Static Workshop with these stolen materials;

(c) whether the Officer Commanding has also been put under open military arrest on the night of the 19th March, 1959;

(d) whether one of the arrested persons is an armyman; and

(e) whether a departmental enquiry has been instituted in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a), (b) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(e) Departmental enquiry will be ordered when a preliminary formal report from the police is received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this Officer Commanding was using Shri Tirath Singh, who was arrested and who was a fitter in the Static Workshop, as his driver, and whether it is also a fact that this man refused to drive that car on that day and he did so only because he was threatened to be discharged?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): We have stated that this matter is under enquiry, and the matter being under enquiry I do not think I am expected to answer that question.

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who have got some information on the matter may pass on that information to the hon. Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only those two persons were arrested. What I want to know is whether that officer has been put under arrest, even under military arrest.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it might be when the matter is under enquiry I am not going to allow questions relating to it to the prejudice of that enquiry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have information that the house of this officer was searched out.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly take note that such questions as this suggesting

possible defences are likely to pre-judge the enquiry. They may be true, they may be false. Anyhow there is an enquiry. I do not think the hon. Member himself wants to make an enquiry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We will not put such questions in future. But here we want to elicit certain facts.

Mr. Speaker: Not to that extent of details.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Those two men have been employed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that the Officer Commanding is a military officer, may I know why court martial proceedings have not been taken against him?

Shri Krishna Menon: That again, Sir, is a matter of enquiry. First of all, there must be a *prima facie* case established. When the police have taken up the matter, we cannot proceed against that officer without pre-judice to the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What was the material which was being carried by these people in that car?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am sorry, Sir that is also a subject of enquiry.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether there are cases where the persons working in the EME Workshop have been found producing weapons, particularly DBBL guns etc. of the civil type; if so, whether any action has been taken against them?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is not part of this question.

Mr. Speaker: That is an independent matter.

Acquisition of Land in Rourkela

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*1719. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
 { **Shri P. C. Boroah:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villagers of 33 villages have been displaced so far in

30 (A) LSD—2.

Rourkela as a result of land acquisition;

(b) if so, the number of displaced persons who have received compensation so far;

(c) the total area acquired so far for the Rourkela Steel Project; and

(d) whether the people in the acquired villages are being forcibly evicted from their homes?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The acquisition of land for the Rourkela Project has affected 32 villages. The State Government have so far acquired an area of 19559.27 acres. The acquisition of land for the Project and the resettlement of displaced persons are being attended to by the State Government. The Hindustan Steel Limited have so far placed Rs. 88.39 lakhs for payment of compensation at the disposal of State Government; it is understood that out of this, Rs 82.92 lakhs have been actually paid by the State Government. According to the information available, the State Government have so far evicted 1688 families.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the total number of villagers who have been displaced so far and the total number of villagers who have been rehabilitated so far?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the villages are concerned, from most of the villages only a partial displacement has taken place. 28 villages are such from where only partial displacement has taken place. The remaining villages have been completely vacated. But no one is asked to vacate unless compensation is paid to him and, also, arrangement is made by the State Government for rehabilitating him.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the total amount of compensation due to the villagers who have been displaced and the total amount of compensation actually paid to them?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already indicated that Rs. 82.92 lakhs has actually been paid by the State Governments. According to estimates, Sir, the estimated cost of land required for the Rourkela project is Rs. 142 lakhs. For Mandira Dam, which is a separate place at some distance from Rourkela, the value of land is estimated to be Rs. 62 lakhs. This, of course, is subject to whatever may be the final decision as a result of award or assessment.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether as a part of rehabilitation it is proposed to offer employment to the people displaced as a result of the establishment of the Rourkela Factory in the Rourkela Factory itself?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It will not be possible to offer regular employment on the operation side because that requires skill, certain aptitude and certain training. But there is so much work being done and wages have actually been pushed up a great deal. There are very few cases of people who have not actually got employment. But this demand always continues, it is quite natural, everybody wanting to improve his emoluments. It will not perhaps be correct to suggest that people there are unemployed. There is so much work to be done that about 50,000 people are at work and a good part out of that comes from the vicinity.

Shri Ranga: Is there a sufficient degree of co-operation from the local government in regard to the acquisition of land and also the settlement of claims and payment of compensation to the displaced persons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Actually, Sir, this is left mostly to them. It is obviously for the State Government to assess the compensation and also to get possession. The Central Government or the project authorities place the money at their disposal. I have no reason to complain against the State Government. I am sure they are doing the best that is possible under the circumstances.

Shri Supakar: May I know, so far as the rehabilitation problem is concerned, how many acres of land have been acquired, and what amount of reclaimed land has been offered to the displaced persons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The State Government of Orissa, really, are the best people to answer that. They have established two rehabilitation colonies. I can well understand the reluctance of people to settle down in a different atmosphere. But, on the whole, the payment of compensation has been reasonable, and some arrangement is also made to rehabilitate them. I do not have the figures about the land that has been acquired for the rehabilitation of colonies.

Oil Refineries

*1720. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Balance Sheets of the oil refineries in India for the year ending the 31st December 1958; and

(b) if so, the percentage of profit and the dividend declared by each refining company?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Not yet, Sir. The Balance Sheets will become available to Government, it is expected, in July or August, when the Companies are expected to file them with the Registrar of Companies after their Annual General Meetings are held.

(b) Does not arise

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it will take six months for these companies to put forward their balance-sheets?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: That is provided in the Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Coal Washeries,

*1691. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal washeries in Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih have been established; and

(b) if not, when they are expected to be completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) Work on the Dugda coal washery has commenced. It is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1960.

Tenders have been issued for the Bhojudih coal washery and it is expected to be completed by 1961.

The coal washery at Patherdih is in the planning stages and may materialise in 1961-62.

Recognition of Hindi Examinations

*1692. Shri V Mya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reviewing Committee set up to make recommendations for according recognition of examinations conducted by private Hindi organisations has submitted its report;

(b) if so, broad features thereof, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 42]

Children's Little Theatres

*1694. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Scientific Re-

search and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Children's Little Theatre in Delhi and Calcutta get any grant from the Government of India;

(b) if so, the nature and amount of such grants so far given,

(c) whether Government have examined the working of these organisations; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b) An ad-hoc grant of Rs 5,000 from the Minister's Discretionary Fund was given to the Children's Little Theatre, Calcutta in 1954-55

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

*1695 Pandit D. N. Tiwary Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised and unplanned construction of houses is proceeding apace in Delhi, and

(b) whether any measures are under contemplation to stop such constructions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A certain amount of such construction is going on

(b) The staff of the three authorities concerned, namely the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Delhi Development Authority and the New Delhi Municipal Committee, are taking suitable action under the law with the help of the administration. The Delhi Municipal Corporation which deals with the major part of the area has reinforced its enforcement staff and has also obtained additional police assistance for forcibly stopping unauthorised construction and demolishing such structures

Charges against Officer of Wellman Smith Owen Corporation

*1702. Shrimati Boman Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges of anti-Indian behaviour have been levelled against one of the top British Officers of Wellman Smith Owen Corporation engaged in building the Durgapur Steel Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that this company does not permit its transport to be used by Indians to go to and come back from work;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the maintenance cost of these vehicles is borne by the Government of India; and

(d) what steps have been taken to bring this officer to book?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Some complaints were received about the behaviour of the Site Works Engineer of Wellman Smith Owen Corporation and there was also an allegation of discrimination against Indians.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does Not arise

Cultural Delegations

*1704. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many cultural delegations have been sent abroad in 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) the criteria adopted in selecting cultural delegations for touring abroad?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Five in 1956-57 and one in 1957-58.

(b) Members of these delegations are selected after taking into consideration the record and experience

of the persons, their suitability for the country and the occasion and their availability.

Turbine Wheel Assemblies

*1705. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 26 turbine wheel assemblies for aircrafts were purchased in 1954-55 when in fact only 3 were needed till 1957;

(b) if so, the reasons for purchasing so many extras; and

(c) whether the responsibility for this excess purchase has been fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). It is a fact that, based on the recommendations of the manufacturers, the I.A.F. had purchased 26 turbine wheel assemblies in 1954-55. According to the assessment of the Air Force the total requirement for the item works out to 37. The question of over-provisioning does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Investments in Foreign Countries

*1706. Shri Jitachandran: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special sanction of the Government of India is required for Indian investments in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether any help is extended by Government in such cases?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Indian nationals wishing to make investments in foreign countries have to seek the permission of the Reserve Bank of India for transfer of capital by them. Such applications are referred to Government which are considered very carefully in view of our special need of capital for development purposes at the present juncture.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1706. Shri Lachman Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands face considerable difficulties in the matter of inter-island communication in the absence of an all-weather ship;

(b) what is the frequency of the Government ships voyage for Andaman to Nicobar Islands and vice-versa;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to purchase any new vessels for increasing the frequency of inter-island service; and

(d) if so, when such a ship will become available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government ships (m.v 'Andaman' and m.v. 'Nicobar' touch Car Nicobar on their voyages to Madras once in every two months. Besides this, m.v 'Indias' and Police Boats also ply between Port Blair and Car Nicobar as and when necessary.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) No definite date could be indicated at this stage.

Beneficiation of Minerals

*1708. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beneficiation work on low grade chromite ore from Hassan district, Mysore State, has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sample assaying 38:16 percent Cr₂O₃, 22:20 per cent FeO, was upgraded to 50.69 per cent Cr₂O₃ with 80:8 per cent recovery by gravity separation methods

Discovery of Gold Deposits in Rajasthan

*1710. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Geologist had discovered gold mines at Khetri and Dholi hills in Rajasthan, and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to start excavation work?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir The Geological Survey of India had carried out an investigation in this area in May 1958, but no native gold was discovered as a result thereof. In view of the negative results obtained it was not considered worthwhile to continue these investigations.

Aero-Engines

*1716. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some aero-engines were purchased at £13,975 each instead of £12,500 because the order was not placed in time.

(b) if so, what were the reasons for delaying the order by 11 days, and

(c) whether enquiries were made and responsibility located for this delay?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A Court of Enquiry has been ordered and instituted. Its report is awaited

रत्नागिरी में कच्चे लोहे के निषेध

* २७३३. श्री आनन्द क्या इस्पात, चान और इंडियन मर्ची यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मत है कि रत्नागिरी जिले में लगभग ११४ वर्गमील क क्षेत्र में कच्चे लोहे के निषेध पाये गये हैं

(ल) यदि हा तो य निषेध जिले के किस भाग में है

(ग) क्या सरकार इस कच्ची चान का निकालने के लिये कोई योजना बनाने जा रही है और

(घ) यदि हा तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

चान और तेल यांत्री (श्री के० दे० आस्ट्रेलिय) (क) और (ल) रत्नागिरी जिले के रेही नामक जल में कच्चे लोहे क भूभडारों का पता चला है लेकिन य भूभडार ११४ मील तक नहीं कैले हुए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में हाल ही में की गई छानबीन से प्रगट हो गया है कि कच्चे लोहे बाना अब नीन मील क बरीब पूर्व-पश्चिम में और ३००० फुट के दरीद उत्तर-दक्षिण में फैला हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) यह मालम हुआ है कि रेही गाव और इसके पास पास क क्षेत्रों में कच्चे लोहे की छानबीन का काम शुरू किया जा चुका है और यह दाम प्रगति पर है। छानबीन का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद इस कच्ची चान क उपयोग की योजना बनाना बाक चार बिंदा जायेगा।

Oceanography of Eastern Coast

2763. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:*
Shri P. K. Dutt:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to study the Oceanography of the Eastern Coast of

India with particular reference to Orissa Coast, and

(b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 43]

Expenditure on German Experts in Rourkela

2763. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:* Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred so far at Rourkela on the German Chief Engineer and other German experts?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is presumed that the hon. Member has in mind the expenditure incurred on the German Chief Engineer and other German experts employed by M/s Indian Gemeinschaft Krupp-Demag. The expenditure incurred on this organisation till the end of December was Rs 32.57 lakhs.

Limestone Requirements for Bhilai Steel Plant

2764 *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:* Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the source from which limestone required for the Bhilai Steel Plant would be acquired?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh). Limestone required for the Bhilai Steel Plant will be obtained from the Nandim Limestone Quarries located a few miles away to the North-west of Bhilai. I would invite attention to the answer I gave to Starred Question No 1480 on the 23rd March, 1959.

Output of Iron Ore

2765. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:*
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total out-

put of iron ore during 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The State-wise output of iron ore during 1958 is as follows:

State	Quantity (in long tons)
Andhra Pradesh	196,846
Bihar	2,225,697
Bombay	143,329
Madhya Pradesh	230,247
Mysore	854,661
Orissa	2,153,676
Punjab	16,637
Rajasthan	86,860
TOTAL	5,907,947

Revenue Collections in Punjab

2766 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of money collected by the Government of India by way of taxes and other revenue measures in the Punjab State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Pakistan Nationals in Punjab

2767. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals detected in 1958-59 who have been living in Punjab by falsely declaring themselves as Indian citizens; and

(b) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Eight

(b) They have been arrested and prosecuted.

Sarnath Monuments

2768. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2644 on the 18th April, 1958 and state the amount spent for the maintenance of Sarnath Monuments during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Rs. 26,300 (Upto the end of February, 1959)

Capital of Punjab

2769. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount to be given during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of the Capital of Punjab?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Central Government is not committed to provide any specific assistance to the Punjab Government for the construction of the Capital at Chandigarh. The amount of assistance to be given for the purpose during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan has not been determined

Issue of Visas to Foreigners

2770. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreigners to whom Visas to visit India were issued during the first quarter of the year 1959, and

(b) the names of the countries to which these persons belonged?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) According to the information received so far, the number (excluding Commonwealth citizens and Pakistan nationals) is 5,328

(b) Almost all countries in the world.

Educational Grants to Bombay State

2771. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants allotted by the Centre to the Bombay State during 1958-59 for the different projects and schemes in the field of education; and

(b) the amount of such grants as were sanctioned during 1957-58 to Bombay for educational purposes but which could not be utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) An amount of Rs. 1,78,97,528 has been sanctioned to the Government of Bombay during 1958-59 for the purpose

(b) Information is not yet available

Silence in Educational Institutions

2772. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1511 on the 15th December, 1958 and state the further action taken by the State Governments on a circular letter issued to them on the observance of silence and discipline in all educational institutions for ten minutes a day?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Further replies have been received so far from the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa as well as from the Administrations of the Union territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Minicoy and Andaman and Nicobar Islands stating that necessary instructions have been issued to the educational institutions concerned under them. In the case of Andhra Pradesh the instructions apply only to Schools.

It may be pointed out that the suggestion is not that there should be a daily silence for ten minutes neces-

sarily but that there should be a brief period during which either some prayer be recited or there should be silent meditation.

Kerosene Oil

2773. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 818 on the 21st March, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Orissa Government had informed the Central Government that the steps taken to restore the price of Kerosene Oil to its normal level have not had the desired effect in Orissa,

(b) whether the State Government have completed collecting information regarding the latest position in price of Kerosene Oil now prevailing in different areas of the State,

(c) whether the report of the State Government has been received by the Central Government,

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table, and

(e) whether Government propose to take any steps against the dealers and retailers of Kerosene Oil who were found to have increased the prices of Kerosene Oil?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d) The report received from the Government of Orissa (dated 24-3-59) is that, after the removal of the restrictions on the sales of Kerosene, the prices of Kerosene had almost touched normal in urban and certain rural areas of the State but the higher prices were persisting in some rural areas. Retail price of Kerosene per seer, as intimated in the said report of the Government of Orissa was, district-wise, as follows:—

District	Price per seer	
	Rs	Rs
Cuttack	0 8-6	
Puri	0 9-0	10 0-12-0

District	Price per seer	
	Rs	Rs
Balasore	0-8-0	0-10-6
Sambalpur	0-8-0	0-12-0
Sundergarh	0-10-0	1-0-0
Ganjam	0-12-0	0-14-0
Koraput	0-8-0	0-01-0
Kalahandi	0-9-0	0-10-0
Boudh Phulbani	0-10-0	0-12-0
Mayurbhanj	0-9-0	1-0-0
Konjhar	0-10-	10-0-12-0
Bolangir	0-8-6	
Dhenkanal	0-9-0	3-2-0

2 The State Government have added that the higher prices were persisting in the rural areas as adequate supplies had not reached distant rural areas due to transport difficulties. They are in close touch with the oil companies as well as with the Railway authorities. The main difficulty has been Railway restrictions on the Calcutta-Vizag railway line. The State Government have not issued orders controlling the prices of Kerosene in view of the assurances already given by the oil companies regarding adequate supplies.

(e) Powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in respect of Kerosene have already been delegated to the State Government of Orissa on 20th February, 1959, on their request. The State Government have reported that, if the higher prices in some rural areas do not come down, they would take necessary action against offender, after issuing price control order.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in Rajasthan

2774. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers who have been appointed by direct recruitment and those by promotion in Rajasthan during the years 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The required information is as under:

Year	By Direct Recruitment		By Promotion	
	I.A.S.	I.P.S.	I.A.S.	I.P.S.
1954-55	2	3	5	9
1955-56	3	2	2	
1956-57	4	3	5	5
1957-58	9	7	11	

Income-tax in Rajasthan

2775 Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of income-tax assessed and collected division-wise in Rajasthan from 1949-50 to 1957-58?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is not maintained division-wise. However, figures of Income-tax assessed and collected Income-tax circle-wise are being obtained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

विदेशी भावालो के सिवे छात्रवृत्ति पाने वाले छात्र

2776 जो सरकूर पढ़े क्या जिज्ञा पर्याय यह बनान की हुया करेग वि

(क) विदेशी भावा छात्रवृत्ति याजना के प्रत्यंगत अब तक भारत सरकार के बच में कुल किलन द्वारा विदेश भज गय और

(ख) इस याजना पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक कुल किलन व्यय किया गया है-

शिक्षापत्री (वा० का० सा० श्रीमान्मी)

(ग) ६६।

(घ) फरवरी १९४६ तक ५००
१०० रुपय।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लड़कियों की शिक्षा

2779. श्री सरदू पांडे : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को १९५६-६० के लिये कितनी राशि दी गई और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार न हम कार्य के लिये कोई महायना मार्गी थी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीबाली) :
(क) और (ख). लड़कियों की शिक्षा के विस्तार और महिला अध्यायिकाओं की सिलसलाई का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये जो योजना केन्द्र ने चलाई थी उस के बास्ते १९५६-६० में १३ ८४ लाख रुपये की रकम अन्तिम रूप से रखी गयी है। नड़कियों की शिक्षा मम्बन्धी जो योजनाएँ राज्य बला रहे हैं उन के लिये जो रकम रखी गयी है और प्रोद्याम में शामिल कर ली गयी है वह २८ ८४ लाख रुपये है। इन में केन्द्र से १२ ८८ लाख रुपये की महायना मार्गी गयी है।

Foreign Scholarships to Students from Assam

2778. श्री P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of scholarships given to students from Assam for training in foreign countries under scholarships schemes administered by his Ministry during 1958-59; and

(b) how many are likely to be given during 1959-60 to students from Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Two.

(b) As scholarships are awarded strictly on merit and without regional considerations, it is not possible to forecast how many will be given to students from Assam in 1959-60.

Area Libraries in West Bengal

2779. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1521 on the 15th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the applications for establishing area libraries in West Bengal have since been completed;

(b) if so, whether assistance has been granted to all the applicants; and

(c) the conditions laid down for sanction of such assistance?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Out of the three applications received for grant of aid under the Government of India scheme of assistance to voluntary educational organisations two have since been completed

(b) No, Sir. It is considered that such projects should be assisted by the State Government

(c) The conditions are given below:

(i) the institution is of recognised competence and ability;

(ii) the project recommended is of special educational importance;

(iii) the estimates have been checked and found reasonable;

(iv) the institution is engaged in outstanding work of educational importance, and

(v) that the State Government and/or the institution concerned will meet their share of expenditure.

Non-Government-Aided Schools of Delhi

2780. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1206 on the 10th December, 1958 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the non-Government aided schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted; and

(c) if not, the nature of the recommendations accepted and turned down?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement showing the decisions so far taken by the Government on the various recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library See Index No LT-1344/59]

All India Council for Secondary Education

2781. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the decision taken resolutions passed and recommendations made at the Eighth meeting of the All India Council for Secondary Education held recently at New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement these decisions resolutions and recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). At this meeting, which was of a business nature, several matters relating to the work of the Council were considered. Action on the proposals approved had to be taken by the Council, which was then

working as an autonomous body. So far as Government is concerned, it considered the proposal relating to the budget of the Council for the next financial year.

Income-tax Arrears

2782. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Raghu Nath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 608 on the 5th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the latest position regarding arrears of income-tax (Statewise);

(b) total amount recovered during 1958-59; and

(c) maximum and minimum number of annual instalments allowed to the assessee for payment of arrears?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible

(c) There is no hard and fast rule for allowing instalments which are allowed taking into consideration the nature of the case and the financial position of the assessee applying for instalments

Indo-Pakistan Conference on Cooperative Funds

2783. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1337 on the 11th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report about the items discussed and decisions taken at the conference of officials of India and Pakistan held at Jullundur on the 28th

November, 1958 regarding cooperative funds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) The representatives of the cooperative departments of West Pakistan and Punjab met between the 28th November and the 7th December 1958 to consider or verify certain claims due to be paid to evacuees in both the countries by the cooperative societies which were affected by partition. As a result of the discussions at these meetings, the estimate of the amount due to be paid in West Pakistan has been increased by a sum of Rs. 88,386-12-6 (net). The question of transferring certain Government securities, now held in Pakistan, to the cooperative movement in India, in part settlement of the payment due to be made by Pakistan to India at the time of the final settlement contemplated in Part II of the Banking Agreement of 1949, was also raised, and it was agreed that the decision in regard to this item should be expedited. It is understood that further meetings to discuss this and other outstanding issues are likely to be held.

Allahabad High Court

2784. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is contemplating to appoint additional judges for the Allahabad High Court; and

(b) whether recommendations have been received from the State Government and the High Court?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes; proposals for filling up two posts of Additional Judges on the Bench of the Allahabad High Court are under consideration.

Mercy Petitions

2785. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of (i) murder cases and (ii) other cases in which pardon or remission of sentence have been granted by the Central Government or President during each of the last three years; and

(b) whether any principles have been laid down to govern such cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 44.]

(b) Every case is considered and disposed of strictly on its own facts and merits.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूल और शिक्षा

२७८६. { ये पर्याप्त है :

श्री स० स० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतान की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के कर्मचारी कई मिहिल स्कूलों में काम कर रहे हैं।

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस राज्य के मिहिल स्कूलों के कर्मचारी कई नये हाई स्कूलों में काम कर रहे हैं और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस विषय में मण्डार क्या कर्मचारी कर रही है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (दा० का० सा० अ० शीलाली) :

(क) मे (ग) कुछ प्राथमिक और मिहिल स्कूलों को कमश मिहिल और हाई स्कूलों बना दिया गया है। बड़ायं गये स्कूलों में पुराना अमला ही काम कर रहा है। तब

ने इन स्कूलों के लिए जिन भवितिक पदों की नियमितता पढ़ी थी उन पर नियमितया हो चुकी है। परं चूंकि लिखलाई प्राप्त अध्यापक भासानी से नहीं मिलते इसलिए दूर्जन और व्यापाय के अध्यापक नहीं रखे जा सके।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूल

२७८७. भी ज्ञानोदय :
भी ज्ञानोदय सामना

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने ऐसे मिडिल और हाई स्कूल हैं जिनका नियोजन हिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पीक्टर प्राफ स्कूल्स ने एक या दो या तीन बर्ष में नहीं किया;

(ग) इनके द्वया कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह मत है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के वाल जिलों में से केवल एक जिले में हिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पीक्टर है और अब सब में एकिनाम हिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पीक्टर हैं?

जिला अधिकारी (डा० का० ला० श्रीमानी) :

(क) १६ हाई स्कूल और १८ मिडिल स्कूलों का एक बर्ष तक ६ मिडिल स्कूलों का दो बर्ष तक और ४ मिडिल स्कूलों का नियोजन नीन बर्ष तक नहीं हुआ।

(क) एमा पता चला है कि सभी स्कूलों का नियमितरूप से नियोजन करना सदा ही मन्त्र नहीं है, क्योंकि मुख्य ऐसे स्कूल भी हैं जो प्रदेश के दूर दूराज इलाकों में हैं और जहाँ भौतिक की स्वतंत्री के कारण कभी कभी ग्राम जाने की कठिनाई हा जाती है। इस के अलावा पिछले दो वर्षों में नियोजन कम्बारी शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण के काम में भी लगे रहे। इसके साथ साथ स्कूलों की समस्या भी काफी बढ़ रही है, मगर नियोजन कर्यालयों की गिनती उतनी ही रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

"Who is Who" of Indian Painters and Sculptors

2788. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made so far for the preparation of "Who's Who of Indian Painters and Sculptors"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Lalit Kala Akademi has undertaken a programme of preparing and publishing an Artists' Directory. Necessary material collected from individual artists, art associations and organisations relating to over 400 artists is now being edited for publication.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

2789. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1051 on the 8th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the quinquennial report for the period 1953-58 has been published by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) March, 1959

लोकल में स्कूल

२७८९. भी राजनायिक लिह :
भी क० कु० दास :

भी सुशोभ हसदा .
भी ज्ञानोदय सामना :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद में ३० मील की दूरी पर लोकल नामक स्थान में स्कूल

करते समव ५००० वर्ष पूर्व काल के अवशेष वाये गये हैं,

(अ) यदि हा, तो उनका व्यौता क्या है।

(ग) इन सुदाइयों के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय इतिहास पर क्या प्रकाश पड़ा है, और

(घ) लोधन मे सुदाई पर अब तक कुम कितनी राशि व्यय हुई है?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषका और सत्रहतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री तुमाधूर कविर) : (क) योर (ल) जी हा। इस सुदाई मे औजार, हवियार, गहने और बरेल उपयोग की चीजे ताके और कासे की कुलहाडिया, यिने म इनी पकड़न की बनी, नीरो की नोके, भान की नोके और बग्यो के टुकडे मिले हैं।

(ग) अब तक जो चीजे पाई गई हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि तिचु घाटी की सम्यता मोहनजोदडो के दक्षिण मे लगभग १०० मील दूर मीगार्ड के यमद्वी किनारे तक फैली थी।

(घ) १६८५५ मध्य (बनवारी १८८६ के अन्त तक)।

केन्द्रीय नेताये

२७६१. श्री विमूर्ति विष्णु क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार न वय १६८५ के लिये कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिससे कि सभी राज्यों के निवासियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी की नेतायों ने काम करने का अवसर मिल सके और

(ल) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यवस्था क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय वे राज्य नंदी (श्री शास्त्रार) (क) जी, नहीं।

(क) सदास नहीं उठा।

Sinking of Villages in Almora District

2792. श्री रघुनाथ सिंहः
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्तः

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that two sinking villages in Almora District in Uttar Pradesh on the border of Nepal are taken as lost; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation was made to know the cause of their sinking?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) It is reported that the sinking villages of Garbyang and Chhindu cannot be saved. No remedial measures e.g. construction of retaining walls and efficient drainage provision is likely to remedy the situation

(b) Yes, Sir. The investigation carried out reveals that the underlying formations are responsible for what has been happening in the villages. The topmost formation on which the villages are built is gravel, consisting of pebbles which range from 3" to 12" or even more in diameter. It is naturally very pervious, and water after percolating makes its way into the underlying sandy loam or varved clays. Further the joints in these clays facilitate water filling where it freezes in winter and exerts tremendous pressure on the walls of the joints. Thus the joints widen and the top-gravel also cracks along with them with the result that gaping fissures are formed on the surface. Finally slips take place along these inclined fissures.

Coal Production in Private Sector

2793. श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the private sector is keeping to the schedule in the matter

of increased production from coal mines; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the expenditure of production per ton is more in the public sector than in the private sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, generally

(b) The expenditure in the public sector, excluding Singareni, compares favourably where the production is by expansion of existing collieries. In the case of new mines opened up in virgin areas, the expenditure is bound to be higher. The real comparison can be between identical conditions

Drama Competition

2794. Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any drama competition is proposed to be organised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi during 1959, and

(b) if so, at what place and in what languages?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M M Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In Hindi at Delhi and in Tamil at Madras

Basic Training College, Tripura

2795 Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) how much amount Government has to pay yearly as rent for the entire area and the building in which the Basic Training College, Tripura, has been opened;

(b) for how many years that building and the area has been under the possession of Government;

(c) whether Government contemplate to buy the same; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 6,000 per annum for the land and building of the college and Rs 2,814 p a for the hostel attached thereto

(b) College buildings and compound since March, 1954; hostel building and compound since 13-7-1954

(c) and (d) The land and buildings of both the college and the hostel have since been acquired

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Agriculturists in Madras

2796 Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Government of Madras during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 for assisting the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The information is given below —

	1956/-	1957/-
	Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes	13.52 lakhs	17.32 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	0.51 lakhs	3.08 lakhs
Total	14.03 lakhs	18.40 lakhs

Indus Valley Civilization

2797 { **Shri K. K. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total number of sites containing the Indus Valley Civilization found in Indian Union since 1948, and

(b) how many such sites have so far been (i) explored, and (ii) excavated?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das): (a) Forty sites containing the remains of Indus Valley Civilization have been found

(b) (i) Six, excluding minor miscellaneous excavations in Kathiawar

(ii) Three

Oil in Jammu

2798 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that chances of finding oil in Jammu Province, especially in Ramnagar, Mansar, Rajouri and Nowshera are bright, and

(b) if so, what further steps have been taken for exploring oil at these places?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. This cannot be indicated at this stage

(b) Does not arise

Clerical Grade Examination

2799 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of candidates who applied for appearing in the Clerical Grade Examination held in December, 1958 and

(b) the total number of persons who appeared in the Examination at the various centres in the country (Centre-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 13,207

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 48].

Diamond Mines in Sawai-Madhopur

2800. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there are diamond mines in the valley of Village Gudha Chandarji in Nadanti Tehsil of Sawai-Madhopur district (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to enquire into the matter fully?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The rocks in the area are mostly amphibolites, Quartzites and Conglomerates, which are not known to contain any diamond

(b) Does not arise

Three-Year Degree Course in Gauhati University

2801. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether three-year degree course is being introduced in Gauhati University and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be implemented and grants sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The scheme will be implemented by the Gauhati University from 1962-63 and its colleges will become eligible for Central share of assistance from that year

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Agriculturists in Himachal Pradesh

2802. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme to assist the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agriculturists has been implemented in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount of money spent and number of families benefited during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 4]

Distribution of Steel Wire

2803. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether any review of the working of the control of imports and distribution of steel wire has been carried out, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) The review of the working of the control of imports and distribution of all controlled categories of steel including steel wire, is carried out every six months in connection with the formulation of the Import Policy for the appropriate period. The latest review was done in connection with the policy for the October 1958-March 1959 period and the policy has been notified by the Iron and Steel Controller in his Public Notice, dated 2-11-1968 as modified on 2-2-1959 and is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 47]

मंत्रालयों द्वारा पुस्तकों की सरीद

२८०४ श्री प्र० ना० तिह :
श्री अर्जुन तिह भवैरिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा पुस्तकों की सरीद के बारे में कोई नियम हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य वंशी (श्री दत्तार) : (क) और (ख) हर एक मंत्रालय

प्रपनी जहरत के भूताविक किताबें जरीदता है बाशतें कि उसके पास निविह हो। इस काम के लिए रुपया लार्ज करने का तरीका और शक्ति के बारे में नियम बनरल फाइलेन्सल रूस्स, भाग ॥ के परिचाष्ट ८ के त्रम मरणा ३१ में लिए हुए हैं जिसकी प्रतिया लोक-सभा के पुस्तकालय में है।

Industrial Development of Delhi

2805 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has drawn up a Rs 4 crore plan to develop new industrial sites round the city,

(b) if so, the details of the plan and

(c) whether Government have approved the plan?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B Pant): (a) A scheme drawn up by the DDA for developing about 900 acres as an industrial area near Okhla is being considered by the Corporation authorities

(b) The plan includes the acquisition laying out and development of the area for the purpose of allotment to industrial units, new or old, in accordance with the general policy that may be prescribed in this behalf

(c) The scheme has not been formally submitted to Government for approval

Air Force Storage Unit, Sulur (Madras State)

2806. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme for the development of the Air Force Storage Unit at Sulur, Madras State, has been taken up,

(b) if so, what are the items of development and the estimated cost of this scheme, and

(c) when it is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

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

New Basic Schools in Himachal Pradesh

2807. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new basic schools opened in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59; and

(b) the number of primary schools converted into basic schools during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 40.

(b) 50.

Welfare Extension Projects in Punjab

2808. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the kind of welfare extension projects established in Punjab by the Central Social Welfare Board with the Central assistance during 1958-59; and

(b) the location of these projects?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Welfare Extension Projects of the co-ordinated pattern

(b) The four projects of the co-ordinated pattern are located in the following Stage I Blocks:—

- (i) Machhiwara, District Ludhiana
- (ii) Samana, District Patiala
- (iii) Dasuya, District Hoshiarpur
- (iv) Pundri, District Karnal.

Iron Ore Deposits in Palani Taluk (Madras State)

2809. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore deposits are found in some of the hills in Palani Taluk of Madras State;

(b) whether Government have conducted Geological Survey in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No iron ore is reported from the Palani Taluk. Geological mapping was done in this area some time back. The rock formations here do not indicate the possibility of finding large deposits of high grade iron ore. The rock formations encountered are mostly granite with possibilities of small bands of Magnetite Quartzite bands, which may provide only very low grade iron ores, if at all.

Systematic mapping in the Madurai district is in progress since 1957-58 and is being continued. The work so far done does not indicate the possibility of occurrence of any economic minerals.

Non-Official Organisations for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2811. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount of grant-in-aid paid during the year 1958-59 to Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Depressed Classes League and such other private institutions by Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement showing the Central grant-in-aid given to the non-official organisations in question during the year 1958-59 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 48]

Promotion from Grade III to Grade II

2812. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum period of service a Section Officer has to put in in Grade III before becoming eligible for promotion to Grade II in the Central Secretariat;

(b) what was the provision regarding minimum service in the original constitution of the Central Secretariat Service; and

(c) how many of the 137 Sector Officers promoted to Grade II on the 28th February, 1959, fulfilled this condition of minimum service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) Under the Central Secretariat Service Scheme, officers who have completed 6 but not more than 10 years of service in Grade III are to be considered for promotion to Grade II of that Service. In actual practice, however, owing to shortage of officers, it has not been possible, while making selections in the past, to adhere strictly to this provision. Promotions are made on the recommendations of the U.P.S.C., who make the selections, on the basis of merit, according to their standards of suitability.

Social Welfare Centres in Andhra

2813. Shri D. S. Dora: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Social Welfare Centres started under the Central Social Welfare Board in the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the location of new centre opened during 1958-59;

(c) the schemes taken up in these centres during the said period; and

(d) the amount of money spent on each centre during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) There is no such category as 'backward areas' in any State. All centres under the Welfare Extension projects of the Central Social Welfare Board are however located in rural areas. 176 social welfare centres have been started in Andhra Pradesh upto 31-12-1958. Information in respect of centres started during the period from 1-1-1959 to 31-3-1959 is being collected and will

be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible

(b) A statement giving the location of centres started upto 31-12-1958 is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 49] Information pertaining to the centres started from 1-1-1959 to 31-3-1959 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible

(c) Balwadis, Social Education for women, Arts and Crafts, Maternity services and other general cultural and recreational activities

(d) Since some of the staff at Project level has to work in the various centres and certain other administrative expenditure is incurred at Project level, the accounts are maintained only Project-wise and not centre-wise. Statements giving the figures of expenditure pertaining to the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 for the Welfare Extension Projects in Andhra Pradesh are laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 50] Information pertaining to the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible

Crime in Manipur

2814. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that crime has increased during the last 6 months in Manipur;

(b) if so, the number of dacoities and looting, during this period where arms were used; and

(c) the total number of dacoities that took place in Manipur during 1958-59?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No

(b) Cases of dacoities in which arms were used—16

Cases of robbery in which arms were used—2.

(c) 24.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

**PEKING'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE NEWS
OF THE DALAI LAMA'S ARRIVAL IN INDIA
BEFORE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
NEWS IN NEW DELHI**

Mr. Speaker: There are two adjournment motions—one in the name of Shri Hem Barua and the other in the name of Shri Vajpayee—which were allowed to stand over. So far as Shri Hem Barua's motion is concerned, I would say that he cannot put in too many items in one motion, the same adjournment motion Item 3 of his adjournment motion and the adjournment motion of Shri Vajpayee are one and the same, and they relate to the news of Dalai Lama's arrival in India given in Peking much before it was made known in New Delhi. Has the hon. Minister to say anything?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him to speak. With respect to these matters, it is only when I have got some doubt that I will allow any explanation. I have looked into the newspapers. We are at the preliminary stage. I find that as soon as an hon. Member tables a motion, and even before I give consent, he wants to speak. I bring up the adjournment motion here to see whether consent is necessary or not. So far as the motion is concerned, in fact, I need not bring it up here. I can dispose of the thing in the Chamber. But it is only for the purpose of clearing any doubt that I bring it up here. But advantage of that ought not to be taken by hon. Members to get up and go on with observations, so much so that even if I do not allow it, it is as good as discussing the adjournment motion. Hon. Members must understand this. Whatever doubt I have, I will have it cleared up. Otherwise, they are not entitled to speak at this stage. If I allow the

motion they are entitled to do so. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I submit that regardless of the merits of the subject-matter of these motions they are not in order. An adjournment motion, according to the rules, must relate to a matter of urgent public importance of a recent occurrence, and it should be a precise matter. I may also submit respectfully that it must, except in very extraordinary circumstances, be related to some domestic affairs. When diplomatic relations are involved or when delicate matters of other type are sought to be somehow dragged into the discussion of the subject, it would be risky to accept an adjournment motion even if it were otherwise, on the face of it, admissible under the rules. But, as it is, these motions do not seem to me at all admissible.

So far as Shri Hem Barua's motion is concerned, he has referred to Panchsheel and to something that the Prime Minister said in the course of his press conference. He has also referred to some message that was published in Peking. I am not in touch with Peking and do not exactly know what has happened there. But I cannot say what sources of information they had. Countries have their own systems of espionage and there are aeroplanes flying about every day to see what is happening within their own borders or near their borders. So, it is difficult for anyone to say how any country gets information about any matter. I cannot be expected to pry into the secrets of the embassies of the Chinese or of any other country. I do not think a long statement is called for from me. The adjournment motions, however, on the face of it, are inadmissible.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement by the hon. Minister I do not give my consent to the adjournment motions.

10263 Papers laid on
the Table

CHAITRA 17, 1881 (SAKA)

Estimates 10264
Committee

Shri Vajpayee: What was the statement? I want to know about the leakage of the news. He has made some reference to it, within the frontier or outside the frontier

Mr. Speaker: No, no I am not allowing anything more on this

—
12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No GSR 323 dated the 21st March 1959 issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 [Placed in Library. See No LT-1337/59]

RULES MADE UNDER PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) ACT

Shri Datar. I beg to lay on the Table under Section 4 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 a copy of each of the following rules

(i) The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No GSR 324 dated the 21st March, 1959

(ii) The Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No G.S.R. 325 dated the 21st March, 1959 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1338/59]

AMENDMENT TO CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES REFUND (FIXED RATES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No GSR 326 dated the 21st March, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1339/59]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 a copy of each of the following Notifications —

(i) GSR No 329 dated the 21st March 1959

(ii) GSR No 330 dated the 21st March, 1959 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Diamonds) Rules, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1340/59]

—
12.06 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakrada) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of the meetings of Estimates Committee relating to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Reports on the Ministry of Health

12.06½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION No 933

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): On behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya I beg to make a statement. In reply to supplementaryaries by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, enquiring why there had been delay in the supply of the specialised equipment and suggesting that one of the reasons for the delay was that the suppliers were not really experienced in the manufacture of such equipment, it had been stated that the suppliers did not send the supplies in time and the only alternative, therefore, was to spend a little more money and go ahead with the work. It had been stated further that there was delay in the schedule and that greater details as to why the agreement was not fulfilled would be furnished if needed. The fact is that the suppliers of those items of equipment had indicated certain probable dates of delivery on informal inquiry. This was prior to the issue of formal tender notices by the Lignite Project authorities. As the suppliers had accepted orders for the supply of similar equipment to other countries in the interval between their furnishing the preliminary information and the issue of tender notices by the Lignite Project, the dates finally quoted by them got extended beyond what they had indicated earlier. There have been no avoidable delays in the shipment of the specialised equipment after the placement of orders. The expenditure of Rs 62 lakhs on additional conventional machinery was not due to any non-fulfilment of contractual obligations by the suppliers.

As regards the suggestion that the firms were not specialists in the manufacture of the equipment, it may be stated that both firms, Messrs L.M.G. and Krupp, are firms of in-

ternational repute and orders were placed on them on the basis of competitive tenders.

12.09 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (Contd.)

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos 36 to 41 and 119 to 121 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for which eight hours have been allotted.

Hon Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

DEMAND NO. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 69,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960 in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 37—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,37,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Forest'".

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 38—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,21,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Agriculture'"

DEMAND No. 39—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,52,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'"

DEMAND No. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,40,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'"

DEMAND No. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,78,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forest'"

DEMAND No. 120—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,65,56,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains'"

DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 33,39,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'"

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nagi Reddy—Does Shri Asoka Mehta want to speak?

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur)
Yes

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Nagi Reddy

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Mr Speaker, Sir, we are today to discuss one of the subjects which is the concern of every human being in this

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

country. Probably it is the only department about which everyone, both in the cities and the villages, talks every day. Therefore, I went through the report that has been presented to the House by the Ministry very very carefully to find out as to what their review of the past has been and what suggestions they make for the future. I am sorry to say that the report is a report of self-justification of the past, and because of that, it is a report of self-complacency so far as the future is concerned.

We have passed through the most difficult year so far as the foodgrains situation is concerned, last year. I expected that the report would take into consideration the difficulties that are encountered by the people and the Ministry, and that there would be a kind of self-critical evaluation of the past so that we would be in a better position to adjust both the organisational and other matters for the future.

What do we find in the report so far as the past is concerned? It is said that the prices of cereals, particularly rice, did not go up as much as could have been expected. I do not know by how much it was expected to rise, because I cannot get into the mind of the hon Minister to find out by how much he expected the prices to rise. But I find from the report itself that last year the price of rice has been the highest that was reached in the past, say, ten years, and yet we are told that the situation was not as bad as was expected. Probably the Minister has forgotten that last year one of the greatest battles was fought in this country by the people for foodgrains, especially in his own State of U.P. and in the neighbouring States of Bihar and West Bengal. The people had to fight very bitter battles, because the Government did not think, as per the report, that the price had risen as much as was expected and the Government was complacent in regard to the difficulties of the people.

This self-laudatory attitude in the report is going to give them much more difficult problems in the future. The price of rice last year had risen from 99 points in February to 118 points in September. The price of wheat had risen from 84 points to 125 points in January this year. The difference is so vast and it is very clear that neither the peasant in the village nor the consumers in other places got justice done. Then, who got the Himalayan profits last year? Quite naturally, the middleman, the trader, because he purchased rice at 99 points and sold it in the lean months at 118 points, and, he purchased wheat at the lowest point of 84 and sold it at about 125. I do not know why the Ministry did not take note of it in the review. They are so very self-complacent of the future that they have said in the report that we need not worry about the future at all and it is going to be excellent. They have told us that we need not worry this year, because the crops have been very good; we are having the best crops compared to the last so many years; the market is going to be better than what it was; our troubles are going to be less; we have got enough stocks in our hands and probably we are going to import more. This is what they have told us.

As for the fact that we have had very good crops this year, there is no doubt. But is the Government aware that in 1956-57 we did not have a bad crop—I should say, we did have a good crop. But still, what was the position? We were told then that "the crops are good and the position is going to be better". But the price of rice in 1957 stood at 91 points in January and 111 points in August. So, a good crop by itself does not mean that the prices are going to be reasonable. In the present state of affairs, with the type of trading being conducted in the country, with monopolists functioning and with black-marketeers almost left

scot-free, there is no doubt that the Government cannot be complacent of the future. That was exactly the experience in 1956-57.

The Government refuses to review the past properly and try to relate the past experience to the future. Today we are told that we need not worry and the position is going to be much better. We were told in a statement laid on the Table of the House on 10th February that "the price of rice had already recorded a substantial fall and that the index number of the wholesale prices which had risen to 118 in September, 1958, had fallen to 91 4" I am surprised at the word 'already' It is not at all surprising that the prices have fallen, for the simple reason that every year in January and February, the prices of rice do fall Then, where is the surprise and why should it be said that they had 'already' fallen? This shows that Government cannot imagine a natural situation in natural terms and they are not able to look to the future in the proper perspective.

Let us take the position in the past few years in the months of February and September each year. In 1956, it was 77 points in February and 101 in September In 1957, it was 91 and 111 In 1958, it was 100 and 116 I had read the figures previously also In 1959, is there a guarantee that it is not going to be like that? This self-complacent statement of the Minister after the past experience that we can look to the future with confidence because the prices are better in February is probably because the Ministry does not know the A,B,C of economics of the agricultural prices. That is why we are told that "the supply and price position would remain satisfactory" We are already given the guarantee that we need not worry about the future. We are told that "no special difficulty would be experienced during the lean period of the year 1959" I am really surprised at the manner in which after all this experience, this Government has tried to face the problem of food prices, not only in the

interest of the consumers, but also of the producers. So, I would only warn the Government to be careful about the future. This complacent attitude in you and the way in which you are trying to lull the people in regard to the future is not going to be of any help

We are in the most critical position in the second Five Year Plan Everything hinges on the manner in which you are going to tackle this food problem. If the Food Department and the Ministry refuse to take note of these grave features in our economic life, they will be called in the not very distant future as the saboteurs of the whole of the second Plan I only wish at least now the Government would take note of these factors and try to evolve a proper policy; not only evolve a policy, but act up to it boldly

Then we were told for the last 3-4 months that a new policy is going to be evolved and it is coming. Well, the country is eagerly waiting for it, and that is State trading in foodgrains There was a lot of talk about it, but all the talking was only from the side of the Prime Minister and not from the side of the Department of Agriculture They had been ominously silent all these days When there was an uproar from certain sections of the country who have been opposed to this trade in foodgrains, when speeches were made in the country by certain people as to how it is dangerous, when certain people were being mobilised against State trading and the very policy of State trading, I expected that the Food Department would come forward and tell people and educate the people as to how it is important, why it is necessary and how it is in the interest of the consumers and producers I thought it was the duty of the Food Department, before implementing a particular policy, to educate the people, try to tell them that this is in the interest of the people for various reasons. But I find they have been extremely silent, and the result of it we know today. We know how State trading in foodgrains has

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

been sabotaged not by the people who have been talking against it but by the very Department which has to implement it. I sometimes feel that the Department has been silent all these days only to allow a certain amount of mobilisation of certain sections of the people against State trading in foodgrains, which will have its repercussions on the Plan, so that they may not be accused for having failed to implement the programme which was announced, announced probably not with enthusiasm by the Food Ministry but announced with enthusiasm and conviction by the Prime Minister. The reactionaries have, in the past three months, taken it into their heads

Mr Speaker. The hon Member will have three more minutes

Shri Nagi Reddy I have taken only ten minutes

Mr Speaker: Twelve minutes. He will have three more minutes. I will give 15 minutes. I will call Shri Sarju Pandey also and will give him some time

Shri Nagi Reddy. Then I think I must conclude without even coming to the main points

Mr Speaker: All right, let him have 20 minutes

Shri Nagi Reddy: I expected more because every day the first speaker is given more time

Mr Speaker. I will give him 8 more minutes

Shri Nagi Reddy: Then we are being told that the whole of the people are being mobilised against State trading, saying that State trading is not in the interests of the consumers or the agriculturists.

Producers know as to how they are being fleeced by the whole salers, and it is the experience of every producer in agricultural goods, not only in food but also in other

agricultural goods. We know what happened in the case of jute last year. We asked for a big production. Big production came and the agriculturists lost, because they produced more, unfortunately. If they did not produce as much as they did, probably they would have got a better price. Today we are seeing as to what is happening to the tobacco market in Andhra. So, the wholesalers as a whole have got such a grip over the market that the producers themselves are not getting a proper price for whatever they produce

We are told that in the interest of the consumers, in the interest of the producers, there should not be State trading. And State trading is being opposed by people not only in ordinary terms but with vehemence. There is resistance against it and people are talking of bloodshed. Probably the Minister also must have received a copy of the speech that was delivered in the All India Foodgrains Dealers Conference by Shri M R Masani, in which he said—

"If this were to be pursued then it will result in bitter resistance, bloodshed and a fall in food production."

An Hon. Member: Bloodshed?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes. And he has appealed to the people that, "there can be no question of millions of ordinary people throughout the country, who cherish their homes and families, their temples and religion, their farms and shops and their entire way of life, would find it difficult to share the Prime Minister's indifference to approaching catastrophe." And he says that the Prime Minister's words have been "reckless and irresponsible." All this is being allowed by the Department without giving a proper reply. My contention is that this department has remained silent in spite of the attacks that are being made on State trading in foodgrains. Instead of coming forward to defend their policy

in the interests of the consumers and the producers, they have allowed it to go unprotested.

Mr. Speaker: Why not the hon. Member help the Government?

Shri Nagi Reddy: That is what we are doing. Just because they would not do it, I have to do it for the simple reason that the Ministry had to be helped at least by the Opposition, when the Opposition feels that particular cause which they have enunciated is good and the department have failed to implement it or failed even to argue their case properly.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella)
Then nobody can help them

Shri Nagi Reddy: A certain section is being mobilised against this policy. There is nothing surprising in it. The only surprising thing is that Government have not taken adequate precautionary measures to guard themselves against the attempts by the vested interests to sabotage our plans. When one reads the latest Report which has been presented to know how they are going to implement State trading in foodgrains, one feels that he cannot be convinced of the policies which are being enunciated. We are told that today we have not enough money, that today we do not have enough organisation to collect all the food from the people and, therefore, as a beginning we are going to license wholesale dealers. This licensing of the wholesale dealers, I should say, is not going to solve the problem. I will warn the Government that it will only lead to greater corruption and administrative inefficiency. There is no doubt about that. Because, when you take a step, you must take a reasonable step, at least to a certain extent. Why is it difficult, I ask, for the Government to come forward and accumulate at least some portion of the foodgrains and then gradually extend it fully to every area? It is not a difficult thing. For example, the Government have given so many loans

to the peasants like Taccavi loans. They are being recovered. They can collect the taccavi loans from the peasants in the form of grains. But the co-operation of the people is necessary for that. If they will have to take that step—it is not a small step; it is a serious step—it requires the co-operation of the panchayats in the village; it requires the co-operation of the co-operative societies in the villages; it requires the co-operation of the people who should be convinced first of the importance and the necessity of this. Therefore, the Government has failed in their duty in the past in this regard and now it is failing in their duty in this regard. Licensing of the wholesalers will only hit the small wholesalers. It will increase the profits of the big wholesalers. Because, it is always the case in this society that bigger fish swallows the smaller fish. That is our experience.

An Hon Member: That is in satellites.

Shri Nagi Reddy: This programme which is being enunciated today is not going to solve the food problem. For example, last year we had zones where we fixed certain prices. The prices were not implemented. Who should implement them? The people who had to implement them would not implement. Difficulty arose. The Southern Zone was formed. That zone was said to be a self-sufficient zone. Prices were fixed. Each Government was expected to go and purchase from the areas which had produced more. There is a pithy sentence in Telugu. A Reddy of this village is a non-entity in the neighbouring village. He is the Reddy in his village, he is a powerful man only in his village, not in the neighbouring village. What was the use of fixing the price in Andhra which is ruled by a separate Government and asking some other Government which is a neighbouring Government to go and purchase there at the controlled rates? Who is going

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to hear them. In the same way, today what is happening is, the Madras Government has stopped the export of paddy from the Madras State from the Tanjore area into Kerala. Again, we will be told that the Kerala Government can go and purchase in Andhra at the controlled rate. Who is going to give at the controlled rate? If they won't give, what is it that the Kerala Government can do? They can't touch an ant in Andhra. It is impossible; they can't. They have no right. They have no power. All this is good talk.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): How did they get 50,000 tons themselves?

Shri Nagi Reddy: The Kerala Government went and purchased in the open market. They got it. Later the Andhra Government came to its rescue. They got it. That is a different matter. It is the duty of the Central Government to see when they fix the prices that the prices are implemented. Implementation is a serious thing which should be taken note of. If the Government simply enunciates the policy and refuses to implement its own policy and give administrative sanction to that, naturally it is not going to help the position so far as it is seen today.

In the end—I would conclude because there is not time enough and I generally do not take more time than is allotted. I will take only one thing, and that is the difficult situation that the tobacco growers are facing today due to the complete monopoly over the trade by the I.L.T.D. The Andhra peasant is not able to sell his tobacco at all because the I.L.T.D. has formed certain grades. There are 13 grades of tobacco. They purchase only the first three grades, the best. What happens to the rest, we do not know. The peasants have accumulated so much of tobacco today that they are almost in ruin. It is, therefore, that the Andhra peasants have been requesting the Government for a long time that this grading system should be stopped. You can have three

grades. I hear that in America they have only three grades. How is it that in India a foreign company like the I.L.T.D. with a complete control over the market has come forward to create 13 grades? The first three are purchased and the rest is left. The Government must be able to give immediate protection to them. I would only say that the best course would be for the State itself to intervene in the tobacco trade as it did once, I think, 2½ years ago, and see that the peasants get the proper market which they require and the proper price which they should have.

Then, I would only remind the Minister of the sad plight of the jute growers in our country. It so happened unfortunately that the Government did not intervene in time and the result was, the jute industrialists together controlled the prices. It is not a free market. We are being told that there is a free market in this country. There is no free market in this country for certain goods that are produced by the peasants. There is a monopoly market in this country. This monopoly market has ruined the jute grower and the tobacco grower. We know that quite a number of agricultural commodities, pepper, cocoanut, turmeric and other things have fallen below the production price and the peasants today are finding themselves in difficulties. The most serious trouble that the whole country is facing today is the complete breakdown of the purchasing capacity of the people, of the consumers who are mostly peasants in this country. Their consuming capacity, their purchasing capacity has been reduced to such an extent that the increased production in our country is not finding sometimes the increased market that is essential. As a matter of fact, I should only read in the end a small sentence from an Economic Research Centre report which has been published by the Viswa Bharati University. Reviewing the condition of a village in 1956 they say, unless there are certain social

conditions which could be brought about in this country, unless we are able to give greater attention both in the matter of production and marketing and changes in special relations, we cannot produce a new life in the villages. They say, though there has been abolition of the zamindari system, "it has no visible impact on their economic resources and their economic resources", etc. It says, "neither the structural organisation of production nor the social leadership in our hierarchical structure has undergone any major change" in these ten years of our policies which are being implemented only in talk and not in action. This Ministry is one of the most important Ministries not only because it is concerned with all the people in the country but also because it is the base on which any Plan has to be implemented. I hope the Government will enunciate proper policies. Not only that I hope the Government will educate the people on its own policies and act up to them with much greater vigour and conviction than what they have done so far. Now they have sabotaged State-trading in foodgrains. I hope that they will not do the very same thing as regards land reforms and other social reforms that are expected to be implemented in this year as has been promised by the ruling party itself.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Minister, on more than one occasion, has claimed that this year we are having a record crop. It is true that this year the crop promises to be very good. But, I believe we would be making a mistake if we consider it as a record crop for the very simple reason that even though this year's crop is higher than in any previous years, we have already reached of 40 crore mark as far as our population is concerned. This is a very simple and obvious point which I am labouring on at the very beginning because it is necessary that we in this country realise that as far as food production is concerned, as it is for all other production, the target is bound to be a moving target. We should not get satisfied in terms of absolute

figures. Absolute figures have got to be viewed against certain developments that are taking place and I am therefore surprised that the Minister should have looked at the figures only in terms of their absolute number. Every year, merely to mark time, we require about 8 lakhs tons more of foodgrains—merely to mark time. If any macklog is to be made up, if any improvement is to be made as far as the food requirements of our country are concerned or if prices are to be brought down of course a greater effort will be necessary.

When we look at this, we find in the last ten years if the figures are to be believed the area under cultivation undoubtedly has increased by about 22 million acres. If the figures are reliable, that is an achievement for which the country can legitimately be satisfied. But there has not been a marked improvement as far as the yield is concerned. Here as elsewhere it needs to be remembered that we have reached a stage where, as one authority has put it, it is probable that in the future, the loss in cultivable land or at least in the fertility will be about as great as the gain unless heroic conservation and expansion measures are undertaken. On a previous occasion, I, together with some other Members had raised the question of finding out what has been the net improvement in irrigation potential in the country, particularly in minor irrigation. I then pointed out Sir that both the figures for gross irrigation and net irrigation should be made available. We are publishing figures only for gross irrigation. I pointed out how such a provision tends to be deceptive. We have the report saying that on soil erosion, 171 schemes have been taken up and that 6.5 lakhs acres will benefit by this scheme. For the same year, how many acres of land have become eroded? This is the gross figure. The net figure will be difficult to determine. On a previous occasion I pointed out how in the Punjab, on the one hand they have been improving irrigation facilities while on the other

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

hand, water-logging has been encroaching upon fertile lands available for agriculture. It is absolutely necessary that both sides should be brought forward. If the report is to be meaningful, and if the Minister is not to be misled by his own figures, he should try to place before himself both the gains made as well as the loss suffered during the year.

The production figure has got to be a moving target and in terms of any achievement we must remember that the gross figure is likely to be deceptive and the key figure is that of the net advance. These are two preliminary observations which are very obvious. I have to make them from time to time because I find that when these matters appear in the reports these facts are either not kept in view, or, even if the persons concerned are aware of them, no effort is made to bring them to the attention of those who are going to read these reports.

On the question of prices, it is true that prices have started coming down in some parts of the country. We have learnt from our mistakes in the past. Certain fall in prices has occurred in certain parts of the country. The Government's policy of purchase has started providing some kind of price support and one would, therefore, say that we have learnt something from the mistakes that we had made in the past.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House to page 4 of the Report of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In page 4 you find the index numbers of wholesale prices of foodgrains from August, 1957 to January, 1959. It covers probably about eighteen months. In that short period, Sir, you will find that very sharp fluctuations have taken place. There have been rises and falls. Fluctuations and variations have been very marked. We have been told that one of the policies that

the Government wants to pursue is that of price stabilisation. What is being done? What steps are being taken to introduce element of stability? This Report itself shows that in a brief period of eighteen months there have been sharp fluctuations. It has gone upwards and downwards. Now, there are various reasons for it. I am aware that for every movement, upward and downward reasons can be put forward. One can say, looking back over these fluctuations for the last so many years that almost for every fluctuation some reason can be put forward. We have to find out if institutional changes can be made and such policy changes initiated whereby these fluctuations can be reduced. Now, this was one of the questions that the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was asked to go into. It had made two recommendations. One was about the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation to which I shall come in a minute and the other was about price stabilisation Board. The suggestion about price stabilisation Board has been completely neglected. I do not know what alternative the Government has. I have already said that to some extent the present policy of purchase is having good effect. It has already been stated by the Government that there are all kinds of difficulties and dangers in this policy of price fixation. Even if Co-operatives come up, it has been suggested that there will always be a certain amount of pressure from certain sectors in the country to see that the prices are fixed at a higher level. So, this question of fixing prices at the proper level is a matter that bristles with difficulties. These things can either be done by some kind of an independent Board supported by an Advisory Committee, or, it can be done by Government, or by the Parliament, as is done in Sweden. If it is done by Government then again, the question comes up before Parliament. Now, therefore, it is felt that the fixation of prices for the agricultural produce is likely to become increasing-

ly difficult because of various pressures that will be exercised and therefore it becomes necessary to think out a machinery which would be insulated to the extent possible against such pressures. In this respect the Government seems to be talking with two voices. Care has to be taken to see that these pressures do not influence price fixation. There is a considerable amount of diffidence about the way the price fixation policy is going to work.

Government invited almost the entire and perhaps the inadequately informed opposition of various forces in the country against itself. In a matter sensitive like that of price fixation, I think, Government should try to get support from all sections before it announces any policy and before it starts with price fixation.

Then, Sir, regarding State Trading certain announcements have been made. I am surprised to find that The Prime Minister had set up a Committee consisting of some Members of this House, including some on this side. This is a Committee before which major questions of food policy are to be brought up. I happen to be a member of the Committee. We were assured that before any decision on these matters is taken the Committee will be consulted. The whole idea was to settle these questions outside the arena of parties, and politics and to bring them on a table where serious discussions could take place, where the necessary information could be provided beforehand to people belonging to the ruling party as well as the Opposition parties. I am surprised to find that certain decisions have been taken and certain policy announcements have been made here without taking the trouble of convening this Committee. Is this the way in which the so-called High Power Committee of this House are going to be treated?

Shri A. P. Jain: I may inform the hon. Member that this is only a provisional scheme. It has been put before the National Development Council, and

it had also been before the House. I may inform the hon. Member that the scheme will again come up before the Committee and any suggestions coming from the Committee will receive due consideration.

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the question of State trading in foodgrains is concerned, it has had a very chequered career. In September last year, this suggestion was summarily dismissed by the Food Minister. In November, 1958, it was suddenly accepted. We do not know what developments took place in between. Now, in April, 1959, the provisional scheme, whatever it is, waters down considerably whatever was accepted at least in principle in November, 1958.

Going through the statement that the hon. Minister has made, and trying to understand the scheme as it has been evolved, I am reminded of what used to be said in 1919 or 1920 about progressive realisation of responsible government in fulness of time in this country. Here is a scheme which promises us that there will be progressive realisation of socialisation in the trade in foodgrains in the fulness of time.

Now, the marketable surplus in India is calculated at 18 to 20 million tons. Rice is about 9 to 10 million tons, and wheat is about 3 million tons. In 1958, the total purchases made by Government amounted to half a million tons. Out of a marketable surplus of 18 to 20 million tons, our total purchases were half a million tons. Is this sufficient to enable Government to exercise strategic control? We do not know how much more they are going to purchase this year.

But, here again, let us look at the position of the storage facilities, because without storage facilities you cannot put through a policy of socialisation of wholesale trade in foodgrains. It has been estimated by

[**Shri Asoka Mehta**]

those who are entrusted with that task that storage facilities to the tune of 5 million tons would be needed. In 1958, storage facilities for 76,000 tons were completed. I leave it to you, Sir, to decide how many years it will take to build up the storage facilities for 5 million tons, if this is the rate at which we are to progress. In 1959, it is said, storage facilities for 2.9 lakh tons are under construction or are likely to be taken up for construction. On a liberal estimate, at this rate, it will take twenty-five years before we shall have the storage capacity for 5 million tons.

That was why I said that this seemed to be a policy of progressive realisation. If that is the policy, one should make it clear, because then we shall not be evoking or arousing opposition and resistance. My hon. friend read out just now the speech that Shri M. R. Masani made the other day at a conference of merchants dealing in foodgrains. I was present at that conference. I wanted to know how the merchants felt. I knew and I found that they were greatly excited, they were greatly agitated; they were excited and agitated when nothing was going to happen nothing very much was going to happen which need excite or agitate. But we agitate the people on both sides friends who want that there should be certain changes feel agitated when they find that those changes are promised and nothing happens then, there are those who get agitated because they are opposed to these changes. I do not say who is right and who is wrong that is immaterial but there is no point in agitating both sides and getting nothing done at the end of it. That seems to be a policy where Government are anxious to have the largest number of people arraigned against them. I just cannot understand a government whose main purpose is to mobilise the maximum possible ill-informed opposition against them. If that kind of situation arises, the responsibility lies squarely on those who are today sitting on the Treasury Benches.

Now, let us look at the warehousing. As far as warehousing corporations are concerned, the five-year programme is that one hundred warehouses would be built by the Union corporation with a capacity of 1.5 million tons. In the first year, the achievement has been that 9 warehouses have been taken on hire, and in the second year, 10 more are going to be constructed. In the States, out of 250 warehouses to be built with a total capacity of one million tons, only 30 are expected to come up. This is the pace at which we are going, and even these warehouses are being used to provide facilities to traders. These warehousing corporations were set up to provide facilities to growers. We are told now that the growers are not coming forward to take advantage of it. What is wrong with all these things? If these facilities are going to be taken advantage of by the traders, then there is no point in our saying that our policy is to socialise the trade in foodgrains because as I say, to enunciate a policy and to undermine it or to permit it to get undermined is to invite opposition from both sides.

In this foodgrains trade, a dyarchy has been introduced now. The purchases will be made on behalf of Government and also on behalf of the traders themselves. This dyarchy in foodgrains trade is likely to be disastrous. This dyarchy is likely to be very disturbing because this particular system if I am not mistaken was thoroughly examined by the Thirumala Rao Committee—my hon. friend is there—in 1951 or 1952. Again, subject to correction by my hon. friend, Shri Thirumala Rao who headed that committee and produced a very valuable report at that time—I hope he will say something on this subject later on—that committee came to the conclusion in the light of all available experiences that that particular system was not desirable. I know there are influential people in this Government, who, for the last ten years, have been trying to foist that programme upon Government. Every

time that particular scheme has been opposed or rejected, like King Charles's head, it has the habit of coming up over and over again. It has come up again this time.

I would like to know from my hon. friend Shri Thirumala Rao whether in the light of the maturer thought that he has given to the subject, and in the light of the longer experience that he has now, he would not endorse once again the strong criticisms that he made some years back when this particular scheme was analysed by his committee.

Shri A. P. Jain: I would like to interrupt the hon. Member for a minute. I would like him to explain whether he has not advocated dyarchy in his own report, where he says:

"Our policy should, therefore, be of progressive and planned socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains....",

and where he further says:

"We feel that step by step conditions should be created so that in the course of the next three or four years, the foodgrains stabilisation organisation may be in a position to control a substantial portion of the wholesale trade in the country."

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is quite right. That is the whole point. I said, in the next three or four years. But considering the rate at which my hon. friend is going, I say it will take twenty-five years.

Shri A. P. Jain: The point is whether the hon. Member has advocated dyarchy or not.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It all depends. After all, you may say there was dyarchy when the interim government was formed, but that dyarchy was of a basically different nature from the dyarchy that the Montague-Chelmsford reforms had put forward. I do not think it is necessary to take time in going into that kind of thing.

Then, it has been admitted that there will be serious limitations to

the effectiveness of enforcing statutory price control. Now, these limitations will be there. I agree. If these limitations are to be overcome, then the period during which these limitations will operate has got to be reduced.

13 hrs.

It has been said that it is not known whether dealers are submitting regular returns, and whether such returns are being checked. This august House two years back passed a legislation saying that regular returns must be obtained from the wholesale traders. Are these returns coming? Well, nobody seems to know; at least, nobody in authority seems to know whether these returns are being checked up and any kind of significant conclusions being drawn; again, those in authority do not seem to know this. Well, this is the position. What should we do? The question might be asked, as the Food Minister has asked it, what do I suggest, and what is to be done. I would say that there are only a limited number of districts where there is a marked surplus in rice or wheat. I know in the statement that he made the hon. Minister has said that the question is still under consideration whether for certain limited regions a more firm and a more comprehensive policy cannot be put through. I say that is where he has an opportunity to show that he means business. While it is not possible to give a firm figure about the number of districts,—again the hon. Minister has said that for the time being State-trading and wholesale trading in foodgrains will be confined to rice and wheat—may be in 12 to 15 districts, as far as rice and wheat are concerned, a different policy a comprehensive policy, a comprehensive approach, can be made. I am not satisfied with the explanation that he has given or the arguments that have been put forward in the statement that he made here about his objection to a corporation. It may be that a corporation for the whole country may or may not be possible but for these limited areas, I believe a corporation

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is likely to serve the purpose better, unless, of course, the hon. Minister is confident that in the next three years all the co-operatives that we are anxious to create in the country are going to come up. We cannot link up the different reforms, one with the other. If you link them all together and if in any particular sphere or particular sector the reforms tend to fall behind schedule, then everywhere, all along the line, you find that the progress is hampered.

It would be a good thing if we can achieve integrated progress, but looking at the results, looking at the way we have been functioning in the last ten to twelve years, I doubt very much if there is even a single Member in this House who will get up and say with a clear conscience that we have the strength, the means, the vision and the determination to move forward in an integrated way. If that is so, where there is this kind of lukewarmness all round, would it not be better not to link up some of these things so intimately and so completely that our failure on one front may result in our failure in other fronts also? I would therefore say that on both these points, the need have intensive State trading in limited number of districts and the advisability of having one or more corporations for that purpose, need to be gone into once again. I am glad to know from the hon. Minister that the suggestions he has made are of a tentative character, and I hope and trust that the matter will be given further attention.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not invite the attention of this House to something which the Public Accounts Committee in Bombay has recently pointed out. The Public Accounts Committee in Bombay went into a particular deal, a deal for purchasing 10,000 tons of jowar, worth about Rs. 29 lakhs and this particular deal, was entered into by the Government of Bombay because the Government of India had recommended the

name of a particular firm. Later on when enquiries were made it was found, in the words of the committee:

"The Madhya Bharat Government, however, informed the Bombay Government that they could not help them in the matter as the firm was not registered in their State. The Government of India also, when the matter was taken up for enquiry, informed the Bombay Government that there was no such firm in existence.

"The departmental representative who appeared before the Committee explained that since the firm was recommended by the Government of India, and as the rates and other terms and conditions had already been settled by them, the Bombay Government was only required to enter into a formal agreement with the agents."

The Government of India was supposed to have checked it, but later on it was discovered by the Government of Bombay that no such firm existed and the Government of India also could do nothing about it. The Committee therefore comes to the conclusion:

"Strangely enough, no attempt also seems to have been made to inquire of the Government of India as to the circumstances in which the firm which was not in existence came to be recommended by them. Perhaps the Public Accounts Committee of the Lok Sabha may also look into this matter."

I am raising this question for a very simple reason.

Shri A. P. Jain: What report is that?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The latest report of the Public Accounts Committee, Bombay State, 1958-59.

Whether our Public Accounts Committee will go into it or not, I do not

know, but the hon. Minister should go into it, because the scheme which we are adopting, as I said, envisages a certain dyarchy. There is going to be no machinery for direct purchases or only a limited machinery for direct purchases, and great care has to be taken. If that care is not taken, we shall find similar complaints coming up in future.

In the limited time that is at my disposal, I would just like to say that this scheme is linked up with this whole question of co-operatives. The question of co-operatives has been made somewhat confused and complicated by the controversy that is being carried on about joint farming. I have no desire to go into that controversy just now, but I would like to draw attention to the suggestions for agricultural self-sufficiency that were recently made, before this controversy was stirred up, by Sir B. P. Singh, Roy, Shri C. H. Bhabha, Shri Tulsidas Kilachand and Shri B. M. Birla. On page 19 they say that they recommend tractors for use to improve our cultivation. Then they say:

"The difficulties in using these tractors in small holdings of land will also have to be worked out. This aspect will have to be discussed and decided on the village unit level where it should be possible by mutual agreement to ensure that a group of farmers with land holdings up to 100 acres may be enabled to make use of tractors ... an arrangement under which a group of farmers with requisite land is able to come together with proper demarcation of land and removal of barriers in order to utilize the facilities for scientific farming"

These gentlemen, before this controversy came up, looking at this problem in a non-political, detached manner, also came to the conclusion that some kind of removal of boundaries or demarcations will become necessary if agriculture was to be im-

proved I am saying this just for this reason, that the whole problem of building up co-operatives in India is getting bedevilled today by this controversy, a controversy which, to my mind, is unreal because neither are those on the Treasury Benches anxious just now to put through these changes, nor are those opposing them so vehemently from this side of the House really vehement in their opposition because their own colleagues only a few months back, when this controversy had not come up, made more or less the same kind of suggestions that some others have been making today.

This particular controversy has resulted in side-tracking attention from the more important question of developing our co-operatives, because this question is intimately linked up with the development of State trading in foodgrains. and, I would say that it is amazing that so far there has been no response from the Government to the very strong criticisms that have been made by those who are engaged in the co-operative movement against the recommendations of the Law Commission on the co-operative law, as to what kind of law has to be created

I have seen recently the working party's report that has been produced on the co-operatives in the country. A large number of co-operatives are in a very weak state. Simultaneously we have to embark upon a double programme, a programme of expansion and a programme of consolidation. It is a two-pronged attack, a two-pronged attack where consolidation will have to be given much greater importance than expansion, because there is no point in expanding unless we are sure that the fabric that is being created will be strong enough to stand the various burdens that are going to be thrown upon it

I think this whole question of what kind of legal framework is going to be provided, what kind of powers are

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going to exist, is of paramount importance.

All the arguments that the Food Minister has put forward that we hope to develop these co-operatives in the next three or four years and thus State trading in foodgrains will therefore be taken over by these co-operatives within a measurable distance of time and that corporations need not be set up because they will have their own vested interests later on and might duplicate unnecessarily the work that has to be done, all these arguments are valid to the extent these co-operatives are going to come up, and the co-operatives will come up to the extent the controversy on the legal framework for the co-operatives is set at rest. I hope that, that will be done and that as far as State trading in foodgrains is concerned, the Food Minister will be willing to review the matter afresh and see how far this tentative scheme can be so strengthened that people may find that there are real teeth in it as far as the purposes for which this particular scheme is being put forward.

13.10 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce a slight change in the order of business for the current week. It is now proposed that the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence be taken up for consideration immediately after the voting of demands relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Consequently, discussion on the demands under the control of the Ministry of Rehabilitation would take place after the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Why this change?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Defence has to be elsewhere.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: On the 10th there is an Investiture ceremony in Madras for military honours. The Minister of Defence has to go there. This change has arisen because the House took more time than that indicated in the schedule.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Which is more important—Parliament work or some other work?

Mr. Speaker: Both are important.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is no difficulty in this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The notice is very short.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Rehabilitation Ministry have not much to say about it.

13.13 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—contd.

श्री राम सुभग लिह (सहसराव) : अप्पल महोदय, यह मेरे लिये एक समाचार था कि हमारे ऐसे भी अच्छे अच्छे दोस्तों ने, जैसे कि भी अशोक मेहता जी हैं, एक और तो सरकार को यह राय दी कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग जारी की जाय, और उन्होंने बताया कि यह राय सितम्बर, १९५८ में ही गई थी, और दूसरी ओर यार्ड, १९५८ में वे उस जल्दी में शारीक हुए जो कि इस बीज का विरोध करने के लिये किया गया था ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: May I correct my hon. friend? I did not sympathise with them. If the foodgrains merchants have any complaints against some suggestions I have made, I think democratic etiquette demands that one should go and listen to what they

have to say I do not understand how it is inconsistent.

I think it is very consistent.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: It may not be inconsistent that way, but it is inconsistent in the sense that the Government are also guided by the opinion of persons who go and advise Government to resort to certain action and also go to advise persons to resort to action to oppose those actions. Anyway, I accept his correction (Interruption by Shri Hem Barua) I know Shri Hem Barua He has gone only to listen to their advice. If somebody goes to Tibet to listen to the Chinese people, that will also be better

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): You go and see the killing of the people there.

Dr Ram Subbag Singh: If you want to go there, you can go and see how the palace of the Dalai Lama is being shelled. I do not know whether it is being shelled or not. But if you want to advise them in one way and advise the Dalai Lama in another way, I think it won't be very consistent!

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. This is very cruel He did not mean it. He went there just to know the reaction of the people. Democratically, he has a right to do so. To interpret it like this is very unkind to him.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member (Dr. Ram Subbag Singh) will address the Chair.

Dr Ram Subbag Singh: In that way Shri M. R. Mesani also sometimes advises Government. There I want to correct the Government also. The Government ought to be careful about persons who sometimes go to advise them on some action and on another occasion they go and advise others who are extremely critical of the actions of the Government.

यह मैं इस बात पर आ रहा हूँ कि अभी तक जो बातें कही गई उनमें उदादातर आद्य समस्या के बारे में कही गई हैं। कैसे आद्य का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जायेगा, इसके बारे में भी तज्जीब दी गई लेकिन इतनी उदादा नहीं जितनी कि दी जानी चाहिये। आज हम लोगों की समस्या, और सरकार भी कही है कि उन लोगों की समस्या, इसलिये विकट होती जाती है कि हमारी आवादी बढ़ी जाती है। इस बात को भी भी मानता हूँ कि आवादी बढ़ रही है और प्रति दस वर्ष करोड़ों की आवादी बढ़ रही है। सन् १९४१ से १९५१ तक इसमें १३ लाख प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। लेकिन यदि हम दूसरे देशों में जो आवादी की वृद्धि हुई है उसको देखें तो इसमें हमें हिचकने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। सन् १९७१ से १९८१ तक, भारत में आवादी की वृद्धि हुई ५२ प्रतिशत, इसी समय के दौरान विटिश आइल्स में हुई ५७ प्रतिशत, जापान में हुई १२० प्रतिशत और अमेरिका में हुई २३० प्रतिशत। यहाँ यह कहा जा सकता है, चाहे आप मूर्मि के उत्पादन करने की क्षमता के लों या हमारी अखंड सरकार की उत्पादन करने की क्षमता, कि हमारी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की क्षमिता सीमित है इसलिये उत्पादन जोरो से नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। लेकिन यह भी मैं बहुत उदादा मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। यदि हम आवादी के लियाज से देखें तो जितनी हमारी बढ़ती हुई आवादी बढ़ती है उसको खिलाने के लिये हमको ७० मिलियन टन घनाज की ज़रूरत भी सन् १९५१ में और करीब ८५ मिलियन टन की ज़रूरत होती सन् १९६०-६१ में।

२६ तारीक के स्टेट्समैन में निकला था कि एक्स्ट्रैक्शन कमिस्नर की रिपोर्ट जो है कि इस वर्ष हमारा उत्पादन ७० मिलियन टन होगा। यानी इस वर्ष जो उत्पादन होगा वह जो हमारा लक्ष्य निर्वाचित किया गया था द्वितीय पक्षवर्षीय बोला में, ८ उपरे

[डा० राम सुरा द्वि]

करीब ४ मिलियन टन कम होगा । हमारे लिये करीब ७३ या ७४ मिलियन टन अनाज होना चाहिये था जो कि करीब ४ मिलियन टन कम हुआ । और आगे यदि हम देखें तो हमको सन् १९६१ में ८५ मिलियन टन अनाज चाहिये और सन् १९७१-७२ में ६६ मिलियन टन अनाज चाहिये । अगर हम सन् १९७१ को छोड़ भी दें तो क्या हम इस सायक हैं कि हम एक या दो बारों में अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा कर ८५ मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा कर सकें । जब हम इस चीज़ की ओर ध्यान देते हैं कि क्या हमारी शक्ति ऐसी है ? हमारे मित्र ने अभी कहा था कि कोई आदमी इस सदन में है जो कांशिएन्सियली, ओपन हार्ट से कह सके We are having a clear vision about this. मेरे तो सभता है कि

The people of India are quite competent and they are having a very clear vision, if they are only freed from the theoreticians of this country. By 'theoreticians' I do not mean anybody. I mean everybody.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a general statement.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They may be on any side including that of Shri Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: I know that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: (Firozabad): What about the Food Minister and his Deputies?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes.

यद्य सवाल यह उठता है कि इस चीज़ को कैसे किया जा सकता है । जो रिपोर्ट २१ तारीख को निकली थी, उसमें दिया हुया है :

"Reports of harvests from most of the nine States where the drive for higher production of Rabi foodgrains was launched in Sep-

tember indicate at least 20 per cent increase in production now coming to a close."

इसे पढ़ कर मुझे बड़ी सुशी हुई कि राजी कैम्पेन के कारण यह बृद्धि हुई । अगर उसकी बजह से यह बृद्धि हुई तो मैं उसकी पूजा करूँगा और चाहूँगा कि इस कैम्पेन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरफकी दी जाय सरकार की ओर से और जनता की ओर से । लेकिन अगर इस कैम्पेन के कारण बृद्धि नहीं हुई तो क्या होगा ? क्योंकि जब सन् १९५३-५४ में अच्छे सानसून के कारण उत्पादन में बृद्धि हुई तब भी सरकार या प्रैनिंग कमीशन यह दावा करने लगे थे कि वह बृद्धि हम लोगों के इरिगेशन की बढ़ाने से और अच्छे अच्छे उत्पादन के तरीकों को बढ़ाने से, अच्छे सीडस के देने से हुई है । वाहे भगवान की रुपा से ही यह बृद्धि हुई हो लेकिन ऐसा दावा करने वाले बहुत से लोग बड़े हो जाते हैं । ऐसी हालत में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि आप ऐसे स्टेटमेंट्स की छानबीन करा लिया करे क्योंकि जो बड़े बड़े उच्चाधिकारियों की ओर से स्टेटमेंट दिये जाते हैं उनमें हम लोग भी शामिल हो जाने हैं । और जो बात कही गई यदि वह सत्य है, यदि केवल इस कैम्पेन में ही २० प्रतिशत की बृद्धि हुई है तो और किसी कैम्पेन की जरूरत नहीं है । इसके अनावा दूसरी कैम्पेन भी हम चला सकते हैं । बहरहाल इसे मैं यही पर छोड़ता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरफकी हमारे उत्पादन में हो अगर उसमें सबमुख हमारी कैम्पेन सहायता पहुँच सकती है ।

मेरी समझ से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये स्टेट ट्रेडिंग में आज कोमापरेटिव इन्स्ट-ट्रूपशनल बेल्जेज लाने की ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है । लेकिन अगर कोई समझे कि वह किसी अफसर को नियुक्त कर दे और उससे प्रदेश था जिसे या गांव में उत्पादन बढ़ा जायेगा, तो वह असम्भव ही चीज़ है ।

यह ऐसी चीज है जिसे कोई किसान मान नहीं सकता। ऐसी हासत में यह चाहिये कि वो भी इन्स्टट्यूशनल बेन्जेज हम करायें वह किसानों के मन के अनुकूल करायें। अगर उनके मन के अनुकूल होने की हम चिन्ता न करें और भी तुलसीदास किलाचन्द ऐसे पूजीपतियों के सुझावों को ही मानें, जैसे कि उन्होंने कहा है कि लेतों को मेंड तोड़ दी जाये तो आसानी से ट्रैक्टर बलाये जा सकते हैं, तो उसमें काम नहीं बलेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह सुझाव अच्छे हैं या बुरे हैं, लेकिन इस चीज की आप लेखिये कि चाहे वे ईपिटलिस्टों के सुझाव हों या बड़े से बड़े रेडिकल के, लेकिन वह किसानों की इच्छा के अनुकूल होने चाहियें। मैंने एक बार पहले भी कहा था कि किसी के भी सुझाव हो, जो चीजें बदल के रूप में सरकार की ओर से या जनता की ओर से की जा सकती हैं, वे की जानी हैं। कुछ बड़े किसान भी भरकार से यह सहायता आसानी से ले सकते हैं। लेकिन छोटे छोटे किसान जो हिन्दूस्तान के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक कोशापरेटिव कार्रवाई करते हैं उनको यह सहायता नहीं मिल पाती। हम देखते हैं कि एक किसान जिसके पास एक बैंक है वह दूसरे किसान के साथ मिल कर हस्त बलाता है जो दो लोन चाहे किसान मिल कर हल बलाते हैं। ये लोग कोशापरेटिव द्वारा से काम करते हैं, लेकिन कोई कोशापरेटिव हिपार्टमेंट उनकी बदल करने नहीं आता। बदल तो दूर रही उनकी समस्याओं का अध्ययन भी नहीं किया जाता। अध्ययन किया जाता है बड़े बड़े लोगों को काम्पस का, बाहं वह कोशापरेटिव हो या न हो। और उनके केंद्रों से किसान का केंद्रों नापा जाता है कि कोशापरेटिव कार्रवाई उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकता। तो मैं इन चीजों को गलत समझता हूँ। अगर सबमुख कोई बाहुता है कि इन्स्टट्यूशनल बेन्जेज ही, और सबको यह चाहना चाहिये, तो आप सब-किस्टेंड होस्पिट्स को बदलें और चाहे बड़े

बड़े कार्म बनावें, लेकिन यह काम केवल हवाई कल्पना से नहीं हो सकता। कहो भी चान का लेन मेंड तोड़ने से नहीं होगा। चान के लेत में मेंड को ज़रूरत हमेशा रहेगी क्योंकि पानी को बेरने की ज़रूरत हाती है। हाँ गेटू की लेती उस तरह से हो सकती है। लेकिन उसमें भी जब आप ४० हार्ड पावर का ट्रैक्टर बलायेंगे तो ४० जोड़ी बैल बेकार हो जायेंगे, ४० हल बलाने वाले बेकार हो जायेंगे यह भी आपको सोचना चाहिये।

आज करीब २७० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन हमारे जोत में है जिसमें मेरुमिक्कन से २० परसेंट सिवाई वानी जमीन है। इस २० प्रतिशत मिवाई वानी मूर्मि में भी यह सबब नहीं है कि एक हवार एनड का नेविल होल्डिंग बनाया जा सके जिसमें दो दो नोन तीन इव पानी बराबर रह सके। बहुत डेन्षेट देशों में जायद यह लेविन सम्भव हो सके लेकिन यहा तो असम्भव है। इस भाग में हम तुलसीदास किलाचन्द के दिमाग से काम नहीं कर सकते और न उन लोगों की राय से काम कर सकते हैं जो दूसरे देशों की बात कहते हैं। मान सोजिये कि ऐरोनाल में कोई लेन करना चाह तो वहा बड़े लेन करने सम्भव हो सकते हैं। जहा मैदान में सिवाई वानी भवि है वहा मुरमिक्कन है कि यह कुछ सम्भव हो सके। लेकिन धान के लिये यह तरोका ठोक नहीं हो सकता। गेटू के लिये इन्हा हृद तक आस हो सकता है। लेकिन उनके लिये भी बहुत बड़े लेत बनाने में कठिनाई होगी।

मेरे दिवार में ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हमें छोटी छोटी मस्तों को बाज करनी चाहिये क्योंकि जब तक हमारे इन गर्नेंड नहीं मुश्वरे तब तक हमारा ल्याइन नहीं बढ़ सकता। हमें करान्विडगत भी करना होगा हालांकि इनमें भी हम चांदों को बहुत चर्चा मुत्ते हैं। अभी तक २३०

[डॉ. राम सुरेण रिहू]

विश्वियन जनीन में से जिस पर कि हमारे यहां लेती होती है, केवल १६ मिलियन जनीन का कंसलिडेशन किया गया है। हमको अपने यहां ४० और ६० हार्ड पावर के ट्रैक्टर नहीं चाहिये हमको तो जोटे जोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने चाहिये जैसे कि आरान में बनाये गये हैं। उनका जार्ज बोडा होता है, एक आदमी उनको चला सकता है। फिर आप देखें कि हमारे यहां किसने ऐसे गांव हैं जिनमें कि एवरेज में एक हजार एकड़ लेती की जमीन है। जब हमारे यहां इसने बड़े गांव ही नहीं है तो फिर एक हजार एकड़ के काम कैसे हो सकते हैं। अमरीका और कनाडा में यह सम्भव हो सकता है। कनाडा में एवरेज होलिंग २३४ एकड़ का है। पर यहां पर तो ५ एकड़ से कम के करीब ५६.१ परसेंट होलिंग है। तो इसमें यह सारी बातें सोचनी समझनी होंगी।

फिर खाद का सवाल है। हमारे यहां चरती में से जो शक्ति हर साल निकल जाती है उसको पुरा करने के लिये हमें चार विश्वियन टन खाद चाहिये। पर इस बारे में तो किसी ने भी नहीं कहा है कि हम इतना रासायनिक खाद पैदा कर सकते हैं। तो फिर खाद कैसे दिया जा सकता है। हमारे यहां जो गोबर के रूप में खाद होता है उसका ४० प्रतिशत हम खला लेते हैं। गवर इसके लिये कोयला सबर्टीट्यूट के तौर पर दिया जा सके तो वह खाद काम आ जाएगा। फिर सिंचाई का सवाल है। मैं कहता हूं कि लेत की उपज बढ़ाना उस खबर तक मुश्किल है जब तक कि एपीकल्पर डिपार्टमेंट लिंचाई आदि तमाम बहरी जीवों को अपने सामने न रखे। खबर लेती के लिये मध्य बहरी सारी जीवों किसान को दी जायेंगी तभी उसका उत्पादन बहुत सकता है।

फिर हमारी कैटिल बैल्ट की भी जांच है। हमको उनकी भी ठीक देख रख करनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां जनीन पर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग निवार कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां एक भी एकड़ पर डेढ़ सौ आदमी निवार करते हैं जब कि दूसरे देशों में दस, पांच या छः आदमी इतनी जनीन पर निवार करते हैं।

13.25 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब हमको इसने आदमियों को लेती पर सपोर्ट करना है कि भी हमारे यहां यह हालत है कि कही कोई कारबाना बनता है या कोई योजना बनती है, जैसे कि सिद्धी का कारबाना या भावधारा नंगल या बांध, तो उन नामों से जो किसान हटाये जाते हैं उनको काम नहीं मिलता। मैं स्टेट एंटरप्राइज के आमदारों में किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि स्टेट एंटरप्राइज में व्यापारियों की कमित बहुत बड़ा दी गई है। आज हम देखते हैं कि अगर कोई व्यापारी बाजार में गढ़वाल करता है तो उसको शान्त कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर उसी को सारी स्टेट की ताकत मिल जायेगी तो उसको नियंत्रित करना असम्भव हो जायेगा। तो इस अवसर पर इसलिये मैं इस बात का बहुत अधिकृती से सर्वोन्नत करता हूं कि गांव गांव में कोयापरेटिव का नियाज हो जिसका ग्रोवर्सन और भारकेटिंग दोनों से दीपा संबन्ध हो। लेकिन यह काम देखना अवसर बहाल कर देने के नहीं हो सकता। उस अवसरा में तो दैसा ही काम होगा जैसे कि मास्को को जांचूटे भेजे गये थे सारे के सारे ठीक नहीं थे और उस मालके की बांध भी नहीं ही पायी। तो व्यावहारिक रूप से इन सब जीवों की ओर बहुत बड़ा चाहूं और सब से बड़ा चक्रत है जनीन की उंचाई जांच।

को बढ़ाने की और उसके लिये मूल्य रूप से सिवाई की जरूरत है। अगर हम बार मिलियन कीमिकल फर्टिलाइजर नहीं दे सकते, तो भी ऐसोर काफी मात्रा में नहीं दे सकते तो हमको गोबर को बढ़ाने के लिये बढ़ाने का कोशला देना चाहिये ताकि गोबर को बाद के रूप में काम में आया जा सके। पर यह काम आसानी से नहीं हो सकता। इस दिशा में ठोस काम करना होगा। हमारे किसान में वैद्याकार बढ़ाने की बहुत ज़रूरत है अगर उसकी स्टोटी-स्टोटी जहरतों को पृथग किया जाये और उसकी कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाये। कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां नन् ११५०-५१ में १७ प्रतिशत ज़ेती की जमीन में इरिंगेशन होना था। उसको पहली योजना में बढ़ा कर १६-७ मिलियन कर दिया जायेगा और उसकी इसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में उसको ३० मिलियन कर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन आपने यहां नहरे दा ट्यूब बैंस साधारे हैं उनका उपयोग करने में आज दिसान हिपविचारा है। हमारे पास इन सोमों की हवारों दरक्षाहों आती है कि नहर के एरिया में नाजायज कार्ग्वाई दूर रही है, ट्यूबबैंस एरिया में सबव वर पानी नहीं विलता। बस मैं इरिंगेशन भिनिस्टर से कह रुहा था कि नहर के एरिया में ऐसा होता है कि एक किसान को १२ रुपये है पर उसके पास परचा आता है ५७-५८ रुपये का। अब आप उसके दिमाग की उड़िस्तता को समझ सकते हैं। जब तक उसका परचा ठीक नहीं हो जायेगा वह परेशान रहेगा और अपना वाय ठीक से नहीं कर सकेगा तो आप देखें कि इन बारों से कितनी कठिनाई एक छोटे किसान को हो सकती है।

इत्य हमारी सुरक्षा कही है और प्राप्ति कमीशन भी कहती है कि हमने इतने ट्यूबबैंस लगा दिये हैं, इतने बाब बना दिये हैं। लेकिन हालत यह है कि ट्यूबबैंस बढ़ाने के लिये विज्ञानी नहीं विस रही है और बाबों के पानी के लिये नहरे नहीं बन

रही है ताकि उस पानी का संपर्योग हो सके। और उत्पादन बढ़ सके। आज आप देखें कि रेहन्द बाब एक डेढ़ साल में बन कर तैयार होने वाला है और उसका पानी सोन में जिरेगा पर सोन पर अभी तक बाब नहीं बन रहा है जिसकी बच्चा प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में ही थी। इस कारण बाब में अनेकों बख्तें उठ रहे हो सकते हैं। उस की नहरे बन कर तैयार है। उन से आठ लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिवाई हो सकती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक और रिहंद ईम बना दिया, लेकिन इसरी और सोन बाब नहीं बनाया, तो को-प्रार्डिनेटिड डंग से काम नहीं होगा। हम देखते हैं कि सोमों के साने की मात्रा कम होती जा रही है, बर्फीवि इज़ उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रति द्वितीय एक बालू प्रधिक अम देने के लिये दो मिलियन टन अम की उड़िस्तत है। एक हमार स्कायर माइल्ड में, रिहंद ईम के पानी का उपयोग सोन बाब को बना कर कर सकते हैं, इससे ही मिलियन टन उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि वैसे को-प्रार्डिनेटिड विकिंग का आवाह है। आज को-प्रार्डिनेटिड विकिंग की आवश्यकता है। वहां बर के रोहब पर पुल होने से कोशला इधर पहुँचाया जा सकता है, जो कि आज तक संभव नहीं हो रहा था।

लेड बोविल बाब (जबलपुर) : हम समय देश से जो स्थिति है, उस की दृष्टि से हमें आनना होगा कि प्रधिक अम-उत्पादन हमारे देश की सब से बड़ी समस्या है और जब तक इस समस्या का हम किसी न किसं प्रकार हल नहीं करते, तब तक हम आहे कितनी ही पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनाते जायें, उन में हमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती। जिस समय प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त हो कर द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने आई, उसी समय मैंने एक बात कही थी कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

योजना में अधिक अन्न-उत्पादन की तरफ और खेती की उत्तमता की तरफ सब से पहले व्यापार न दे कर जो उद्योग-वर्षों की प्रगति की तरफ व्यापार दिया गया है, यह बहुत बात की गई है। मैंने यहां लोक सभा में भी कहा था और बाहर भी भी निवेदन किया था। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अब जैसे-जैसे तुरीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना बनने का समय आता जा रहा है, इस बात पर सब से अधिक व्यापार दिया जावेगा, हम फिर उस दृश्यता रास्ते नहीं जायेंग, जिस रास्ते हम द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के समय गये थे और तुरीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम सब से अधिक व्यापार खेती और अधिक अन्न-उत्पादन की ओर हेंगे।

जहां तक खेती और अन्न-उत्पादन का प्रश्न है, वहां तक अनेक बातें हैं, जिन की तरफ हम को व्यापार देना आवश्यक है। मैं अपने मित्र डा० राम सुभग सिंह से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि मोटे तौर से देखा जावे, तो अधिक अन्न-उत्पादन के प्रश्न पर हमें सब से ज्यादा सिचाई की ओर ध्यान देना है। सिचाई की हम ने बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाये बनाई, करोड़ों रुपया उन पर लगवे किया, परन्तु सब से अधिक व्यापार होगा हम को छोटी सिचाई की योजनाओं पर और अभी से इस तरफ हम को व्यापार दे कर अपनी तुरीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सब से ज्यादा महत्व छोटी सिचाई की योजनाओं को देना है।

दूसरा प्रश्न साद का है। मैं वैज्ञानिक साद के विषय नहीं हूँ। कई लोगों का इस सम्बन्ध में मत-भेद है, परन्तु हमारे यहां भी योड़ी बहुत लेती होती रही है— अभी भी होती है— और मैं उस मत से सहमत नहीं हूँ, जो यह कहता है कि वैज्ञानिक साद के सभ्य दौरान में उत्पादन बढ़ जाता है। परन्तु उसी के साथ केवल वैज्ञानिक साद से हमारा काम नहीं होते

बासा है। हम को कम्पोस्ट खाद भी चाहेंगे और उस में गोबर का सब से अधिक महत्व है। अभी डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा कि गोबर का चालीस प्रतिशत जलाने के काम आता है। ठाक बात है। लेकिन हमारे यहां पर गोबर के कुछ गैस के प्लान्ट निकले हैं। एक जोड़ी बैल के गोबर के लिये जो प्लान्ट लगाया जाता है, उस पर सिर्फ ६० रुपये लगते हैं।

भी अ० अ० बैंग : ३५० रुपये।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हमारे यहां ६० रुपये में बना है और मैं कुछ भंडी जी के बंगले पर उस प्लान्ट को लगा कर सिंड कर सकता हूँ कि ६० रुपये में बन जाता है।

भी० रघुवीर तिहार (रोहतक) : हमारे बंगले पर भी लगाया दीजिये।

उपायकल लहोवाय : इस बात की जानकारी कैसे हो कि मिनिस्टर साहब का बनाया हुआ प्लान्ट कैसा है और ऐस्वर साहब का कैसा है?

भी अ० अ० बैंग : मैं तो कहूँ करता हूँ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस प्रकार के प्लान्ट सगाने चाहिये, जिस से गोबर जलाने के काम भी आ सकता है और उससे साद भी बन सकती है। उससे जो गैस निकलती है, उस से ईचन का काम निकल सकता है और गोबर की साद बढ़ा रहता है।

अधिक अन्न-उत्पादन के लिये छोटी सिचाई, साद और अन्य बीजों की आवश्यकता है और जिस की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है, यूज़े इस बात का सोद है कि अब तक भी सरकार का व्यापार उस ओर नहीं आ रहा है। वह प्रश्न है याय का। मैं हमें हम आत को कहता रहा हूँ और अब तक यह

प्रश्न हल नहीं हो जायगा और यह तक मैं जिन्हा रहूंगा, तब तक हमेशा इस बात को कहता रहूंगा। गाय के प्रश्न को अभी भी नील दृष्टि के देखा जा रहा है। गाय का सवाल हमारा सास्कृतिक और आर्थिक सवाल तो है ही, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं, परन्तु उसी के साथ आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी सब से महत्वपूर्ण यह सवाल हो गया है। स्वराज्य प्राप्त हुये हम को बारह बर्ष हो गये। बारह बर्ष का एक युग भीत गया और हम देखते हैं कि यह प्रश्न यह तक सुलझा नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, वह अधिक से अधिक उलझता जाता है और जटिल होता जाता है।

पहले गोवध के सवाल को लीजिये। वह सर्वविदित है कि मैं सम्पूर्ण गोवध-बन्दी का पकापारी हूं, परन्तु यदि इन प्रश्न को एक और रूप दिया जाये, तो भी प्रश्न यह है कि क्या उपयोगी पशुओं की भी रक्षा बिना गोवध-बन्दी के हो सकती है। मैं अनेक बार इस बात को लिख कर चुका हूं कि उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा भी गोवध के कर्तव्य बन्द होने पर ही सम्भव है। कहा जाता है कि स्वराज्य के बाद जहां तक गोवध का सवाल है, वह कुछ कम होता जा रहा है। यह दात भी गलत है। पहली बात बड़डे के नियान के सम्बन्ध में लीजिये—१६४६-४७ में कुल ७५,००० बड़डों का नियान हुया था, जिसमें ६,२५,००० गायों का चमड़ा था और १,२०,००० बड़डों का चमड़ा था। १६५१-५२ में यह संख्या १४,००,००० तक पहुंच गई जिस में से १२,५३,००० बड़डों का चमड़ा था और ४२,००,००० गायों का चमड़ा था। १६५५-५६ में यह संख्या कठीन ८०,००,००० तक पहुंच गई, जिस में से २६,००,००० बड़डों का चमड़ा था और ४३,६२,००० गायों का चमड़ा था। स्वराज्य-आर्थिक के सवाल बड़डे का नियान ७,४१,००० था और नीं बह बर्ष के बाद ११११-१२ में यह ८०,००,००० तक

पहुंच गया और उसमें बड़डे का चमड़ा २६,००,००० है। मैं यह जानता चाहता हूं कि क्या बड़डे अनुपयोगी कहे जा सकते हैं। इस के सिवा जिन गायों का चमड़ा जाता है, वे गायें अच्छी से अच्छी होती हैं। गोमास का नियान यहां पर बन्द हो गया था। अभी गये २८ मार्च को ही एक प्रश्न का चतार देते हुये हुचि भंडी जी ने कहा—

"The export of beef was banned with effect from 11th May, 1954 except as shipped stores. It was placed on O.G.L. from 8th July, 1952 in pursuance of the export drive initiated by the Government of India".

क्या यह हमारे लिये लज्जा की बात नहीं है कि स्वतन्त्र भारत से गोमास आज भी बाहर जाता है और पाकिस्तान को जाता है? मैं तो समझता हूं कि पाकिस्तान को इस देख से गोमास जाना हमारे लिये बुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरने की चोर है।

धी गोवध राज तिह : कौन-कौन ड्रेबगा इसमें ?

सेठ गोविन्द बाल : आप बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास आदि में कसाई लानो को देलें। वहां पर उपयोगी पशुओं का बर किया जा रहा है।

आप निलेयोगी पशुओं की बात को ही लीजिये, उनको जल को लीजिये जिन को बेकाम पशु कहा जाता है। बिसेयरों की राय है कि हमारे यहां पर जितने पशु हैं उनमें से केवल दो परमेंट ही बेकाम हैं। फिर इन बेकाम पशुओं को भी अगर गोमदनों में रखा जाये तो इन पर अध्य होगा बर्ख भर में केवल ३० रुपये और उनसे गोवध आदि हमें मिलेगा ४५ रुपये मूल्य का तथा चमड़ा मिलेगा वह अलग से है।

वंदित मुनोजबर इस उपाय्याय (प्रताप-गढ़) : गोवध का इस विभाग से क्या सम्बन्ध है?

सेठ गोविन्द बाल : यह तक बैल न हों, यामें न हो और तब तक बैलों और

[सेठ गोविल्ड दाता]

गायों का बात न हो, तब तक आपके यहां पर फूड का बसला हल नहीं हो सकता, फूड बिंदा नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत बड़ा भ्रम है कि अधिक राय उत्पादन से गोबढ़ का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अधिक राय उत्पादन से जिस भीज का तब से अधिक सम्बन्ध है, वह गोबढ़ से है। इस बास्ते गोबढ़ को रोकना एक राय अनिवार्य है।

इसके साथ ही साथ नस्ल-मुखार की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि नस्ल-मुखार हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि मुखार की बात तो दूर, बिंदा हुआ है। यह इसी से सिद्ध हो जाता है कि हमारे यहां दूध का उत्पादन चढ़ा है। १९५० में करीब ५२ करोड़ मन दूध होता था। १९५५-५६ में वह ४७ करोड़ मन रह गया। १९५१ में एक गाय प्रतिवर्ष ४१३ पाउंड दूध देती थी, अब देती है ३६१ पाउंड। यह सब क्यों हुआ है? इसमें विशेषज्ञों की बाब से बड़ी गलती है। हमारे ये विशेषज्ञ कोई अपनी विशेष राय नहीं रखते। एक समय इनकी एक राय होती है, दूसरे समय इनकी दूसरी राय हो जाती है। ऐसे विशेषज्ञों को बब इस ब्रिकार के प्रस्तुत संपर्क जाते हैं तब उनमें मुखार न हो कर बिंदा होता है। मैं एक बहुत बड़े विशेषज्ञ का नाम के रहा हूं, जीमानू नंदा जी। जी गुलजारी लाल नंदा से मेरा मतलब नहीं है, यह एक दूसरे नंदा जी है जिन का नाम प्राण नाथ नंदा है। वे सरकार के एक बड़े विशेषज्ञ थाने जाते हैं। १९५७-५८ में वह एक कैटल विलेपमेंट कमेटी बनी, जिसका मैं भी एक सदस्य था और मेरे भिन्न टाकुर दाता भागेव जी भी उसमें थे और नंदा जी भी थे...

उत्पाद-कार्यालय : आप जी बड़ी विशेषज्ञ के उसमें थे?

सेठ गोविल्ड दाता : जी नहीं, मैं आपने आप को विशेषज्ञ नहीं मानता हूं। नंदा जी विशेषज्ञ के रूप में थे और मैं एक लापारण सदस्य के रूप में था।

वंडिल डकुर दाता भार्वेक (हिंदार) : मैं उस कमेटी में नहीं था।

सेठ गोविल्ड दाता : आप न होने ?

१९५७-५८ में हम नंदा जी ने उसके एक विशेषज्ञ बैम्बर की हिसियत के इस बात पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे कि इस देश में गाय का प्रस्तुत हल होने के लिये हमें गोबढ़ कराई बन्द करना चाहिये। १९५५-५६ में वह एक दूसरी कमेटी बनी जी नंदा जी के ही समाप्तात्म में, तो उन विशेषज्ञ महोदय की विशेष राय बदल गई और यद्यपि उस कमेटी के टम्प्ट आप ऐफेस में गोबढ़ का विषय नहीं था, लेकिन जीव तान कर इस विषय को लाया गया और १९५७-५८ की राय के ठीक जिलाफ उन्होंने यह राय दी कि इस देश में गोबढ़ होना चाहिये। इस देश को.....

जी गुलजारी लाल (भागलपुर) : आप बैम्बर में, आपने उन को इस बारे में पूछा नहीं कि क्यों वह दूसरी राय दे रहे हैं?

सेठ गोविल्ड दाता : मैं इस कमेटी का बैम्बर नहीं था, पहली कमेटी का बैम्बर था। ऐसे विशेषज्ञों से भगवान हमारी सरकार और इस देश को बचाये और इस ब्रिकार के विशेषज्ञों की राय पर ध्यान हमारी सरकार और हमारा देश बचता है तो इससे अधिक और कोई जी लोद की बात हो सकती है, कोई नहीं हो सकती।

सदा में संलेप में मैं आपके सामने कुछ तुलाद रखता चाहता हूं। सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहा चाहता हूं कि सरकार की इस विषय में स्पष्ट नीति होनी चाहिये।

इसने वर्ष बीत बाते पर भी सकार की कोई स्पष्ट भीति निर्बाचित नहीं हुई है। दूसरा सुकाव में यह देना चाहता हूँ कि सम्पूर्ण बोध, भेर मतानुसार बन्द होना चाहिये। इसके सम्बन्ध में अगर केन्द्र का कोई कानून नहीं बन सकता है तो संविधान की बारा ४७ और ४८ के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय सर्वोच्च स्वायत्तात्मक बानी सुझीम कोटि दे दिया है उसके अनुसार हर राज्य में कानून बनने चाहिये। तीसरा भेर मुकाबल यह है कि जाती और जामोदोग के सदृश ही विसंबद्धन एक स्टेप्पुटी जाती हो जानी चाहिये। जीवा सुकाव यह है कि नोचर भूमि की रका और सिंचाई से बरसीम, दिजका, भेंगोलु, गिनी आदि जारे की उत्पत्ति होनी चाहिये और साइलेज आदि का अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। पांचवा सुकाव में यह देना चाहता हूँ कि गो सदनों की स्वापना होनी चाहिये और उनको ठीक इग से बलाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। स्थानीय सुकाव यह कि जो अच्छे पिचापोल हैं उनको सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। सातवा सुकाव ये हैं कि स्वानीय नसलों की उत्पत्ति होनी चाहिये और एसी नसलें तैयार होनी चाहिये जिन को दूधश्वत परपेज की नसल कहते हैं जिसमें प्रक्षात्र दूध देने जाती गये हों और अब ही जाती करने के लिये अच्छे बैल हों। चेरा चाठवा सुकाव है कि गवार आदि जो पशुओं के जात वदाये हैं, उनका निर्धार बन्द होना चाहिये। साथ ही जारे के यातायात में रेल के किराये में कमी होनी चाहिये। भेर अनियम सुकाव है कि १६५५ की जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट और उसके साथ उन विशेषज्ञों को गहरी से गहरी बदक लोड करके उसने..

एक बल ग्राम स्वास्थ्य उन विशेषज्ञों को ?

तेंड वोकिल वास्त : उनके लिये मैं न भी कह रहा हूँ, मैं टिपोर्ट के बारे में और दे न की राय के बारे में कह रहा हूँ..

हृषि उपरंगी (भी नो० दें० शुद्धज्ञाया) : आत तो अहिंसावादी हैं।

तेंड वोकिल वास्त : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि रिपोर्ट और विशेषज्ञों की राय को गाड़ा जा सकता है। मैं गलती कर गया अगर मैं उनको ही कह गया। और १६५७-४८ की हमारी जो समिति थी, उसकी जो राय थी, उसके अनुसार काम होना चाहिये।

इन सब बातों के साथ ही साथ भोविकिता का समुचित प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं कहूँगा कि गाड़ी जी, राष्ट्रपति जी, विनोदा जी, दयनन्द जी, भद्रन भोहन मालजीय जी, लाला लाजपत राय जी, आदि के गाय के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार हैं उनको सभी जानते हैं। पर मैं यहा अपने भाषण का अन्त करूँगा। जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की जबनों के उद्दरण पढ़ कर मालूम होगा कि उन्होंने गाय के बारे में क्या कहा है और उसे क्या माना है :—

“मिश्र मिश्र देश बालों ने मिश्र पश्च-पश्चिमों को अपनी महत्वाकांक्षा या अपने चारित्र्य का प्रतीक बनाया है। उकाव संकृत राज्य अमरीका का, सिह जर्मनी का, दुनिया इरनैंड का, लडो हुड मुर्म कास का और भानू पुराने रूप का प्रतीक है। सबस यह है कि ये सरकार पश्च-पश्चिमों राष्ट्रीय चारित्र्य को किस तरफ ले जायेंगे। इनमें से ज्यादातर तो आक्रमणकारी, लडाकू और किकारी जानवर हैं। ऐसे दशा में यह कोई ताज़बूत नहीं है कि जो लोग इन नव्यों को अपने सामने रख

[सं० ५ गोविन्द दास]

कर अपना जीवन निर्माण करते हैं वे जान बूझ कर अपना स्वभाव वैसा ही बनाते हैं, आक्रामक रूप अल्पत्यार करते हैं, दूसरों पर गुरते हैं, गरजते हैं और अपट पड़ते हैं। अंर यह भी आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि हिन्दू नरम प्रहिंसक है, क्योंकि उनका आदर्श पशु ही गाय।"

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गाय पंचशील के जो सिद्धान्त हैं उनका भी एक प्रतीक है। अहं पर पंडित जी ने गाय के सम्बन्ध में . . .

उद्घाटक भ्रहोदय : पंचशील में कोओप्रेक्षन पहला है। मैं चार बार घंटी बजा चुका हूँ और आप परवा ही नहीं कर रहे हैं।

संठ गोविन्द दास : मैं आभी सत्तम कर रहा हूँ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस और समृद्धित रूप से ध्यान देगी क्योंकि जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में निवेदन किया है कि अधिक अल्प उत्पादन और सेती के प्रलूब से हमारी गाय का बहुत निकट का सम्बन्ध है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon. Members not to exceed the limit of 15 minutes. They come and whisper into my ears that they would not exceed 10 minutes, but when they are called, they would not stop even after 20 minutes.

र्षी भरी स्हेवरा बाहे राय (सागर—राजित—शनुसूचित जातियां): हमें भी जौका दिया जाय।

उद्घाटक भ्रहोदय : आप तो आभी बहुत दूर हैं।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I shall try to be as brief as possible. You have asked me to keep to 15 minutes limit, I shall try to do so. We are discussing a subject which is more urgent, more immediate and more demanding than any other in the country, viz., the question of self-sufficiency in food for our people. It is something about which Government, the Planning Commission and all of us are aware and measures were taken so that increase of food production and agriculture were given the first priority. Those who say that nothing has been done are wrong. But all the same, in spite of whatever has been done, I think the Government is the first to be aware of the fact that our situation is very critical. Last year, the over-all deficit in foodgrains was 6·7 mill on tons according to the Government's report. Mr. Naga Reddy has been pleased to be very amusing at the expense of . . .

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): His name is Nagi Reddy and not Naga Reddy.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am sorry. Mr. Nagi Reddy said that they have shown a spirit of self-justification and complacency throughout. It all depends on the angle of vision from which you look upon a report or upon any work. I was glad that in spite of the very critical situation, the angle of vision of this report is that we will not succumb to a policy of suicide, but we shall try to do something. That is one way and the other one which he adopted was that since there are difficulties, you should commit suicide; probably he wants us to. That was his outlook. Certainly, we have a very critical situation. The Ministry has given food statistics which are very revealing, viz., that while our agricultural production has gone up by about 7·3 per cent, the population has gone up by 12·57 per cent, from 1951. This is very revealing. Obviously, we have to revolutionise our thinking, not only our thinking, but our activity also, if we

are to meet the situation before us. But this is not the immediate need, because howsoever we may revolutionise our activity and thinking, it will take some time.

I would like to deal firstly with the immediate need of today which the consumers and the primary producers in this country are facing. I have said it before and I want to repeat that I do not wish to minimise in any way the difficulties that face the Food Ministry. I think the Food Minister at the Centre and his colleagues in the States have a very unenviable task to perform; I do not want to minimise their difficulties in the least. But nonetheless, there are certain points I wish to bring forward.

The first point is in regard to State-trading in foodgrains. This has been spoken of for some time and the objective, which the Food Minister mentioned in his statement, is very commendable. He says:

"The objective of State-trading is to maintain price levels which are fair to the producer and to the consumer and to reduce to the minimum the spread between price received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer..."

What can be a better objective? But how has he armed himself to bring this about? Here I have to confess very frankly that I feel this is the case of the mountain of labour bringing forth the proverbial mouse. Are the interim measures going to bring about any results that can possibly be successful? Why has the Food Minister crippled himself to this extent? The seeds of failure are written in these very interim measures. I feel that this country must arm the Food Minister and his Ministry better if they are going to give the results of State-trading in this country.

Mr. Nagi Reddy said many things, but he would not face up to the very

implications of what this means, because if State-trading is to be brought in, inevitably the corollary of that must be and is, monopoly procurement by Government. It means distribution. Howsoever we may have surplus and deficit areas, the over-all picture is one of deficit in this country. We must recognise it. If we recognise it, we must know that distribution also has to be effective through a system of priorities and rationale. If this is not done, we are really not bringing in State-trading in foodgrains; not only that, we are not really facing upto the issue as we should.

The Food Minister has pointed out the administrative difficulties. I do not doubt there are tremendous administrative difficulties. Shri Asoka Mehta went into the question of warehousing, how it should be increased, etc. There are so many difficulties. I want to ask this House—because it is this House which must ultimately give the power to the Food Ministry—when it comes to the question of law and order, do we say, because there are difficulties, because sometimes things go wrong, that there should be no law and order and that Government should divest itself of its powers and that we should allow the law of the jungle to prevail? It is for the people of the country to face up to this. We have not got the mind to do it. The hesitant and haulting policy that we see is the result of the fact that we ourselves are confused in our minds in this respect. One of the reasons why we do not like it is because of the light of our past experience. Now what was one of the basic differences in the approach then and today? One of the basic differences was that in those days the producer was not, his needs were not, emphasised; it was only the consumer's angle that was emphasised. Today we have an objective that is quite different; the objective is the price support to the producer, fair price to the consumer and elimination of the intermediaries. The object is

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clear. If that is so, then let us really empower Government and let the Government come out with such measures as they can carry out to achieve the objectives.

14 hrs.

One of the ultimate measures suggested is the organization and development of co-operatives of the various types that are required. Then it will be easier for the Government and the people as a whole to be able to carry out this policy properly. But until such time the Government machinery has to function. And if it fails to function, will the Government say: we shall retire because there are certain failures in Government itself?

Therefore, I plead with the Food Minister to look into this matter again, and I ask him to look into this matter again in the light of the experience that we have recently had in a State which has been deficit, in a State which faced a very critical position last year, West Bengal. What happened in West Bengal? And what are the interim measures? Licensing dealers, statutory control of wholesalers and lukewarm support—Lukewarm support, mind you—by retail price control measure, fair price shops and concessions to some States which have certain difficulties, and some annual levy system. These are the interim measures. All these interim measures have failed in West Bengal, and the West Bengal Government have brought in retail price control. They have brought in a levy of 25 per cent. on all rice mills; they have brought in direct procurement through co-operatives for purchasing paddy at minimum price. They have gone a step further. As the Food Minister has himself stated West Bengal has gone a step further in the matter of State trading than any other State in India. They have done so compelled by the circumstances. But they realise also that there are certain difficulties. One of the difficulties is

that just as statutory fixation of wholesale price, if retail prices are controlled only in one State there is difficulty. Therefore, such a measure cannot be effective. So, you have to go further. We want interim measures which will go further. But these interim measures are the ones that have failed in West Bengal, which, as the West Bengal Government pointed out, failed to bring about the expected result. Therefore, the West Bengal Government, after facing for months this tremendous crisis, taking advantage of the circumstances, rose up to the position with the result that now in the month of March this year the price was lower than that of last year by some points. I do not know the exact amount of price but in March this year the price of cereals is lower by 2.59 per cent. And that is due to those other measures brought in from January this year. But that is not the only thing. The Central Government has come to the aid of the State Government, because it is a zone that has always been deficit. The Government there in the past used to buy from the country outside as well as from other areas in the State. The Central Government has come to their aid to the extent of 5 lakh tons from the Central reserves in 1959. They come to our aid in the first few months. Then, about giving help to the State Government people often make a mistake. Help does not mean that the State has not to purchase it. They have to purchase it. Here I would submit that unless most stringent measures are taken the result will not be very satisfactory.

Then I will come to another point. Many people think that West Bengal is getting more of assistance from the Centre than the other States. I wonder how many are aware that after the zonal system was introduced West Bengal is one of the States which was not included along with any surplus area from which it could get something. I heard a great deal—I think it was from Shri Nagi Reddy

—on the question of Kerala Kerala has rice to buy from Andhra Pradesh The Centre also goes to its help. The Centre has realised the difficulties of West Bengal. Because, West Bengal has not been linked to any surplus zone. So, naturally it is not possible for West Bengal to do anything but to go to the Centre for help. And the Centre, I must own, has come forward in these last months to help West Bengal with the result that that State is now able to face the position. The Centre has met the deficit of West Bengal and it has to continue to meet it if the price fixation continues. This is the position.

Therefore, I would ask the Food Minister that he should take full powers in his hands to deal with the situation. Why should he take so little power in this matter that he cannot bring in State trading in food-grains? I could understand if the position were not one of short supply. If there is abundant supply, then we could have the normal laws of supply and demand. That is not the position now. When we are faced with such an urgent situation, will he not empower himself with the necessary powers? His lot, as I said, is an intolerable one and his sincerity of purpose is above question. But he will be able to carry out what he wants only by having enough powers to do so.

I will turn now to the other side of the picture for a few minutes and that is the question of increase of food production so that there may come a day when we in this country, a predominantly agricultural country can overcome our greatest tragedy and have enough food for our people. Now, as I said at the outset, the position is a very difficult one and unless we have a revolutionary change not only in thinking but in our entire activity we cannot go ahead. Though some suggestions have been made on this matter, I am rather inclined to agree with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that we continually think theoretically about certain things without going

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into the details. For example, take the details of co-operatives. If the co-operatives of today could get over the impediments that they face then only service co-operatives can be successful. Then collective farming is not something very far. Now sitting in Delhi or Calcutta we think about the farmers and the cultivators. Here I want to give one or two examples on our policy. Take for instance, the tribals who have shifting cultivation. The practice there is cultivating in common. They do not have big words such as co-operatives. But they do it

Mr Deputy-Speaker. The hon Member should conclude.

Shrimati Renuka Ray. I will finish in a few minutes.

Now instead of allowing them to do so, they have taken them away from shifting cultivation and settled them on Land. We want them to act independently. They have a custom. We break that. Then we talk of co-operatives in other spheres. I think it is necessary to bring all these things together and to really follow a pattern that is uniform that goes into the details of these matters, so that we can, in fact be successful.

Lack of time makes it impossible for me to go into other matters that I wanted to say, except to say two things. I would like the Minister to look into the fact that last year, during the discussion of the Demands for Grants, he made a statement which he made because the Planning Commission had laid it down that under the Plan provision, minor irrigation schemes would be sanctioned and money allotted. He made this statement and I think he did it because he was in the full understanding that this would be done. Not only in West Bengal, it may be the same elsewhere. Six schemes were sent up and they have been sanctioned. They have been asked to find money for them from their present allotments either from Community projects or from agriculture. The whole point that

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outside the Plan provision, minor irrigation schemes were considered, has not been carried out. I do not think it is the Minister's fault. I would ask him to look into it. It may be that the Planning Commission has not done it. It may be that the directive has not been carried out. Somehow or other it has happened.

Similarly, the State Governments do a similar thing. We have minor irrigation schemes. Plans go on from year to year. They do not come to fruition. Yet, in the meantime, we find that lakhs of money gets spent in relief. Because, floods and drought come in an area and relief comes up costing about Rs. 18 lakhs. Fertilisers, manures, seeds are given in much more profusion than before. What happens down in the field? The co-operatives wait and wait. They do not come in time. I do not say everywhere. I am not making a sweeping statement. But, the point that a sufficient amount is not put in is something we should take note of.

Similarly in regard to fertilisers and seeds, surely, when we have this experience, we can do one thing. This is very important during certain months in the year. Could we not mobilise our resources on this side to see that they reach in time? That at least would certainly improve the food production to a certain extent. It may be that we cannot meet the whole requirement. But, it is one of the things that needs particular attention. I do not say that the Central Food Minister can work wonders. But, surely he can try to mobilise and ask each State during a particular period to mobilise many more persons into this work of seeing that distribution takes place in time.

Before I conclude, I have one more appeal to make to the Food Minister, that is, in regard to milk for children. We are short in milk supply. In wartime England, although they faced many privations, there was one thing that they did and that was, priority

was given for milk for the children and nursing mothers and the aged. Surely the time has come after a decade when in this country we can bring in such a system. I know there may be difficulties in setting up an administrative system. Surely it can be done. Surely those who buy sweetmeats and luxury goods can give that up for the time being for the health of the country, so that we may have a future generation that would be healthier than they are likely to be today.

Before I conclude, I would plead with the Food Minister again to arm himself with powers so that he can really enforce prices in the interests of both the consumer and the producer.

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have heard the debate with rapt attention and considered the crises that are facing our country for the last ten years. What are the basic needs of the country today? Enough food, enough work to buy food. The question is whether the Government has been able to solve this problem.

In spite of the fact that serious efforts are being made to increase the country's food production, our country is deficient in food both qualitatively as well as quantitatively, though agriculture is the main and basic industry of the country. What are our difficulties? There cannot be any doubt, it is no use to have a controversy over the point that this country has landed into difficulties. Our difficulties are both internal as well as external. Internally we have production shortage, especially of food. Then, there is the problem of rising population; there is the problem of increasing unemployment, constant threat of inflation, lack of people's co-operation, lack of Government efficiency, lack of co-ordination and integrated planning and there is the problem of corruption. There are external difficulties too. But, the external difficulties I am not

placing just now, because they are irrelevant for today's discussions Let us analyse all these factors and see what they really are

In an agricultural country like India, scarcity of food cannot be a problem But, it is today Some of the factors that have been put forward by the Government in defence of shortage of food production are rapid growth of population, hoarding and inefficient production We have to consider whether rapid growth of population is responsible for food shortage It is no use denying the fact that there is rapid growth of population The Census report of 1951 predicts that our population in 1961 would be 41 crores Considering the rate of growth of population according to the Census of 1951, let us take it for granted that India today is inhabited by 40 crores of people I have read all the reports Nowhere have I found out any calculation made by the Government concerning the country's total food requirements Nowhere have I found any statistics concerning the country's requirements with regard to food I found that the total requirements of the country today are, according to certain calculations made by certain experts, 592 crores oz per day or 611 lakh tons per year I do not know whether this calculation that has been made by some experts, is correct or not But one thing is certain Nowhere do I find this calculation made on the basis of the population by the Government.

As against this, production of foodgrains according to the revised estimate comes to 687 lakh tons during the year 1956-57 and 620 lakh tons in the year 1957-58 What does it indicate? There is a surplus of 76 lakh tons in the year 1956-57 and about 10 lakh tons in 1957-58 The argument will be, there is more than enough food to feed the increasing population and the increasing population cannot be considered responsible for the food shortage The question is, who is responsible for this short-

age? This shortage is due to what reasons? Why is this causing considerable difficulties in the economy of the country? How is hoarding responsible? One of the arguments advanced is that the farmers keep some marketable surplus with them Let us see the validity of this argument Let us analyse who is responsible for this shortage, which is causing considerable stresses and strains in the country's economy today The poor small farmers as well as the masses in general are unable to hoard foodgrains due to want of money To know the real position, it will be necessary for us to analyse the national income Details of the national income tell us about the dependence of the country on different economic pursuits and, as such invite attention to any imbalance that might be there Such studies also bring to light the economically weak spots within the nation Such studies throw light on the distribution of wealth

It has been stated that our national income is to increase from Rs 10,800 crores in 1956-57 to Rs 13,480 crores at the end of the Second Plan and the per capita income from Rs 281 to Rs 331 The per capita income is no dependable index of the economic conditions of the masses A very large section of the Indian people have income much below the per capita figure

According to Professor Shah and Khambatta, five per cent of the people constituting the richer classes enjoy more than one-third, that is, nearly thirty-six per cent of the national income Thirty per cent of the people comprising the middle classes enjoy another thirty-three per cent of the national income and the remaining sixty-five per cent of the people are left with almost thirty-one per cent of the national income

On this basis, the per capita income of the poorer classes constituting sixty-five per cent of the total population, mostly inhabiting rural India, does not exceed six annas a day This is not his real income The real per

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capita income continues to be very nearly constant in spite of developmental activities. Even when considered with respect to the per capita figure of 1959-60, no real change is discernible.

From thus, it will be clear that more than half of India's total population, that is, twenty-five crores of people, who have hardly thirteen rupees per month to spend on consumer goods and who are mostly unemployed, under-employed, under-nourished and are sunk in indebtedness and who live on a diet inviting all kinds of diseases—comprising the poor farm labourers, small farmers as well as the masses in general inhabiting the rural India—cannot afford to hoard foodgrains.

So, the conclusion is The poor farmer is not hoarding. Then, who is hoarding? That has got to be seen. The All India Rural Credit Survey has brought new evidence about the meagre earnings of the Indian farmers. They say

"About one-third of the cultivating families were found to have a gross produce of the value of less than Rupees two hundred per year and about half of them a gross produce of the value of Rs 400 per year. The farm expenses of the farmer exceeded the value of the gross produce by twenty-five per cent. All the farmers have to supplement their farm income with other income, the most important source of which is wage employment."

It follows, therefore, that either the statistics supplied by the Government concerning the country's food production are wrong and misleading and that there is general shortage of foodgrains, demand outstripping the supply, or that the statistics are correct and the hoarders, profiteers, and black-marketeers are cornering food and creating an artificial scarcity

and therefore fully responsible for this.

The root of the evil, Sir, lies in the economic policies pursued by the Government. In the statement circulated by the hon. Minister and also laid on the Table of the House, we have been told that the primary object of the State trading in foodgrains is to maintain fair price for the producer and the consumer. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this price will take into consideration the cost of cultivation plus a margin of profit. I have been hearing terms like, reasonable price, fair price, etc. What is meant by "fair price"? Does it include cost of cultivation as well as a fair margin of profit? That also has to be considered.

Shri A. P. Jain: If it does not include the cost of production and a reasonable profit, it would not be a fair price.

Shri Ranga (Tenal): Does it include both?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes

Shri Ranga: I am glad you gave that assurance.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I cannot follow what the hon. Minister said.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He said, "it includes both these things."

Shri Ranga: Cost of production and a fair margin of profit

Shri D. R. Chavan: I want that there should be a categorical assurance that it will include the cost of production and the fair margin of profit. It is no use giving us some misleading ideas. All these talks about stabilisation of prices, fixing reasonable prices etc have led to confusion. If the hon. Minister says that it includes cost of production plus margin of profit, I have nothing to say against that. I take it that he has given this assurance to the House.

Coming to the economic policies pursued by the Government, we all know that, in order to cope with the Second Five Year Plan, Government had to depend to a considerable extent on deficit finance more than what they should.

With the rise in the amount of deficit finance, the total money supply has gone up tremendously. It has created a vicious circle of increase in credits and advances and so on. As against this, there is no considerable rise in the prices of national output. It cannot keep pace with the money supply. This paves the way for inflationary forces, which ultimately creates temptation to hoarding and black-marketing.

What is the remedy for this state of affairs? The remedy, to my mind, Sir, lies in increased production. Increased production is the most powerful weapon against inflation, unemployment, and increasing cost of the Plan, and it makes for high incomes and standards of living.

The most striking feature of national income estimates is our great dependence on agriculture. According to the National Income Committee of 1954 agriculture provided 51.3 per cent of the national income in 1950-51. According to the Central Statistical Organisation, this contribution was 50.9 per cent in 1953-54. As against this, for the year 1950-51, mining, manufacturing and handtrades provided 16.1 per cent. Commerce, Transport and Communications provided 16.9 per cent. Other services provided 14.4 per cent. In the United Kingdom industrial production provides nearly fifty-five per cent of the national income.

The analysis of the national income clearly brings out that agriculture production is of the most vital importance in the country's economy. Agriculture is the soul and the very base

of the Plan. The hon. Prime Minister, having realised this, has said:

"We shall have to work with our sweat and blood to increase our agricultural production, and if we don't, we just don't get on with the Plan".

But, our Food Minister appears to think that food shortage is inevitable, that more food cannot be produced in the country on a large scale without chemical fertilizers and without completing major irrigation projects or utilising fully the irrigation potential already created.

Last year, in the course of his reply in connection with the debate in Lok Sabha, he propounded a novel economic theory. He said:

"I would say that in a developing economy, self-sufficiency becomes an ever receding ideal, because the demand for food depends upon the tempo of the development and if we are to increase the tempo of development there is likely to be a lag between our production and our demands."

This is the thing that he advocated while replying during last year's debate. What is the conclusion, Sir? The conclusion is that the hon. Minister is disdant about the country's capacity to produce more. It is very surprising that such a Minister has been charged with the responsibility of increasing the country's food production. As regards the possibilities of increased agricultural output in India, the report of the World Bank Mission to India, which was made in August, 1956 says:

"Proper application of known techniques, in conjunction with the possible expansion of irrigation and cultivated area, could increase India's agricultural output four or five fold."

It further says:

"Results of the crop competitions organised for the Grow More

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Food campaign show yields about seven times higher than the local average. India's yields are at present among the lowest in the world; with the labour force available they could be among the highest. There is thus a great deal of scope for progress that is technically easy but is retarded by poverty and ignorance."

I only hope that the hon. Minister should have read this report very carefully before propounding his novel economic theory of 'an over-receding ideal in a developing economy'.

Only a bold and well directed agricultural policy backed by enthusiastic drive, and not the policy of apathy and drift can hope to bring about reorganisation of agriculture on the right lines.

During the last ten years, we are nowhere nearer the sight of self-sufficiency as pronounced by Government from time to time. On the contrary, we are feeding our people on the imports from foreign countries.

More than 2,87,40,000 tons of foodgrains were imported since 1948-49 up to 1957-58 December. And, for that, we have paid more than Rs. 1300 crores to America, Canada, Australia, Burma and Malaya etc.

In 1945-46 sterling balances of India were of the order of Rs. 1733 crores. These sterling balances were, in fact, the painfully accumulated savings of the Indian people. They represented our sacrifices, sufferings and our blood and tears. These assets which could have been profitably and more fruitfully utilised for purchasing capital goods have all been spent in purchase of foodgrains. And this single item, namely foodgrains, continues to be a very great drain on the country's foreign exchange resources.

To remedy all the ills that have beset our economy, agricultural production is the only hope. Agriculture is the soul of the Indian economy and improvement in agriculture only will

enable us to bear the costs of the present and the future plants. It will contribute to the national output, check inflation, earn foreign exchange, augment exports which have been static for the last so many years, and enable us to reduce the inequalities of income to some extent at least, which is one of the principal objectives of the Second Five Year Plan.

I am sorry that this most important sector of our economy has been badly neglected in the Second Five Year Plan. Planning is not simply a balancing of physical and financial resources and outlays, but essentially an ordering of priorities. It is in this respect that the planners of the Second Plan have shown neither wisdom nor realism. The First Five Year Plan assigned a top priority to programmes of agricultural development, but the Second Plan shifted its emphasis to industrial projects.

The outlay on agriculture and community development programmes was reduced from 15.1 per cent. in the First Plan to 11.8 per cent. in the Second Plan. The total financial provision proposed under this head is Rs. 568 crores of which only Rs. 341 crores is assigned for agricultural development. And even under this head, out of Rs. 341 crores, only Rs. 170 crores are to be spent on purely agricultural programmes. If the programmes for which a provision of Rs. 170 crores has been made are further analysed, a sum of Rs. 120 crores is expected to be spent on food production schemes. Sir, it was bad economics, poor statistics and complete lack of prescience that must have guided the Commission to so badly neglect this important sector of our economy. Due to a number of causes, planned and unplanned, there were good crops for successive years. The Commission could not distinguish between real and fortuitous causes and grew complacent about food production. It, therefore, revised its priorities, relegating agriculture to a lower

position. The failure of the Commission in this respect has upset the whole of the Plan.

The Second Plan originally provided for an increase in production of foodgrains, of the order of 15 per cent, or 10 million tons, over the estimated production of 65 million tons in 1955-56. The targets were considered low by the National Development Council and were, therefore, increased to 15.5 million tons of additional foodgrains. These targets have been arbitrarily fixed, and although the National Development Council raised the physical targets, financial allocation for the attainment of the additional target figures was not made.

The present policy pursued by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture is a policy of apathy and drift, lacking confidence and enthusiasm. It is confined only to three things, namely procurement, distribution and import. It, therefore, needs a radical change.

The policy should be production-oriented, and the various targets should have corresponding official organisations and Ministers directly responsible for their fulfilment. The allocation of responsibility should extend to every grade of administrative unit. All these responsibilities and services should be co-ordinated and brought to a focus at specific short-term and long-term targets of production.

Now, the question is what should be done immediately to increase food production, so that we should be not only self-sufficient but should have a surplus production for the purpose of building our exports. I have to mention three suggestions in this connection. But since you have rung the bell already, and my time is up, I shall just refer to them in passing.

The first would be about the price policy. There is no price policy for this Government. I have been hearing speeches from this side as well

as the other side, but so far as the cultivators' interests are concerned, nobody has represented their cases, as I have just submitted. The All India Rural Credit Survey has stated that the cost of production exceeds by 25 per cent, the value of gross produce, but nobody considers the price that has to be paid to the cultivator. Whenever the price increases, the people all of a sudden kick up a row and say that the prices have increased, and they must be brought down. But nobody considers what the cost of cultivation is and how much the cultivator has to be paid. It is very necessary, therefore, that those persons who are interested in the welfare of the cultivators should immediately be on their legs to defend their legitimate rights. What happens is that people talk of stabilisation of prices, fair prices, this price and that price, but nowhere have Government come forward with a categorical statement that the cultivator of the country would be paid such and such a price which will include the cost of production as well as some reasonable margin of profit.

Shri Ranga: He has made the statement today

Shri D. R. Chavan: Unless Government come forward with such a categorical statement, there is no hope of getting increased production in the country.

Shri Ranga: That is right

Shri D. R. Chavan: You may have irrigation projects, minor, medium and major, and you may have other projects also, but unless the cultivators of the country are given an assured price, a price which would be announced by Government much earlier, and the cultivators of the country are told, well, look here, if you produce so much so much price would be given and if nobody is prepared to purchase, then all the purchases will be made by Government and this price would be given, there is no hope of increased production.

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Only if this is done is there a possibility of getting an increase not only of 10 per cent but an increase of even 15 per cent. That is one aspect of the matter.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If that is one aspect, and the other two are to be mentioned now, then I am afraid I shall have to ask the hon. Member to conclude now.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I shall just touch the other suggestions and finish

Concerning agricultural finance, the All India Rural Credit Survey has said that 70 per cent of the contribution to agricultural finance comes from the money-lenders, and the rate of interest varies from 17 to 40 per cent. Even with regard to the advances that are made by Government and the co-operative credit societies, what is the position? The position is that the co-operative credit societies get loan from the Reserve Bank of India at the rate of 1½ per cent, which is 2 per cent below the bank rate; and the rate of interest at which they advance the money to the cultivators varies from 7 to 12 per cent.

Shri Ranga: New money-lenders.

Shri D. R. Chavan: When Government advance loan to the Tatas, they advanced to Tatas Rs. 10 crores without any interest. I cannot understand why Government are not prepared to come forward to finance the agriculturists of the country.

Again, what happens with regard to the loans? If a small cultivator has to get a taccavi loan from Government, he has to approach through so many channels, and there is a lot of red-tapism, corruption and all that, and the loan is never given in time. That is the position. So, this aspect also has got to be taken into consideration, if food production is to be increased. Unless that is done, there is no hope. The Government may have trading in foodgrains and so

many other things, but that will never be achieved.

Then, again, Sir....one point and I finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then again, I am not helpless. I am calling Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Concerning....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. His speech shall be deemed to have been concluded.

बीजती लहरी आई : विकारालाल : मैं प्रारंभना करती हूँ कि बहुनों को भी बोलने का अवसर दिया जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay.

बंधित भूमीश्वर इस उपायावाद - उपायावाद महोदय, मैं अब तक घपने मित्रों की बातें सुनता रहा । जिस विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है वह एक ऐसा विषय नहीं है जैसे कि वे विषय जिन पर हम रोज रोज चर्चा किया करते हैं । यह एक ऐसा विषय है कि जिस का इस देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक के जीवन से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है । और इस्तीफाक से यह विषय कई बदरों से ऐसा सकट-भय रहता आया है कि इस पर विचार करते समय यह कह देना काफी नहीं होगा कि फलों ने यह कह दिया और फला ने यह विरोध किया, बल्कि हम सब को मिल कर यह विचार करना चाहिये कि इस सकट से कैसे बाहर हो । जब तक हम इस उद्देश्य से इस विषय पर चर्चा नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम किसी सही निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुँच सकेंगे । मैं ने देखा कि जो हमारी पालियामेंट में इस विषय पर बड़ी बड़ी होती रही है उन का नतीजा यह होता रहा है कि बाजारों में जीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती रही हैं । हमारी भाज की स्थिति ऐसी जाराब नहीं थी, लेकिन बार बार की इस चर्चा से लोग बढ़ता रहे

और समझने जाने कि बड़ा संकट आने वाला है, जाने जाना इमलेना या नहीं, और जिस के पास गत्ता था वह उस पर्से को से बैठा जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कीमतें बढ़ती नहीं तो हमें इस विषय पर व्यवहारिक तरीके से विचार करना चाहिये और ऐसी युक्ति करनी चाहिये कि हम इस संकट से बाहर आ सकें।

तो जब मैं इस उद्देश्य से इस विषय को देखता हूँ तो पाता हूँ कि यहाँ ज्यादातर बातें कीमतों के बारे में हुई हैं। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि इस बक्त कीमतों का प्रश्न महत्व रखता है और आज कीमतों का हमारे जीवन पर एक मंगीन हमला हो रहा है और इसलिये हम इस को छोड़ नहीं सकते, और स्वामरक्षाह हमारा दिमाग़ आ कर इस पर अटकता है। लेकिन जब हम इस की चर्चा करते हैं तो हमें यह भी देख लेना चाहिये कि जो कुछ इन्सान कर सकता है वह वह सब किया यादा है या नहीं, जो करना मम्भव है वह हो रहा है या नहीं। अगर जो हो सकता है उस को सर्वकार नहीं कर रही है तब तो कोई दूसरा मुकाबल दे सकता है जो इस से बेहतर हो, और तब उस के बारे में वह बताये कि किस तरह से उस मुकाबल को अमल में लाया जा सकता है। पर यदि ऐसा नहीं है तो जो भी कहा जाता है वह केवल बहम की बातें हैं। यह कहने से कि मेरी जाति ठीक है या उस की बात गलत है, इससे तो कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है।

तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन विशेषोंने यहा बातें कही हैं यदि उन्होंने ने व्यानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा लिया होता तो उन को बहुत सी बातें कहने की आवश्यकता ही न रह जाती और उन्होंने इतनी बातों पर इतना और न दिया होता, जिस से बहुत सब बच जाता। लेकिन मुझे सरक्षुद हुआ यह हमारे व्यापोक जी ने कुछ बातें कहीं। वह तो इस विषय के

बड़े जानकार हैं, और जिस विषय की आज चर्चा हो रही है उस के बारे में जो कमेटी बनी थी उस के तो वह अध्यक्ष ये और उन्होंने अपनी बड़ी रायें दी हैं। एक आध चीज़ के बारे में तो मुझे लगा कि उन की राय बहुत ठीक है। उन्होंने बताया कि अगर एक साल फूड का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो गया तो उस को बहुत अच्छा समझ लेना या अगर दूसरी माल प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ तो यह समझना कि बहुत खराबी हुई उचित नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें इस में गाइड नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि यह ऐसा विषय है जिस में प्रकृति का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। इस में केवल मनुष्य का ही हाथ नहीं है। मनुष्य योड़ा बहुत कर सकता है लेकिन प्रकृति अनुकूल न हो तो हमारा भाग करा बग मिट्टी में मिल जाता है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में उन की गयी ठीक है। पर उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो फिर दिये हैं उन को अगर वह देखे तो मालूम होगा कि जो पैदावार पाज़ मान आठ माल पहले ५८ मिलियन टन थी वह गत वर्ष कम से कम ६८ मिलियन टन हो गयी और इस वर्ष वह ७० मिलियन टन पहुँच जायेगी ऐसी आशा की जाती है। कुछ मित्रों ने यह कहा है कि जितनी हमारी पैदावार बढ़ती है उस से ज्यादा हमारी प्राचादी बढ़ रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बदाल सही नहीं है। जो आकड़े दिये गये हैं अगर वह सही है तो उन को देखने से हम को पता चलता है कि हमारी प्राचादी के बढ़ने का जो इंडेक्स है उस में हमारी पैदावार का इंडेक्स ज्यादा है। मैं इस चीज़ को आकड़े दे कर सवित कर सकता हूँ लेकिन समय कम है इसलिये मैं आगे बढ़ता हूँ। तो जो हमारी पैदावार बढ़ रही है वह प्राचादी के बढ़ने से ज्यादा है। लेकिन वह अकेला ही फैक्टर तो नहीं है कि जिस से कीमतें बढ़ती हैं। न जाने कितने और फैक्टर हैं जो इस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं। हम बराबर यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारा जीवन का स्तर ऊँचा हो और हमारी आवदनी कुछ

[वंडिन मुनीश्वर दत उपाध्याय]

बड़ी भी है। उस का असर क्या होगा? जिस की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, वह बाजार में जायेगा और जीजे लरीदेश। वह आमदनी जायेगी कहा? तो जो जीवन का स्तर बढ़ता है उस से भी भाव बढ़ते हैं। आप इतना बढ़ा प्लान लिये बैठे हैं जिस पर ४८०० करोड़ रुपया लंबे कर रहे हैं। इस में से कुछ जरूर बाहर बशीनरी आदि लरीदेश के लिये जायेगा, लेकिन बाकी तो देश में ही लंबे होगा। जिस के हाथ में पैसा आवेगा वह बाजार में जायेगा और जीजे लरीदेश और भाव बढ़ेगे। और भी कोई फैक्टर्स हैं जिन को मैं गिना सकता हूँ जिन को बजह में भाव बढ़ते हैं। बाजार में माल की सप्लाई का भी सबाल है। जो लोग बाजार में माल लाते थे उन की हालत सुधरने से उन की रिटेंशन पावर बढ़ गई है। इसलिये वे जब ठीक समझते हैं तब गलता बाजार में लाते हैं। इसलिये जो हमारा मार्केटिंग सरप्लाई था वह घट गया है।

दूसरे कहा गया कि प्राइसेस का कटौत नहीं हो रहा है। इस का स्टेटिस्टिक्स होना चाहिये। यह अशोक मेहता जी की रिपोर्ट में भी दिया गया है। गवर्नरेट ने भी इस को मुनाबिव समझा और स्टेटिस्टिक्स होने का प्रयास किया। सरकार ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की स्कीम सामने रखी। उस स्कीम के सामने प्राते ही सारे देश में बाबैला मच गया। जितने लोगों पर इस का असर पड़ सकता था उन सब ने यिस कर इस स्कीम को फेल करने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कोशिश की कि न गांव से गलता आने पाये और न दूसरी जगह से आने पाये ताकि यह साबित किया जा सके कि यह स्कीम काम नहीं कर सकती। उन सारे लोगों ने यिस कर जोर लगाया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बाजार में गलता कम आने लगा और भाव बढ़ने लगे। ऐसी हालत हो

गई कि, जैसी कभी इस से पहले हिन्दुस्तान की तथारीक में मुजने में नहीं आई। जो भाव आजकल हो रहा है वह भाव इस देश के इतिहास में नहीं पायेंगे। ऐसी हालत होते हुए भी, इतनी कमी होते हुए भी आप देखे कि स्टारवेशम से सोने नहीं मरे। भरपूर हालत अकाल से भी ज्यादा बाराब है, लेकिन फिर भी आप देखें कि जो इन्सान कर सकता है वह किया गया है या नहीं। आखिर एट-मिनिस्ट्रीशन में आदमी ही है, आत्मार या देवता नहीं है। जो इन्सान कर सकता है वह किया जा रहा है। जो मसाला हमारे पास है वह देश के हर कोने में पहुँचाया जा रहा है ताकि कोई शास्त्र भूल से न भरने पावे। यह सूक्ष्मी तो हम ने देखी। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कोई बड़ी विकायत हो सकती है। कोई इच्छा उधर में नाम पेश कर दे, वर्ना आम तौर पर यह जीवत प्राप्त नहीं पाई है। इन्मान जो कुछ कर सकता है हमें बीड़ा के हाथ में जो है, वह तो हमारा जहा तक पैदावार बढ़ाने का प्रयास है, उस में सब जुटे हुए हैं। जब अशोक जी ने डायाकी को बात कही, तो युजे ताज्ज्वल हुआ—इसलिये कि जब मैं उन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था, तो पढ़ते-पढ़ते उन की रिपोर्ट ने ही मुझ यह आइडिया स्ट्राइक होने लगा कि यह कहते हों, लेकिन इस का नतीजा क्या गूँजेरेगा। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि यह डायाकी नहीं बलेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह ध्यान दे कि यह उन्हीं को दिया हुआ आइडिया है। इस में क्या जीज बदल गई है? उन्होंने किसी जमाने की पोलीटिकल डायाकी की प्रियास दी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन विसालों से काम नहीं चल सकता है। यह बात इतनी साफ है। गवर्नरेट ने जो रस्ता एकान्ट किया है, वह उन्हीं का सुझावा हुआ है। मैं ही सीम लाइन पड़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जिस से पाहिर होगा कि वह उन के बाबान से—इन्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से बहुत हल्की

चीज़ है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की योजना में कहा गया है :—

"The question whether the Government should undertake as an experimental measure the purchase of the entire marketable surplus of particular foodgrains in certain selected areas will be examined in consultation with the State Governments concerned."

यही है जो उन्होंने इस पैरा में देवेलप किया। मैं उन की रिपोर्ट से ही चार लाइन पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने ही इस को एडब्ल्यूकेट किया था। उन्होंने पृष्ठ ८८ पर फरमाया है—

"In the initial stages, thus organisation may face stiff competition from traders."

यानी इस का आभास उन को था कि उन के विकार में सब बातें थी। फिर उन्होंने कहा है—

"But since it will be a government-sponsored organisation with large capital and a net-work of agencies, it should be able soon to acquire for itself a position to strengthen and dominate the market."

यह पैरा उगा लम्बा सा है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस को पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। इस में एक मिनट लगेगा। इन में कहा गया है—

"Government, in our view, should also take special measures to build up a position of strength for this organisation in the early stages by way of credit and transport facilities. We should, of course, proceed gradually and not take any action which may unduly upset the market in the near future, but we feel that step by step conditions should be created so that in the course of the next three or four years, the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation may be in a position to control a substantial proportion of the wholesale trade in this coun-

try .. Our policy should, therefore, be of a progressive and planned socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains."

उन्होंने यह फरमाया था, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि उम शायरी पर उन को क्या एतराज़ है। मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि

Shri Asoka Mehta: If the hon. Member will yield for a minute, I will explain.

The difference is this—I am very anxious to hear his criticism, but it seems I have not made myself clear to him—that in the scheme that the Government have suggested, the same traders will be buying for the Government as well as for himself. The trader is not going to be even the agent of the Government. He will be buying, and Government will take over a portion of it; the trader can dispose of the rest of it, of course, at controlled prices. Here what was suggested was that there should be a separate organisation of the Government which would be handling the thing. In both the schemes, as far as the total trade is concerned, a portion of it would be handled by the Government and a portion by the trade. But here the same trader will be performing a dual function, the function of being representative of the Government and the function of acting on himself. That is the distinction on which he may say whatever he likes to say.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: He is of course the agent of the Government. He shall be acting in that manner. But what difference does it make at all?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I leave it to him to say whether it makes a difference or not.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय चूँकि मेरे पास समय लिमिटेड है, इसलिये इस में न पढ़ कर मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जहाँ तक स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का ताल्लुक है, प्राइसिंग को स्टेटिसाइज़ करने का एक तरीका निकाला,

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उदायाय]

विस का प्रयात सभी सोग कर रहे हैं। वह सम्बन्ध नहीं हो सकता वा जब तक कि होलसेल ट्रेड होलसेल शीलजे के हाथ में रहता। वह सब लोगों को स्पष्ट हो च्या और हम वे यह समझा कि वे सोग प्राइसिंग और भाकॉट को बैनियुलेट कर रहे हैं और किसी तरह काढ़ में नहीं चा रहे हैं, जो कुछ अब हमारे देख में है, वह भी बाकार में नहीं आने पाता है और लोगों को नहीं चिनता है। इस का एक ही तरीका विकाई पड़ा कि हम स्टेट ट्रैडिंग जारी करें, जिस में होलसेल ट्रेड को ले लें। इसलिये होलसेल ट्रेड लिया गया। उस पर अन्तिम विचार होने को है। येरा स्थाल है कि संभवतः भवोक जी को भी इस बारे में परामर्श किया जायेगा, जैसा-कि मुझे भभी जैन साहब से भालूम हुआ है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि फ़ाइनलाइज़ करने में उस में ऐसी कोई पार्क्स नहीं रह जायेगी, जो कि काविले-एतराज़ हो।

हमारे सामने मुख्य बात यह है कि हमारा संकट कैसे भिटे। वह भिट नहीं सकता है, जब तक कि हम इम्पोट के उत्तिये से छिन्दा रहें। करोड़ों रुपया हमारा जा रहा है, जिस से न तो हमारी विकास की योजनायें बदलने वाली हैं और न देश आगे जाने वाला है। हम एक खेतिहार देश हैं। अगर हम अपने काने को भी पैदा नहीं कर सकते, तो किर हम क्या करेंगे? कुछ और पैदा करने की शक्ति और साथन हमारे पास क्या है? दरअस्त हम को इतना पैदा करना चाहिये कि हम अपने काने का सामान भी पैदा कर सकें और उस के अलावा इंस्ट्रीज़ को भी कच्चा माल दे सकें और उस के साथ ही कारेन एक्सचेंज भी उस के उत्तिये पैदा कर सकें—इसलिये कि कोई और बरिया नहीं है, जिस के हम कारेन एक्सचेंज पा सकें—हम कारेन एक्सचेंज कैसे करेंगे, जब तक कि दूसरे देशों को देने के लिये हमारे पास सामान न हो। इतना पैदा करना चाहिये, केविन हमारी हालत यह है कि उस

पैदावार की तरफ व्याप न दे कर हम बहल कर रहे हैं कि यह है, वह है, उन्होंने वह कह दिया और इन्होंने यह कह दिया, बरैरह। बास्तव में हम को एशियाक्स्टरल ग्रोडलसन स्कीम पर व्याप देना चाहिये और अगर कोई उस पर व्याप दे, तो आज तुम जाती है। ऐरे मिल यह कहेंगे कि उन्होंने एपरेवल और री-एपरेवल की रिपोर्ट्स देकी। उस में कवियों भी हैं। बहुत सी बीजे नहीं हो सकी। आप ने कहा कि सैकंड प्लान में टारनेट को बढ़ावदे और टारनेट को इयोडा कर दिया—इस विलियन से १५.५ टन कर दिया और जब रिसोर्स बढ़ाने का सबाल आया, तो एक टका भी नहीं बढ़ा। भत्ताब यह कि रिसोर्सिंग ज्यों के त्यों हों और पैदावार इयोडी कर दी जाये। इस में जिनिस्ट्री आफ एशियाक्स्टर क्या कर सकती है, जब आप रिसोर्सिंग देने वाले नहीं हैं और आप कहे कि पैदावार बढ़ा दीजिये। इस तरह पैदावार को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है? जब स्टेट्स ने इमांड की, तब भी नहीं हो सका। और प्लानिंग कमीशन कहा से लाता? उस के रिसोर्सिंग जो है, वे सब जानते हैं—इस मूल्क से कर्बं ले रहे हैं, उस मूल्क से उधार ले रहे हैं। जब तक हम एशियाक्स्टरल पैदावार को बढ़ायें नहीं, १५.५ विलियन टन तक बढ़ायें नहीं, तब तक हमारी हालत सम्भलने वाली नहीं है। हमारी दिमाह्ड बढ़ती जा रही है। इस सब को देख कर उन्होंने यह तय किया कि हम ने बढ़ाना है ही, लेकिन रिसोर्सिंग नहीं दे सकते। उस का नसीबा यह है कि सारी स्कीम्स में कमिया है। इस देश को फ़ॉटोनाइज़ की उक्करत है, लेकिन उस के लिये कारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है। उस की मांग कई गुला बढ़ गई है। इस जिनिस्ट्री का या इस गवर्नरेंट का या हूँसेन बीइंग का काम यही हो सकता वा कि फ़ॉटोनाइज़ को पापुलराइज़ किया जाये, कस्टीबेट्स के पास पहुँचाया जाये। बास्तव में एशियाक्स्टर का दारा सीक्टर ब्राइवेट सीक्टर है। उस में परिवक्त सीक्टर क्या है? सब पैदा करने वाले

यांचों में किसान बहुत हुए हैं। वे किस संगठन में हैं, कहा है, क्या सोचते हैं, यह धन बात है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि वह तो प्राइवेट सीक्टर भी नहीं है—यह तो प्राकृतिक सीक्टर है। किसान बेचारा क्या करे? उस को तो बीत परसेट पर कानान करता है और अस्ती परसेट उस के काबू में नहीं है। उस के पास यानी नहीं पहुँचता है, कोई सामान नहीं पहुँचता है। वह क्या करे? अगर हम पैदावार बढ़ाने पर ध्यान देते हैं, जिस के भरोसे हम को सकट के बाहर होना है, तो हम पहुँच जाते हैं इरिनेशन फैसिलिटीज पर। हम किसानों पर यह छोड़ देते हैं कि वे नालिया और जेनल बनाये। किसानों के पास इतने साथन कहा है? इसलिये वे नहीं बना सकते हैं। गवर्नरेट के पास भी साथन कहा है? मैं ने सुना है कि अब गवर्नरेट ने २६ करोड़ रुपया दिया है, जिस की बजह से उस का इम्प्रेसल हो सके। माइनर इरिनेशन में योड़ी बहुत गुजारपा है। उस के प्रयास पर मैं जुटे हुए हैं। जहा तक बीज उपचरण करने के मामले हैं, उस में नैट रेक्टी-जोक्शन की दिक्षित भी। उस के दूर होने पर कुछ प्रभाव हुई है। इस के बाद इम्प्रेसल-माइनर, खरीक कैप्पेचन, रक्षी कैप्पेचन को देखिये। मैं बहा किटिकल था। मैं कभी उस पर बोला था, तो मैं ने बहुत साफ़ क्रिटिका को बताया था। लेकिन उस के बाद मैं ने देखा कि जितना प्रयास सम्भव है, जितना प्रयास कोई सुधन दीइ कर सकता है जितना गवर्नरेट प्रयास हो सकता है, वह सारा प्रयास जुट कर के किया जा रहा है। जब मैं स्टेट्स में गया और अफमरो को जुट कर के काम करते हुए देखा तो वह चीज़ देख कर मुझे बहुत ताक़ज़बू हुआ। प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने में एक कम्पनीजन सा, एक होड़ ही उन में नयी दिलाई देनी थी। लेकिन कुछ लिमिटेशन हैं, जो कि कुटरली हैं, स्वाभाविक है, नैचरल है और उन को हमें हमें सामने रखना होगा। उन लिमिटेशन के होने हुए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, क्या नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह हमें देखना होगा।

प्रल में मैं कुछ सुझाव दे कर अपना वाचण समाप्त करता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंटेंसिव कल्टीवेशन के साथ साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाने का जो दूसरा एक गत्ता हो सकता है वह बड़ा कार्पिक का है और उस पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पाम जो एरिया है, वह लिमिटेड है, डम बास्ते हमें डबल कार्पिग पर जोर देना चाहिये। अगर हम कोई ४० परसेट बोई हुई जमीन में डबल कार्पिग कर सके, ज्यादा जमीन में नहीं तो बहुत कुछ पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इस के निवाय मुझे और कोई तरीका जान नहीं पड़ता है जिस से कि पैदावार बढ़ सके।

दूसरा सजैशन में यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जा अनडकौनोमिक होल्डर्स हैं इस पर हमारी जा काओआरेटिव की योजना है, इस को हम चलायें। मैं ने अपने कुछ भाइयों को कहने हुए सुना है कि यह कैसे होगा और कब होगा। मैं इस के बारे में अधिक न कह कर इनना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि यह होगा जहर। जिन दोनों को कोई जुझा है, मैं बात्ता हूँ कि वे उस शुभे को अपने दिमाल में निकाल दें। लेकिन अगर वे ऐसा ही करते रहे कि हमें कुछ राय देते रहे और दूसरों को कुछ और ही तो काठिनाई प्रबल्य सामने आयेंगी। इस बास्ते अनडकौनोमिक होल्डर्स कोआरेटिव के तहत होने चाहिये। इस में हमारी जो पैदावार है वह बढ़ सकती है।

तीसरी तज़बीज़ में यह देना चाहता हूँ कि माइनर इरिनेशन पर हमें विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। यही एक गत्ता है जिसमें बिदेशी भुदा और दूसरी चीज़े बहुत उदादा नहीं लगेंगी और हम आगे बढ़ सकें। लोकल मैन्योर और कम्पोनेट, जीन मैन्योर पर हमारा ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। कॉटिलाइज़सं की जो डिमांड है, उसको आप

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसकी डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है। मैं मानता हूं कि उस डिमांड को भीट करने के लिए साधनों की आवश्यकता होती है, फारेन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता होती है और आप फारेन एक्सचेंज इस बक्त दे नहीं सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपको देने की मंशा नहीं है या इच्छा नहीं है लेकिन आप अजबूर हैं। आपने इसकी डिमांड को प्राप्तेंडा करके बहुत बड़ा दिया है। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि लोकल मैन्योर पर, जीन मैन्योर पर हम ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

अब मैं भीड़ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। भीड़ इत्यादि को निरोग करने के लिए, उसको ट्रीट करने के लिए भी आपको प्राप्तेंडा करना चाहिये। गर्भ में ही उसका ट्रीटमेंट हो जाए तो पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

कैंडिट के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत दिक्षित का सामना करना पड़ता है और स्टेट्स में बहुत कठिनाई होती है। सिक्योरिटी आवश्यक होती है। मैं मानता हूं कि बिना सिक्योरिटी के रुपया दूब भी जा सकता है। लेकिन फिर भी बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कोई न कोई तरीका निकाला जाना चाहिये जिसमें कैंडिट ठीक बक्त पर मिल सके। जब ऐसा होगा तभी हमारी जो पैदावार है, उसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है और जो संकट है, उसमें से निकाला जा सकता है। इसी तरह से बेस्टेज की बात है। पैस्ट्स और बाइस्ट एनिमल्स बैरीह की बजह से जो साढ़े बारह परसेंट हार्न का हस बना गया है कि इतना बेस्टेज में काट दिया जाए, इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और देखा जाना चाहिये कि बेस्टेज न हो और इसको बढ़ाने के उपाय किये जाने चाहियें।

पंत में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि भागर बैल जापिंग किया गया कैंडिट बैरीह सब साधन ठीक समय पर मुहैया करने का प्रबल्ल किया गया तो जो संकट है, उससे निकलने की माशा की जा सकती है बर्ने ये जो जाबानी नुस्ता चीज़ी है, ये हमारी कोई मदद करने वाले नहीं हैं।

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, looking at the demands for food and agriculture, we find that it comes to a total of Rs. 274.69 crores. The ramifications of this department are coterminous with the whole country and the activities seem to be appalling and it takes all your energy and ingenuity to understand them. An expenditure of Rs. 186 crores is set apart for the import of foodgrains while Rs. 88 crores is to be spent by way of expenditure which could not be counted in terms of rupees, annas and pies by way of return to the department. That is, as it should be. It is expected that all this money will be spent in developmental schemes, in investigations and in scientific researches. This department has also got a primary department in every State of its own and I think those departments should have a fairly large budget allocation from the State revenues. I do not want to go into the details of all these things. In the brief time at my disposal I want to refer only to two or three points.

In 1958, we have imported Rs. 120 crores worth of foodgrains. We have made provision in 1959-60 for Rs. 186 crores.

Shri A. P. Jain: That includes internal procurement also.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Internal procurement does not come to more than 10-12 lakh tons and judging by the past experience I think you must have made a provision of about Rs. 30 crores for internal procurement.

Shri A. P. Jain: We have already purchased foodgrains worth Rs. 40 crores.

Shri Thirumala Rao: We are told that this year we are going to have a good crop

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have had a good crop.

Shri Thirumala Rao: We expect a production of about 70 million tons of foodgrains in 1959-60 or in 1958-59. Your calculations are not quite clear whether these figures relate to the period January to December or from the middle of August to the next August. But one thing is certain. We have estimated an extra production of 10.5 million tons. Perhaps the Planning Commission puts it at 15.5 million tons which is to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan period. Our food production is not keeping pace with the growth of population. When we find an all-round increase in production, we do not find a corresponding progress or increase in foodgrain production. From the statistics supplied by the department, one could see the figures about the extra food production in States and we find a sorry tale in many States in respect of their efforts. The rice production in Bihar was 38.52 lakhs tons in 1953-54 and it is 37.00 lakhs tons in 1956-57. It was particularly a bad year last year when it was only 27.81 lakhs of tons. In the case of wheat also from 3.90 lakhs of tons in 1953-54 it has come down to 1.82 lakh tons in 1956-57 and last year it was 2.43 lakh tons. In the case of Bombay also, the rice production has come down from 14.11 lakh tons in 1954-55 to 13.78 lakh tons in 1957-58. Of course Kerala has always been a deficit State and it has not improved much in its production. Its production was eight lakhs and odd tons in 1956-57 and in 1957-58 it is eight lakh tons. Madras has shown a little improvement in its figures and Mysore also has improved in its cereals, and rice also. Punjab has shown

a little improvement in its rice as well as wheat. Coming to Uttar Pradesh, that is a problem State again as Bihar ...

An Hon. Member: What about Orissa?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I will come to that. In 1953-54 the total rice production was 25.96 lakh tons and it went up to 26.32 lakh tons in 1956-57 but it has come down to 21 lakh tons in 1957-58. In U.P. the wheat production in 1953-54 was 31.06 lakh tons and rice production was 22.55 lakh tons. In 1957-58, it has slightly gone up in its production but has fallen in its wheat production by about four lakh tons. The total production of U.P. in 1953-54 was 12,381,000 tons and in 1957-58 it was 11,136,000 tons. It is showing a downward trend. Similar is the case in West Bengal. Rice production there in 1953-54 was 55.56,000 tons. In 1956-57 it was 45.03,000 tons. Last year it was 41.85,000 tons. When we see the figures we find that except in Madras and Andhra, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, many of the States have been showing a downward trend in their total production during the last five years. That is a matter which has to be given some serious attention.

There is no point in the Central Government assuming responsibility for the whole country, whatever the attitude and whatever the behaviour of the States might be. There should be an amount of decentralisation in responsibility and powers, which is claimed for in every other matter, with regard to food also, and the States should be saddled with this duty of trying to become self-sufficient in foodgrains. It is not only a drain on our foreign exchange resources, the foreign import is so great that it is a constant source of worry to the Central Government to see that they make both ends meet with regard to the food situation.

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

I now come to the question of State trading about which there seems to be some controversy. If you read the report of the Mehta Committee, it is clearly envisaged there that the state of affairs has already arisen in the country when Government must enter into this trade with some effectiveness and foresight. When the Committee with regard to procurement and distribution was set up in 1950, the situation was one of the worst in the whole of India with regard to food production and distribution. Even then it was sought that a half-hearted measure will not suffice to deal with the situation.

When this Mehta Committee has toured the whole country in 1957 and seen things for itself, how the intermediaries, the large-scale businessmen, the mill-owners and the millers are playing with the fortunes of the people and the food situation in the country there should be no half-hearted measure about these things.

The only point is, the Government should have given greater attention to this, because it requires a careful handling. There are a large number of vested interests, huge cartels that are entrenched behind this rice and wheat trade in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Delhi. They will be the last persons to yield to the huge scheme which the Government want to bring into existence without giving the bitterest fight. Very eminent and influential Members of Parliament are also behind them to help them in seeing that this scheme does not come into force.

What is the alternative? Have they behaved fairly by the country? As I have already said, in 1949 we imported 37 lakh tons of foodgrains. In 1951 we imported 41 lakh tons of foodgrains. Last year was one of the worst years and we had to import 36 lakh tons of foodgrains. When there is so much scarcity in the country, when prices are rising sky high, do

these middle men, these big businessmen who cordon large stocks in their godowns co-operate with the Government? Do they come to the rescue of the people in maintaining prices at a reasonable level? I will give the example of Andhra itself, which is considered to have 5 lakh tons to 6 lakh tons of extra rice to be supplied to other States. Even there the prices have shot up as high as in places where rice is scarce or in short supply. This artificial scarcity, this artificial rise in prices is created by a large number of people whom we know very well. For instance, in places where the production is good, the land holder has become the hoarder, as well as the miller. In a family owning 50 to 60 acres of land, one brother is an agriculturist and another brother is a miller. Both of them go to the bank, get credit and buy another 500 bags from a lean neighbour and then store them up. That is how they artificially make the prices go up. They do not release the stocks until the Reserve Bank comes down upon them freezing their credit. If really the big business and the medium-size businessmen, who claim to be serving the society in their own way, come to the rescue of the ordinary man, the Government need not have come into the picture at all.

What I say is, Government have been talking about this even before they have got any plan about it. That has created a difficult situation. This does not require any propaganda on the part of the leaders of Government to make the people ready for it, because with the majority of the people food is a problem. The majority of the people are 'have-nots', the ordinary lower class people who are affected by the rise in prices even by one anna.

We say that the production in 1956-57 was 68 million tons. In 1957-58 it came down to 62 million tons. We expect this to go up to 70 million tons. If we organise State trading effectively even in a rather half-hearted

way, which is sought to be promulgated through the statement given by the Minister yesterday, we will be able to buy up about 10 per cent of the market arrivals. Let us hope that about 40 per cent, or nearly, out of 70 million tons, 20 to 25 million tons will come into the market. If we are able to buy in the next season 8 to 9 million tons of foodgrains through the agents or through the millers that will be a sufficient buffer stock for lean years to come. I do not know how far we will be able to do thus. We require at least Rs 300 crores to Rs 400 crores capital. We do not have any blueprint of the scheme that the Government are contemplating, but from the bare statement given by the hon. Minister yesterday we understand that they have to largely depend on these millers both for finance and operations. It requires a lot of energy and organisation to control these millers. We have got the experience of these millers. There is a system working in Madhya Pradesh for a long time whereby the millers will have to surrender a certain proportion of their market purchases to Government. That also has been tried in certain other places like Madras. The rest of the foodgrains, after surrendering the quota to Government, is allowed to be sold in the free market.

I think that is a danger which should be effectively controlled by the Government. If you take even 50 per cent of the millers' procurement at controlled rates and leave 50 per cent to the millers, your purpose may be very successfully defeated. They will withhold their stocks till such time as the Government stocks are exhausted. Then they will release their stocks and demand their own prices. There must be effective control, there must be a device to control prices from the beginning to end. How the Government will be able to achieve that purpose is a difficult matter for me to guess unless we understand all the details of the schemes.

With regard to co-operatives, they depend largely on the co-operative machinery to help Government with regard to procurement and distribution of foodgrains. The co-operative machinery, we know, is working in all the States, and, probably, Andhra, Madras, Punjab and Bombay are the States where the co-operative movement is working with some efficiency compared to the rest of India. It requires a large manpower. For instance, in Andhra there are about 20,000 to 25,000 societies, each having at least a President and a Secretary. Besides, there are the panchayatdhars. That means there are about 50,000 people trained to keep accounts, to run societies, to bring loans and disburse them. You require at least half-trained personnel to run these co-operative institutions before they can be expected to handle all these things. It is a large order that we are giving to ourselves. It requires to be carefully looked into before this trade is entrusted to co-operative movement. But I would suggest that if you entrust it to certain State Governments and ask them to experiment on these lines, ask them to organise distribution of foodgrains in an effective way. I think they will work as models and they will be able to give sufficient experience to the rest of the country in both buying and storing and also distributing foodgrains on a large scale.

Coming to land reforms, I want to say a few words about it. The question has been agitating the minds of the people very much. Co-operative farming is another thing that is creating a sort of scare among certain people, but before we come to co-operative farming I think the Government of India have decided to think first of organising co-operative service to the agriculturists. This co-operative service is seen in so many places. The pattern of society is changing fast and with the increase of population, the problem of unemployment is also assuming greater proportions. Many educated young men are leaving the villages and are

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

going far and wide into the country to seek employment, leaving their people behind. So, there is not much of efficient man-power even for agricultural operations in the villages, and we cannot depend for long on the age-old system of agricultural production. If you want to minimise overhead charges and utilise all the facilities offered by Government by way of irrigation, fertilisers, seeds, tractors and such other conveniences, co-operative servicing is the only method by which you can circumvent the handicaps that are prevailing in the villages. By three years' time, if people gather the advantages of organising service co-operatives and reap the benefit of these co-operatives, then by themselves they will organise co-operative farming for greater production and realise the fruits of mutual help, mutual assistance and co-operation. That is the basic principle of co-operative service.

पंडित ठाकुर वास आर्यन् : जनाब डिस्ट्री स्टीकर साहब, मैं ने पिछले ५०-६० सालों में कभी भी ऐसा बक्त नहीं देखा जैसा कि इस साल देखने को नसीब हुआ है। ये हूँ योर बने की कीमत पिछले ५०-६० सालों में कभी इस तरह से नहीं बढ़ी जिस तरह से अब बढ़ी है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि लाखों आदमी बेचारे भूल के भारे तड़पते रहे। कुनबों को साना नहीं भिला। यह शायद ठीक हो कि स्टारबेसन ईम्स नहीं हुई लेकिन जितना डिस्ट्रेट हुआ है उसका अन्दाजा लगाना बहुत मुश्किल है। कितने ही गांवों और ग़ाहरों में लोगों के अन्दर इनका डिस्ट्रीटिंग-फ़िल्मन और अनरेस्ट पैदा हुआ कि जिसका लिकना नहीं। इसकाक से इन्हीं दिनों में हिसार की एक छोटी सी जगह में एक म्यूनि-निलिपलटी के अन्दर चुनाव हुआ था। जिस बक्त चुनाव हो रहा था उसी बक्त बराबर की ओर प्राइस लाप पर खरीदारों का बूँदा लगा हुआ था। जो लोग कांग्रेस के लियाक वे वह छोटरों से यह कहते थे कि देखो इस

कांग्रेस हुक्मत की करतूत। तुम कितने बोट देते हो। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कांग्रेस के बहुत सारे उन्मीदवार चुनाव में हार गये। यह छोटी सी बात है। लेकिन मैं बहुत अच्छ से भर्ज करता हूँ कि हमें इस पर बहुत गौर से सोचना चाहिए कि क्या बजह है कि देश के अन्दर आजाव की ऐसी कमी भी न हो और किर भी ऐसी आकृत आ जाये कि आबूसी आदमी को अपने रोजमर्द के गुवारे के बास्ते गलता न भिले। इससे ज्यादा मैं कोई इनएफीशेंसी गवर्नरेंट की नहीं देख सकता। इस इनएफीशेंसी के बहुत सारे बजहात हैं। वे बजहात ऐसे हैं कि अपर हम उनकी तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देंगे तो चाहे देश में कितनी भी पैदावार बढ़ा लें, लेकिन देश के अन्दर आराम और तमस्सी नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं ने यह पिछली बार अर्ज किया था और आज मैं इसको फिर दुहराना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम अपने इस कांस्टीट्यूशन को तबदील नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह गैरभूमिकिन है कि हम कभी भी अपने कूड़ प्रावलम को साल्व कर सकें। आज श्री अमित प्रसाद जैन के सिर पर इस हालत के बारे में सारे इल्जामात बोये जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि उनकी बजह से ही भारी तकलीफ़ हुई। लेकिन मैं उनसे ही पूछता चाहता हूँ किस्या फिल्ड के उनको ऐसे हुक्म हासिल है कि वह अहकाम जारी करके स्टेट गवर्नरेंट्स को कूड़ प्रोडक्शन के बारे में अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी करने के लिए मजबूर कर सकते हैं। यह सही है कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर कूड़ प्रावलम की अरबोंसी को उतना महसूस नहीं किया जाता जैसा कि इस हाल के अन्दर हम लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं। अगर स्टेट्स में जिसों के अफसर और दूसरे लोग इस की अरबोंसी को इसी तरह महसूस करें तो हमारा कूड़ प्रावलम जल्द हल हो सकता है। आप देखें कि आज हालत यह है कि कूड़ प्रोडक्शन की जिम्मेदारी तो स्टेट्स पर है और कूड़ के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की

जिम्मेदारी मिनिस्टर साहब के ऊपर है, या नहीं । यह नहीं नहीं मालूम । कास्टी-द्रूष्णन का आर्टिकल ३७६ का प्रसार जल्द ही गया और अब लैड और फूड स्टेट सरकारेट है । लेकिन फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि केरल और दूसरी स्टेट्स विकायल करती है कि मिनिस्टर साहब हमको कूड़ लारीदाने की इजाजत नहीं देते, हमको जितना चाहिए उनका कूड़ सप्लाई नहीं करते । तो हम देखते हैं कि फूड के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जिम्मेदारी मिनिस्टर साहब के ऊपर है । और पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम स्टेट्स का है—इसका नतीजा यह है कि स्टेट्स के फूड मिनिस्टर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है । पंजाब में इतना गेहूं होते हुए भी लोगों को गेहूं नहीं यिल रहा लेकिन वहाँ के कूड़ मिनिस्टर की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । इसलिए मैं अदब से अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस सारी जिम्मेदारी को आप एक जगह नहीं रखेंगे तब तक काम ठीक नहीं हो सकेगा । या तो बेटर प्रोडक्शन की भी जिम्मेदारी ने ले या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जिम्मेदारी भी स्टेट्स को दे दें । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता यह प्रावधनम नहीं होगा ।

मैं ने पिछली दफ्तर तज्जीज की थी कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब इस कूड़ के मसले को अपने हाथ में ले । उसका मतलब यह नहीं था कि मैं श्री अजित प्रसाद पर कोई भी कानूनिक लाल रहा था । मैं जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है । लेकिन मैं ने वह तज्जीज इसलिए की थी कि मैं जानता हूँ कि जिस बहुत तक प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और स्टेट्स के बीच मिनिस्टर इस जिम्मेदारी को अपने ऊपर नहीं लेते तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता । मैं ने यह तज्जीज कोई भ्रान्त के तौर पर नहीं की थी । मेरा स्वाल है कि जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता यह मसला तै नहीं होता । भ्रान्तेरिय मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेट मिनिस्टर पर वह और

नहीं डाल सकते जो कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब डाल सकते हैं । मैं जानता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब एशोकलालर में और फूड में कोई लास तजुर्बा नहीं रखते लेकिन मैं ने इसलिए यह कहा था कि वह चार्ज लें क्यों कि प्रगर वह इस तरफ तबज्जह देंगे तो हो सकता है कि उनकी कोई ऐसी बेन बेब आवं कि जिससे यह मसला हो जाय । तो मैं यह अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप कास्टी-द्रूष्णन को नवदील नहीं करते तब तक यह मसला नै होना भी युभिन है । as divided responsibility is the bane of administrative efficiency.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

दूसरी बात मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ नेंड रिफार्म के बारे में । जब मेरे हाथारी गवर्नरमेट पावर में आयी है इसने लैड के बारे में इतनी बातें कही है कि जिससे लोगों में बड़ी अनुसर्टेटी बढ़ गयी है । कोई आदमी आज यह सरटेन कील नहीं करता कि प्रगर वह आज किसी को अपनी जमीन बोने को दे द्देगा तो वह उसके पास बापस आयेगी या नहीं । जब मेरे यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नरमेट नेहरूनीस नेबरर को जमीन देनी तब से बड़ी अनुसर्टेटी फैली हुई है । मैं कहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेट कहा से जमीन दे देगी । गवर्नरमेट के पास इतनी जमीन है कहा । मैं अदब से अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी ही ऐसी बातें दुर्दृश्य हैं कि जिनकी बजह से लैड के बारे में कहा अनुसर्टेटी पैदा हो गयी है । मैं बड़ील हूँ लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि आज पंजाब में लैड के मुतालिसक क्या कानून है । और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ का कोई मिनिस्टर भी नहीं जानता कि आज लैड के मुतालिसक सही ला क्या है । प्रगर कोई लैड थोनर आज मेरे पास आकर पूछता है कि वह किस जगह पर है तो मैं उसको ठीक नहीं बतला सकता । तो मैं अदब से अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी लैड रिफार्म

[परिवित ठाकुर दास भार्या]

आप करना चाहते हैं उनको कियकरी और प्राप्तिली और सरटेंटी के साथ कर दीजिये। अब तक यह हालत रहेगी तब तक कोई आदमी अपने को अपनी जगह पर सीधे नहीं समझ सकता। किसी को यह भरोसा नहीं है कि उसकी जमीन उसके पास रहेगी या नहीं। मैं इसकी डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे एक दो और जरूरी बातें कहनी हैं।

मैं आपसे अब ज़रूर करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोशापरेशन को खूब जोर से चलावें। लेकिन इस तरह से चलावें कि जिससे देश के अन्दर खराबी न पैदा हो। अगर आप देश के अन्दर बड़े बड़े फार्म बनाना चाहते हैं तो बनावें लेकिन एक चीज़ को न भूलें। बैस्टन यूरोप को और हमारे देश का यह तज़र्बा है कि जो छोटे छोटे इकानमिक होल्डिंग्स के प्रोप्रोइटर होते हैं वह अपनी जमीन के ऊपर जितनी मेहनत में काम करते हैं उतनी मेहनत से कोई दूसरा नहीं कर सकता। अगर उसके पास १५ या २० एकड़ जमीन हैं तो वह और उसका सारा परिवार मुबह ६ बजे से शाम तक और रात के १२ बजे तक उस पर पूरी मेहनत में काम करते हैं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार हो। जैसा कि यिल साहब ने लिखा है, उस जमीन में से सोना निकलता है, जहा पेटि कल्चर या पेजन्ट प्रोप्रोइटर से लेती हो। सारी दुनिया और यूरोप का तज़र्बा यह बताता है कि छोटा मानिक, जिम के पास इकानमिक होल्डिंग हो, जितनी मेहनत वह और उसका परिवार करता है, उतनी मेहनत हायड़ लेवर से हरणिज मुमकिन नहीं है। इस को आप न भूलिए।

इसी तरह में यह भी अब ज़रूर करना चाहता हूँ कि आप यहाँ पर सीलिंग मुकरंर करने वा रहे हैं। बाहीक मुकरंर कीजिए। मुझे उस में कोई एतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन वह सीलिंग लुडिकरस नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सीलिंग इतनी छोटी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि गांव का बड़े से बड़ा आदमी आप के अद्वितीये के बराबर हो जाये। आज आप अद्वितीया या खलासी को ६०, ७५ हपए माहबार देते हैं। इतनी सीलिंग और इतनी आमदनी मुकरंर न कर दें कि गांव के लोग हयुमर्ज आफ बड़े एण्ड ड्राइमर्ज आफ बाटर बन कर रह जायें। आप ३० एकड़ की सीलिंग बनाते हैं, जिस की आमदनी ३६०० हपए होगी। पता नहीं कितनी होगी, क्योंकि इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट सारी जमीन को पानी देने की गारंटी नहीं करता है। लेकिन मान लीजिए कि इतनी आमदनी हो, तो कुनबे के पांच आदमियों में से हर एक के हिस्से में क्या आयगा? आज भी सारे पजात में यजदूर को डाई शरए मिलते हैं। आप जो कुछ करने जा रहे हैं, उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आप गांव बालों को अद्वितीय और नीकर के बजे तक पहुँचा देंगे और उस से ज्यादा हैमियन उन को नहीं देंगे। किस तरह ने अपने बच्चों को अच्छी तालीम दे सकेंगे? किस तरह वे बीमारों का इलाज करा सकेंगे? किस तरह वे पक्के मकान बना सकेंगे? किस तरह वे इलैक्शन लड़ सकेंगे? मैं अब ज़रूर करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इतनी छोटी सीलिंग बनाई जायगी, तो यह एकमप्राप्तिएशन होगा—हमारे कास्टीब्यूशन के बिलाफ होगा और यह आप को दुख देगा। यह आगम की ओर नहीं है। जब हमारी पालियामेंट की रिपार्टर्स कमेटी बनी, जिस में सी मेम्बर थे, तो उस में बड़ी बहस हुई। बालियर हम एक नतीजे पर पहुँचे। उस बहस में वे कहा था कि भी एकड़ से कम सीलिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि भी समझता हूँ कि पहले एकड़ की इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग २८०० हपए सालाना या २५० माहबार की आमदनी होनी चाहिए। यह ज्यादा नहीं है। मुखियल से एक या डेंड परसेंट लोग ऐसे होंगे, जिन की यह २०,००० सालाना की आमदनी हो सकती है। दस एकड़ तो बारे और बास के लिये

दीजिए और ६० एकड़ और दीजिए और इस तरह कुल १०० एकड़ की सीरिंग होनी चाहिए, जैसा कि प्राच ने शुरू में कहा था। प्रगर आप ऐसा न करें, तो मेरी नाकिस राय में आप न पोलीटिकली, न इकानोमिकली और न किसी और तरह से सही काम कर सकेंगे। यह सीरिंग अविक्तिगत होनी चाहिये बल्कि आप बेटो, मिया कीवी व बच्चों में जगते का पूरा अन्वेषा है।

जहाँ तक को-आपरेटिव फार्म्बं का खालीकूक है, आप बड़े-बड़े फार्म बनायें, लेकिन उसमें सबसे बड़ी ज़रूरत यह है कि नवनींमेंट इस सिलसिले में आपनी पालिसी एनाउन्स करे कि बड़े फार्म्बं को फ्रेडिट, ट्रैक्टर, बीज वर्गीकृत की यह-यह रियायतें दी जायेंगी। इसके अलावा बड़े को-आपरेटिव फार्म्बं में छोटे इकानोमिक होल्डिंग्स को और जिनकी सीरिंग बनायें, उनको शामिल करने में आप दरेग न करे, क्योंकि प्रगर बड़े फार्म्बं के लिए व्यूरोफटिक तरीके से इन्टर्नाम करेंगे—एक बैनेजर, एक कैंपियर और एक सुराइन्टेंडेंट वर्गीकृत रखेंगे, तो बड़ी सारी आमदानी वा जायेंगे और छोटे जमीदारों को कुछ भी नहीं भिलेगा और करपान इननी बड़ी कि आप इन्टर्नाम नहीं कर सकें। सुद गाव बालों को इन्टर्नाम देने से आप इन मूसीबतों से बरी हो जायेंगे। जिस शस्त का सो पचास एकड़ का खेत होगा, वह डिम्बेदारी लेगा कि दुसरों के लिए ज्यादा खेती की जाये। इस सिलसिले में ऐसा इन्टर्नाम करना चाहिए कि बड़े रिसोर्सिंग का भी फायदा उठाया जाये और जिन आदिमियों के बड़े खेत हैं, प्रगर वे जाहे, तो वे अपनी अलहिदा एम्बिस्टेंस कायम कर सकें और साथ ही उसका हिस्सा बना कर काम कर सकें और पेटिट कल्चर के असूल का भी फायदा उठा सकें। मैं घर्ष करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जमीदार बड़े समाचार हैं। उनको कहा जाया कि नई काटन बोइचे, तो उन्होंने ऐसा करना शुरू कर दिया। जमीदार को फायदा पहुँचना

चाहिए। उसके दिमाग में पहुँचना चाहिए कि फला काम में मेरा फायदा है और वह उस काम में शामिल हो जायेगा। प्रगर ऐसा किया जायगा, तो हर एक जमीदार को-आपरेटिव फार्म्बं में शामिल हो जायेगा, वर्ना आप कितनी भी कोशिश करें, वह शामिल नहीं होगा।

अब मैं प्रसल मञ्चमूल की तरफ आता हूँ। मेरी राय में जिस तरीके से आप पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं, वह तरीका दुनिया में आज रायज है। नाईजर्या, इटली, इंगिट व प्रास्ट्रेलिया में आपको उसके बारे में कई दफा कहा गया। आपके आई० सौ० ए० आर० ने कहा कि आप इस का मान लीजिये, लेकिन आपने आज तक उस पर अमल नहीं किया। हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी १०० मिलियन एकड़ के करीब ऐसी जमीन है, जहा या तो इंटर्नेट होने वा ट्रैक्टरवेल्च का पानी पहुँचने से दो फसलें बड़ी आसानी से हो सकती है। आज तक दो अमलों की ऐवरेज ४३ मिलियन एकड़ की है। मैं समझता हूँ यह एक बड़ी भारी गलनी है। अभी मैंने अपने दोस्त डा० राम मुभग मिह की तकरीर सुनी। मुझे उन की तकरीर सुन कर यह स्थान दुआ कि शायद यह मर्ज ऐमा है, जिसका इलाज न हो, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी सूरत नहीं है, बल्कि यह मर्ज ऐमा है, जिसका हम इलाज तो कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि हमारा एप्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट एक बाम शुरू बर दे। मेरी राय में बारह बरस के तजुँबे से यह सावित हुआ है कि सेंटर का एप्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट फोरम बन्द कर दिया जाये।

बी ब्यराज तिह मिनिस्टरों कही क्या होगा?

बंदित डाकुर बास भालूब : यह तक १४,६०,००,००० रुपया बाहर से गत्ता भगवाने पर लखे किया गया है। पिछले पांच सालों में इन्हें यहा पर ५,४१,००,००० मन

[विविध ठाकुर दास भारद्वा]

दूध कम कर दिया। ये दो चीजें ही यह विवादों के लिए काफ़ी हैं कि इस भक्ति का इस्तेवाम देश के लिये हानिकार है। लेकिन सैटर्ट एंटीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने जो काम बहुत अच्छा किया है, मैं उसकी तरफ भी तब यह विवादों चाहता हूँ। वित्ती रिसर्च हुई है, उसके मूलातिलक जो कुछ काम हुआ है, वह इसी डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से हुआ है। उसमें वित्ती तरफकी हुई है, वह इसी की बजह से हुई है। आज भी उस में बहुत ज्यादा काम करने की पोटेंशिलिटी है। श्रोदक्षन, डिस्ट्री-ब्यूक्सन बारह सारे के सारे वह सुद अपने हाथ में ले या प्राविसिज में बला जाये, लेकिन रिसर्च का काम सैटर्ट के जिम्मे रहना चाहिए, ब्योरोक फैक्ट्रल इंस्टीच्यूशन्स में हमेशा रिसर्च का काम सैटर्ट के जिम्मे होता है। मैंने आनंदेश बिनिस्टर साहब से एक सवाल इस गर्व से पूछा था कि दरभर्स्ट इस देश में इस देश की इकानोमी में एनिमल्ज की क्या बुलकत है। मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था—

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

(a) what is the approximate value of cowdung and urine available in the country annually;

(b) what quantities of nitrogen potash and phosphates could be produced from these; and

(c) what is their value?”

The hon. Minister's reply was:

“(a) On the basis of cattle census, 1958, it is estimated that about 1,200 million tons of fresh dung and about 335 million tons of fresh urine is voided annually by the livestock population in India. It is not possible to indicate the money value of these as dung is not sold in raw state.

(b) The following quantities of nitrogen potash and phosphates are

estimated to be present in the dung and urine indicated at (a) above in terms of N, K₂O and P₂O₅

	N	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅
Dung	2.4	1.8	1.2
Urine	2.0	1.6	0.03

(figures in million tons)

The reply to part (c) is very important:

“(c) The efficiency of these plant nutrients is estimated at 50 per cent in dung and 100 per cent in urine as compared to chemical fertilisers. On this basis, the value of nitrogen in dung and urine would work out to about Rs. 5,800 million and of phosphate (P₂O₅) and potash (K₂O) to about Rs. 846 million and Rs. 1,482 million respectively.”

मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि अभी बड़ा किंक जाहिर किया गया कि चार भिलियन के नाइट्रोजन के बारे इस देश में आनाज की पैदावार पूरी नहीं बढ़ सकती। मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास किसी है कि आठ हजार भिलियन की चीजें निक्के हैं जानबरो के फैले से मिल सकती हैं। यद्यपि आप सारे देश में जमीन की क्षटिलिटी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आप गोबर का इस्तेमाल कीजिए। आप क्या करते हैं? सारे एनिमल्ज में बहुत थोड़े एनिमल्ज ऐसे हैं, जो कि यूजलीज हैं—कोई डेव परसेंट के करीब होने सेकिन सारा एंटी-कल्चर डिपार्टमेंट और उस के सब विभागों यह कहने के लिए मिल द्यें हैं कि वे सत्त्वानाश कर दें और वे सारा आनाज चारान प्रचल्ये जानबरो के हिस्से का बा जाते हैं। जहां तक क्षटिलिटी का सवाल है, मैं पूछता हूँ कि यिन्हें बारह सारों में जमीन की वित्ती क्षटिलिटी बढ़ाई गई है। पिछली दो आई. सी. ए. चार. में यिन्हें दिए गए कि वैदावार बढ़ी है, लेकिन क्षटिलिटी नहीं बढ़ी है। यद्यपि आप क्षटिलिटी बढ़ावा चाहते हैं, तो वह इन चीजों से बढ़ सकती है, विषया

आपने और आपको आवश्यक नहीं जाना है और न उठा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका आवश्यक जानाइये और आपका आवश्यक सात्व हो आयेगा। यहाँ तक दूध का सवाल है, उसकी तरफ आपने न सिर्फ तबज्जह ही नहीं दी बल्कि एक किनियास नैगलैक्ट की है। आपने देश का सत्यानाश कर दिया है। यहाँ पर बच्चों, बूढ़ों, और तो और हर एक आदमी के लिए जो अवसर दर्जे की सुरक्षा चीं, उसका आपने उपयोग नहीं किया। मैंने इस बारे में एक सवाल पूछा था, जो कि २७ सितंबर की प्रोतीविन्द्व में आया हुआ है। अगर मैं पहुँच कर सुनाऊगा, तो देर सम जायेगी इसलिये मैं मूल्ससर तौर पर अर्जन करता चाहता हूँ। मूल्ससर के जबाब में दर्ज है कि एक सेर दूध में नौ घड़ों की ताकत होती है, सेर भर गोपत की ताकत होती है, आप सेर चिकन की ताकत होती है। उन्होंने यह सब माना था। मैं आपको फिर दूगा, जिन की हूँ से बिला शको-भुवहा इन विशेषज्ञों की भेहरवानी से इस देश में १६५१ से १६५६ तक पांच करोड़ भन से ज्यादा दूध कम हो गया। मैं आपकी तबज्जह इन एपीकल्सर चीफ की तरफ दिलाना है और इसके पेज ४० की तरफ दिलाता हूँ। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि १६५१ में ५२ करोड़ भन दूध हुआ और १६५६ में ४७ करोड़ भन। १६५१ व १६५६ की चीफ की दोनों किताबें भेर सामने हैं। मैंने एक सवाल आनंदेवल विनिस्टर साहब से पूछा था और उसे यहीन है कि आनंदेवल विनिस्टर साहब ने जबाब को देता होगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको दूसरे कामों से, गल्ले के काम से ही फुरसत नहीं मिलती है, इस बास्ते वह अधिक ज्ञान इस सरक नहीं दे पाते हैं। उन्होंने उस जबाब में लिखा है कि १६५५ में हमने एक सर्वे कराया और उसमें १६५१ के फिगर निकास लिये। यह ज्ञान दी फेस आफ इट एवस्ट है, स्यु-रिकरस है। हालांकि पहसु की फिगर ५२ करोड़ की दी, जेकिं १६५१ की ४५ करोड़

की विकला ही। और सात करोड़ भन दूध ही जा गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि फर्जी फिगर हमको दे दी गई है। सन् १६४१ से लेकर सारी फिगर्स में पास भौजूद हैं। मैं आपको आपकी रिपोर्ट से भी बता सकता हूँ कि आपने ५२ करोड़ की जो फिगर लिखी वह ठीक लिखी और वह १६५१ की फिगर थी। अब फर्जी फिगर जबाब के लिये फर्जी घड़ली गई और इस बिना पर कि चूंकि गाय ने ४१३ पाउण्ड से घटा कर ३६१ पाउण्ड दूध देना शुरू कर दिया और भेस ने ११०१ के बजाये ६७० देना शुरू कर दिया इसलिये नई फिगर होनी चाहिये। आपने १६५१ की जानवरों की तादाद से जरब देकर यह किया है कि ५२ करोड़ के बजाय ४५ करोड़ थी। और इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि भ्रष्ट ४७ करोड़ हो गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह शर्म की बात है, पोच बात है और फिरी रीबनिंग को यह स्टैण्ड नहीं कर सकती है। मैं कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूँ। आपकी किताबों से यह जाहिर है और आपके विशेषज्ञों का यह भ्रष्ट है और बर्नेम जो कि एक बहुत भारी आयारिटी इम विषय में भेर उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी है और उसके पेज १०१ में उन्होंने कहा है कि इस देश के अन्दर गाय की पोटेंशियलिटी इतनी है कि गाय की ठीक सुरक्षा होने से एक सेर की बजाय उससे डेढ़ सेर दूध लिया जा सकता है। उन्हीं की यह राय नहीं है, यहीं राय राइट की भी है, आपकी रिपोर्ट जो मिल्क भार्किटिंग १६४१ के बारे में है, उसमें भी यही दर्ज है, फिर भार्किटिंग आफ मिल्क १६५० में भी आपने यही राय जाहिर की है। एक किताब होती तो मैं उसको न भानता लेकिन हर जगह पर यह चीज़ लिखी हुई है। इन सभी किताबों में यह लिखा हुआ है कि गाय और भेस की इतनी पोटेंशियलिटी भहज ठीक फीडिंग से ही बढ़ जाती है और वह द्योदा दूध दे देती है। अगर गवर्नर्मेंट ने ठीक तरह से काम किया होता तो पिछले बारह सालों में दूध की मात्रा ४८

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

करोड़ से बह कर ७२ करोड़ मन हो जाती । लेकिन गवर्नरेंट तो सरगोश की नीद सोई हुई है । गाय का नाम चूकि हिन्दुओं के मजहब के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और वे इसकी पूजा करते हैं, इसलिये वह उसके बारे में कुछ करता नहीं चाहती है । अगर उसका नाम हिन्दुओं के नाम से जुड़ा न होता तो उसकी हालत कुछ और ही होती । मैं नहीं कहता कि गाय के बारे में सभी एक सी राय रखें । हर एक को अपनी-अपनी राय रखने का हक्क हासिल है और कोई किसी को मजबूर नहीं कर सकता है कि वह मुख्तिलिक राय रखे । कृष्णपा साहब ने कहा था एक तकरीर में कि गाय फटिलाइज़र भी है, फटिलाइज़र चैकटी भी है, चित्ररजन भी है, सिधरी भी है । यह भी उन्होंने कहा था कि इसके बिना गूज़र नहीं है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि साने की चीजों की पैदावार बढ़े तो आपको दूध की तरफ भी ध्यान देना हांगा ।

हमारी बहन श्रीमती रेणुका राय ने कहा कि बच्चों को दूध दिया जाए । विलायत के अन्दर, स्वीकृति के अन्दर, डैनमार्क में बच्चों को मुफ्त दूध दिया जाता है । क्या हिन्द सरकार ऐसा कर सकती है? यह करना तो दूर रहा, पिछले पाँच साल में पाँच करोड़ मन दूध कम हो गया है जिसकी कीमत कम से कम ८०० करोड़ होती है ।

मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे देखते-देखते इस गवर्नरेंट ने हिमारी जीतनी भी अच्छी-अच्छी गायों इत्यादि की नस्लें थीं, उनको बरबाद कर दिया है । ८० बरस से हिसार से इनको कलकता, बम्बई इत्यादि भेजा जाता आ रहा है । एक बार इनका लैक्टेशन होता है और इसके बाद इनको दूधर के हवाले कर दिया जाता है । पंडित नेहरू ने हमारे कहने पर एक कमेटी की स्थापना की थी और उसके अध्यक्ष नन्दा साहब वे जिनका विक सेठ

गोविन्द दास जी ने किया है । मैं नन्दा साहब के लिलाक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं उन लोगों के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता जो यह कहते हैं कि सराब गायों को मार दो । मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको एक इकोनोमिक यूनिट के तौर पर दें । उस कमेटी ने बस्त तजवीज़ रखी थीं और कुछ उसमें गलत बातें भी थीं और अच्छी भी थीं । उनकी तरफ हमने गवर्नरेंट का ध्यान भी दिलाया था । लेकिन मैं कहा चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरेंट ने उस कमेटी की सिकारिशों पर अमल तक नहीं किया है । हमारे देखते देखते जो गाय १०-१५ सेर दूध देती थी, आज ७-८ सेर दूध देती है ।

उनका दूध सूख गया है और यह सब गवर्नरेंट की सराब पालिमी के कारण हुआ है । इससे ज्यादा सराबी गवर्नरेंट की दूमरी नहीं हो सकनी है कि उसने इन गायों का दूध सुखा दिया है । गायों की नस्लें सराब की हैं । और यह सब गवर्नरेंट की गलत पालिमी के कारण हुआ है । जिस गलत पालिमी पर पुरानी गवर्नरेंट ने अमल करना शुरू किया था उसी पर हमारी गवर्नरेंट अमल कर रही है ।

भी बजराज सिंह । गायों का दूध और इन्सानों का सून सूख गया है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे कि आरे कालोनी और हरनथाटा को जाकर देखो । हरनथाटा के बारे में यह कहा गया कि कलकत्ता की बस्तों को हम पूरा कर रहे हैं । जहाँ तक आरे कालोनी का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहा चाहता हूँ कि मिल्क पाउडर बनारह पर कस्टम्स का जितना भी सप्ता होता है वह सारे का सारा आप उसकी नज़र कर देते हैं, लेकिन किर मी आप सैल्क मफिसेंट नहीं हैं । आपने वहाँ पर ८,०००

मैंसे रखी हुई है, मैं आप से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि उन में से कितनों के बच्चे हैं जो कि बच्चे हुए हैं। ८,००० गायों के नीचे आठ हजार ही बच्चे होने चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बच्चों की रक्षा न करके देश की दीवात को बरकाद किया जा रहा है। यही हालत हरन-आटा कालीनी की है। यहां पर अच्छे-अच्छे गायों के बच्चे नीलाम किये जाते हैं और उनको कसाई ले जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप अच्छी नस्त चाहते हैं तो गायों इत्यादि के बच्चे पालना आपका कर्ज है।

एक सवाल मैंने पूछा कि पहले पांच साला प्लान में और दूसरे में कितना रुपया फाड़र पर बच्चे किया गया। मुझे इसका जवाब दिया गया कि उस पर एक पैसा भी बच्चे नहीं किया गया। यह सुन कर मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ। आज मैं देखता हूँ कि गायों को खाने के लिए नहीं मिलता है। हमारी गायों को इस तरह खाने को न देकर हमारी गवर्नरेंट ने भूलों मारा है, इन्सानों को ही नहीं, जानवरों को भी हमने भूलों मारा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हीं को नहीं मारा है बल्कि देश को भी तबाह कर दिया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर परमात्मा की हुपा से काफी चारा खाने को है। लेकिन गवर्नरेंट लुट अपनी गलत पालिसी की बजह से न तो उनको चारा खाने देती है और न ही दूध ज्यादा होने देती है। दूध को गवर्नरेंट लुटक ही नहीं समझती है। यही नहीं इसका असर पर क्या असर पड़ सकता है और पड़ता है, इसकी तरफ भी उसका कोई व्यान नहीं है। अगर पिछले पांच साल बरसों में दूध कम न होता तो क्या ज़रूरत भी बाहर से यहां मिलने की। आपके प्लान में लिखा हुआ है कि अगर दूध ज्यादा हो जाए तो इसका असर बरसे पर पड़ेगा। लेकिन आपने कोई व्यान न लेकर देश को बरकाद कर दिया है।

जानवरों की सुरक्षा का ही सवाल लीजिये। आज आप हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चार परसेंट चारा बोते हैं। आप कहते हैं, हमारे विशेषज्ञ कहते हैं कि आज देश के अन्दर जानवरों में और इन्सानों में कनकिलकट है कि चारा उगाया जाए। वे कहते हैं कि अगर चारा उगाया गया तो जोग भूलों मर जायेंगे। मुझे यकीन है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की यह राय नहीं है और अगर ही तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इसको निकाल दें और इस राय को निकालने के लिए मैं आज उनको आशोरिटी देता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आप विशेषज्ञों की राय को न मारें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका व्यान एक बड़े आधार जिनका नाम रसल है, उनके ढारा लिखी गई किताब के पेज ४२ की तरफ दिलाता हूँ। इसमें उन्होंने लिखा है:—

"A wider introduction of fodder crops into Indian agriculture would probably effect great improvement in yields and in total output. More food for the animals would mean more manure and enhanced fertility of the soil. This was the prime factor in the improvement of British agriculture and the additional yields of grain more than compensated for the area taken from grain and put into fodder crops. Leguminous fodder crops in addition to increasing the quantity of farm-yard manure also enrich the ground on which they grow; they cannot usually be fed alone, however, and generally are mixed with non-leguminous crops."

इसका यह भत्तसब है कि अगर आप चार परसेंट के बजाय दस परसेंट यहां चारा उगाने लगें, तो इतना ही नहीं कि दूध की मात्रा बढ़ेगी और जानवरों को चारा मिल सकेगा बल्कि इन्सानों के खाने के लिये जितने भी बेस हैं, उनके अन्दर भी तरकी होगी। अगर एक आधार ने या एक ही किताब में इस तरह

[पंडित ठाकुर दास आर्योदय]

की बात लिखी गई होती तो मैं उसको विस-
वित कर देता लेकिन सभी जगह इस तरह की
बातें लिखी गई हैं।

मैं एक और विशेषज्ञ की तरफ तबज्जह
दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि बहुत ही मतहूर
आदमी है और जिस को पुरानी गवर्नेंट
आप इंडिया ने लुट दुलाया था। सफा ५६
पर राइट साहब लिखते हैं :

"I believe that it is necessary,
however, to look at this subject
from the wider aspect of the
possible effect of a 'mixed farm-
ing' system on the productive
capacity of the land."

जनाब बाला पिछली दफा हमारे प्राइम
मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया था कि इस देश
में इंटेंसिव कॉल्टिवेशन होना चाहिये। लेकिन
वह गैरमुमकिन है जब तक आप मिस्टर
फार्मिंग न करें। मिस्टर फार्मिंग एक इंसिडेंस
इंटेंसिव कॉल्टिवेशन है। इसलिये उन्होंने
यह लिखा है :

"At present India is virtually
attempting to maintain a relatively
dense human population by
methods only applicable to an
'extensive' system of farming, a
system in which large acreages
have to be relied upon to off-set
low crop yields and poor grazing
lands, and in which little attention
is paid to the maintenance of
soil fertility. Such methods may
be suitable for newly developing
countries such as Australia and
Canada where the human popula-
tion is small and ample land is
available. In these two countries,
there is, however, an average of
only two to three persons per
square mile. In India, there are
nearly 200 persons per square
mile, a figure nearly equivalent
to that of Denmark. With such
dense populations, it is essential
that the output of produce per

acre should be high, and for this
purpose, the fertility of the soil
must be maintained. It has aptly
been said that under these cir-
cumstances the development of
Indian agriculture urgently re-
quires "the dove-tailing of the
arable and animal husbandries
into one 'mixed farming' system."

जनाब बाला, इस के बाले ही तक पर
इस से भी ज्यादा रिवीलिंग सब्जेक्ट है,
लेकिन चूंकि बहुत नहीं है इस बास्ते मैं उसे
यहीं पर खात्म करता हूँ। लेकिन किर भी
निहायत अद्वा से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि
मामला इसना ही नहीं है। आई०सी०ए०आर०
जो कि हमारा ही एक इन्स्टट्यूशन है,
उस ने लुट तजुर्बा कराया और उस के बाद
एक बोर्डर निकाला। एन० डब्ल्यू० एफ० पी०
में, उत्तर प्रदेश में तजुर्बा कराया और
देश कि मिस्टर फार्मिंग का क्या असर
होता है साड़े बारह बीघे की होलिंग पर और
वह इस बोर्डर में दर्ज है। उन का तजुर्बा
यह था कि मिस्टर फार्मिंग ही सिफ़ हमारे देश
का बाहिद इलाज है और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर
जितनी इर्लिंगेड लैंड्स हैं उन की ऐदाबार
इस से कई गुनी हो जायेगी। कैटल भी बड़ेंगे
और बड़े भी कई गुना हो जायेगा। यही एक
तरीका है जिस के ऊपर इन्हेलार कर के हम
ज्यांदा भ्रान्त पैदा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन
जहां तक मुझे स्पाल है, इस की तरफ तबज्जह
नहीं दी गई थी तक। अगर इस की
तरफ तबज्जह दी जाती, अगर १०० मिलियन
एकड़ पर मिस्टर फार्मिंग कुरु की जाती तो
आप की सारी प्राक्लेम हल हो जाती। देश को
जितने बाले की ज़रूरत है उस से ज्यादा बल्ला
पैदा होता और भूम्भे यकीन है कि अगर यह
इवल कार्पिंग की जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान जो ७०
मिलियन टन की बात कहता है वह तो होता
ही उस से भी अच्छाता भी होता। अगर आप
आइन्वा अपनी उपज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो
अपनी किस्मत आप के बाले हाथ में है और
वह है ऐनिमस तृतीयों की तरफ तबज्जह

वेता । अगर आप ऐनियम हस्तान्त्री की तरफ तबज्जह देंगे तो वह आप को रिच डिक्टेंड पे करेगी । इस के सिवा और कुछ दो नहीं सकता । आप सोब सकते हैं कि मैं इसलिये कहता हूँ कि आप पर भेत्र यकीन है लेकिन अपने देश की एकान्तमी में सब से ज्यादा यकीन रखता हूँ और अगर आप उस को पूरी तरह करेंगे तो मुझे कोई बात नहीं है कि इस से आप को बहुत फायदा होगा ।

इस के अलावा में आप की तबज्जह इन सब चीजों को छोड़ कर जो सब से जहरी चीज है उस की तरफ दिलाना आहुता हूँ और वह यह है कि अगर आप इस देश के अन्दर किसी गाव में जाये और वहाँ के जमीदारों से बात करे कि वह बतलायें कि आहिर देश की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी तो छोटे से छोटा जमीदार कहेगा कि बिना इन जानवरों की ठीक परवारिश किये पैदावार का बढ़ना गैरमुमकिन है । लेकिन आप उस की बात नहीं सुनते । आप ऐसे विशेषज्ञों की जो आप की जा में हा नहीं विलगते, नहीं सुनते । आप सुनते हैं ऐसे लोगों की बात जो कि ठीक नहीं है, जो खेती के दूर रहते हैं, जो बात आप को कभी कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा सकती । अगर आप इस तरह यकीन करे तो तीन बृहस के अन्दर सारा मसला हल हो सकता है । मिल ने अपनी "पोलिटिकल एकान्त्री" में लिखा है कि ऐसे एंट्रिकल्चरल देश में जहा पर जानवर इतने हो अगर विसी दूसरे देश का हमला हो जाये तो भी वह दस सालों में हरा बरा हो सकता है । हमारे मुक्त के अन्दर इतनी उम्मा चीजें भौजूद हैं । पवित्र जी रोज़ कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ दूनी पैदावार क्यों नहीं होती ? वहो याहुना में ४० परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ गई है और हमारे यहा नहीं बढ़ती ? लेकिन मैं कहना आहुता हूँ कि यह गैरमुमकिन है बढ़ तक आप ट्रैक्टिव पावर की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देंगे । आज आप के पास ३६ वित्तियम एकड़ जमीन है ।

15-55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन आप के पास तिर्फ १८००० ट्रैक्टर्स हैं । अगर एक ट्रैक्टर १०० एकड़ की जोताई भी करता हो तो आप कुल जमीन का १ परसेंट ट्रैक्टर के जरिये मे जोतते हैं । बाकी सारी की सारी जमीन बैलों के जरिये जोती जाती है । मैं एक पते की बात बतलाता हूँ । आज आप किसी कल्टिवेटर मे पूँछ लीजिये जब तक आप गेहूँ की फसल का ६ दफा बाहम नहीं करेंगे तब तक उम में पूरी फसल नहीं होगी । पजाब का जमीदार हमारे यहा से ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा करता है उम की दो बजूहात है । एक तो पानी और दूसरी ट्रैक्टिव पावर । उन के यहा ८ दफे फसल बाहम होनी है इसी लिये उतने बेत मे हम उनी फसल पैदा नहीं करते योकि हम द्य दफे फसल को बाहम नहीं कर सकते । हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक बड़ी भारी अधारिटी ने लिखा है कि जितनी भी क्लेंट कल्टिवेशन आप करेंगे उतना ही अनाज होगा । लेकिन आप के पास ट्रैक्टर भी पूरे नहीं, बैल भी पूरे नहीं । आप के यहा २ करोड़ बैलों की कमी है । एक न्यूट्रिशन की किताब में लिखा है कि बैलों का एक पेशर ८ एकड़ को जोतता है । आप की मार्केटिंग आफ केंट्ल नाम की किनाब मे लिखा है कि एक बैलों का पेशर ६ एकड़ को जोतता है । सन् १८२८ मे वह १० एकड़ जोतता था, एंट्रिकल्चर कमिशन की रु मे । मैं अब करता हूँ कि आप के पास ६ करोड़ १७ नाल काम करने वाले बैल हैं जब कि आप को आहिये ६ करोड़ जानवर, अगर आप आडिनरी खेती करे । प्रोलिटिव पावर ट्रैक्टर से होती है । आज दिल्ली में भूम आइये आज आप के पास ट्रैक्टर नहीं है । आप ने उस के ऊपर इतना कस्टम रखा है । आज हालत यह है कि ट्रैक्टर आप के पास काफी नहीं है । आज बैल आप के पास काफी नहीं है । आज गेहूँ जोते जाते हैं, आप जोती जुती हैं, आदनी जोते जाते हैं खेती के बास्ते ।

बी बब राब सिंह : गवे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

पंचिल ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप इस को डारट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह रिपोर्ट दिया हुआ है।

बी बब राब सिंह : मैं ने कहा कि गवे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

पंचिल ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जब तक आप ट्रैफिक पावर उन के पास नहीं पहुँचायेंगे तब तक आप का मसला हल नहीं होगा। उस के पहुँचाने की तरफी यह है कि आप ट्रैफिकरों का इन्तजाम कीजिये। उन से ६० परसेन्ट ट्रैफिक पावर बढ़ जाती है।

मैं इस लिये तिर्फ़ तीन चीज़ें ही कहना चाहता हूँ जिन को आप को फौरन अपनाना चाहिये। एक तो मिक्स्ट फार्मिंग, दूसरे ऐनिमल हस्बैन्ड्री का ठीक इन्तजाम। मैं ने भी भी आप को पढ़ कर सुनाया कि कम से कम १० करोड़ हपथा ऐनिमल हस्बैन्ड्री के लिये आप को खर्च करना चाहिये। तीसरी चीज़ यह है कि आप एक अलाहदा मिनिस्टर रख दीजियें जो कि इन चीजों की तरफ दबज्जह दे सके। आप को तो फूड से ही कुमंत नहीं मिलती। जब मैं ने यह कहा था तो मुझे जवाब मिला कि इस में खर्च ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगा। मैं ने उस बक्स कहा था कि हा, खर्च जरूर बढ़ जायेगा लेकिन यहा तो अक्स की कमी है। मैं अर्ज़ करूँगा कि एक अलाहदा मिनिस्टर जब तक आप नहीं करेंगे नब तब आप ऐनिंग में सेपरेट रिप्रजेन्टेशन नहीं देंगे, जब तक सारी स्टेट्स के मन्दर एक अलाहदा ऐनिमल हस्बैन्ड्री मिनिस्टर नहीं होगा तब तक आप की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती और हिन्दुस्तान की हालत खराब होती जायेगी। आप को चाहिये कि आप इस की तरफ दबज्जह दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of

Food and Agriculture which may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
36	286 (Disapproval of Policy), 287 (Disapproval of Policy), 1336 (Disapproval of Policy), 1337 (Disapproval of Policy), 1338 (Disapproval of Policy), (Token)
	213, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 574, 843, 844, 1078, 1079, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1823, 1824, 1825.
37	661, 662, 663, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1778.
38	344, 345, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 815, 816, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1698, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1723, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771.
39	346, 347, 362, 363, 1083, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1844, 1845.
40	1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783.
41	1084, 1699, 1700, 1847, 1848.
119	1849.
120	1677, 1701.
121	1090.

Export of beef from India

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

Slaughter of cows, bulls, oren, calves and buffaloes

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

Restriction on manufacture of gur in Sugar Factory Reserve Zones

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

Restriction on manufacture of Khandari in Sugar Factory Reserve Zones

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1"

Failure to raise the minimum price of sugarcane to Rs. 1.75 per maund

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1"

Rise in prices of food stuffs

Shri P. T. Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for fixation of higher prices of foodgrains in West Bengal and other States

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide equitable and reasonable prices for agriculture goods

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to raise the living standard of agriculturists

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to keep purity of prices between agricultural goods and other necessities of life.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food & Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to construct tubewells successfully in Chausma and Vijapur and other taluks of Mehsana district of Bombay State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to bring down food prices

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for fixation of lower prices of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide aid to Agriculturists holding small pieces of land in the rural areas

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for coordination of the work of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for giving priority to cooperative societies for the allotment of fair price shops

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to curb the tendency of rising prices in lean months

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply rice to the Kerala States

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to purchase rice in the harvesting season

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to open cheap grain shops in the scarcity areas of Orissa State

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Method of fixing the procurement price of foodgrains

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of raising the procurement price of foodgrains

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Irregularities in the appointment of purchasing agents for foodgrains

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for self-sufficiency in food

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of Japanese method of rice cultivation

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Introduction of Chinese method of rice cultivation

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Supply of foodgrains to Uttar Pradesh

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functioning of Central Tractor Organisation

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Supply of wheat to Flour Mills

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up a Price Stabilisation Committee

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:
"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grow more food scheme

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:
"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to stabilise the prices of food-grains in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:
"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for fixation of sugar-cane price in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Rs 1 75 per maund

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:
"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to treat Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Punjab as one zone

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:
"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to tackle effectively the problem of soil erosion

Shri D. R. Chavas: I beg to move:
"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check deforestation.

Shri D. R. Chavas: I beg to move:
"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity to grow grass on upper slopes of hills bunding and terracing to afford protection against soil erosion

Shri D. R. Chavas: I beg to move:
"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of taking up large scale afforestation in the Mahanadi Basin

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for arresting the inroads of the great Indian desert by taking up afforestation work

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of rehabilitating the Adivasis displaced by the stoppage of shifting cultivation on the hill slopes.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for scientific working of the village forests and other community forests

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to utilise wood for manufacturing paper

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Want of scientific cultivation of medicinal plants

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of a pharmaceutical research laboratory for experimentation in medicinal plants

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Importance of afforestation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for scientific selection of dry regions for afforestation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to link up afforestation and forest clearance

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for soil conservation on a wider scale

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to reclaim flay and waste land for cultivation

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide fertilizers to the farmers of Gujarat and Bombay State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to put the sugar economy on sound footing

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to increase the yield and to improve the quality of sugarcane

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to bring down the cost of production of the sugar

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of market intelligence regarding agricultural products

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

Need for prevention of excessive price fluctuations in Indian Mandis

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

Problem of multiplication and distribution of seeds

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to supply pest free potato seed to cultivators

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to prevent adulteration of food-stuffs

Shri D. R. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

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Failure to prevent adulteration of potato seeds

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to popularise compost, night-soil, bone meat and green manure

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defects in the present system of agricultural marketing

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

lack of storage facilities in the Indian villages

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide mandies in India with ware-houses

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of grow-more food campaign

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to attain self-sufficiency in food production

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to control effectively pests and plant diseases

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to step up the tempo of land reclamation

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check effectively the wastage of the cow-dung manure

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to supply fertilizers in sufficient quantities to farmers

Shri D. B. Chavhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide quality seeds to agriculturists

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to remove mal-administration from marketing yards

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to prevent adulteration of grain and potato seeds

Shri Barju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to popularise compost, night soil and green manure

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for storage facilities in the villages mainly in Uttar Pradesh

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to prevent mal-practices in the seed stores

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administration of the marketing yards

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide quality seeds and cheap manure to agriculturists

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to increase the price of sugar-cane from Rs. 1.44 to Rs. 1.75 per maund

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to bring down the cost of production of sugar

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to increase the yield and to improve the quality of wheat

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to maintain balance between the prices of agricultural and industrial commodities

Shri Sarju Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allot more funds for minor irrigation works

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to increase the production of foodgrains

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Ways and means of improving the potentiality of cultivators for foodgrains production

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Retrenchment and working conditions of the employees of the Central Tractor Organisation

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to improve the low morals in agricultural services

Shri U. L. Patil: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to expand the field of agricultural services according to the growing need of the country

Shri U L Patil: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to have proper co-ordination between the Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation

Shri U L Patil: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to evolve a model agricultural organisation to suit the present needs of the country

Shri U L Patil: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Working of the Agriculture Department

Shri U L Patil: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to step up research programmes and teaching in agricultural services

Shri U L Patil: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Insufficient and belated supply of fertilizers

Shri U L Patil: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

Insufficient marketing and storage facilities for agriculturists

Shri U L Patil: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to stabilise price level of agricultural produce

Shri U L Patil: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to check the falling prices of jute

Shri Nagi Reddy. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to provide marketing facilities to tobacco growers

Shri Nagi Reddy. I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for proper co-ordination between irrigation co-operation, revenue and agricultural departments

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Introduction of Chinese method of cultivation of paddy in this country

Shri P K Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to fix up proper price of sugar-cane

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to develop the quality of sugar-cane

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal. I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to set up model Government farms for bęjär-cane cultivation
Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of locust warning organisation

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up units of locust warning organisation region-wise

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Adulteration in turaspati

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for better marketing system for tea

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Incentive for the production of vegetable oil seeds

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Publication of marketing journals in regional languages

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for improvement in cashew-nut cultivation in the Midnapur District of West Bengal

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expenditure on Gosambardhikaram

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure in raising the standard of livestock in West Bengal

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Aid to tobacco cultivators of West Bengal

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for Government ware-housing for tobacco

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abolition of 'mahan' system in tobacco cultivation

Shri Anrebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for simplification of laws for retaining tobacco by the cultivators

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Marketing of tobacco through Co-operatives

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Improvement of lac cultivation in the Purulia district of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Proper grading of cows and bulls for artificial insemination

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Publicity of artificial insemination scheme for live stock in regional languages in rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Absence of comprehensive agricultural marketing system

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for introduction of agricultural marketing scheme crop-wise

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for co-operatives in Agricultural marketing

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure to introduce quality control of food grains

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Research for ascertaining the food value of vanaspatti

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Research for ascertaining the effect of vanaspatti on the human heart

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administration of Central Mechanised Farm

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

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Need to allot more funds for the improvement of ground-nut cultivation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allocate more funds for improving linseed cultivation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the artificial insemination of live stock scheme in rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give encouragement to poultries in rural areas as a part of cottage industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disposal of good tractors

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for supply of more fertilizers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Diversion of fertilizers to tea-gardens

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for more nitrogenous fertilizers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for proper distribution of fertilisers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of more trawlers for deep sea fishing

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Undesirability of monopoly business in fish

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

High price of fish in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of better preservation system for fish

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of quicker transport for fish

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give encouragement to long-staple cotton cultivation

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of grading ghee according to the standard of cows and buffaloes

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to standardise ghee on the basis of properties available in the milks of respective regions

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for better grading of wool

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Use of goat-haws

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give impetus to horticulture

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Improvement of tobacco cultivation

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to improve fruit products in Himachal Pradesh

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide cheap transport for fruits

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to provide quick transport for fruits

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

Inadequate storage system for fruits

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for improvement in the fruit packing system

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to open sub-Agricultural Research Centres all-over India

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 1wu."

Failure to make any research to protect pulses, jowar and bajra from decay

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to protect 'jeera' from damage by different type of insects

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to make agricultural land fit for 'Jeera' cultivation for more than four years

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for supplying information about agriculture obtained by research to the peasants extensively

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for incentive to gur and khand-sari sugar production

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

High prices of milk

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Introduction of hybrid breeding of milch cows

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for supply of adequate fodder for cows

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need to exhibit films on agricultural topics in regional languages in rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Selection of crops on the basis of soil testing

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for introduction of bee-keeping as a cottage industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Restrictions on poppy cultivation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for proper botanical survey of all regions

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for more pastureage

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Introduction of mobile vans for instructions to cultivators in village areas before cultivation

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish a modern fish processing plant at Balugaon in Orissa to exploit the Chilka Lake fish sold out at Calcutta markets

Shri Bamra: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish an All India Deep Fishing Industry by use of modern methods to catch sea fish all round over Indian ocean

Shri Bamra: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for improvement in rearing system of sheep

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for imparting preliminary veterinary education to peasants

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide more veterinary doctors in rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for supply of good bulls to rural breeding centres

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for better breeding of cows in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

Import of foodgrains from foreign countries

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Preservation of wild life in the country

Shri P. K. Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Urgency of stopping poaching in the game sanctuaries

Shri P. K. Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to supply pamphlets regarding various aids etc. for the development in agriculture and allied subjects in regional languages direct to farmers and villagers in India

Shri Bamra: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct food storage godowns at Bagdia and Kikata (Distt. of Dhenkanal) and at Bhojpur and Barkote (Distt. of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa).

Shri Bamra: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of establishing a forest school at Garposh in the Distt. of Sambalpur (Orissa) to meet the growing demand in the Eastern region

Shri Bamra: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Forests be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement the State trade in foodgrains

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defects of the State trading in foodgrains

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish Central institutions in every district for training of peasants in improved and up-to-date agricultural methods

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, day-before yesterday, a document was circulated amongst Members and it gives an insight into the tragic realities of our food situation and strongly contradicts the observations made by Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay that during the last four or five years the population of India has gone on increasing by about 1.25 per cent every year and that food production during the last four years from 1953 to 1957 has been almost steady and there has been a sharp decline in the year 1957-58. Now, I shall come to discuss these details at a later stage, but I wish to ask, first of all, this question. How are the Government going to achieve the targets laid down in the Second Five-year Plan if this is the progress of our food production? It was stated in the Second Five-year Plan that the normal requirement of an average human being is 3,000 calories and in terms of foodgrains, it comes to about 22.4 ounces, that is to say, about 11 chataks.

If we take into account the growth population by the year 1960 as stated in page 1 of the bulletin, we might assume that the population by 1960 or at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan will be 40 crores, and then the average requirements of food production will be about 91 million tons every year; that is the net figure, not the gross figure.

16 hrs.

But we find that though 3000 calories have been fixed as the minimum requirement, according to scientific standard, the Second Five Year Plan has fixed a very modest target, namely 75 million tons by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. One year after the publication of the Second Five Year Plan, this valuable document *Indian Agriculture in Brief* was brought out, and there it was stated that the target was further increased. It was stated there that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the annual production of foodgrains will be 80.5 million tons. If we see the actual figures mentioned at page 9 of this document, we find that the total production of foodgrains in India in the year 1953-54 was 68,718,000 tons in 1954-55 it was 66 million tons, that is, it was less; in 1955-56 it was still less, namely 65 million tons, in 1956-57 it was 68 million tons and there is a sharp decline in 1957-58, and it comes to 62 million odd tons.

Converted in terms of the per capita consumption of ounces of foodgrains, it comes to 18.08 oz in 1953-54, and in the year 1957-58, if we take the population figure to be 39 crores, it comes to 15.52 oz. That is less than 75 per cent of the optimum, that is the minimum requirement of foodgrains. This is the all-India average.

But if we come to the poorer States of India like Orissa—I have made the calculation for 1957-58—it comes to 13.2 oz per head per day in Orissa. Whereas the total calorie requirement is 3000 calories per day, thus 13.2 oz converted in terms of calories comes to only 1772 calories per day. This is a sad state of affairs, and this goes to show that in spite of the Second Five Year Plan and in spite of the fact that we have covered more than three years of it already, we have not gone forward in the production of foodgrains. Now, contrast this with the statement of the President in his Address about two years ago, that is, in 1957, that as a consequence of

our National Extension Service programme and the community development programme in those areas, the production of foodgrains has gone up by 25 per cent. If this is a fact, we cannot escape from the conclusion, since the average production has been going down, that this so-called increase by 25 per cent in the community development areas is either unreal or there has been a still sharper decline in the production in the rest of the area. We know that a good deal of the total area of India is now covered either by the community development programme or by the national extensive service programme. This shortfall in production has entailed a large volume of import, and that is an alarming situation, and it necessarily involves a large expenditure in terms of foreign exchange. Figures have been quoted here. In 1956-57 it was of the order of Rs 162 crores.

We find that the per ton value of imported foodgrains has been going up. It came to nearly Rs 457 in 1957 whereas in 1956 it was only Rs 338. Thus, we see that in the course of these eleven years there has been a steep rise in the prices of imported foodgrains. This figure is the landed cost per ton in India inclusive of freight charges. If we compare this with the internal prices of foodgrains, you will see that there is a good deal of difference. How is this accounted for?

This brings me to the question of maladjustment or rather the indolence in the policy of the Government. Before 1952-53 the Government used to give a certain amount of money as subsidy to the States for the distribution of foodgrains imported from abroad or procured inside the country. This system has now been abolished. While on the one hand we hear complaints that the water meant for irrigation is not being made use of on account of betterment levy and the high water rate, on the other hand we import a large quantity of foodgrains at a very high price, and since we are not able to pay the price

[Shri Supakar]

immediately, we have to pay interest also on the amount till we are able to repay it. This creates a dilemma. I believe if the Government could reorientate their policy so as to adjust the extra amount they have to pay for import of foodgrains with the strict policy of exacting a betterment levy at a rate which the cultivator finds it uneconomical, there could be a good drive to food production.

For example, if we pay an extra amount of Rs. 100 for each ton of foodgrains that is imported as compared with the price of foodgrains available from the internal market, and if we could give the benefit of some of this money to the actual producer by giving him some relief in the betterment levy and the water charges in the irrigated area, I believe for every ton of additional foodgrains produced in our country, we could save not only Rs. 100 as such but probably Rs. 100 every year per ton, excluding interest.

If the Government take into calculation these factors and give relief to the producers, I believe the producers could be encouraged to grow more foodgrains and to make better utilisation of the water made available. That would also put a stop—or at least put a stop—to the agitation that is going on in some parts of the country. I hope the Government would take a rather long-sighted view of these matters and see what is the best way of diminishing the import of foodgrains from foreign countries and giving a stimulus to the producer.

I am sorry to say that this year though the Government were very glad to find that the harvest is a bumper harvest, as I have submitted earlier, they have bungled the whole situation and neither the producer nor the purchaser has been able to take the advantage. I will not labour this point because I have dealt with it on an earlier occasion.

I will just say a word or two regarding the agriculture departments and

conclude. Unless the Governments, at the Centre and in the States, improve the agriculture departments, there is no hope of our proceeding further towards becoming self-sufficient in the production of foodgrains. In spite of the fact that we attained independence 12 years ago, in spite of the agriculture departments in the States and in the Centre, in spite of the fact that national extension service and community development programmes are there to give a stimulus to our food production drive, the agriculture department has become more or less a greenhouse plant. It has not taken deep root in the soil of our country and has not been popular with the agriculturists. They have not much benefited from the researches and the advantages offered by the agriculture department. The Government must have some sort of heartsearching and see what is the best way of making the agriculture department really serve the purpose for which it is there.

In this connection, I will only say that the Government should lose no time, if they are quite serious about it, in implementing the recommendations of the Agricultural Administration Committee. They have made some valuable suggestions in the matter which, if implemented, will, I believe, help the agriculture department to become stronger.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ch. Ranbir Singh.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : (वाहू य दिल्ली-राजत यन्सूचित जातियां) उपायक नहोदय, दिल्ली यात्रों को मी समय नियन्ता चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members from the Congress Party agree to take ten minutes each, a larger number could be accommodated.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Singh): I hope they will fully co-operate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I enforce the ten-minute limit for Congress Members at least?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes. On behalf of the Party, I would request you that that be enforced because a larger number of Members could be accommodated thereby. Let us co-operate.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It will be discriminatory.

चौ० रक्षीर तिहू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप तथा कृषि मंत्रालय को मुवारकबाद दिये बौरे नहीं रह सकता कि इस बात के बाबजूद कि यह संसद मंत्रालय को उतना कम्या नहीं दे सकी, जितना कि उस ने ममूरी काफरेंस के जरिये मांगा था, वह आगे बढ़ रहा है। कुछ दोस्तों का क्याल है कि शायद जेत की पैदाकार कम हो रही है और इसी लिये शायद देश को मुश्किलात से दो चार होना पड़ रहा है। उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि जहाँ देश में हर साल पचास लाख के गरीब आदादी में बढ़ोतरी होती है, वहाँ ऐसे भी बहुत सारे भाइ हैं, जो पहले बाबरा जाते थे और आज नहूँ जाते हैं। मुझे कूकी है कि जो गरीब भाइ पहले नहीं जा सकते थे, आबल नहीं जा सकते थे, आज देश में ऐसी हालत पैदा हुई है कि वे भी नहूँ और आबल जा सकते हैं। इस के साथ साथ ही इनिस्ट्री के काम की बजह से देश का स्वास्थ्य घट्टा होता जा रहा है और उस की बजह से आदमी का जीवन भयान्क होता जा रहा है और यह अन्दाजा मणाया गया है कि हर आदमी पाँच साल ज्यादा जिंदा रहता है। वह भी जाता ही है। इन सारे बहस्तों का हल आप और कृषि मंत्रालय ने करेगा है। मेरी राय है कि इस मंत्रालय को तीन हिस्तों में बांटना चाहिए—एक आप मंत्रालय रहे, एक कृषि मंत्रालय रहे और एक पशु-पालन का मंत्रालय अलाइटा बनाया जावे।

चौ० यो० बै० कृष्णप्पा : पशु और पक्षी।

चौ० रक्षीर तिहू : ये तीनों मंत्रालय बहुत बहुरी हैं। ये आपस में एक तरह के विरोधी हैं। आप मंत्रालय का काम है कि देश के लिए सर्ते से सस्ता अनाज दे और कृषि मंत्रालय का काम है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा कर के दे। कृषि मंत्रालय का यह काम हो सकता है कि इस देश में ज्यादा ट्रैक्टर बनाये, थोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाये, ताकि इस देश में जो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लेती करने के लिये ऊटो, बैलो, झोटो, थोड़ो और कच्चरों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, वह कम हो, ताकि किसान जितना पैदा करता है, वह सब अपने बच्चों की परवरिश के लिए भीर अपने मुख और आराम के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सके।

मैं मानता हूँ कि जो दूध देने वाले पशु हैं, उन की तादाद बेशक बढ़े और उन की दूध देने की शक्ति भी बढ़नी चाहिए और इस के लिए जरूरी है कि एक पशु पालन मंत्रालय अलाइटा बनाया जाये।

एक जननीय समस्या : पशु मंत्रालय ?

चौ० रक्षीर तिहू : उस मंत्रालय की उमर बहुरत है। पशु-पालन मंत्रालय।

चौ० यो० बै० कृष्णप्पा : पशु और पक्षी मंत्रालय।

चौ० रक्षीर तिहू : सबाल यह है कि इस देश में लेती की बाबार क्यों नहीं बढ़ रही है। आप को यह जान कर ताज्ज्वल होगा कि १६५६ ले कर १६५८ तक इस देश में बाहर से जो अनाज आया है, उस की कीमत १४५६ करोड़ रुपये है और उस पर जो सबसिदी भी गई है, वह २४० करोड़ रुपये है और इस के अलावा जो बोनस की कमी में दिया गया, वह २१ करोड़ है। दूसरे मायनों में जो भाइ अनाज आते हैं, उन के लिए एक तरफ देश के बाहर से १४५६ करोड़ का अनाज

[चौ० रजबीर सिंह]

मंगाया गया और उन को सस्ता अनाज खिलाने के लिए २६१ करोड़ रुपया लंबं किया गया । आप को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि इस के मुकाबले में अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए या पानी का इन्तजाम करने के लिए देश में कितना रुपया सबसिंही या मदद के तौर पर लंबं किया गया । पहले पांच सालों प्लान में ८,२०,००,००० रुपये रखा गया । १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ को भी उस में शामिल कर दिया जाये तो ११ करोड़ १६ लाख रुपया हो जाता है जिस के मुकाबले में २६१ करोड़ रुपया सस्ता अनाज लोगों को खिलाने में लंबं किया गया है । आप जानते ही हैं कि देश की अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए देश के अन्दर जो दरिया है, उन के पानी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रोग्राम को आपको और भी बढ़ाना होगा । आप भास्तवा दैम के ऊपर १७० करोड़ रुपया लंबं कर रहे हैं और इसके ऊपर ५० करोड़ रुपया सूद का लगेगा । तकरीबन २१ फी सदी रुपया अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को सूद की शक्ति में देना होगा । किमानों में तो २१ फी सदी रुपया सूद का लिया जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ २६१ करोड़ रुपया और लोगों को मुफ्त में दिया जाता है ।

बी० ब्र० सिंह दीक्षिता (मण्डर) । यह आपकी पार्टी का कम्यूनिस्ट है ।

चौ० रजबीर सिंह: मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर मेरे दूने साथी भी शामिल हैं क्योंकि वह भी सलाद के सदृश्य है और दूसरे जो विरोधी पार्टी के लोग हैं वे भी शामिल हैं । इन साथियों ने कोशिश की थी इसके बारे में लेकिन वे नाकामयाक रहे हैं और वे इसलिए नाकामयाक रहे हैं कि लोग समझते हैं कि उनके अन्दर खाकत नहीं है और जनता के पास ही ताकत है । लोग चाहते हैं कि जल्दी से भाष्टवा दैम को बनाया जाये और जितना कम से कम बोक्स

किसानों के ऊपर पड़ सकता है, पढ़े । कूँकि लोगों को गवर्नरेंट में विश्वास वा इसलिए उन्होंने इन साथियों का साथ नहीं दिया । मेरी हमदर्दी लोगों के साथ है । मेरे साथी दीक्षिता साहब जेल हो आये हैं, मैं इसको जानता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी पैदाव के संभावों का मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों के ऊपर विश्वास है, किसानों का उनके ऊपर विश्वास है । कैरों साहब ने बैटरमेंट लेबी का जो १११ करोड़ का अंदाजा था उसको घटवा कर ३३ करोड़ कर दिया है । किसान लोग जानते हैं कि भारत की और प्रजात की सरकार और कुछ उनके लिए कर सकती है, करेगी ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भाई जो शहरों के अन्दर रहते हैं, उनके पास असलावार है, उन के अन्दर ताकत है, उनकी आवाज ऊंची है और इस मदन के अन्दर भी और बाहर भी वे अपना दबाव ढाल लेते हैं । यही बजह है कि उनको २६१ करोड़ रुपया मिला । वर्ना आज अगर कोई दोस्त कहे कि विना गुड डाले या पोडा गुड डाले ज्यादा भीठा हो जायें, तो यह नहीं हो सकता है, जितना गुड ढाला जायेगा उतना ही भीठा होगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि तकरीबों में ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होने वाला नहीं है और जो समझते हैं कि यह हो सकता है वे भ्रम में हैं । अनाज अधिक पैदा करने के लिए पैसा लंबं करना होगा और किसानों को रुपया देना होगा ।

सर्विस कोप्रोप्रेटिव्स का जिक्र भी किया जाता है । मुझे मालूम है कि सार्व साइब कोप्रोप्रेटिव चलाने के लिए जो इमदाद दी जाती थी उम इमदाद को प्लानिंग कमिशन की सलाह के ऊपर बन्द किया गया है । आज हमारे देश के अन्दर एक नया युग शुरू होने जा रहा है । मुझे मालूम नहीं आया वह युग तकरीबों से शुरू हो सकेगा या उसके लिए हम रुपया लंबं करने को भी तैयार हैं । अगर लंबं करना है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कम से कम १५०

करोड़ रुपया कैपिटल चाहिये संवित कोशीघ्र-टिक्स में हिस्सेदारी के लिये । इसके साथ ही साथ कम से कम ३० करोड़ रुपया उन कार्यकारियों पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा जोकि शुक्र शुक्र में वहां पर काम करेंगे और इस काम को आगे बढ़ायेंगे । उनको हमें इन्हें रुपये की मदद देनी होगी । इसके अलावा कम से कम १,००० करोड़ रुपया बतौर कर्जे के देना होगा ।

आज देखा जाता है कि अगर कोई किसान अपने सेत के अन्दर कुआं लगाना चाहता है तो उसको रुपया नहीं मिलता है, कर्जी नहीं दिया जाता है । अगर बाबू और कृषि मन्त्रालय अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करवाना चाहता है तो उसे ज्यादा रुपया इस तरह के कामों के लिए बजं देना हांगा ।

मैं मानता हूँ कि आज भी देश के ऊपर ११०५ करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा है और उस पर हमें व्याज देना पड़ता है । लेकिन ऐसी बाजों पर खर्च होते हैं जहां से व्याज नहीं (मनता है, जो इटिरेस्ट बेयरिंग आवानीयेशन के अन्दर शामिल होते हैं, लेकिन इटिरेस्ट बेयरिंग सेट के अन्दर वह रकम शामिल नहीं है, उसके मुकाबले में डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की रकम कोई १५०० करोड़ के करीब की है) । मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को कामयादी के साथ चलाना है तो यह जरूरी है कि रुपया साथ और कृषि मन्त्रालय को दिया जाये ताकि सत्ता अनाज पैदा हो गके और उसकी कीमत ना बढ़ सके ।

यह मैं लडासारी और गुड़ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । यजीब बात है कि यू० पी० के अन्दर गुड़ का सट्टा करने के लिये चार पाँच सैटर्स को इजाजत दी गई है । लेकिन पश्चात के अन्दर एक भी सैटर को इजाजत नहीं दी गई है । अगर सट्टा बूरी चीज़ है तो वह पश्चात के लिए भी है और यू० पी० के लिए भी बून है और वह बहां भी बद्द होना चाहिये । लेकिन अगर अच्छी चीज़ है तो उस में पश्चात को भी हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि वहां

भी गुड़ पैदा होता है । मूँझे मालूम है कि इससे काश्तकार को जो भाव मिलता है उसमें खर्च पड़ता है । लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ है कि जो रिपोर्ट भेजी गई है कमिशन की तरफ से उसमें कुछ गलत बातें कही गई हैं । उसके अन्दर कहा गया कि रोहतक की आबादी ५५,००० है जबकि आज रोहतक की आबादी एक लाख के ऊपर है । इसके अलांक वह कहते हैं कि वहां पर नौ टेलीफोन लाइस

स्टी अ० प्र० जैन : इसमें इस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

बौ० रजबीर सिंह : मैं इसको जानता हूँ, लेकिन भावों से तो है । गजे की जो कीमत मुकर्रर होनी है वह यहां में मलाह मशिवरा करके ही होनी है । उसका सीधा मम्बन्ध गुड़ की कीमत से है और उसके भाव में है । मैं मानता हूँ कि फार्मेंट ट्रेइंग जो है वह कार्म और इम्प्री मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर आती है । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी इमदाद ली जाये । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो इर्गेशन प्रोजेक्ट है उसके लिए बगैर सूद के रुपया दिया जाये । किसी इर्गेशन प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा होने में १५ बरस लगते हैं और किसी प्राजेक्ट के कामयाब होने में उसके पांची का पूरा इस्तेमाल होने में और पढ़ा बरस लगते हैं । गुड़ के बारे में जो सहृदयों आपने यू० पी० को दी है, वे पश्चात और रोहतक को भी दें ।

लडासारी के सिलसिले में मैं एक अजं करना चाहता हूँ । बड़े बड़े सलफ्यूटेशन प्लाटर बाले जो लोग हैं उन के माथ मुझे ज्यादा हमदर्दी नहीं है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी कोशेप्रेटिव्स पश्चात में बनेगी या देश में बनेगी या जितनी भी कोशेप्रेटिव्स सोसाइटीज में लडासारी के कारखाने लगाये हैं, उसके ऊपर यह टैक्स जो आपने लगाया है वहीं लगना चाहिये और उसकी बजह यह है कि इससे काश्तकार को उसके गजे की ज्यादा कीमत मिल सकती है ।

ओ विमूर्ति विद्या (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष बहोदय, फूड और एप्रिलसेवर, विनियोगी की जो डिमांड्स सदन के सामने रखी गई है, मैं उन का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ।

ममी तक जितने भी भावण हुए हैं और जितने भी बक्ता लोके हैं उन सभी ने कंज्यमर्द का, बाहर बालों का प्लाईट आक व्यू ही आपके सामने रखा है। सभी ने यह कहा है कि भले के दाम कम हों। हमारे अशोक मेहता मेरे बिले के बगल बाले इसके बीच चून कट आये और फिलान्डें के बोर्टों से चून कर आये हैं और कोंबेस की मदद से चून कर आये हैं और उन्होंने भी यही कहा है कि कीमत कम होनी चाहिये। सभी यह चाहते हैं कि फिलान जितना कम, पाये उठना ही चाहिया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि फिलान के अपर कितना बोला है। फिल निज भीजे जो फिलान प्रैदा करता है जैसे चना, चावल, बोर्ड, इत्यादि उस सब की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन निकालने का हमारी सरकार ने कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया है। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो हम देख सकते थे कि फिलान का कायदा किया जा रहा है या नुकसान किया जा रहा है। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जितने व्यापक्यान में ने सुने उन्होंने कही द्वारा यह नहीं सुना कि उत्पादन जैसे बढ़ाया जाए। उत्पादन बढ़ाने की सहूलियत तो देनी चाहिये। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में ३५० फिलियन एकड़ जीवन बती के सिवै है और ३५० फिलियन एकड़ में से सिवै ६८ फिलियन टन बत्ता होता है। एक एकड़ का द्विसाब लगाया जाय तो यह करीब जीने पाए जाने की एकड़ पड़ता है। इस जीने पाए जाने की बढ़ाया जा सकता है? मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जीने पाए जाने का नुस्खा तो ही संकेत है बहते उसके सिवे सहूलियत और साथ ही हैं। मैं आमी हाल में बोल गया था। हमारे साथ प्रोफेसर कैम्प

बन्द जी भी थे। उन को भी पाता हुएगा कि किसी लेत में तो अच्छी फलत है और किसी बेचारा, एक ही जगह पर। इस के बाने यह है कि जिस द्वारा में फलत अच्छी है उस को ज्यादा सहूलियत भिन्नी और जिस में कम है उस को कम सहूलियत भिन्नी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारा जीती कम तरीका है उस में हम को मदद की ज़रूरत है लेकिन हम किसानों को उत्तीर्ण मदद नहीं भिन्नती। भीमी हमारी सेर्टिकार के पहले टाटा ने कारखाना लोला। उस बक्ता सेंट्रल असेम्बली में पंचित भोती साल नेहरू हमारे नेता जे उन्होंने उसे पूँजी दिलाने के लिये कहा था हालांकि उसे से बाटा होता था। लेकिन हमारे किसान जब कर्ज लेते हैं तो उन को ६ परसेंट और १० परसेंट व्याज पड़ता है। जब हमारी जन कोई आमदनी बही है, जब हमारी जीती के साथ आज की जीती जा पड़ता नहीं पड़ता। हमारे लेत बिना सीधे रह जाते हैं। तो अगर आज की हालत को तुचारना है तो आज की पैदावार के लिये मदद कीजिये। आज की पैदावार होती है पानी से, ज्वाद से, आज्ज्वली सीज से। ऐसी जीज की जायें तो उस से आज की पैदावार ज्यादा होती है लेकिन आज की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये हमारे जितने लेत सीधे गये? हमारे जिते में, हमारी उहासीन में, हमारे गांव में जितनी जाद सरकार से भिन्नी? मैं फटिलाइजर का हामी नहीं हूँ लेकिन अबर बोडी बहुत फटिलाइजर भी हो जाय, हालांकि गांव के लिये जो ज़रूरी जीज है वह है हुरी जाद, बोडा जा फटिलाइजर हम नोर्म्स को दिया जाय तो उस से गांव के जल की पैदावार बढ़ जाएगी है। जाद का कूड़ा करकट जो है उसे ठीक से रखें तो उस की जाद बन सकती है। बैरा अपना आन्दाजा है कि अगर जीत की ठीक से जोता जाय—जहां पर जो जेतिहर होगा वह संबोधेगा अगर जान के लेत की अच्छे ढंग है जान के नहीं में जोता जाय और जीत के नहीं में जोता जाय और आसांह के नहीं में जान

कोई ज्ञाना वर्षत नहीं है क्योंकि लेत को ठीक के जीतने से उस में नाइट्रोजन स्वयं पैदा हो सकती है। उस के लिये गोवर की जाद न भी लिले, तो कार्टिंग, अगहन, पूरे और जाद में योड़ी सी जाद लालने के बाद लेत को ठीक के जीते सो नाइट्रोजन पैदा हो जाती है और उस से पैदावार बढ़ सकती है।

हिन्दुस्तान में यहीं तक जो खेती की हालत है उस में पूरे ५ करोड़, ५५ लाख, ४४ हजार एकड़ खेत की प्राविष्टाशी होती है। उस में हम को पैदावार बढ़ानी है। मेरे सभी भी भोजन तुकड़ा ने बताया था कि एक एकड़ में उन्होंने ६० मन बान पैदा किया। तो यदि हर अपने खेत को जो कि हमारी सिचाई के अन्दर है, ठीक करें, उस में अच्छी तरह बेहत फर्कें, तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। बिहार में जो हमारे पुराने जमीदार थे वह गांवों में तालाबों पर और जो दूसरे सिचाई के साथन हुआ करते थे, उन पर कुछ पैसा बचे करते थे। लेकिन जब से जमीदारी हमारे हाथों में आई, तब से हम ने उन को उसी तरह से छोड़ दिया है और बहुत से गांवों में ती में ने देखा कि वे यों ही पड़े हुए हैं। इस साल हमारे उत्तर बिहार में सरकार ने ३०० द्यूबबल लगाये, लेकिन द्यूबबल तो लगाये पर उनके लिये जीनस ठीक नहीं की। नतीजा यह है कि पानी को जितनी दूर तक जाना चाहिये, जितनी ऐरिया द्यूबबल को कवर करना चाहिये उत को फ्लाइंग न करने से नुकसान हो रहा है। अगर हम सिचाई की तरफ ध्यान दे तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है लेकिन चूंकि हम सिचाई की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं इस लिये सारी विकल्प पैदा हो रही है।

पूरी बात यह है कि हमें दुक्षस्ता खेती बढ़ानी चाहिये। बेश में जितने लेत है उन में से लिक १५ फीसदी खेत दुक्षस्ता है। अगर हम उस को तीन फसला कर दें तो पैदावार और भी बढ़ सकती है। यहां पर एक बात है। हमारे जाई कहते हैं, हमारे सोशलिस्ट और

कम्युनिस्ट भाई, कि साहब, हम को अच्छा प्रभ नहीं मिलता। बात इसल यह है कि भोटा प्रभ खाने का तरीका हम ने छोड़ दिया। हमारे यहां एक जीज होती है जिस को महुआ कहते हैं, कोदा कहते हैं वह बहुत पैदा होता है। लेकिन हम लोगों का स्टैन्डर्ड इतना बढ़ गया है कि कोई उस को खाना नहीं चाहता। इनी लिये हमारी प्रभ की पैदावार कम हो जाती है। अगर हम दुक्षस्ता खेती करें तो उम से प्रभ ज्यादा होगा। रबी की फसल हमारे यहां कम होती है, लेकिन अगहन में ज्यादा पैदावार होती है। अगर हम दुक्षस्ता पैदावार करे तो पैदावार काफी बढ़ जायेगी।

हमारे पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ने कहा कि कृषि मंत्रालय को तोड़ देना चाहिये। उहें पता नहीं—हमारा भी कृषि मंत्रालय से योड़ा सा सम्बन्ध है—मैं बिहार में भी गया और देखा कि कृषि मंत्रालय हमारी बहुत मदद करता है और उस के अन्दर बड़े बड़े जानकार आदमी हैं। उन को पता है कि जो आदमी नवे ढंग से खेती करता है उस की पैदावार बढ़ जाती है। लेकिन हमारे पंडित ठाकुर दास जी को पता नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस लिये कृषि मंत्रालय से सम्बद्धी नहीं मिलती है कि खेती से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले आदमी उस के अन्दर नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं उन को बताता हूं कि उस में बहुत से ऐसे आदमी हैं जो कि बड़े बड़े विदेशी हैं पैदावार बढ़ाने के। मेरा अपना लक्ष्याल है कि इस विभाग से उन लोगों का सम्बन्ध रखना चाहिये और उन को बड़ावा मिलना चाहिये।

हमारी सरकार हर साल जितना गल्ला इम्पोर्ट करती है अगर इम्पोर्ट के बराबर कीमत खेतिहार को सरकारी के रूप में दे दें तो खेती की उपज काफी बढ़ सकती है। सन् १९५७ में सरकार ने १६२.२ करोड़ रुपये का गल्ला खंगाया और सन् १९५८ में उसने १२०.५ करोड़ रु का गल्ला खंगाया।

[बी विभूति विषय]

वानी हमारी सरकार ने दो बांधी के प्रन्दर २८७.७ करोड़ ८० का गल्ला भंगाया। यह सरकार जितने रूपये का गल्ला बाहर से भंगा कर उम्मको लिलाती है अगर उन्ने रूपये को वह बेतिहरों को और सूद के दे दे तो हम पैदावार काफी बड़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार का हाल यह है कि जब अनाज घट जाता है तब तो बाहर से भंगा कर लिलाती है, लेकिन जब हालत अच्छी हो जाती है तो घ्यान नहीं देती। मैं जैन साहब से कहूँगा कि इस साल आप इतने रूपये हम को दे दें तो हम अगले साल के लिये निश्चिन्त हो जायें। लेती की बात तो यह है कि अगर ठीक से लेत की जोताई की जाय तो वानी की कमी होने पर भी अच्छी पैदावार हो सकती है। हमारे शूलन सिन्हा साहब जानते हैं कि अगर लेत जो ठीक से जोता जाये और उनमें गोबर की लाद दी जाये तो आखिर महीने में अगर पानी कम भी हो तो भी बान फूट जायेगा। यह बात हमारे दूसरे भाई नहीं जानते हैं। आखिर सरकार क्या करे? वह कितने भालरा नंगल बना सकती है? यदि अच्छे साधन और सहायियतें हमारे पास आज हों और उनको ठीक से काम में लाया जाय तो हमारी पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है।

बी वादव (बाराबंकी) : आवण से ही लेत सिव जाते हैं?

बी विभूति विषय : जी नहीं वह भंदे वहसे आपने अपने भाषण से ही सीख दिया।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जिस समय पार्टिशन हुआ उस समय १७ साल बेल जूट पैदा हुआ था। आज सन् १९५७-६८ में ७८ साल बेल जूट पैदा हुआ। उस बत्त जूट जो कीमत हमको बिलती थी, आज हमारी अपनी गवर्नरेंट होते हुए उन्नी कीमत नहीं बिलती है। मुझे इस के लिये जैन साहब से कहना है कि वह तो हमारे बकील है। यह आमता चला गया है कामसे बिनिट्टी के हाथ में। ४०, ५० फैमिली कलकत्ते में रहती

है वह हम से जूट लारी दती है। इस महीने में वह पैदा होता है, लेकिन भावों और आखिर किसानों को ऐसे की ज्यादा बहरत रहती है। उपाय्यक महोदय, आप गांधीं में कभी नहीं गये होंगे। मैं आप से आपह कर्मा कि आप बिहार में भावों के महीने के आखिर में आकर ऐसिये कि किसानों को पैदाओं की कितनी बहरत रहती है। हमारे यहां १२ ब० या १३ ब० मन जूट बिलता है लेकिन कलकत्ते में, हमारे जैन साहब कहते थे, २३ ब० मन बिलता है।

उपाय्यक महोदय : बिना बुलाये मैं वहां नहीं जाऊंगा। आप बुलायें तब जाऊंगा।

बी विभूति विषय : मैं बुलाता हूं, आप आहये, क्योंकि जूट जो है उम्मको बोते बहत जो कीमत लगती है वह हमको उसके दाम से नहीं बिलती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गम्भे के दाम भी बढ़ने चाहियें। क्योंकि ४५ करोड़ ८० तो हमारी सेंट्रल सरकार एक्साइज के रूप में ले लेती है गम्भे के ऊपर, फिर १० करोड़ ८० स्टेट की सरकार लेती है। इस तरह से अगर देखा जाय तो एक मन भीनी के ऊपर १४ ब० १० आ० किसान को बिलता है और १३ ब० ६ आ० सरकार लेती है। फिर जैन साहब कहते हैं कि तुम गम्भा क्यों बढ़ाते हो। हम गम्भा इस लिये बढ़ाते हैं कि उसमें हम को पैसा ज्यादा बिलता है। बजह यह है कि आप गल्ले का दाम कम रखते हैं इसलिये हम लोग गम्भा ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं। अगर हम को गल्ले का दाम ठीक से दिया जाये तो हम उसे भी पैदा कर सकते हैं।

जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि यह दाम जहर वह सकता है लेकिन हमारे सोशलिस्ट और कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने हृष्टान कराई उसकी बजह से हमारे गम्भे का दाम ठीक से नहीं बढ़ पाया। तुमना में तब जगहों

पर हड्डताल चल सकती है, लेकिन गजे के बारे में हड्डताल नहीं चल सकती ।

इस बाबतीमें चालस्य : बलेगी ।

बी विभूति निष्ठ : नहीं बलेगी, यह बात उचित है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन धनी से यहां पर तो इस का फैसला न किया जाय ।

बी विभूति निष्ठ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे लोग गजा नहीं पाते । यह रस उसके मुंह में नहीं जाता जो कि ग्राम उगाते हैं । इससे दूसरे धार्दमी सब रस छूस जाते हैं ।

जो गजे की खेती करता है उसे हड्डताल से दुःख होता है । ये हमारे भाई तो खाली राजनीति में किसान को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वे किसान की भासाई नहीं चाहते । जो गजे की खेती करेगा वह कभी हड्डताल परमन्द नहीं करेगा । मैं इन से ही पूछता हूँ कि यह भगवान का नाम सेफर बतायें कि क्या गजे की खेती करने वाला हड्डताल करना परमन्द करता है । वे भिन्निस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि वह इन भाइयों का जयाल न करें क्योंकि ये किसान का भला नहीं चाहते । पर किसान के गजे का दाम कम से कम दो द्वाने बढ़ा दें ।

बी उच्च राज तिहू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वे एक व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ । मैं बालना चाहता हूँ कि यहा इत ब्रिकार के बाब्द कहने की अनुमति है कि "भगवान् का नाम सेफर बतायें ।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें जगड़े की क्षय बात है । जो धार्दमी भगवान् में यकीन छरता है उसके मुंह से स्वामार्दिक तौर पर वह निकल जाता है कि इनसे भगवान् का नाम सेफर पूछ लिया जाये । लेकिन जो भगवान् में यकीन नहीं रखते उनको इन बातों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिए, उनके नजदीक भी नहीं जाना चाहिए । इसमें जगड़े की कोई बात नहीं है ।

माननीय सदस्य प्रबूँहत्म करें ।

बी विभूति निष्ठ : मैं सत्त्व ही करता हूँ ।

मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गजे की कीमत बढ़ाना जैन साहब के हाथ में है । वह इसकी कीमत दो धाने यन जूर बढ़ा दें । धान किसान शहर बालों के लिए, दुकानदारों के लिए और इंडस्ट्री बालों के लिए पैदा करता है । अखबार नवीसों के लिए भी किसान गल्ला पैदा करता है । उनको कम से कम एक कालम रोज निकलना चाहिए कि किस तरह किसान उपज बढ़ा सकता है और किस तरह उसको उचित दाम मिल सकता है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ । धान स्वतन्त्र देश में चाहै वह राष्ट्रपति का लड़का हो, जाहे प्रधान मन्त्री का लड़का हो और जाहे गरीब किसान का लड़का हो सबके लिए शिक्षा की भगवान सुविधायें होनी चाहियें । धान किसानों के लड़कों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध नहीं है । इसनिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह अबन्ध किया जाये । और इस बात का भी व्यान रखा जाये कि किसान को अपनी उपज की उचित कीमत मिले ।

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the limited time at my disposal, I wish to touch only on one point and that is a point which Shri Bibhuti Mishra, the previous speaker appears to have touched. I could not follow the Hindi version of his speech. But I believe I will be in complete agreement with him or he must have been in complete agreement with the views that I am going to express.

In regard to the prices of agricultural commodities, my point is this. When I visited the India—1858 Exhibition, I visited the pavillion of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. At the entrance, in very bold letters, it was inscribed that the farmer is the most important person in this country. True, it is, because, agricultural

[Shri Rami Reddy]

population constitutes about 250 millions out of the total population of 360 millions. It is the agricultural population that contributes about 50 per cent of our national wealth. He supplies food to the entire community. But, my complaint is, except this inscription in very bold letters, the Agriculture Ministry is not paying proper attention that is due to the farmer. It is in this context that I wish to point out that the control price fixed for paddy and rice is not commensurate with the cost of cultivation. That is to say, the cost of cultivation has gone up. The cost of fertiliser has gone up. The cost of labour has also terribly gone up. These factors do not seem to have been taken into consideration when fixing the price of paddy. Only the interest of the consumer seems to be the concern of the Ministry. Although the urban population forms a very small number of the entire population, they are well-organised compared to the population in the rural areas. They have got trade union movements. Whenever prices go up they make a hue and cry throughout the country and even Government is afraid and therefore they go out of their way. The rural population is illiterate and ignorant and they are not well-organised. They have no Press behind them. So, whenever prices fall there is no one to look after their interest. So, my submission is that the Ministry should take care and they should devise some methods to fix the price of paddy and other agricultural commodities commensurate with the cost of cultivation.

The price appears to have been fixed this year on the basis of the average of the prices prevailing during the previous three years. This is not the correct way of fixing the prices of agricultural commodities. We have to take into account the commodities absolutely necessary only for cultivation. I do not refer to commodities which he purchases for his livelihood or any other necessities. I am referring only to the commodities

which are absolutely necessary for cultivation purposes. Even when these things are taken into consideration, I submit, the price fixed for paddy is not commensurate. If fertilisers, agricultural implements etc. were supplied to the farmer at subsidised rates, I can understand that.

In this connection, I want to point out only one thing in regard to the finer variety of rice in Andhra Pradesh. It is called Bangarutheegalu rice. The price fixed for it was only Rs. 21.50 per maund, whereas, for the same quality of rice in Uttar Pradesh, Grade I, the price has been fixed at Rs. 29 per maund.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is Basmati rice, not Grade I.

Shri Rami Reddy: It is of equal quality. It is not superior to Bangarutheegalu variety of rice of Andhra Pradesh. I do not know why a lower price has been fixed for the particular variety of rice in Andhra. I want to say this with regard to the price aspect.

Regarding iron and steel required for agricultural purposes, supplies have not been made on the basis of the requirements of agriculture. Andhra Pradesh has made repeated requests for provision of iron and steel for agricultural purposes. Last year I asked a Question on this point. For the year 1958-59, out of a total requirement of about 10,000 tons, only about 4,000 tons have been allotted to Andhra Pradesh. I do not know whether the quota is fixed on population basis. In the case of non-agricultural purposes it has been fixed on population basis. But this does not appear to have been fixed on population basis. At any rate, it does not appear to have been fixed on the overall requirements for agricultural purposes in these States. For, Andhra Pradesh is one of the surplus States in this country, and it is purely an agricultural State. Even if only the agricultural population of the State is

taken into consideration, it deserves more allotment. But even the required quantity of iron and steel has not been supplied to Andhra Pradesh for agricultural purposes.

In this connection, though irrigation is not directly the concern of this Ministry, I wish to point out one thing. The iron and steel for the completion of several medium and minor irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh has not been supplied as per requirements. Several of these minor irrigation projects, about sixteen or seventeen of them, have been held up, as the required quantity of iron and steel has not been supplied. In some instances, some of the projects have been held up purely for want of iron and steel for fixing up the shutters or the gates. The total area involved under these seventeen or eighteen schemes is about 6.5 lakhs acres, and a food production of about 3.5 lakhs tons is anticipated under these projects. But the projects have been held up for want of iron and steel for the shutters or gates. Therefore, I request the Ministry to prevail upon the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel to allot the required steel for the completion of these projects.

My hon. friend Shri Thirumala Rao was quoting figures of production from the bulletin on food statistics for the various States. On going through these things, I find that Andhra Pradesh stands as the best producing State in the country, because in 1952-54 it produced 30 lakhs tons of rice, and in 1957-58 it produced nearly 35 lakhs tons. I am mentioning this only to point out that fertilisers are in the greatest demand in this State. The requirement of the State in regard to fertilisers is about 2 lakhs of tons per annum. When the State requested the Central Government to allot the required quantity of fertilisers, it was said that the latter were not in a position to supply more than 50 per cent. of the required quantity. But even that 50 per cent. has not been supplied to Andhra Pradesh.

Shri A. P. Jain: No, it has been supplied

Shri Rami Reddy: It has not reached the State in time so that the fertiliser could be used for the crop in season.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the States where fertilisers are in very great demand, nearly 70 per cent. of the production of the Sindri Fertiliser Factory would be consumed in that very State, if only the Central Government are prepared to supply the full requirements of that State. On reading the Explanatory Memorandum on the Demands for Grants, I find that about 18.72 lakhs tons of fertilisers are necessary for the whole country; as against that, we are able to produce only about 4.02 lakhs tons. That means we are short by about 14 lakhs tons. In view of this, I submit that the establishment of a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh is an absolute necessity. The Government of the State have been making a request for this from time to time, and I request this Ministry to prevail upon the Commerce and Industry Ministry to establish one fertiliser factory in our State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri D A Katti from the Republican Party. The hon Member is absent. Now, Shri Yadav

श्री यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय किसी भी समय सरकार का दौर जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार का सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य होता है कि देशवासियों को आवश्यक जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं को उपलब्ध करे । उन वस्तुओं में सर्व-प्रथम भोजन, कपड़ा और यकान होते हैं । इन में से यदि हम भोजन की स्थिति की विवाद में देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि इन बारह सालों में देश की हालत बद से बदतर होती जा रही है । अमीं हमारे बुजुर्ग साक्षी पदित डाकूर दास भारत ने पिछले बर्ष की हालत बतान की । आज हस करोड़ ऐसे लोग होगे कि जिनके यहां एक ही बार

[बी वाद]

बहुत जलता है। श्री मार्गिन ने इसमें बाक बाहिर किया कि भूमों परने जाने सोन न हों, लेकिन मैं इस विवाद में बता सकता हूँ— तकनील के साथ नहीं, क्योंकि समय कम है। मैं केवल एक ही मिसाल दूंगा कि लोग बानामाव के कारण और धन की कमी के कारण भूमों पर रहे हैं। इसी सदन में मैंने एक बार बरेली की एक घटना के बारे में काम-रोको अस्ताव रखा था। एक आदमी बेब में पैसा न होने के कारण और कोई काम न मिलने कि कारण धन न खरीद सका और खजबूर होकर उसने एक लोटे की चोरी की। जब पुलिस दरोगा ने उसकी तलाशी ली और उसको उस आदमी की घसिलियत का पता चला, तो उसको रहम आया और उसने पाच घण्टे उस आदमी को दिया। वह शास्त्र आटा आया और आटे में बहर मिला कर उसने रोटी बनाई और किर पूरे परिवार को लिया थी और वह पूरे का पूरा परिवार इस दुनिया में चल बसा। इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। हमारा साक्ष मन्त्रालय इस बारे में क्या कर रहा है?

Shri A. P. Jala: The story was denied by the District Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been denied by the District Magistrate of Bareilly.

बी वाद: इस तरह की बहुत सी घटनाएं हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ४ बार्थ, १९४६ को प्रधान मंत्री ने एकान किया था कि “१९४१ तक लादाखों के मामले में देश आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा।” चिर २२ लाख सूत को उन्होंने देखियो पर एकान किया कि वे इसे एक रियल के लिए भी याने नहीं चाहता चाहता। लेकिन चिर आकूल रियल में नियम कि ५५ को एक साल के लिए वह किया जाया।

(Interruption.)

मनानीय सचिव को भी बोलने का भौका विसेना।

उपायकार भौका: आप को यह कहे जासूम है कि उन को भौका बहर विसेना?

बी वाद: हम को तो आप की दशा-दृष्टि पर ज्यादा बरोका है। १७-१-५० को उस समय के बाद मंत्री, भी मुक्ती, वे बहा कि “भारत खोड़ो आन्दोलन” के बाद युक्त ने सब से बड़ा फैसला यह किया है कि ११ बार्थ, १९४२ तक लादाखों के मामले में देश आत्म-निर्भर हो जाये। “भारत खोड़ो” या नारा गांधी जी ने दिया था और धन-संकट के दूर करने का नारा के ० एम० बूसी महोदय ने दिया। लेकिन होता क्या है? वह तिथि बदल गई और प्रधान मंत्री ने १८-१-५० को किर कहा कि मैं ने कोई बदलाव दिए हैं कि १९४२ तक लादाखों का आयात बन्द हो जायेगा, युक्त घटकोंसे है कि मेरा बादा गलत सवित हुआ, लेकिन हम हर सम्बद्ध कोशिश करेंगे कि योजना की समाप्ति तक लादाखों का आयात बन्द हो जाये। एक योजना का अन्त हुआ। इसी योजना चल रही है और उस के भी तीन बर्ष बीतना चाहते हैं और तीसली योजना की चर्चा चल रही है। पिछले बर्ष यह इसी सदन में लादाखों के तम्बन में बहुत ही भी, तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि धन के आमले में देश में बहुत लकड़ीस्ट लंकट है कि युक्त भात नहीं था, वे सबक नहीं आया था। वह सरकार बारह साल से लाद स्थिति में तुचार नहीं कर पाई है। इस विवाद में पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं की बात की बाती है। पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं और राजनीति का भी सर्व-समय लकड़ी वह होना चाहिए कि वेद ने रहने जाने वाली लालियों को पेट-भर योजना तो किया जाये। लेकिन पेट-भर योजना की कीन रही, जाने योजना के लिए, किसी तरह भी कर रहे, रणनीति कर रही, उतना योजना देने के लिए ६५ करोड़ का योजना बाहर से भेजा जाता है, यह कि भारत एक कुदिन-ब्राह्मण देश

है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के ८२ देशों में के केवल विष की ओह कर भारत सालाही के मामले में सब से पर्याप्त है। लेकिन सरकार का व्याप उस ओह सर्वों नहीं गया? उस का केवल एक कारण है। आज भूखों मरने वाले कौन है? बीमान, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि न सो इस सदन में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य हैं और न मंत्रीगण हैं। भरते कौन लोग हैं? भरते हैं जो इके बाले होते हैं, जो रिक्षा बाले होते हैं, गाड़ों में रहने वाले जो हरिक्कन लोग होते हैं, जो पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग होते हैं। सबने हिन्दुओं में वही लोग भरते हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए होते हैं, जो पाजामा, धोती, कुरता पहनते हैं, जो गरीब होते हैं और गरीबी की हालत में अपनी जिन्दगी गुजारते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री को उनकी कथा चिन्ता है? मुझे एक कहावत याद आती है। विष्णु भगवान को लक्ष्मी से फुरसत नहीं, शहनशाह जहांगीर को नूरजहा से फुरसत नहीं और आज शहनशाह जहांगीर नेहरू को पंचशील से फुरसत नहीं है। दुनिया को शान्ति का सन्देश वह देते फिरते हैं, उनके आपसी झगड़ों का फैसला करवाते फिरते हैं। वह में नहीं है बाने, मा जली भुनवाने वही बात आज हो रही है। लोग भूखों भर रहे हैं, और उनको कोई चिन्ता ही नहीं है।

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देश भूखा है और वह गुस्सेदारों से ज़ेलगे जाते हैं और वह भी पर्याप्त स्कूल के छोटे-छोटे बच्चों से, नैनीताल जैसे पर्याप्त स्कूलों के बच्चों से। क्या प्रधान मंत्री काव्यान की आइमरी स्कूलों के, मूलिकियैविटियों और नोटिक्याइट एरिका डारा को स्कूल जाने वाते हैं और जिन स्कूलों में गरीब लोग, हरियालों के बच्चे, सालाहरण लोग, जैसे भुखी लोग हुए बच्चे, जिनमें बच्चे रहते हैं, वहाँ पर ताकरीक से गये हैं, क्या उनका उनकी तरफ भी कभी व्याप गया है? उनको पेट भर जोखन जाने को नहीं मिलता है। वहाँ वह आज पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। आज

समस्या तब तक हल नहीं हो सकती है जब तक हम उन लोगों को रोटी नहीं दे पायेंगे जो कि भूख की ज्वाला में भूलत रहे हैं। इस सब का परियाम आज क्या हो रहा है? नेहरू नैकरक्षाही का, नेहरू प्रतिमठन का व्याप उस तरफ है ही नहीं। उनको लोग बाचा नेहरू कहते हैं। लेकिन उनको उन्हीं मतीजों का पता है जो मतीजे गुलदस्तो से खेलते हैं, जो बृशर्ट पहनते हैं, जो टाई और वेंट पहनते हैं, और उन बच्चों का पता तक नहीं जो भूखों मरते हैं, जिन के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है जिन के पहने लिखने का कोई इंतज़ाम तक नहीं है।

भी बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) वह सब जानते हैं।

भी यादः तब तो और भी बुरी बात है। जानते हुए भी कुछ न करना, इससे बुरी बात क्या हो सकती है।

सरकार कहती है कि साचे समस्या को राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बनाया जाए। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि धार्किर राजनीति है किस के लिए अगर वह साचे की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकती है। सरकार चाहती है कि विरोधी इल बाले उसके साचे सहयोग करें। सरकार सबंदलीय समिति बनाती है। लेकिन बितना भी सक्षम अस्ति बहा दिया जाता है, सब पर कोई अस्ति नहीं होता है। ऐसी सबंदलीय समिति से क्या जाम हो सकता है? इसीं बास्ते तो सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने उसमें जाम लेका छोड़ दिया है। इस तरह के कोई कल्पना होने नहीं जा रहा है।

अगर आप साचे समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं आपको कुछ बुनियादी बातें बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी तरफ व्याप दें। आप की पैदावार के से वह सकती है, इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने अपने अपने सुझाव दिये हैं, किसी ने कहा है, पानी की सुविधा बिलनी चाहिये, बीज मिलना चाहिये इत्यादि। लेकिन सब से बुनियादी

[भी याद]

बात जो है वह यह है कि जो लेती करता है, वह जमीन का ही मालिक नहीं है। आज जमीन का मालिक वह है जिस का हम कामबॉर्ड पर चलता है, सेक्यापाल की कलम डारा लिखे गये कागजों पर चलता है लेकिन जिस का हम जमीन पर चलता है उसके पास जमीन ही नहीं है, वह जमीन का मालिक ही नहीं है। कहीं-कहीं पर भूमि सुधार लागू किये गये हैं। लेकिन जब तक इस बुनियादी सिद्धान्त को नहीं माना जाता है कि सायल टू दी टिल्लर, जो उसका जो लेती करता है, तब तक पैदावार नहीं बड़ सकती है। तो अगर आप आहों हैं कि अर्थिक अख पैदाहों तो जर्नल कर अपने के वितरण करना होगा और इसके लिए कानून बनाना होगा। १४ करोड़ एकड़ जो भूमि बंधर पड़ी हुई है उसको आपको सुधारना होगा और उसमें लेती करने के लिए उस साक्ष लेतिहरों की पलटन तैयार करनी होगी। आज यांच करोड़ एकड़ के लिए पानी उपलब्ध है लेकिन आकी की जो कोई २२ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि है, जिस पर कि लेती होती है, उसके लिए पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उसके लिए आपको पानी की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। कुएं इत्यादि आपको कुदवाने होंगे। लेकिन ये सब काम न करके आप तो उद्घाटन आवण ही करते रहते हैं, इसके काम समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। कई जात भूमि आ चुके हैं। के० एम० मुक्ती साहब आए, बयरामदास दौलत राम साहब आए। उन्होंने कहा कि गम्भीरों में लेती हो, ज्ञातों पर लेती हो और लैन्टर्टों के बंगलोस के कम्पाउड में लेती हो। लेकिन यूप० एफ० सोसैटी के काम कहना पड़ता है कि जो लेती करने वाले हैं, उनके लिए न कोई साधन उपलब्ध किये जा रहे हैं और न ही उनको जमीन दी जा रही है और केवल भाषणों से ही सारा काम कराया जा रहा है।

मैं आप को एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। एक बात लगाने की योजना चली है।

लेन्ड्रीय सरकार का कुछ मंत्रालय उस सिल्सिले में राज्यों को पैसा देता है। उत्तर प्रदेश को भी पैसा मिला और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत बारांकी जिले को भी मिला। ४०,००० की एक इंस्टालमेंट आई। लेकिन वह पैसा उस को कब मिला, वह तब मिला जब फाइनेंसल ईमर सर्टिफिकेट होने को बा और अविकांश पैसा बरांकी, मसौली, और भयारह, इन तीन गांवों में सीन ही मालियों के बीच बांट दिया गया। इस के बाद १५,००० रुपया और उसी समय गया और वह रुपया भी जिन को भूमिशर कहा जाता है और जिन के पास सारी जायदाद है, जो पूराने जमीदार हैं, उन के बीच बांट दिया गया। गरीबों को कोई एक पैसा भी नहीं देता है। जब ऐसी बात है तो किस तरह से अच संकट दूर हो सकता है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि अच संकट दूर हो, तो उस को इन गरीब किसानों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा।

इस के साथ ही साथ ये यह भी कहना चाहता है कि जिस लेती से कोई मुनाफा नहीं होता है, उस पर लगान न लगे। लेकिन इस और ध्यान न दे कर और लेतिहरों के पलटन तैयार न कर के अफसरों की पलटन तैयार की जाती है। ये लोग तजवीज़ मेजते हैं, उद्घाटन करते हैं और इन की तसवीरें भी अलबारों में छप जाती हैं। हमारे यहाँ भी एक फूट क्सलटेटिक कमेटी बनी हुई है जहाँ पर हम भी जाते हैं। वहाँ पर काषू, जाय, इत्यादि लाने को मिल जाता है और जो भी कर हम लोग तशरीफ के आते हैं, होता कुछ नहीं है। इस बास्ते में जब वहाँ जाना भी छोड़ दिया है।

हमों के बारे में मेरे मानवीय विभिन्नों ने सोशलिस्टों पर सांझा लगाया है और कहा है कि किसानों का इस पार्टी ने बहुत भ्रहित किया है। मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि

आज जो सोय लालाजी के मूल्य को ले कर उपभोक्ता और किसान में लगड़ा पैदा करना चाहते हैं, वे बहुत ना-न्यता हैं। यह किसान और उपभोक्ता का लगड़ा नहीं है। प्रदन यह है कि जब फसल कटती है, अब जब गेहूँ कट रहा है, तब त्यौहार सस्ता बिकता है, १४ रुपये बत बिकता है। लेकिन जब यह सारा गेहूँ किसान के घर से निकल जायेगा व्यापक वह ज्यादा दिन तक इम को रख नहीं सकता है, उस को लगान लगा करना होता है, बत को शादी में लव्ह करना होता है तबा दूसरी अपनी अहरत पूरी करनी होती है और ५०-५५ परसेंट बरो से बाहर चला जायेगा और छोटे व्यापारियों के हाथ से भी निकल जायेगा और करोड़पतियों के हाथ में चला जायेगा तो इस की कीमत १४ रुपये के बजाय २५-२८ रुपये भन हो जायेगी। सोशलिस्टों ने तहीं शुह की भी और कहा था लालाजी के मूल्य गिरे, उस से किसानों को कहा नुकसान था। ऐरी पार्टी की यही भाव है कि सरकार कोई निश्चित और सुदृढ़ दाम नीति अपनाये और उस का आधार यह हो कि दो फसलों के बीच में किसी भी लालाज का मूल्य नेर भीखे एक आना से अधिक नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये। इसी तरह से हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि कारखानों में बड़ी किसी भी जीवनोपयोगी वस्तु का बिक्री दाम लागत लव्ह से दूर्योदे से अधिक किसी हालत में न हो। तीसरे, किसान को उस के आनाज और कच्चे माल का ऐसा दाम मिले जो लागत लव्ह और जीवन निर्वाह की मुद्रीते से कर सके, उस से किसी सूरत में भी कम न हो ताकि लेतिहर और भीड़ोगिक भीड़ों के उत्पादन में सतुरन और समर्ता कायम हो सके। इसलिये यदि सरकार चाहती है कि निश्चित दाम नीति अपनाये तब सो बह जो सरकार आज व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने वाली है उस से कुछ फायदा हो सकता है और अगर इस नीति को तभ नहीं करती है तो जो व्यापार आज

सरकार लेने जा रही है, उस में भी इस को कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है। आज दाम की लृट के सिलसिले में यह हो रहा है कि एक तरफ करोड़पति भरदार बिडला जैसे है, दूसरी तरफ सरकारी सेठ जिन में सब से बड़े नेहरू माहब और जैन साहब हैं और तीसरे वे हैं जिन के पास ५०० से १००० एकड़ या उस से ऊपर भूमि है और ये तीनों मिल कर के दामों की लूट कर रहे हैं। अगर आप ने अब जब आप व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं निश्चित दाम नीति नहीं अपनाई तो इस का यह नतीजा होगा कि इन तीनों की जगह केवल सरकार और उस की अट्ट नौकरशाही ले नेवी और उस से कोई कल्याण नहीं होगा।

सहकारी लेती के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन लालाजी के समाजवाद के प्रस्ताव का जिस तरह से इनैक्शन में नाजायज़ कायदा उठाया गया था उसी तरह से इम सहकारिता का १९६० में होने वाले इनैक्शन में इस्तेमाल करने के लिये इस को अपर अपनाया गया है, तो यह बहुत सतरनाक बात है। लेकिन अगर यह सही मानों में सहकारिता का नारा है तो मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं इसलिये यह कहता हूँ कि जब दूसरी जगहों पर सहकारिता चल सकती है, तो लेती में भी अवश्य चल सकती है।

भ्रष्टाचार का मैं बिक कर चुका हूँ। लेकिन एक छोटी सी मिसाल मैं और देना चाहता हूँ। आम्रपाल में राजा महेन्द्री जेल है। उस जेल में अमरीका द्वारा ५,००० डिम्बे दूध के भेजे गये। वहाँ पर लाने को भोजन ही नहीं मिलता, दूध मिलने की बात तो दूर रही। लेकिन दूध अमरीका की तरफ से भेजा गया। लेकिन वहाँ पर पहुँचते-पहुँचते यानी कैदियों तक पहुँचने-पहुँचते कवल बार इब्दे दूध के ही रह गये, बाकी डिम्बे कहा चले गये, कोई जानता ही नहीं।

[बी वाद]

पाज कहा जाता है कि उपज में तरकी हुई है। इस की जी एक मिसाल में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में नौ कृषि पंडितों को इनाम मिला है और जिन नौ कृषि पंडितों को मिला है उन्होंने सिवाई के साधनों से सिर्फ आपने निजी साधनों का इस्तेमाल किया है, सरकारी साधनों का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है, सरकारी साधनों का इस्तेमाल पूरी तरह से वे नहीं करते हैं। क्योंकि वह नाकामी है। अगर धौसत पैदावार और जो कृषि पंडितों की पैदावार है, उस का मुकाबला किया जाय तो दुगुने का फक्त पर्देगा। और जब धौसत पैदावार और कृषि पंडित की पैदावार के बीच में कोई नजदीकी रिश्ता न हो, तो इतना तो समझ ही लेना चाहिये कि आम तौर से जो भारत का कृषि आन्दोलन रहा है वह असफल रहा है और उस से देश की फसल नहीं बढ़ सकती।

चन्त में मैं एक बात कहूँगा कि हमारे माननीय प्रियत प्रसाद जन से जैव कभी गजे के बारे में बातचीत होती है तो जिस दंग से बिल्कु डक भार देता है, वसे ही वह जान पड़ते हैं। यह बहुत पुराना कार्बूला रहा है कि जिन्हें आने मन ग़ज़ा उतने बप्ये मन जीनी और अगर इस साधार को माननीय मंत्री महोदय मान कर गजे का दाम निश्चित कर दें तो अच्छा है। पिछली बार जब हड्डाल चल रही थी तो इसी सदन में काम रोको इस्ताब रखा गया था। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने फ़रमाया था कि दाम तो कम निश्चित हो चुके हैं इसलिये यह भीका नहीं है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि फ़िर भीका था गया है दाम निश्चित होने का। मैं केवल यह कह कर कि पड़ता नहीं पड़ता, केवल हाँ या न में उत्तर दे कर इस मवाल को टाक न जावें। यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं काहू़ला कि किसी दिन आप बहस करवा-ने गजे के मूल्य पर। जीनी के मूल्य में और

गजे के मूल्य में कोई रिश्ता कायम करना चाहिये। जीनी के बारे में यह कि आने, साढ़े भात आने सेर की लागत पड़ती है जबकि जीनी ? इरपे देर विकासी है। जीनी के दाम गिरने चाहिये और यजे के दाम बढ़ने चाहिये।

एक जुलाई अन्त में कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूगा कि इस से अगर बंजी जी को सन्तोष हो गया है कि सरदार नगर की सरया थूगर मिल के किसानों के ऊपर, सरदार मुरजीत सिंह मजीठिया जैसे भासिकों को प्यास ढूँक दौर बन्द बैंबर दिश्य के बूत से बुत चुकी है तो फिर समय आ गया है कि किसानों को साथ पहुँचाने के लिए गजे के दाम २ इ० मन जहर रखते जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि उन का यह करत्त्व है कि वे इस पर गौर करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sinhasan Singh—I find he is not present. Then, Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri I. Zacharan (Palghat) Sir Kerala is a deficit State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Still we are carrying on this debate Kerala will also be represented.

Shri Naval Prabhakar: What about Delhi?

Shri Bishwanath Roy (Salem pur) Uttar Pradesh?

Shri B. S. Tiwari (Khajuraho) Madhya Pradesh?

जीलतो स्लमी बाई उपायका महोदय, मैं कुछ मुझाव रखना चाहती हूँ, बहुत जीलता नहीं चाहती। हमारा भज का मवाल जानवरों और इस्तानों सब के लिये बहुत करीब है। मैं सिर्फ इसना ही कहना चाहती

हूँ कि आब गांव गांव, वर वर में आप के नाम का स्मरण हो रहा है। कारण यह है कि जो भी सुकाव आप के पास आते हैं उन पर जब आप बलने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उस में कहीं गड़बड़ी हो जाती है और उस से आप की बदनामी हो जाती है। और किसी भी भंगालय की इतनी बदनामी नहीं होती है जितनी बदनामी आप के भंगालय की होती है क्योंकि इस देश के लोगों के दोजाना के इस्तेमाल की जीजों में आप का महकण सब से कठीन है। पहले जाना बाद में बलन। यह आप के लिये बहुत अहम जीज है। लेकिन आप गांव में जा कर जगह जगह अपनी पैरवी तो नहीं कर सकते। बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन में आप कुछ बोल नहीं सकते हैं। जो भी आप की रिपोर्ट आती है उन में सीधी सीधी बात नहीं रहती है, कोई न कोई गोलमाल कर के लाई जाती है। उन में कई इबर उबर की बातें रहती हैं जोकि मेरे समझती हूँ कि बहुत गलत होती है। आप हमेशा बोलते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ मालवियां बढ़ गईं, दूष बढ़ गया, दाल बढ़ गयी और साथ ही कहते हैं कि लोग भी बढ़ गये। इसीसिये हम को बाहर के बाजारों से यात्रा जाना पड़ता है। मैं आप के मामले एक जीज कहना चाहती हूँ। आब दोजाना एक आदमी को अगर आदा सेर दूष मिलने का घौसत हो तो आप सोचिये कि ३६ करोड़ आरम्भियों को आदा सेर दूष के हिसाब से किलना दूष चाहिये। उस का हिसाब कई करोड़ आरम्भियों को आदा सेर दूष के हिसाब से किलना दूष चाहिये। उस का हिसाब कई करोड़ आदमी बदलत नहीं है फिर भी आप रोज़ बहुत रहते हैं कि बहुत सी जीजें बाहर से आ रही हैं। जिन्हें यह जीज गलत है। हमारे यहाँ और बाहर कहते हैं कि जमीन बढ़ रही है। किन्तु जमीन सब जीजों के लिये बोहुताम ही है। लेकिन यह जीज गलत है। हमारे यहाँ और बाहर कहते हैं कि जमीन बढ़ रही है, नई जमीन लानों एकड़ जोती जा रही है। वह सबसे है कि अगर हम इस तरह से

नहीं कहेंगे, अगर यह नहीं बतलायेंगे कि पिछले साल से इतनी ज्यादा जमीन जोत के नीचे लाई गई तो वह नाकाबिल साबित होंगे। इसलिये वह जमीन को बढ़ाते बलते हैं, लेकिन जो हकीकत है उस को नहीं लिखते हैं। इस तरह से जिन से स्टेट में आते आते जमीन बहुत बढ़ जाती है। लेकिन दरअस्त सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि असलियत क्या है। आप के आकड़े बढ़ते जाते हैं। इस तरह के बोरी हो रही है, जीतान लोग बैठे बैठे खा रहे हैं। बात यह है कि आप के यहाँ नई जमीन तो बढ़ रही है, कलिटबेशन भी बढ़ रहा है अगर पुरानी जमीन कितनी खराब हो रही है, इस का अन्दाज़ आप को नहीं है। जूँकि आप को कोई वह जीज नहीं बतलाता है इसलिये उस के आकड़े आप के पास नहीं हैं। दिल्ली में दम पंद्रह भील तक बले जाये। वहाँ की जमीन ऐसी है कि १५ या २० सालों में जमीन मलाई जैसी हो सकती है और तिगुना भ्रात्र बैदा किया जा सकता है। लेकिन हम देखते क्या है कि पत्तरों वाली जमीन बढ़ती जा रही है, इस तरह तो दस साल तक भी वह खेती के काबिल नहीं होगी। जैसे नये बकील की बात होती है कि कोई आदमी उस के पास जाता नहीं है, उस की बैकिट नहीं बलती है, उसी तरह से आज आप जमीन को तालाबों में, जागों में इस्तेमाल कर के खराब कर रहे हैं। आप को इतना अहम नहीं है कि आप जीजों जमीन में पत्तर छैनते हैं। जो जमीन अच्छी हो जाती है उस की ओर आप का ध्यान नहीं है, इसी लिये आज बैदाबार कम हो रही है, लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी आप के आंकड़े बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और आप को लही रहा नहीं लगता कि कितनी बैदाबार हो रही है। हमारे लोग आरम्भियों में जान से जा कर बैठ जाते हैं, वह सोचने का काम नहीं करते हैं। वह जीजों नहीं देखते कि आज जमीन पर ट्रैक्टर चल रहे हैं या कि पत्तर लग रहे हैं, इट जन रही है।

[शोमरी लक्ष्मी बाई]

मेरा दूसरा प्लाइंट यह है कि आप के पास काद नहीं, ताकत देने वाली चीज़ नहीं। फटिलाइजर का आप व्यापार करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि एक साल के अन्दर आप ने ३ करोड़ रुपये कमाये, सिंदरी फैक्ट्री ने ३ करोड़ रुपये के व्यापार की व्यवस्था की है। मैं जा कर देख चाहूँ हूँ। मैं ने ही उसने ३ करोड़ रुपया एक साल में कमाया लेकिन उस से किसानों की कितनी भलाई हुई। जब हमारे सामने वाले भाई बोलते हैं तो हमें बहुत गुस्सा आता है, लेकिन हम उन को कहैं जबाब दें? वह लोग सही बात कहते हैं। लेकिन हमारे याद जो ने जो कुछ कहा वह गलत है। दो महीने लगातार स्ट्राइक करने से कितनी पैदावार बढ़ी है अगर काम न करें उस्टे बगावत करें तो उस से तो नुकसान होगा। आज हमारे यहां फटिलाइजर की बहुत जरूरत है। आज जी राम सुभग तिह, मिश्र जी और भागवं राहब ने जो मुमाल दिये हैं वे मानने की बहुत जरूरत है। ११ साल से हमारां पैसा लर्ज हो रहा है, लेकिन इस से हमारे मेहनत करने वाले कल्सिटेटर का कितना हित होता है, हमारी सारी कोशिशों का क्या काल होता है? इसलिये जो आप का ११ साल का तजुर्बा है उस से कुछ सीखिये और नये तजुर्बे को कीजिये। मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूँ कि एयोरेटिकल प्रलग चीज़ होती है और एयिक्टिकल चीज़ अलग होती है। हमारे यहां एयोरेटिकल बात बहुत जोर से चलती है। अगर आप प्रैक्टिकल चीज़ को देखें तो चार चांच साल आप के लिये बहुत पर्याप्त रहेगा। आप का नाम तो राम नाम की तरह से सारे गांवों गावों में फैल जायेगा। आज औरतों के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल है। औरतें रोती हैं कि कहां जाय, एक २० की १४ छंटाक दाल कैसे लाये? कैसे १०० २० पाने वाला बाबस आपने लोगों को जिसने के लिये जाये? सामने के बाद उस को बनाने और जिसने में औरतों को बड़ी विश्वकल होती है।

आद समस्या औरतों के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल है। इस बास्ते आप मेरी बात सुनिये। आप औरतों को बुलाकर उन से मरिवरा लीजिये कि पंचानाम कैसे बढ़े? अगर आप इसके लिए १ करोड़ २० रुपिये। अगर आप चाहेंगे तो यह बृद्धे के हाथ में एक लकड़ी का साहारा जैसी चीज़ होगी। आज गांव गांव में जाद के लिये काम किया जा रहा है। लोग कहते हैं कि जाद के लिये कुछ होना चाहिये। आज लालों २० का गोबर बरबाद हो रहा है। गोबर आज हँडन के काम में लाया जा रहा है। इस पर बोलने के लिये मेरे पास बहुत चीज़ है किसी और समय में इस को बताऊँगी। हँडन के बारे में मेरे पास बहुत सामान है। मैं ने इसके बास्ते बहुत काम किया है। मूले बहुत कुछ कहना है। आप मेरहरानी करके मुझे एक मिनट भी दें।

आप पंचायतों को मदद दीजिये। मैं ने इस बारे में अपनी स्टेट में भी कहा था। पंचायतों को दो दो सौ रुपये की सबलिंगी दी जाये ताकि गांवों में ट्रैक लेटरिन बनाये जायें जैसे कि बरसा में हैं। इससे आरोग्य भी बढ़ेगा और इससे सस्ती जाद भी मिलेगी।

इसी तरह से शहर का जो ड्रेनेज का पानी है उसका उपयोग जाद के लिए किया जा सकता है। जो लोग जी० टी० एक्स्प्रेस से जाते हैं वे देख सकते हैं कि दिल्ली का ड्रेनेज का पानी बीस मील तक जाता है। मैं हैदराबाद के ड्रेनेज के पानी से २० एकड़ का प्रबन्ध करती हूँ। अगर इस पानी को काम में लाया जाये तो इससे ५ परसेट जाद मिल सकता है। इसमें पैसा भी नहीं लगता। ड्रेनेज बाटर में बहुत जाद होता है।

जब मैं कुछ ऐसी बातें कहता चाहती हूँ जो कि बरदों को नहीं मालूम। अगर आपको सेर दो सेर आटे भी जरूरत होती है तो चार सेर तरकारी की भी जरूरत होती है।

आग्रह विस्ती में १२ लाख रुपये रोज की तरकारी की बिक्री होती है। आग्रह टमाटर यहाँ ६ लाखे पाव हैं। वह वह में यह शिकायत है कि देश आजाद हो गया लेकिन लाना नहीं मिलता। यह बुरी बात है। मैं इसके लिए एक हल बताती हूँ। आप देखें कि किसान तीन महीने में टमाटर उतारता है, ताके तीन महीने में बैगन उतारता है। वह तरकारी पैदा हो जाती है तो उसको उसे १५ या २० मील बाजार में लाना पड़ता है जिसमें उसके दो तीन रुपये लग जाते हैं, और कभी कभी उसको जो तर-न-रारी बेच कर मिलता है वह उसके किराये से भी कम होता है। इस तरह किसान को नुकसान होता है और लेने वालों को भी तरकारी महंगी मिलती है। सिफं जो बैठकर बैठता है उसको लाभ होता है। वह किसानों में भी लाभ उठाता है और लाने वालों से भी लाभ उठाता है। ये छोटी छोटी बातें हैं लेकिन इन की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि तरकारी देहात से लाने के लिए टुको का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। किसान अपनी तरकारी टुको में लावें, यहा बेचें और उनको बापस पहुँचा दिया जाये और उनसे केवल, पेट्रोल का दाम और ड्राइवर की तनखाह ही ली जाये जैसे कि परसिक स्कूलों में होता है। यह चीज बहुत जरूरी है। आप गावों का, बैलों का, घोड़ों आदि का इन्तजाम करते हैं लेकिन इस बात को भजाक में उड़ा देते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि लोगों को अच्छी तरकारी सरकी मिलनी चाहिए और किसान को भी लाभ होना चाहिए। अगर किसान को लाभ नहीं होता तो वह उस गाय की तरह होता कि जिसको लाना कम दिया जाये। वह आठ दिन में दूध देना बन्द कर देगी। तो मैं चाहती हूँ कि किसान की हासिलत उस सोने के घंडे देने वाली नुस्खी जैसी न हो जाये। आज जो हासिलत है उसमें किसान भी नाराज है और लाने वाले भी नाराज हैं। प्रेस वाले भी नाराज हैं। प्रेस वाले इन बातों के बारे में

नहीं लिखते। वे तो बेंजेव के बारे में ही लिखते हैं।

मेरे पास और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। अगर एप्रीलत्सर वाले चाहें तो मैं उनको बताता सकती हूँ।

जपान्यम महोदय। और किसी बक्त नहीं।

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a few remarks. There is not enough time to make a speech; I will simply point out certain basic characteristics of backward agriculture. Thus all over the world wherever there is what is called uneconomic agriculture firstly there is low capitalisation; that is, they have not got enough of investment. And where there is a rich agriculturist or a landholder he spends his income on marriages and other costly things which have little to do with the productive capacity of the farm. That is one thing. A certain attitude has to be adopted there, and that will come from education. The second thing is low agrarian technique. Here I want to point out that this plough, wooden plough has perhaps originated when the Vedas were written when half the people were living in the villages and the other half were living in the jungles. Now the world has changed and our Prime Minister often talks of atomic energy and nuclear energy experiments. But this wooden plough has not changed. This curse must go. I should say it is criminal for the cultivator to use this plough for the simple reason that it tantamounts to starving the people to death very slowly. It does not go deep enough into the soil and because of that the heat of the sun does not go into the particles. Therefore, it gives poor income.

It is said that with modern manuring and better technique the difference

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

in yield can be 20 times. Our soil has been impoverished for 2,000 years. It is poor and is dying as an aged man without food dies. Therefore, a revolution in the enrichment of the soil, in the change of technique in the change of investment is necessary.

About investment I might make one point. There is a serious consideration about co-operatives and changing shape of things and in that connection many plans are thought out. The simple proposition is this. Uptill now agriculture has been, what is called, self-sufficing agriculture or subsistence occupation. If you have to change it into an industrial enterprise or commercial enterprise then investment is necessary. Situated as we are the cultivator cannot provide the investment. He has little to save, poor technique and poor soil. So, the State has to provide the investment. Now all commerce and industry requires investment. If agriculture is to be changed into an industrial enterprise, as it must, then investment is an essential thing. And the State alone can provide it.

All the new changes of co-operative farming, whatever you may talk of, will cost the State something like Rs. 2,100 crores for improving the land. It is impossible to think about new things, new changes, without investment.

There is a lot of confusion in thinking here. People think that because there is lot of unemployment in the country, therefore, by resorting to this co-operative farming you can put everyman on the farm. Now any land economist will say that in a progressive country the percentage of labour to work on the field to provide food for the country should not exceed 10 per cent. of the labour force. Your civilisation, your claim to culture, your claim to a developing community

will depend upon this single factor—whether there are 11 per cent. labour working on the field for providing you food or 10 per cent. The more people than 10 per cent working on the field, the less civilized you are, and less force would be there in your voice anywhere in the world in any matter whatsoever. It is not a question of making big plans. The question is simple. What is your capacity to work? How is that capacity to be judged? A simple elementary principle of judging the capacity of the country is: whether there are 10 per cent of the labour force working in the fields for providing food for the country or there are more. If there is more, it means, the capacity is less and if the capacity is less, you are certainly a lesser man in the comity of nations.

Passing to another characteristic, the holdings are very small. The small and uneconomic holdings should be consolidated. They may be consolidated on co-operative farming basis or they may be consolidated under any other system. Production would increase only after investment and adoption of scientific methods. Then, Sir, I come to indebtedness. I want that a law should be passed that if there is debt on a cultivator and five years have passed, that debt should be wiped out. No more indebtedness should remain on the basis of past contract if five years have passed. Let us have a clean slate. Let the cultivator be relieved of all the old worries so that he may have fresh air to breathe and fresh opportunity to move his limbs.

The method of production, as I said, is old fashioned. I refer to the plough. You have got a number of research institutions. There are hybrid corns which are more resistant to disease and they give greater yield. I want that better seeds of the more improved varieties should be given to the peasant so that he may increase the yield. For instance, in sugarcane, you

have No 312 and 313. There is a lot of dispute and so many strikes are going on about the price of sugarcane. That is a fundamental problem. Somebody, either the State or the sugar mill should be made responsible for providing a better variety of seeds, for providing the manure. Somebody should be there to watch how many times the sugarcane field has been properly watered. In the U.S.A., the State is responsible for conservation of the land. The State authorities see that proper precaution is taken for conservation of the land and if proper precaution and necessary steps are not taken, the cultivator is to be punished. What I beg to submit is that we have to improve and radical changes are necessary.

The Research institutions are, in the first place, few in number and in the second place, the fruits of their researches do not go to the tenant. Now, fortunately, there are enough educated people in the villages,—education has spread and it will spread more rapidly—so that they can catch up with them. I want to ask you, how many of the gentlemen in the Research institutions go to the village panchayats or even district levels and how many of the district officers working in the Agriculture Department go to the villages to explain the results of the new researches. What is the use of these institutions if the results of the researches do not go to the man for whom the institutions are established? This is a point I emphasise regarding potato, sugarcane, wheat and rice. Thanks to Dr P. S. Deshmukh, a new method has been evolved. I belong to a district where there is enough paddy grown. This method of transplanting the plants has been long in use. It gives good results. But, the trouble is that, in our part, it is given to the labourer and he takes a half share. Giving a half share, the cultivator is not satisfied with the other half. We have experimented transplanting the saplings three or four times and the result is very beneficial.

I want to point out that in the matter of seed, this experiment should be made with every crop. It is not good only in the case of potato, it is equally good in the case of wheat and any other crop. In our district, we have mango trees. A mango plant is transplanted in 8 or 9 places. Every month he changes and the fruit is a beautiful result. It is much better and it is much sweeter. So, for the purpose of improving the variety of seed, such experiments should be useful.

Our low agricultural production is due to mal-nutrition of the farmers. Although an average person requires 1880 calories per day, our agriculturist labour do not get more than 1320 calories. It is just impossible to carry on one's work in an efficient way with such low calories. So, their food habits must be changed. Our Agricultural Department could take to what is called mixed farming. Some method should be devised whereby more nutritious food could be provided to our peasants. The fundamental trouble with our peasant is that he does not get enough food to keep him strong enough to work hard. He says that God has made him and that God will give him food. We have learnt the doctrine of distribution. We say that when there is some wealth, we are equal partners. The fundamental core of this socialistic principle is a dynamic creative force. To create, we forget, to share, we learn. What is to be shared in the land of poverty, except poverty? What is to be shared in the land of ignorance and disease, except ignorance and disease? So, our effort should be to create more wealth for the nation. For this purpose, we must educate our agriculturists. We should inculcate the necessary creative incentive into our peasants and we should make him work harder and better for the good of the community and for the good of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon Member must conclude.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Another point I would request that new

[Pandit K. C. Sharma] ♀

demonstration farms should be opened to demonstrate new methods. This is very necessary. Since my time is up, I do not want to say more on this point.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take more than half an hour. During the time at my disposal I can touch only a few of the subjects and the points raised by the hon. Members who spoke before me. The first point which I would like to take up is with respect to what Shri Asoka Mehta said, about the contract for supply of *jowar* having been given to a non-existent firm. He read out some portions from the report of the Public Accounts Committee of the State of Bombay, and it does give a wrong impression about the facts, which I would like to correct.

I know Shri Asoka Mehta is not a sensation-monger in any sense of the term, and yet what he has said may create a sensation, because all such things attract more attention of the people than any other sober and real facts.

It is not true that this firm was non-existent. Of course, first of all, I would like to point out that this matter is as old as February, 1953. When the State of Bombay was hard pressed for providing food to their people and they were badly in need of *jowar*, we came across a certain firm which was, I think, registered in U.P., which took the responsibility of providing about 10,000 tons of *jowar* to the Bombay Government at the rate of Rs. 10 per maund. We did suggest that since this agent and this firm was prepared to provide the *jowar*, the Bombay Government might deal with it, and the Bombay Government started dealing with this firm; the firm actually were not able to supply more than about 126 tons of *jowar*. So, first of all, the dimension of the deal with this non-existent firm was not as much as 10,000 tons but it dwindled down only to 126 tons.

Secondly, it is not by any means non-existent, because there is already a suit filed in the court in Delhi by this non-existent firm against the Bombay Government asking for a damage of Rs. 2.71 lakhs. Actually, the trouble between the Bombay Government and this firm is about . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is rather kicking.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not only not non-existent, but it is trying to kick.

There is also no dispute about the 126 tons having been given; they have not claimed any price on account of that. The trouble has arisen because the Government of Bombay did give to this firm some gunny bags worth about Rs. 25,000; these gunny bags were received by the firm, and the Bombay Government wanted certain security. That security was not provided. The contention of the firm is that the price in the meantime rose up, and the Bombay Government did not give them credit in the proper time, the offer of credit on the bank and so on. That is the dispute between the Bombay Government and the firm.

So, all that I want to point out is that we were not dealing with any non-existent firm, and that the statement here is palpably incorrect, namely that the firm was non-existent. I would not like to go into the details, because the matter is already in the court. In any case, the dimensions of the money involved are not as much as they are likely to be imagined by the Members of the House on hearing Shri Asoka Mehta.

The next point he made was about soil conservation. It is true that we did not realise the importance of soil conservation very early. It was only in 1953 that we constituted a soil conservation board. But, since then we have been able to make fairly good progress not only in the shape of reclamation of lands or stopping soil

erosion and having contour bunding and so on, but we have taken a comprehensive view of the whole matter of soil conservation.

Undoubtedly, this is a colossal problem, a problem which affects our production and certainly causes a good deal of harm not only to land but consequently to the crops we grow, and to the farmers who are interested in growing those crops. We have fully realised the importance of this. There is no time for me to go into the details, but I would only mention that these are the four aspects which the board is dealing with, namely reclamation of land, afforestation, and preservation of land by scientific management, land practices on farm lands and engineering measures like contour bunding and so on. An amount of Rs 3·25 crores was allotted for soil conservation in the last two years of the First Plan, and we spent Rs 1·6 crores. There were, of course, difficulties in the way of our proceeding fast in the beginning because there was lack of proper organisation for soil conservation in the States. There was paucity of trained personnel, and there was also lack of legislative measures in order to compulsorily carry out some of these measures, but all these are getting progressively countered, and now there are seven States which have already got soil conservation boards. We have also allotted certain large sums for a survey, because even soil survey was missing. When we started with this Board, there was not a complete survey of our lands. Even that had to be undertaken on a large scale, and we are intending to complete a survey of about 4 million acres of land. This will show to my hon. friend that we are not sleeping over this front, that we are trying to tackle it, and the tempo of whatever work we are doing is likely to be faster in the years to come.

I may particularly mention the excellent work that is being done by the Bombay Government, especially in the Sholapur District which is a

famine-stricken district more or less, where contour-bunding is being done by the farmers on the advice of the Agricultural Department, and the tempo of their work is very high. I think they deserve a word of praise for the way in which they are tackling this problem.

My hon friend Shri Nagi Reddy referred to the tobacco trade and complained against grading. I for one can never understand anybody's complaint against grading. Lack of grading will mean that you sell the best varieties at almost the price of the middle quality if not the lowest quality of that particular goods. So, this is a thing which really speaking, not only benefits the growers; it also benefits the trade. I am sorry to see that a good many of the merchants are perpetually complaining against grading methods and so on.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri). How many grades are there in tobacco?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: His main complaint was that as against three grades in U.S.A we have as many as 13 grades. I am sure our experts are not ignorant of what exists in the U.S.A., and if they have as many as 13 grades, there must be some purpose behind it, and that purpose is quite simple. In our country the varieties of tobacco which is grown and the various standards of purity and so on are so varied that we feel that the best way to give to the growers the best possible price is to have a larger number of grades than to restrict it to three, because if you combine all sorts of grades into one, you are likely to get the price not of the best but of the lowest thus causing some loss, in fact considerable loss, to the grower. I am sure on proper study my hon. friend Shri Nagi Reddy would not find fault with our having 13 grades and 13 qualities as against three in U.S.A. I do not know how far his information is correct, but I am taking what he said as correct.

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

Before I come to cows and milk, I will deal with the speech of my friend Shri Chavan. He gave a lot of figures, referred to the large sterling balance we had in the U.K. and so on. He complained that as against the rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank, the co-operatives were charging a high rate. Although I am no longer in charge of co-operatives, I would like to tell him that this is rather a difficult problem, because the various agencies which actually provide the credit to the farmer also have to subsist and live. Although it is our policy to reduce the interest rate to the lowest possible minimum, and we have placed 6½ per cent as the target, in most places this has been achieved also, difficulties arise as a result of the co-operative societies which have to maintain their offices. Then we have the central banks and then the apex bank and so on. So I can assure him that we are all interested in providing to the farmers credit at the lowest possible rates. We are all determined to see that he will not have to pay anything more than he can afford to

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh referred to tractors and said that if there was a 40 HP tractor, then 40 pairs of bullocks would be rendered useless. I think the mathematics is somewhat exaggerated. I do not think that a 40 HP tractor can do the work of 40 pairs of bullocks. I for one would like to say that Indian tillage is not as efficient as it should be. Although we do not want to go to the extent the Chinese have done, there is need for tilling our lands more and better. In many places, this cannot be done merely with the aid of bullocks. But I am not one who is in favour of wholesale mechanisation. We are also agreeable, since holdings are likely to be small hereafter, to have smaller tractors. We are trying to manufacture them in our own country.

The problem of waterlogging has also been referred to. The hon. lady Member (Shrimati Laxmi Bai) referred to several thousands of acres of

land lying fallow. It is really a heart-rending spectacle; there is no doubt about it. The problem of the usurped land which we meet with in Punjab, round about Delhi and in U.P. is a tremendous one. But it will have to be tackled also on a big scale. I am sure we will do it. We have not neglected the problem altogether. A large number of tube-wells were dug in the Punjab merely for the purpose of preventing waterlogging. Similar schemes will have to be undertaken hereafter also. So it cannot be said that we have neglected this problem completely. Additional resources will certainly have to be made available for tackling this. There is no doubt that if these lands could be resurrected and brought back to cultivation, our food production will increase and to that extent the situation will be easier.

Some hon. Members referred to mixed farming. They laid considerable emphasis on it. I do not know what they mean, because we have ourselves been preaching mixed farming. In India there is probably not as much of animal husbandry as they have in foreign countries. But we have always asked the people to take to mixed farming. We have laid emphasis on it. So long as the bullock and the cow are with the cultivator, it is nothing but mixed farming.

Shri Yadav made more a propagandist speech than advanced any reasoned arguments. He wanted to condemn the Government on every score and referred to happenings of 1948 and so on. In spite of contradictions, in spite of more or less effective proof to the effect that there have been no starvation deaths, he tried to refer to certain things which really did not exist. I am sure he wanted merely to catch the eye of the people against the Government rather than to make any particular points which require to be dealt with.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay made two suggestions. One was about

double cropping and the other about co-operative farming. We are trying to encourage double cropping, wherever possible. If figures are studied, it will be found that double cropping is on the increase in India.

The idea of co-operative farming is not a new one. As will be found from my speech of last year, we had already indicated that Government were intending to establish co-operative farms—at least 600—in the country during the last year. Considerable progress has been made in that direction. So there is no disagreement so far as co-operative farming is concerned. I do not see any reason why people should be so much against it so long as it is clear that it is voluntary and it is meant to benefit the people. There will also be considerable assistance that would be made available.

I would now come to the speeches of the two 'Dases'—Seth Govinda Das and Pandit Thakur Das. It just occurred to me a few hours back that probably they feel they are morally responsible for the cow because of the names they carry. Thakurji means Gopalji and Gopalji means Krishnaji which comes to the same as Govindaji I think probably even their names have a certain amount of effect on them because there could be no speech on the Food and Agriculture Ministry without either of these two Members referring to the cow and the milk and so on. It is all good and I do not condemn them. I should not be misunderstood that I want to condemn their references. It is very good. .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it that the name had been given after it had been found out that they had certain inclinations or is it because they have those names that they are always one in this point....(Interruptions.)

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does the hon. Minister agree that one seer of milk is equal to nine eggs—that is the equation that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava gave.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not had time to ascertain the equivalent value. I will investigate into it a little later. I am afraid I cannot answer his question just now. Now, both of my friends have lamented that milk yield has gone down not only per cow but also so far as the total is concerned. He has referred to certain replies given by us. In actual fact, when there was some careful investigation into this question, we have found that although there has not been any spectacular rise it is not correct to say that the total milk yield is much less in the hon. Member's region. The Northern region, etc where we have carried out very detailed survey and census through the ICAR; it has not substantially diminished. In fact it has shown improvement but one fact which I have referred to more than once is that it is very difficult to maintain or increase the average because the survival of cows and especially of bad cows is increasing so fast because of the preventive measures that we have undertaken that it is not at all easy to keep pace with the growing demand for milk or to make any substantial progress. My friends have also regretted the fact that we are not making arrangements for a larger amount of fodder and so on. So far as the increase of fodder supply is concerned, we have taken a large number of steps, right from research and try to get new varieties of grasses that will grow under our conditions and also to spread the habit of growing certain green fodder and so on. My friends unfortunately are not prepared to face these two problems, namely, the increase in the number of the cattle in the country, especially the survival of the dilapidated and old cattle which are at least not yielding the same quantity of milk—they could not even yield very much of cow-dung—as the others; in fact their yield of milk is bound to be nothing. This is one fact which our friends forget. Secondly, it is impossible to maintain the health of the cows even as it was ten years ago if the fodder supply is diminished as it is bound to. It cannot be increased, as we know and as

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

the statistics will also show, when the acreage under agriculture has considerably increased by quite a few million acres. To that extent the cows must have been deprived of the fodder produced in that area. The very fact that we have more cultivated land will show that the fodder must have gone down. On the other hand, the number of cattle has increased so much that the average availability of the fodder must have been diminished and that must have affected not only the health but also the yield of cows' milk.

18 hrs.

So, Sir, we will have to face this problem some time or the other. On the other hand, we are attending to the question of fodder supply. We have got the key village centres. We have also the gosadans where we want to care for the cows and so on.

Now, both of these hon. friends are fully associated with the Government's policy so far as everything in this respect is concerned. Both of them are members of our Gosamvardhan Council, and they are almost day to day in the know of the facts and the things that we are doing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister likely to take some more time?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will take a few minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 8, 1959/Chaitra 18, 1881 (Saka).

[Tuesday, April 7, 1959 / Chaitra 17, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . 10191—10226WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

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1696.	Hindi Teaching .	10195—97	1708.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10231
1697.	Educated unemployment in Orissa .	10197—99	1709.	Beneficiation of minerals	10231—32
1698.	Colombo Plan .	10199—10200	1710.	Discovery of gold deposits in Rajasthan	10232
1699.	Sanskrit Education Board .	10200—03	1716.	Aero-engines	10232
1700.	Rural Institute in Punjab .	10203—05	1717.	Iron Ore deposits in Ratnagiri	10233
1701.	Permission to Join Educational Institutions by Government Servants	10205—08	<i>U.S.Q No</i>		
1703.	Coal and iron mines in Tripura .	10209—10	2762.	Oceanography of Eastern Coast	10233—34
1707.	Arms in Kashmir and NEFA	10210—12	2763.	Expenditure on German experts in Rourkela	10234
1711.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes .	10212—14	2764.	Limestone requirements for Bhilai Steel Plant	10234
1712.	Home Guards Organisa- tion .	10214—16	2765.	Output of iron ore	10234—35
1713.	Oil drilling equipment	10216—17	2766.	Revenue collections in Punjab	10235
1714.	Wind Power Division	10218—19	2767.	Pakistan Nationals in Punjab	10235
1715.	Development of Rural Areas of Delhi	10219—21	2768.	Sarnath Monuments	10236
1718.	Arrest of employees of E M E Static Workshop Delhi	10221—23	2769.	Capital of Punjab	10236
1719.	Acquisition of Land in Rourkela	10223—26	2770.	Issue of Visas to Foreigners	10236—37
1720.	Oil refineries	10226	2771.	Educational grants to Bombay State	10237
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		10227—60	2772.	Silence in educational institutions	10237—38
<i>S.Q. No.</i>	1691. Coal washeries	10227	2773.	Kerosene oil	10238—39
			2774.	I A S and I P S Officers in Rajasthan	10239—40
1692.	Recognition of Hindi Examinations	10227	2775.	Income-tax in Rajas- than	10240
1694.	Children's Little Theatres	10227—28	2776.	Foreign Languages Scholarship-holders	10240
1695.	Unauthorised Con- structions in Delhi	10228	2777.	Girls' education in Uttar Pradesh	10241
1702.	Charges against Officer of Wellman Smith Owen Corporation	10229	2778.	Foreign scholarships to students from Assam	10241
1704.	Cultural delegations	10229—30	2779.	Area libraries in West Bengal	10242
1705.	Turbine wheel as- semblies	10230	2780.	Non-Government- Aided Schools of Delhi	10243

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
2781	All India Council for Secondary Education	10243-44
2782	Income Tax Assessors	10244
2783.	Indo-Pakistan Conference on Co-operative Funds	10244-45
2784.	Allahabad High Court	10245
2785	Mercy petitions	10246
2786	Schools and Teachers in Himachal Pradesh	10246-47
2787.	Schools in Himachal Pradesh	10247
2788	"Who is who" of Indian Painters and Sculptors	10248
2789	Sangeet Natak Akademi	10248
2790	Excavations at Lothal	10248-49
2791	Central Services	10249-50
2792	Sinking of villages in Almora District	10250
2793	Coal production in private sector	10250-51
2794	Drama competition	10251
2795	Basic Training College, Tripura	10251-52
2796	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes agriculturists in Madras	10252
2797	Indus Valley Civilization	10252-53
2798	Oil in Jammu	10253
2799	Clerical Grade Examination	10253
2800	Diamond mines in Sawai-Madhopur	10254
2801	Three-year degree course in Gauhati University	10254
2802	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes cultures in Himachal Pradesh	10254-55
2803	Distribution of rice wine	10255
2804	Purchase of books by Ministries	10255-56
2805	Industrial development of Delhi	10256
2806	Air Force Storage Unit, Sulur (Madras State)	10256-57

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
2807.	New Basic Schools in Himachal Pradesh	10257
2808.	Welfare extension projects in Punjab	10257
2809	Iron ore deposits in Palni Taluk (Madras State)	10257-58
2811	Non-official organisations for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	10258
2812	Promotion from Grade III to Grade II	10258-59
2813	Social Welfare Centres in Andhra	10259-60
2814	Crime in Manipur	10260

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

10261-63

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Hem Barua and Vasupayee regarding Peking's announcement of the news of the Dalai Lama's arrival in India before announcement thereof in New Delhi.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

10263-64

The following papers were laid on the Table

- (1) A copy of Notification No G.S.R. 323 dated the 21st March, 1959 issued under sub-s. c 101 (2) of Sec 101 1 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act 1957
- (2) A copy of each of the following Rules under Section 4 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act 1957
- (i) The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No G.S.R. 324 dated the 21st March, 1959.
- (ii) The Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura Public Employment (Requirement as

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[DAILY DIGEST]

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COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd

to Residence) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 325 dated the 21st March, 1959.

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 325 dated the 21st March, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salts Act, 1944, making certain further amendment in the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Fixed Rates) Rules 1958.

(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878

(i) G.S.R. No. 329 dated the 21st March 1959

(ii) G.S.R. No. 330 dated the 21st March, 1959 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Demands) Rules, 1959

MINUTES OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE LAID ON THE TABLE

Minutes of the Tenth-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Reports were laid on the Table.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha) made a statement concerning the reply given on the 5th March, 1959 to Supplementaries by Shrikrishna Parvatit M Krishnan on Shaded Question No. 933 regarding Neyveli Lignite Project.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 10266—10454

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1959/ CHAITRA 18, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and also discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence.

COLUMNS

10264

10265-66