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

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session  
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

10191

### 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

\*1692 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. Shrimani) (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. Shrimani: 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. Shrimani: This can be  
determined only after the school is  
started. There should be first five  
30(A1) LDC-1

10192

classes to start with and then one class  
added every year

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता  
हूँ कि यह स्कूल शहर में खोला जायेगा या  
देहात में खोला जायेगा। बेसिक स्कूल ता  
देहात में ही खोलने की बात होती है।

Dr. K. L. Shrimani: 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. Shrimani: 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

श्री भक्त वरुण 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. Shrimani: 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 Nidhi? 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 per cent 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 :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 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.

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो प्राइमरी बेसिक स्कूल हैं उन में और प्राइमरी स्कूलों में क्या सम्बन्ध रहेगा ।

**डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ता :** बड़ा तर्क इसका प्रश्न है कि इस स्कूल का दूसरे स्कूलों से क्या सम्बन्ध रहेगा, जो एक स्कूल से दूसरे स्कूल का सम्बन्ध रहता है वैसे ही रहेगा ।

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

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दोनों में बन्ध पड़ते हैं ।

**डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ता :** प्राइमरी इस का कुछ नाम तो देना था । इसलिये उसका नाम बेसिक स्कूल रक्खा गया है ।

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई :** श्रीमाननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि बेसिक स्कूल कुछ ज्यादा खर्चीले होते हैं प्राइमरी स्कूलों से । मेरी राय तो यह है कि उन का यह कहना गलत है । मैं इसको प्रूब कर सकती हूँ कि बेसिक स्कूल सब में 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 शिक्षा

\* १६६६. श्री भक्त बर्षन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १५२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) यदि हा, तो निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये किस प्रकार के कदम उठाये गये हैं 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 माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में भी पढ़िये ।

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

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमान्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय भारत सरकार के आधीन कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो हिन्दी के जानकार नहीं हैं और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि कुल कितने वर्षों 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 । प्रति वर्ष 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 मुश्किल है । मगर बराबर इस बात की कोशिश है कि सभी को हिन्दी का बोध हो जाये ।

श्री भक्त बर्षन श्रीमान्, क्या प्रशासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पिछले दिनों तक अधिक संख्या में कर्मचारी हिन्दी की कक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होते थे क्योंकि 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 बढ़ा दी जायेगी, इस वजह से उनकी संख्या में कमी होनी चली जा रही है । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार किया गया है या इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों को कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है कि अधिक से अधिक संख्या 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 आये ।

श्री बजराम सिंह श्री मंत्री महाशय ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया कि हिन्दी को पूर्ण रूप से कर्मचारियों को शिक्षाने की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी । इसके साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या इस योजना के मातहत हिन्दी सीखने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या पहले से बढ़नी जा रही है ?

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

श्री ब० का० 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 सुगम हो सके ?

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

को स्थानी : जेंडरलेंस करने का मवाल है ।

#### **Educated Unemployment in Orissa**

\*1697. **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. Each 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. Shrimall: 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 ग० भगत : कोलम्बो प्लान में तो अमरीका एक धरते से शामिल है । अभी उसकी जो टेक्निकल असिस्टेंस काउंसिल 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. Shrimall): (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. Shrimall: 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 चं० 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 ?

श्री० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती 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 स्टैट्यूटरी बोर्ड बने। लेकिन उसके बारे में अभी विचार किया जा रहा है। तो संस्कृत कमीशन की सिफारिश के ऊपर ही इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक यूनीवर्सिटियों का ताल्लुक है जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है संस्कृत की दो यूनीवर्सिटियाँ हैं, एक तो वाराणसी में और दूसरी कुश्नपुर 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

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई संस्कृत बोर्ड संस्कृत में काम करेगा या अंग्रेजी में ? डेवेलपमेंट कैसे हो जावेगा ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : संस्कृत बोर्ड का काम तो हिन्दी में होना चाहिये मेरे ख्याल 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. Shrimall:** 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. Shrimall:** 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. Shrimall:** 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. Shrimall):** 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. Shrimall:** 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 Thangrang 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 हर्षन माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सैनिकों के निवासस्थान के लिये एक कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो अफसर और सैनिक 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 हर्षन माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय शायद मेरा प्रश्न समझ नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रेजिडेंशल हाउसिंग बनाने का एक प्रोग्राम चलाया जा रहा है, उसके अन्तर्गत कितने परसेंट अफसरों और सैनिकों के लिये अभी तक मकान बनाए जा चुके हैं और इसी योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने और बनाए 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 Ayyakannu: 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. Borooah:

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

(c) 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 UP. I think there are some similar organisations in a few other States also

**श्री बाजपेयी:** यह होम गार्ड्स का संगठन क्या पुलिस विभाग में सम्मिलित होगा? यदि हाँ तो इस की भर्ती किस प्रकार में होगी?

**श्री गो० ब० पन्त:** होम गार्ड्स में श्री पुलिस विभाग में कोई बैर नहीं होगा। ज़रूरत होने पर दोनों मिल कर काम कर सकने हैं।

**श्री बाजपेयी:** मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस का नियंत्रण कौन करेगा।

**श्री गो० ब० पन्त:** इस का नियंत्रण होम गार्ड्स का कमान्डेंट करेगा।

**श्री बाजपेयी:** वह किस क नियंत्रण 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 Jwalamukhi. 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

†१७१४. श्री भक्त बर्जान : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित 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 उपयोग 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 भक्त बर्जान 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 हुमायून् कबिर यह भ्रष्टाचार की बात है कि नहीं मिला, लेकिन अभी इसके बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि नेशनल एरोनॉटिकल रिसर्च लैबोरेटरी के डाइरेक्टर और चार और भ्रष्टाचार नियुक्त किये जायें। वह इस काम को सम्भाल लेंगे।

श्री भक्त बर्जान चूँकि हम बहुत से टेक्निकल कार्यों में विदेशियों से सहायता ले रहे हैं, शायद क्या गवर्नमेंट का विचार है कि इस कार्य को घागे बढ़ाने के लिये किसी विदेशी मत्स्या या सरकार से कोई सहायता ली जाये ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : विदेशी एक्सपर्ट्स से सहायता लिया गया था लेकिन अब

डाइरेक्टर आ जायेंगे तो यह सवाल नहीं उठेगा क्योंकि डाइरेक्टर अपनी जगह पर बैठ कर काम को धीरे चलावेंगे।

**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 wind-mills have been designed and also manufactured. That is the result achieved so far.

श्री अक्षत बर्मा 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 चकिया सफल हो सकेगी।

श्री हुमायून कबीर पहले सवाल का जवाब यह है कि बहुत जल्दी सरकार एक प्रादमी नियुक्त करेगी। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बातचीत हो गई है। वह उनका खोदने के लिये तैयार हो गई है। दूसरे सवाल का जवाब यह है कि सभी राजस्थान और सीराष्ट्र की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय, उस के बाद दूसरी जगहों की तरफ देखें।

**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?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (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 पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली के देहात में सड़क बनाने की बात है और उसके सम्बन्ध में देहात कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश की है । लेकिन उसके बावजूद वह सड़कें नहीं बन रही हैं । इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : किसी की गफलत होगी ।

**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 Raghunath 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 prejudice 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 prejudice 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. Borooah:**

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  
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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 1666 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 1980.

Tenders have been issued for the Bhojudih coal washery and it is expected to be completed by 1981.

The coal washery at Patherdih is in the planning stages and may materialise in 1981-82.

## Recognition of Hindi Examinations

\*1692. Shri Vidya 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. Shrivastava): (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. Tiwari: 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 Bena 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 Asrar:** 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 Jinnachandran:** 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. K. 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

\*1708. 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. 'Indus' 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

\*1709. Shri Shivannajappa: 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 per cent  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ , 22.20 per cent  $\text{FeO}$  was upgraded to 50.69 per cent  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  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 Dhoosi 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

\*1711. 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 निक्षेप

\*१७१७. श्री सागर क्या इस्वास्त, ज्ञान और ईश्वर मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रत्नागिरी जिले में लगभग ११६ वर्गमील क्षेत्र में कच्चे लोहे के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं

(ख) यदि हा तो ये निक्षेप जिले के किस भाग में हैं

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

(घ) यदि हा तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

ज्ञान और तेल मंत्री (श्री डॉ० डे० वासुदेव) (क) और (ख) रत्नागिरी जिले के रेडी नामक क्षेत्र में कच्चे लोहे के भूभण्डारों का पता चला है लेकिन ये भूभण्डार ११६ मील तक नहीं फैले हुए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में हाल ही में की गई छानबीन में प्रगट हो गया है कि कच्चे लोहे वाला क्षेत्र तीन मील के करीब पूर्व-पश्चिम में और ३००० फुट के करीब उत्तर-दक्षिण में फैला हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) यह मालूम हुआ है कि रेडी गांव और इसके आस पास के क्षेत्रों में कच्चे लोहे की छानबीन का काम शुरू किया जा चुका है और यह काम प्रगति पर है। छानबीन का काम पूरा हो जाने के बाद इस कच्ची धातु के उपयोग की योजना बनाने का विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Oceanography of Eastern Coast

2763. { श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्ता:  
श्री ए. ए. डू:

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 { श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्ता:  
श्री पंगारकर:

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 . . .	230,241
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. 2544 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. 28,300 (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, Laccadive, 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 2nd 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 to 0—12—0	

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

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 offenders, 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 IAS and IPS Officers who have been appointed by direct recruitment and those by promotion in Rajasthan during the year-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	
	IAS	IPS	IAS	IPS
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 भाषाओं के लिये छात्रवृत्ति  
पाने वाले छात्र

२७७६ श्री सरजू पांडे क्या शिक्षा  
मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विदेशी भाषा छात्रवृत्ति योजना  
के अन्तर्गत अब तक भारत सरकार के खर्च  
से कुल कितना छात्र विदेश भेज गये और

(ख) इस योजना पर सरकार द्वारा  
अब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्तो)

(क) ६६।

(ख) फरवरी १९५६ तक ५०९  
१०० ०० रुपये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लड़कियों की शिक्षा

२७७७. श्री सरजू 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 इस  
कार्य के लिये कोई सहायता मांगी थी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्तव) :

(क) और (ख). लड़कियों की शिक्षा के  
विस्तार और महिला अध्यापिकाओं की  
मिललाई का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये जो योजना  
केन्द्र ने चलाई थी उस के वास्ते १९५६-६०  
में १३.८४ लाख रुपये की रकम अन्तिम  
रूप से रखी गयी है। लड़कियों की शिक्षा  
सम्बन्धी जो योजनाएँ राज्य चला रहे हैं उन  
के लिये जो रकम रखी गयी है और प्रोत्साहन  
में शामिल कर ली गयी है वह २८.७४  
लाख रुपये है। इस में केन्द्र से १२.८०  
लाख रुपये की सहायता मांगी गयी है।

#### Foreign Scholarships to Students from Assam

2778. Shri 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 Hanraha:

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 ap-  
plications 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 reco-  
gnised competence and ability;

(ii) the project recommended  
is of special educational impor-  
tance;

(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 expendi-  
ture.

**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. Shrimall): (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. Shrimall): (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 Raghunath 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 शिक्षक

२७८६. { **श्री पद्म शंख :**  
**श्री स० च० लालनत :**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

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

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस विषय में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० जीजाजी) :**

(क) से (ग) कुछ प्राथमिक और मिडिल स्कूलों को क्रमशः मिडिल और हाई स्कूलों बना दिया गया है। बढाये गये स्कूलों में पुराना श्रमला ही काम कर रहा है। तब



से इन स्कूलों के लिए जिन प्रतिरिक्त पदों की आवश्यकता पड़ी थी उन पर नियुक्तियां हो चुकी हैं। पर चूंकि सिलसाला प्राप्त अध्यापक आसानी से नहीं मिलते इसलिए ट्राईंग और व्यायाम के अध्यापक नहीं रूने जा सके।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूल

२७८७. { श्री पद्मदेव :  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने ऐसे मिडिल और हाई स्कूल हैं जिनका निरीक्षण डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पेक्टर आफ स्कूल ने एक या दो या तीन वर्ष में नहीं किया ;

(ग) इनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के पांच जिलों में से केवल एक जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पेक्टर हैं और शेष सब में एडिशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्स्पेक्टर हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० सा० बीमाली) :

(क) १६ हाई स्कूल और १८ मिडिल स्कूलों का एक वर्ष तक ६ मिडिल स्कूलों का दो वर्ष तक और ४ मिडिल स्कूलों का निरीक्षण तीन वर्ष तक नहीं हुआ।

(ख) ऐसा पता चलता है कि सभी स्कूलों का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण करना सदा ही सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे स्कूल भी हैं जो प्रदेश के दूर दराज इलाकों में हैं और जहाँ मौसम की खराबी के कारण कभी कभी जाने जाने की कठिनाई हा जाता है। इस के अलावा पिछले दो वर्षों में निरीक्षण कर्मचारी शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण के काम में भी लगे रहे। इसके साथ साथ स्कूलों की संख्या भी काफी बढ़ गई है, मगर निरीक्षण कर्मचारियों 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

लोबल में ख़ुदाई

२७६०. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री क० कु० दास :  
श्री सुबोध हसरा :  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद में ३० मील की दूरी पर लोबल नामक स्थान में ख़ुदाई

करते समय ५००० वर्ष पूर्व काल के अवशेष पाये गये हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है .

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

(घ) नोचन में खुदाई पर अब तक कुल कितनी राशि व्यय हुई है ?

बैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य समि (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) घोर (ख) जी हा। इस खुदाई में घौजार, हथियार, गहने और घरेलू उपयोग की चीजें ताँबे और कासे की कुल्हाड़िया, पिट्टे मट्टी पकड़न की बनी, नीरो की नोके, भात की नोके और बरगो के टुकड़े मिले हैं ।

(ग) अब तक जो चीजें पाई गई हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि सिंधु घाटी की सभ्यता मोहनजोदड़ो के दक्षिण में लगभग ६०० मील दूर मीराट्ट के समद्री किनारे तब फैली थी ।

(घ) ₹ ६८ ८५४ रुपय (जनवरी ' ८६ के अन्त तक) ।

#### केन्द्रीय सेवायें

२७६१. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार नवम्बर १९६६ के नियमों कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिससे कि सभी राज्यों के निवासियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी की सेवाओं में काम करने का अवसर मिल सके और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबुलाल) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

#### Sinking of Villages in Almora District

2792. { Shri Raghu Nath Singh:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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 wall 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 warped 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. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: 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 Ghosal: 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 —

	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.
Scheduled Castes	13.52 lakhs	17.32 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	9.51 lakhs	11.05 lakhs
Total	23.03 lakhs	28.37 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

2796 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 Nowhera 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. 46].

#### 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 2-11-1958 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 खरीद

२८०४ { श्री प्र० ना० सिंह :  
{ श्री अर्जुन सिंह भट्टारिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका ज्वोरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भट्टार): (क) और (ख) हर एक मंत्रालय

30 (A) L.S.D.—3

अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक किताबें खरीदता है बशर्ते कि उसके पास निधि हो। इस काम के लिए खपता खर्च करने का तरीका और शक्ति के बारे में नियम जनरल फाइनेन्सल रूल्स, भाग II के परिशिष्ट C के क्रम मक्या ३१ में दिए हुए हैं जिसकी प्रतिया लोक-सभा के पुस्तकालय में हैं।

#### 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, Sullur (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 Sullur, 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. Shrimall):** (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. Shrimall):** (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. Galkwad:** 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 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 Section 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 area' 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 (Bairampur) 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.



19263 Papers laid on  
the Table

CHAITRA 17, 1881 (SAKA)

Estimates Committee 19264

**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 (Kakinada)**  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of the sittings 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 supplementary questions 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-marketers 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, 1956, 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

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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 appalling 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 unprotected.

**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, coconut, 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 backlog 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

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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 sections 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

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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 arrayed 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 50 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 30 L.S.D.—4

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 this 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 Nausahir Bharwaha (East Khadesh): 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.

13-12 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

### MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—contd.

डा० राम सुबग सिंह (सहस्रराम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरे लिये एक समाचार था कि हमारे ऐसे भी अच्छे अच्छे दोस्तों ने, जैसे कि श्री प्रशोक मेहता जी हैं, एक प्रोर तो सरकार को यह राय दी कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग जारी की जाय, और उन्होंने बताया कि यह राय सितम्बर, १९५८ में दी गई थी, और दूसरी प्रोर मार्च, १९५९ में वे उस जलसे में सरीक हुए जो कि इस चीज 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 Subhag 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 Subhag 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 Subhag Singh) will address the Chair.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In that way Shri M. R. Masani 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.

अब मैं इस बात पर आ रहा हूँ कि घनी तक जो बातें कही गईं उनमें ज्यादातर साध समस्या के बारे में कही गईं। कैसे साध का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जायेगा, इसके बारे में भी तजवीज दी गई लेकिन इतनी ज्यादा नहीं जितनी कि दी जानी चाहिये। आज हम लोगों की समस्या, और सरकार भी कहती है कि उन लोगों की समस्या, इसलिये विकट होती जाती है कि हमारी आबादी बढ़ती जाती है। इस बात को मैं भी मानता हूँ कि आबादी बढ़ रही है और प्रति दस वर्ष करोड़ों की आबादी बढ़ रही है। सन् १९४१ से १९५१ तक इसमें १३२ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। लेकिन यदि हम दूसरे देशों में जो आबादी की वृद्धि हुई है उसको देखें तो हमसे हमें हिचकने की जरूरत नहीं है। सन् १८७१ से १९२१ तक, भारत में आबादी की वृद्धि हुई ५२ प्रतिशत, इसी समय के दौरान ब्रिटिश भारत में हुई ५७ प्रतिशत, जापान में हुई १२० प्रतिशत और अमरीका में हुई २३० प्रतिशत। यहां यह कहा जा सकता है, चाहे आप भूमि के उत्पादन करने की क्षमता के लिये या हमारी अर्थशास्त्र सरकार की उत्पादन करने की क्षमता, कि हमारी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की क्षमता सीमित है इसलिये उत्पादन जोरों से नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। लेकिन यह भी मैं बहुत ज्यादा मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। यदि हम आबादी के निहाय से देखें तो जितनी हमारी बढ़ती हुई आबादी बढ़ती है उसको खिलाने के लिये हमको ७० मिलियन टन अनाज की जरूरत थी सन् १९५१ में और करीब ८५ मिलियन टन की जरूरत होगी सन् १९६०-६१ में।

२६ तारीख के स्टेट्समैन में निकला था कि एक्स्टेंशन कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट जो है कि इस वर्ष हमारा उत्पादन ७० मिलियन टन होगा। यानी इस वर्ष जो उत्पादन होगा वह जो हमारा लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में, ८ उम्मे

[डा० राम सुभाषिंह]

करीब ४ मिलियन टन कम होगा। हमारे लिये करीब ७३ या ७४ मिलियन टन घनाज होना चाहिये या जो कि करीब ४ मिलियन टन कम हुआ। और आगे यदि हम देखें तो हमको सन् १९६१ में ८५ मिलियन टन घनाज चाहिये और सन् १९७१-७२ में ९६ मिलियन टन घनाज चाहिये। अगर हम सन् १९७१ को छोड़ भी दें तो क्या हम इस सायक है कि हम एक या दो वर्षों में अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा कर ८५ मिलियन टन घनाज पैदा कर सकें। जब हम इस चीज की ओर ध्यान देते हैं तो सोचते हैं कि क्या हमारी शक्ति ऐसी है? हमारे मित्र ने अभी कहा था कि कोई भ्रातृमी इस सदन में है जो कांशिएन्सली, प्रोपन हार्ट से कह सके We are having a clear vision about this. मैं तो सश्रुता हूँ 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: (Ferozabad): What about the Food Minister and his Deputies?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes.

यह सवान दः उठता है कि इस चीज को कैसे किया जा सकता है। जो रिपोर्ट २९ तारीख को निकली थी, उसमें दिया हुआ 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 खुशी हुई कि रबी कैम्पेन के कारण यह वृद्धि हुई। अगर उसकी वजह से यह वृद्धि हुई तो मैं उसकी पूजा करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि इस कैम्पेन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की दी जाय सरकार की ओर से और जनता की ओर से। लेकिन अगर इस कैम्पेन के कारण वृद्धि नहीं हुई तो क्या होगा? क्योंकि जब सन् १९५३-५४ में अच्छे मानसून के कारण उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई तब भी सरकार या प्लानिंग कमिशन यह दावा करने लगे थे कि यह वृद्धि हम लोगों के इरिगेशन की बढ़ाने से और अच्छे अच्छे उत्पादन के तरीकों को बढ़ाने से, अच्छे सीड्स के देने से हुई है। चाहे भगवान की कृपा से ही यह वृद्धि हुई हो लेकिन ऐसा दावा करने वाले बहुत से लोग लड़े हो जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप ऐसे स्टेटमेंट्स की छानबीन करा लिया करें क्योंकि जो बड़े बड़े उच्चाधिकारियों की ओर से स्टेटमेंट दिये जाते हैं उनमें हम लोग भी शामिल हो जाते हैं। और जो बात कही गई यदि वह सत्य है, यदि केवल इस कैम्पेन ने ही २० प्रतिशत का वृद्धि हुई है तो और किसी कैम्पेन की जरूरत नहीं है। इसके अलावा दूसरी कैम्पेन भी हम चला सकते हैं। बहरहाल हमें यही पर छोड़ना है। मैं चाहता हूँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की हमारे उत्पादन में हो अगर उसमें सचमुच हमारी कैम्पेन सहायता पहुंचा सकती है।

मेरी समझ से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये स्टेट ट्रेंडिंग में आज कोऑपरेटिव इन्स्टिट्यूशनल बेन्चेज लाने की ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अगर कोई समझे कि वह किसी अफसर को नियुक्त कर दे और उससे प्रदेश या जिले या गांव में उत्पादन बढ़ जायगा, तो वह असम्भव ही चीज है।

यह ऐसी चीज है जिसे कोई किसान मान नहीं सकता। ऐसी हालत में यह चाहिये कि जो भी इन्स्टिट्यूशनल ब्रेन्जेज हम करायें वह किसानों के मन के अनुकूल करायें। अगर उनके मन के अनुकूल होने की हम बिन्ता न करें और श्री तुलसीदास किलाचन्द ऐसे पूजीपतियों के सुझावों को ही मानें, जैसे कि उन्होंने कहा है कि खेतों को बेंड़ तोड़ दी जाये तो आसानी से ट्रैक्टर चलाये जा सकते हैं, तो उसमें काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह सुझाव अच्छे हैं या बुरे हैं, लेकिन इस चीज की आप देखिये कि चाहे वे कैपिटलिस्टों 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 मदद के रूप में सरकार की ओर से या जनता की ओर से की जा सकती हैं, वे की जानी हैं। कुछ बड़े किरान भी सरकार से यह सहायता आसानी से ले सकते हैं। लेकिन छोटे छोटे किसान जो हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग करते हैं उनकी यह सहायता नहीं मिल पाती। हम देखते हैं कि एक किसान जिसके पास एक बैल है वह दूसरे किसान के साथ मिल कर हल चलाता है या दो तीन चार किसान मिल कर हल चलाते हैं। ये लोग कोऑपरेटिव ढंग से काम करते हैं, लेकिन कोई कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट उनकी मदद करने नहीं आता। मदद तो दूर रही उनकी समस्याओं का अध्ययन भी नहीं किया जाता। अध्ययन किया जाता है बड़े बड़े लोगों की फार्म्स का, चाहे वह कोऑपरेटिव हो या न हो। और उनके फेन्चोर से किसान का फेन्चोर नापा जाता है कि कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग खफल नहीं हो सकता। तो मैं इन चीजों को गलत समझता हूँ। अगर सबकुछ कोई चाहता है कि इन्स्टिट्यूशनल ब्रेन्जेज हो, और सबकी यह चाहना चाहिये, तो आप सब-डिविजंस होल्डिंग्स की बदलें और चाहे बड़े

बड़े फार्म बनावें, लेकिन यह काम केवल हवाई कल्पना से नहीं हो सकता। कहीं भी धान का खेत बेंड़ तोड़ने से नहीं होगा। धान के खेत में बेंड़ को जरूरत हमेशा रहेगी क्योंकि पानी को बरने की जरूरत होगी है। हा गेहूँ की खेती उस तरह से हो सकती है। लेकिन उसमें भी जब आप ४० हाथें पावर का ट्रैक्टर चलायेंगे तो ४० जोड़ी बैल बेकार हो जायेंगे, ४० हल चलाने वाले बेकार हो जायेंगे पाशा पिलाने वाले बेकार हो जायेंगे यह भी आपको सोचना चाहिये।

आज करीब २७० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन हमारे जोत में है जिसमें मे मुश्किल से २० परसेंट सिंचाई वाली जमीन है। इस २० प्रतिशत सिंचाई वाली भूमि में भी यह संभव नहीं है कि एक हजार ए.ए. का नेत्रिल होल्डिंग बनाया जा सके जिसमें दो दो तीन तीन इंच पानी बराबर रह सके। बहुत डेवेलपड देशों में शायद यह लेवल संभव हो सके लेकिन यहाँ तो असंभव है। इस मामले 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 लीजिये कि रीनोवाल में कोई खेती करना चाहे तो वहाँ बड़े खेत कपे संभव हो सकते हैं। जहाँ मैदान में सिंचाई वाली भूमि है वहाँ मुमकिन है कि यह कुछ संभव हो सके। लेकिन धान के लिये यह तरीका ठीक नहीं हो सकता। गेहूँ के लिये सिंचाई हद तक आस हो सकता है। लेकिन उसके लिये भी बहुत बड़े खेत बनाने में कठिनाई होगी।

मेरे विचार में जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमें छोटी छोटी मशीनों को बाजार करनी चाहिये क्योंकि जब तक हमारे इन्फ्रान्स्ट्रक्चर नहीं सुधरे तब तक हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता। हमें कानिडाइन भी करना होगा हालांकि हमें भी हम राबोरो को बहुत चर्चा सुनते हैं। अभी तक २७०

[डा० राम सुन सिंह]

मिलियन जमीन में से जिस पर कि हमारे यहां खेती होती है, केचन १६ मिलियन जमीन का कंसासिडेशन किया गया है। हमको अपने यहां ४० और ६० हास पैचर के ट्रेक्टर नहीं चाहिये हमको तो छोटे छोटे ट्रेक्टर बनाने चाहिये जैसे कि जापान में बनाये गये हैं। उनका खर्च थोड़ा होता है, एक आदमी उनको चला सकता है। फिर आप देखें कि हमारे यहां कितने ऐसे गांव हैं जिनमें कि एबरेज में एक हजार एकड़ खेती की जमीन हो। जब हमारे यहां इतने बड़े गांव ही नहीं हैं तो फिर एक हजार एकड़ के फार्म कैसे हो सकते हैं। घमरीका और कनाडा में यह सम्भव हो सकता है। कनाडा में एबरेज होल्डिंग २३४ एकड़ का है। पर यहां पर तो ५ एकड़ से कम के करीब ५६.१ परसेंट होल्डिंग है। तो इसमें यह सारी बातें सोचनी समझनी होंगी।

फिर खाद का सवाल है। हमारे यहां भरती में से जो शक्ति हर साल निकल जाती है उसको पूरा करने के लिये हमें चार मिलियन 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 हवा चला लेते हैं। अगर इसके लिये कोयला सबस्टीट्यूट के तौर पर दिया जा सके तो वह खाद काम आ सकता है। फिर सिंचाई का सवाल है। मैं कहता हूं कि खेत की उपज बढ़ाना उस समय तक मुश्किल है जब तक कि एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट सिंचाई प्रावि तमाम जरूरी चीजों को अपने सामने न रखे। जब खेती के लिये मुख्य जरूरी सारी चीजें किसान को दी जायेंगी तभी उसका उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

फिर हमारी कैपिटल बैल्व की भी बात है। हमको उनकी भी ठीक देस देस करनी चाहिये।

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

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब हमको इतने आदमियों को खेती पर सपोर्ट करना है फिर भी हमारे यहां यह हालत है कि कहीं कोई कारखाना बनता है या कोई योजना बनती है, जैसे कि सिंदरी का कारखाना या भाबरा मंगल वा बांध, तो उन बांधों से जो किसान हटाये जाते हैं उनको काम नहीं मिलता। मैं स्टेट एंटरप्राइज के मामले में किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि स्टेट एंटरप्राइज में व्यापारियों की शक्ति बहुत बढ़ा दी गई है। आज हम देखते हैं कि अगर कोई व्यापारी बाजार में गड़बड़ करता है तो उसको शांति कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर उसी को खारी स्टेट की ताकत मिल जायेगी तो उसको नियंत्रित करना असम्भव हो जायेगा। तो इस अवसर पर इसलिये मैं इस बात का बहुत मजबूती से समर्थन करता हूं कि गांव गांव में कोऑपरेटिव का निर्माण हो जिसका प्रोडक्शन और मार्केटिंग दोनों से सीधा सम्बन्ध हो। लेकिन यह काम केवल अवसर बहाल कर देने से नहीं हो सकता। उस अवस्था में तो बैसा ही काम होगा जैसे कि मास्को को जंगल में भेजे गये थे सारे के सारे ठीक नहीं थे और उस मास्को की बांध भी नहीं हो पायी। तो व्यावहारिक रूप से इन सब चीजों की धीरे धीरे बढ़ाना चाहिये और सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है जमीन की उर्वरा क्षति

को बढ़ाने की और इसके लिये मुख्य रूप से सिंचाई की जरूरत है। अगर हम चार मिलियन कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर नहीं दे सकते, ग्रीन मैन्योर काफी मात्रा में नहीं दे सकते तो हमको गोबर को बचाने के लिये खाने का कोयला देना चाहिये ताकि गोबर को बाढ़ के रूप में काम में लाया जा सके। पर यह काम आसानी से नहीं हो सकता। इस दिशा में ठोस काम करना होगा। हमारे किसान में पैदावार बढ़ाने की बहुत शक्ति है अगर उसकी छोटी-छोटी जरूरतों को पूरा किया जाये और उसकी कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाये। कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां सन् १९५०-५१ में १७ प्रतिशत अंती की जमीन में इरिगेशन होना था। उसको पहली योजना में बढ़ा कर १९७७ मिलियन कर दिया जायेगा और दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में उसको ३० मिलियन कर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन आपने जहां नहरों का ट्यूब वेल लगाये हैं उनका उपयोग करने में आज किसान हिचकिचाता है हमारे पास इन लोगों की हजारों दरवाहों जाती है कि नहर के एरिया में नाजायज कार्रवाई हो रही है, ट्यूबवेल एरिया में समय बच पानी नहीं मिलता। हम में इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर से कह रहा था कि नहर के एरिया में ऐसा होता है कि एक किसान को १२ गुना देना है पर उसके पास परचा आता है ५७ रुपये का। अब आप उसके हिस्सा की उद्विग्नता को समझ सकते हैं। जब तक उसका परचा ठीक नहीं हो जायेगा वह परेशान रहेगा और अपना काम ठीक से नहीं कर सकेगा तो आप देखें कि इन बातों से कितनी कठिनाई एक छोटे किसान को हो सकती है।

राज हमारी सरकार काठी है और प्लासिग कमीशन भी कहती है कि हमने इतने ट्यूबवेल लगा दिये हैं, इतने बांध बना दिये हैं। लेकिन हालत यह है कि ट्यूबवेल खाने के लिये बिजली नहीं मिल रही है और बांधों के पानी के लिये नहरें नहीं बन

रही हैं ताकि उस पानी का सदुपयोग हो सके। और उत्पादन बढ़ सके। आज आप देखें कि रेहन्व बांध एक डेढ़ साल में बन कर तैयार होने वाला है और उसका पानी सोन में गिरगा पर सोन पर अभी तक बांध नहीं बन रहा है जिसकी चर्चा प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में ही थी। इस कारण बाढ़ में अनेकों बसेड़े उठ जाते हो सकते हैं। उस की नहरें बन कर तैयार हैं। उन से आठ लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक और रिहंद डैम बना दिया, लेकिन दूसरी ओर सोन बांध नहीं बनाया, तो को-आर्डिनेटिड डैम से काम नहीं होगा। हम देखते हैं कि लोगों के खाने की मात्रा कम होती जा रही है, क्योंकि कम उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रति व्यक्ति एक ब्रॉस अधिक भोजन देने के लिये दो मिलियन टन भोजन की जरूरत है। एक हजार स्क्वायर माइल्ड में, रिहंद डैम के पानी का उपयोग सोन बांध को बना कर कर सकते हैं, इससे दो मिलियन टन उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि वैसे को-आर्डिनेटिड थिंकिंग का अभाव है। आज को-आर्डिनेटिड थिंकिंग की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर के रोड पर पुल होने से कोयला इधर पहुंचाया जा सकता है, जो कि आज तक संभव नहीं हो रहा था।

सैठ भोजिन्द बास (जबलपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस समय देश में जो स्थिति है, उस की दृष्टि से हमें मानना होगा कि अधिक भोजन-उत्पादन हमारे देश की सब से बड़ी समस्या है और जब तक इस समस्या का हम किसी न (किस) प्रकार हल नहीं करते, तब तक हम चाहे कितनी ही पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएँ बनाते जायें, उन में हमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती। जिस समय प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना समाप्त हो कर द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने आई, उसी समय मैंने एक बात कही थी कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय

[सिठ गोविन्द दास]

योजना में अधिक धन-उत्पादन की तरफ और खेती की उन्नति की तरफ सब से पहले ध्यान न दे कर जो उद्योग-वर्षों की प्रगति की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है, यह गलत बात की गई है। मैंने यहां लोक सभा में भी कहा था और बाहर भी निवेदन किया था। मैं धांधला करता हूं कि अब जैसे-जैसे तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना बनने का समय आता जा रहा है, इस बात पर सब से अधिक ध्यान दिया जायेगा, हम फिर उस गलत रास्ते नहीं जायेंगे, जिस रास्ते हम द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के समय गये थे और तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम सब से अधिक ध्यान छोटी और अधिक धन-उत्पादन की ओर देंगे।

जहां तक खेती और धन-उत्पादन का प्रश्न है, वहां तक अनेक बातें हैं, जिन की तरफ हम को ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। मैं अपने मित्र डा० राम सुभग सिंह से बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि मोटे तौर से देखा जाये, तो अधिक धन-उत्पादन के प्रश्न पर हमें सब से ज्यादा सिंचाई की ओर ध्यान देना है। सिंचाई की हम ने बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं बनाई, करोड़ों रुपये उन पर खर्च किया, परन्तु सब से अधिक ध्यान देना होगा हम को छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाओं पर और अभी से इस तरफ हम को ध्यान दे कर अपनी तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सब से ज्यादा महत्व छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाओं को देना है।

दूसरा प्रश्न खाद का है। मैं वैज्ञानिक खाद के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। कई लोगों का इस सम्बन्ध में मत-भेद है, परन्तु हमारे यहां भी थोड़ी बहुत खेती होनी रही है—अभी भी होती है—और मैं उस मत से सहमत नहीं हूँ, जो यह कहता है कि वैज्ञानिक खाद के सम्बन्ध में अवधान घट जाता है। परन्तु उसी के साथ केवल वैज्ञानिक खाद से हमारा काम नहीं होने

वाला है। हम को कम्पोस्ट खाद भी चाहिए और उस में गोबर का सब से अधिक महत्व है। अभी डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा कि गोबर का बालीस प्रतिघट जलाने के काम आता है। ठीक बात है। लेकिन हमारे यहां पर गोबर के कुछ गैस के प्लांट निकले हैं। एक जोड़ी बैल के गोबर के लिये जो प्लांट लगाया जाता है, उस पर सिर्फ १० रुपये लगते हैं।

श्री डा० प्र० जैन : ३५० रुपये।

सिठ गोविन्द दास : हमारे यहां १० रुपये में बना है और मैं कुछ मंत्री जी के बंगले पर उस प्लांट को लगा कर सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ कि १० रुपये में बन जाता है।

श्री० रमेश्वर सिंह (रोहतक) : हमारे बंगले पर भी लगवा दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात की जानकारी कैसे हो कि मिनिस्टर साहब का बनाया हुआ प्लांट कैसा है और मेम्बर साहब का कैसा है ?

श्री डा० प्र० जैन : मैं तो कबूल करता हूँ।

सिठ गोविन्द दास : इस प्रकार के प्लांट लगाने चाहिये, जिस से गोबर जलाने के काम भी आ सकता है और उससे खाद भी बन सकती है। उससे जो गैस निकलती है, उस से ईंधन का काम निकल सकता है और गोबर बीसे का बीसा बचा रहता है।

अधिक धन-उत्पादन के लिये छोटी सिंचाई, खाद और अच्छे बीजों की आवश्यकता है और जिस की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है, मुझे इस बात का संदेह है कि अभी तक भी सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर नहीं आ रहा है। वह प्रश्न है गाय का। मैं हमेशा इस बात को कहता रहा हूँ और अब तक यह

प्रश्न हल नहीं हो जायगा और जब तक मैं खिन्ना रहूँगा, तब तक हमेशा इस बात को कहता रहूँगा। गाय के प्रश्न को अभी भी गौण दृष्टि के देखा जा रहा है। गाय का सवाल हमारा सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक सवाल तो है ही, इसमें 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 वर्ष हो गये। बारह वर्ष का एक युग बीत गया और हम देखते हैं कि यह प्रश्न अब 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। यह सर्वविदित है कि मैं सम्पूर्ण गोवध-बन्दी का पक्षपाती हूँ, परन्तु यदि इस प्रश्न को एक और रङ 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 सिद्ध कर चुका हूँ कि उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा भी गोवध के कतई बन्द होने पर ही सम्भव है। कहा जाता है कि स्वराज्य के बाद जहाँ तक गोवध का सवाल है, वह कुछ कम होता जा रहा है। यह बात भी गमन है। पहली बात चमड़े के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में लीजिये—१९४६-४७ में कुल ७,४१,००० चमड़ों का निर्यात हुआ था, जिसमें ६,२५,००० गायों का चमड़ा था और १,२०,००० बछड़ों का चमड़ा था। १९४१-४२ में यह संख्या ६४,००,००० तक पहुँच गई जिसमें से १८,५३,००० बछड़ों का चमड़ा था और ४५,००,००० गायों का चमड़ा था। १९४५-४६ में यह संख्या करीब ८०,००,००० तक पहुँच गई, जिसमें से २६,००,००० बछड़ों का चमड़ा था और ५३,६२,००० गायों का चमड़ा था। स्वराज्य-प्राप्ति के समय चमड़े का निर्यात ७,४१,००० था और नौ दस वर्ष के बाद १९५५-५६ में यह ८०,००,००० तक

पहुँच गया और उसमें बछड़ों का चमड़ा २६,००,००० है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बछड़े अनुपयोगी कहे जा सकते हैं। इस के सिवा जिन गायों का चमड़ा जाता है, वे गायें अच्छी से अच्छी होती हैं। गोमांस का निर्यात यहाँ पर बन्द हो गया था। अभी गये २८ मार्च को ही एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये कृषि मंत्री 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 गोमांस भाव भी बाहर जाता है और पाकिस्तान को जाता है? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान को इस देश से गोमांस जाना हमारे लिये चुल्हा भर पानी में डूब मरने की बीज है।

श्री बजरत्न सिंह : कौन-कौन डूबेगा इसमें ?

श्री गोविन्द दास : आप बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास आदि में कसाई खानों को देखें। वहाँ पर उपयोगी पशुओं का बर्बाद किया जा रहा है।

आप निरूपयोगी पशुओं की बात को ही लीजिये, उनकी तल को लीजिये जिन को बेकाम पशु कहा जाता है। विशेषज्ञों की राय है कि हमारे यहाँ पर जितने पशु हैं उनमें से केवल दो परसेंट ही बेकाम हैं। फिर इन बेकाम पशुओं की भी अगर गोमदनों में रखा जाये तो इन पर व्यय होगा बर्ब भर में केवल ३० रुपये और उनसे गोबर आदि हमको मिलेगा ४५ रुपये मूल्य का तथा चमड़ा मिलेगा वह फलस से है।

पंडित मुनोहर दत्त उपाध्याय (प्रतापगढ़) : गोवध का इस विभाग से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री गोविन्द दास : जब तक बैल न हों, गायें न हों और तब तक बैलों और

[सिठ गोविन्द दास]

गायों का साथ न हो, तब तक आपके यहाँ पर दूध का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता, दूध पैदा नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा भ्रम है कि अधिक धन उत्पादन से गोबर का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अधिक धन उत्पादन से जिस चीज का सब से अधिक सम्बन्ध है, वह गोबर से है। इस बास्ते गोबर को रोकना एक बम अनिवार्य है।

इसके साथ ही साथ नसल-सुधार की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि नसल-सुधार हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुधार की बात तो दूर, बिगाड़ हुआ है। यह इसी से सिद्ध हो जाता है कि हमारे यहाँ दूध का उत्पादन घटा 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 सब 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 जब इस प्रकार के प्रश्न सँपे जाते हैं तब उनमें सुधार न हो कर बिगाड़ होता है। मैं एक बहुत बड़े विशेषज्ञ का नाम के रहा हूँ, श्रीमान् नन्दा जी। श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा से मेरा मतलब नहीं है, यह एक दूसरे नन्दा जी हैं जिन का नाम प्राण नाथ नन्दा है। वे सरकार के एक बड़े विशेषज्ञ माने जाते हैं। १९४७-४८ में जब एक कैंटल डिबेलेपमेंट कमेटी बनी, जिसका मैं भी एक सदस्य था और मेरे मित्र टाकुर दास भागवत जी भी उसमें थे और नन्दा जी भी थे...

उपस्थित महोदय : आप की बरीर विशेषज्ञ के उसमें थे ?

सिठ गोविन्द दास : जी नहीं, मैं अपने आप को विशेषज्ञ नहीं मानता हूँ। नन्दा जी विशेषज्ञ के रूप में मैं और मैं एक साधारण सदस्य के रूप में था।

वंडिल टाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : मैं उस कमेटी में नहीं था।

सिठ गोविन्द दास : आप न होंगे ?

१९४७-४८ में इन नन्दा जी ने उसके एक विशेषज्ञ मैम्बर की हैसियत के इस बात पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे कि इस देश में गाय का प्रश्न हल होने के लिये हमें गोबर कटाई बन्द करना चाहिये। १९५५-५६ में जब एक दूसरी कमेटी बनी श्री नन्दा जी के ही समापातस्थ में, तो उन विशेषज्ञ महोदय की विशेष राय बदल गई और यद्यपि उस कमेटी के टर्मस आफ रेफरेंस में गोबर का विषय नहीं था, लेकिन सीधे तान कर इस विषय को लाया गया और १९४७-४८ की राय के ठीक खिलाफ उन्होंने यह राय दी कि इस देश में गोबर होना चाहिये। इस देश को.....

श्री मुनसुनबाला (भागलपुर) : आप मैम्बर में, आपने उन का इस बारे में पूछा नहीं कि क्यों वह दूसरी राय दे रहे हैं ?

सिठ गोविन्ददास : मैं इस कमेटी का मैम्बर नहीं था, पहली कमेटी का मैम्बर था। ऐसे विशेषज्ञों से भगवान् हमारी सरकार और इस देश को बचाये और इस प्रकार के विशेषज्ञों की राय पर अगर हमारी सरकार और हमारा देश चलता है तो इससे अधिक और कौन सी खेद की बात हो सकती है, कोई नहीं हो सकती।

धन्य में संक्षेप में मैं आपके सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की इस विषय में स्पष्ट नीति होनी चाहिये।



हउने वर्ष बीस जाने पर भी सरकार की कोई स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित नहीं हुई है। दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि सम्पूर्ण बौद्ध, मेरे मतानुसार बन्द होना चाहिये। इसके सम्बन्ध में अगर केन्द्र का कोई कानून नहीं बन सकता है तो संविधान की धारा ४७ और ४८ के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय वाली सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिया है उसके अनुसार हर राज्य में कानून बनने चाहिये। तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि बाड़ी और जामोखोण के सपुत्र ही बोसंबर्दन एक स्टेच्युटरी बाड़ी हो जानी चाहिये। चौथा सुझाव यह है कि गोचर भूमि की रत्ना और सिचाई से बरसीम, रिजका, मंगोलु, गिनी आदि चारे की उत्पत्ति होनी चाहिये और साइलेज आदि का अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। पांचवा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि गो सघनों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये और उनको ठीक ढंग से चलाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। छठा सुझाव यह कि जो अच्छे पिजरापोल हैं उनको सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। सातवा सुझाव यह देता हूँ कि स्थानीय नसलों की उन्नति होनी चाहिये और ऐसी नसलें तैयार होनी चाहियें जिन को द्यूधल परपड की नसल कहते हैं जिसमें अच्छा दूध देने वाली गायें हो और अच्छी खेती करने के लिये अच्छे बैल हो। मेरा आठवा सुझाव है कि गबार आदि जो पशुओं के साथ पदार्थ हैं, उनका निर्यात बन्द होना चाहिये। साथ ही चारे के यातायात में रेल के किराये में कमी होनी चाहिये। मेरा अन्तिम सुझाव है कि १९५५ की जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट और उसके साथ उन विशेषज्ञों को गहरी से गहरी खटक खोद करके उसमें...

एक जल गीय सब्सिडी उन विशेषज्ञों को ?

सेड बोडिन्ग बाल : उनके लिये मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं रिपोर्ट के बारे में और उनकी राय के बारे में कह रहा हूँ...

छवि उपरंभी (बी नो० बें० कुमन्या) : बात तो अहिंसावादी है।

सेड बोडिन्ग बाल : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि रिपोर्ट और विशेषज्ञों की राय को गाढ़ा जा सकता है। मैं यलती कर गया अगर मैं उनको ही कह गया। और १९४७-४८ की हमारी जो समिति थी, उसकी जो राय थी, उसके अनुसार काम होना चाहिये।

इन सब बातों के साथ ही साथ गो बिक्रिस्ता का समुचित प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

धन्त में मैं कहूंगा कि गावो जी, राष्ट्रपति जी, विनोबा जी, दयानन्द जी, भवन मोहन मालशीय जी, लाला लाजपत राय जी, आदि के गाय के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार हैं उनको सभी जानो हैं। पर मैं यहां अपने भाषण का धन्त करूंगा। जवाहर-लाल नेहरू जी की जबनो के उद्घरण पढ़ कर मालूम होगा कि उन्होंने गाय के बारे में क्या कहा है और उसे क्या माना है :—

“मित्र मित्र देश वालों ने मित्र पशु-पक्षियों को अपनी महत्वाकांक्षा या अपने चारित्र्य का प्रतीक बनाया है। उकाब सन्तुष्ट राज्य अमरीका का, सिंह जर्मुनी का, बुनडा इंग्लैंड का, लडो हुर मुर फ्रांस का और भानू पुराने रूस का प्रतीक है। सवाल यह है कि ये सरलक पशु-पक्षी राष्ट्रीय चारित्र्य को किस तरफ ले जायेंगे। इनमें से ज्यादातर तो धाक्रमणकारी, लडाकू और सिकारी जानवर हैं। ऐसी दशा में यह कोई ताज्जुब न बात नहीं है कि जो लोग इन जानूतों को अपने सामने रख

[सं० गो.वि. बास]

कर अपना जीवन निर्माण करते हैं वे जान बूझ कर अपना स्वभाव वैसा ही बनाते हैं, आक्रामक रूप प्रस्तुत करते हैं, दूसरों पर गुराति हैं, गरजते हैं और झपट पड़ते हैं। और यह भी आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है कि हिन्दू नरम ग्रहणिक है, क्योंकि उनका आदर्श पशु है गाय।"

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गाय पंचशील के जो सिद्धान्त हैं उनका भी एक प्रतीक है। जहाँ पर पंडित जी ने गाय के सम्बन्ध में . . .

उपस्थित महोदय : पंचशील में कोशप्रवेशन पहला है। मैं बार बार घंटी बजा चुका हूँ और आप परवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं।

सं० गो.वि. बास : मैं अभी खरम कर रहा हूँ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर समुचित रूप से ध्यान देगी क्योंकि जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में निवेदन किया है कि अधिक अन्न उत्पादन और खेती के प्रश्न 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.

श्रीमती रुहेबरा बाई राय (सागर—रजित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ): हमें भी मौका दिया जाय।

उपस्थित महोदय : आप तो अभी 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 million 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 12.67 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 rationing. If this is not done, we are really not bringing in State-trading in foodgrains; not only that, we are not really facing up to 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 halting 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 organisation 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—Luke-warm 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

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 outside 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. B. 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, 392 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 food-grains 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 Professors Shah and Khambata, 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



[Shri D. R. Chavan]

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 this, 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-marketers 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 (Tenali): 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 create 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 agricultural 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 diffident 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 food-grains 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.

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

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.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : बिकाराबाद : मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि बहनों को भी बोलने का अवसर दिया जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अब तक अपने 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 इतिहास से यह विषय कई वर्षों से ऐसा सकट-मय 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 पार्लियामेंट में इस विषय पर बड़ी बड़ी बहसें होती रही हैं उन का नतीजा यह होता रहा है कि बाजारों में चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती रही हैं । हमारी जन की स्थिति ऐसी खराब नहीं थी, लेकिन बार बार की इस चर्चा से कोय ख़बरा गये

और समझने लगे कि बड़ा संकट आने वाला है, जाने काना मिलेगा या नहीं, और जिस के पास गन्ना था वह उस गन्ने को ले बैठा जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कीमतें बढ़ती गयीं तो हमें इस विषय पर व्यावहारिक 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 यहां ज्यादातर बातें कीमतों के बारे में हुई हैं । इस में सन्देह नहीं कि इस वक्त कीमतों का प्रश्न महत्व रखता है और आज कीमतों का हमारे जीवन पर एक मंगीन हमला हो रहा है और इस-लिये हम इस को छोड़ नहीं सकते, और स्वामत्वाह हमारा दिमाग आ कर इस पर घटकता है । लेकिन जब हम इस की चर्चा करते हैं तो हमें यह भी देख लेना चाहिये कि जो कुछ इन्फ्लेशन कर सकता है क्या वह सब किया गया है या नहीं, जो करना सम्भव है वह हो रहा है या नहीं । अगर जो हो सकता है उस को सरकार नहीं कर रही है तब तो कोई दूसरा मुसाव दे सकता है जो इस से बेहतर हो, और तब उस के बारे में वह बताये कि किस तरह से उस सुझाव को धमल 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 बात ठीक है या उस की बात गलत है, इससे तो कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है ।

तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मित्रोंने यहां बातें कही हैं यदि उन्होंने ने प्लानिंग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ लिया होता तो उन को बहुत सी बातें कहने की आवश्यकता ही न रह जाती और उन्होंने ने इतनी बातों पर इतना जोर न दिया होता, जिस से बहुत समय बच जाता । लेकिन मुझे तत्पश्चात् हुआ जब हमारे धनोक्त 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 थे और उन्होंने ने अपनी बड़ी रायें दी हैं । एक आध चीज के बारे में तो मुझे लगा कि उन की राय बहुत ठीक है । उन्होंने ने बताया कि अगर एक साल फूड का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो गया तो उस को बहुत अच्छा समझ लेना या अगर दूसरी साल प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ तो यह समझना कि बहुत खराबी हुई उचित नहीं होगा । उन्होंने ने कहा कि हमें इस में गाइड नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि यह ऐसा विषय है जिस में प्रकृति का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है । हम में केवल मनुष्य का ही हाथ नहीं है । मनुष्य थोड़ा बहुत कर सकता है लेकिन प्रकृति अनुकूल न हो तो हमारा माग करा घरा मिट्टी में मिल जाता है । तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में उन की राय ठीक है । पर उन्हो ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो फिगर दिये हैं उन को अगर वह देखे तो मालूम होगा कि जो पैदावार पाब मान आठ माल पहले ५८ मिलियन टन थी वह गन वर्ष कम से कम ६८ मिलियन टन हो गयी और इस वर्ष वह ७० मिलियन टन पहुंच जायेगी ऐसी आशा की जाती है । कुछ मित्रो ने यह कहा है कि जितनी हमारी पैदावार बढ़नी है उस से ज्यादा हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह खयाल सही नहीं है । जो आकड़े दिये गये हैं अगर वह सही हैं तो उन को देखने से हम को पता चलता है कि हमारी आबादी के बढ़ने का जो इंडेक्स है उस में हमारी पैदावार का इंडेक्स ज्यादा है । मैं इस चीज को आकड़े दे कर साबित कर सकता हूँ लेकिन समय कम है इसलिये मैं आगे बढ़ता हूँ । तो जो हमारी पैदावार बढ़ रही है वह आबादी 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 ऊंचा हो और हमारी धामदनी कुछ

## [पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

बड़ी भी है। उस का भ्रसर क्या होगा ? जिस की भ्रामयनी बढ़ेगी, वह बाजार में जायेगा और चीजें खरीदेगा। वह भ्रामयनी जायेगी कहा ? तो जो जीवन का स्तर बढ़ता है उस से भी भाव बढ़ते हैं। घाप इतना बड़ा प्लान लिये बैठे हैं जिस पर ४८०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। इस में से कुछ जरूर बाहर मशीनरी आदि खरीदने के लिये जायेगा, लेकिन बाकी तो देश में ही खर्च होगा। जिस के हाथ में पैसा आवेगा वह बाजार में जायेगा और चीजें खरीदेगा और भाव बढ़ेंगे। और भी कई फैक्टर्स हैं जिन को मैं गिना सकता हूँ जिन की वजह में भाव बढ़ते हैं। बाजार में माल की सप्लाई का भी सवाल 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 गल्सा बाजार में लाते हैं। इसलिये जो हमारा मारकेटबिल सरप्लस था वह घट गया है।

दूसरे कहा गया कि प्राइसेस का कंट्रोल नहीं हो रहा है। इस का स्टैबिलाइजेशन होना चाहिये। यह प्रश्न मेहता जी की रिपोर्ट में भी दिया गया है। गवर्नमेंट ने भी हम को मुनामिब समझा और स्टैबिलाइजेशन करने का प्रयास किया। सरकार ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की स्कीम सामने रखी। उस स्कीम के सामने आते ही सारे देश में बाबैला मच गया। जितने लोगो पर इस का भ्रसर पड़ सकता था उन सब ने मिल कर इस स्कीम को फेल करने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कोशिश की कि न गांव से गल्सा आने पावे और न दूसरी जगह से आने पावे ताकि यह साबित किया जा सके कि यह स्कीम काम नहीं कर सकती। उन सारे लोगो ने मिल कर जोर लगाया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बाजार में गल्सा कम आने लगा और भाव बढ़ने लगे। ऐसी हालत हो

गई कि, जैसी कभी इस से पहले हिन्दुस्तान की तबारीक में बुनने में नहीं आई। जो भाव भाजकल हो रहा है वह घाप इस देश के इतिहास में नहीं पायेगे। ऐसी हालत होते हुए भी, इतनी कमी होते हुए भी घाप देखे कि स्टारवेशन से लोग नहीं मरे। भ्रज हालत भ्रकाल से भी ज्यादा खराब है, लेकिन फिर भी घाप देखें कि जो इन्सान कर सकता है वह किया गया है या नहीं। आखिर एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन में भ्रामयी ही है, जाबूगर 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 पहुंचाया जा रहा है ताकि कोई शक्त्त भूल से न मरने पावे। यह खूबी तो हम ने देखी। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कोई बड़ी शिकायत हो सकती है। कोई इधर उधर में नाम पेश कर दे, वरना भ्राम तौर पर यह जीवित भ्राने नहीं पाई है। इन्मान जो कुछ कर सकता है हमें बीडग के हाथ में जो है, वह तो हुआ जहा तक पैदावार बढ़ाने का प्रयास है, उस में सब जुटे हुए हैं। जब प्रश्नो जी ने डायाकी की बात कही, तो मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ—इसलिये कि जब मैं उन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था, ता पढ़ते-पढ़ते उन की रिपोर्ट में ही मुझ पर भ्राइबिया स्ट्राइक होने लगा कि यह कहते तो हैं, लेकिन इस का नतीजा क्या गुजरेगा। अभी उन्हो ने कहा कि यह डायाकी नहीं चलेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह ध्यान दें कि यह उन्ही को दिया हुआ भ्राइबिया है। इस में क्या बीज बदल गई है ? उन्हो ने किसी जमाने की पोलिटिकल डायाकी की मिसाल दी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन मिसालो से काम नहीं चल सकता है। यह बात इतनी साफ है। गवर्नमेंट ने जो रास्ता एडाप्ट किया है, वह उन्ही का सुझावा हुआ है। मैं दो तीन लाइनें पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जिस से बाहिर होगा कि वह उन के बयान से—इन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से बहुत हल्की

बीज 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 डेवलप किया। मैं उन की रिपोर्ट से दो चार लाइन पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने ने ही इस को एडवोकेट किया था। उन्होंने पृष्ठ ८६ पर करमाया है—

"In the initial stages, this organisation may face stiff competition from traders."

बानी इस का आशय उन को था या उन के बिचार 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 जरा 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 करमाया था, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि उस शायकी पर उन को क्या एतराज 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 जी कि मेरे पास समय लिमिटेड है, इसलिये इस में न पड़ कर मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जहाँ तक स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का ताल्लुक है, प्राइसिङ को स्टेबिलाइज करने का एक तरीका निकाला,



[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

जिस का प्रयास सभी लोग कर रहे हैं। वह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता था जब तक कि होलसेल ट्रेड होलसेल डीलरों के हाथ में रहता। वह सब लोगों को स्पष्ट हो गया और हम वे यह समझा कि वे लोग प्राइसिज और मार्केट को मैनिपुलेट कर रहे हैं और किसी तरह काबू में नहीं आ रहे हैं, जो कुछ धन हमारे देश में है, वह भी बाजार में नहीं आने पाता है और लोगों को नहीं मिलता है। इस का एक ही तरीका दिखाई पड़ा कि हम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग जारी करें, जिस में होलसेल ट्रेड को ले लें। इसलिये होलसेल ट्रेड लिया गया। उस पर अन्तिम विचार होने को है। मेरा ख्याल है कि संभवतः प्रशोक जी को भी इस बारे में परामर्श किया जायेगा, जैसा कि मुझे धर्मी जैन साहब से मालूम हुआ है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि फ्राइनाइज करने में उस में ऐसी कोई बाधा नहीं रह जायेगी, जो कि काबिले-एतराज हो।

हमारे सामने मुख्य बात यह है कि हमारा संकट कैसे मिटे। वह मिट नहीं सकता है, जब तक कि हम इम्पोर्ट के जरिये ने ज़िन्दा रहें। करोड़ों रुपया हमारा जा रहा है, जिस से न तो हमारी विकास की योजनाएँ चलने वाली हैं और न देश आगे जाने वाला है। हम एक खेतिहर देश हैं। अगर हम अपने खाने को भी पैदा नहीं कर सकते, तो फिर हम क्या करेंगे? कुछ और पैदा करने की शक्ति और साधन हमारे पास क्या है? दरअसल हम को इतना पैदा करना चाहिये कि हम अपने खाने का सामान भी पैदा कर सकें और उस के अलावा इंडस्ट्रीज को भी कच्चा माल दे सकें और उस के साथ ही फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज भी उस के जरिये पैदा कर सकें—इसलिये कि कोई और जरिया नहीं है, जिस के हम फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज पा सकें—हम फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कैसे बढ़ाएँ, जब तक कि हमारे देशों को देने के लिये हमारे पास सामान न हो। इतना पैदा करना चाहिये, लेकिन हमारी हालत यह है कि उस

पैदावार की तरफ़ ध्यान न दे कर हम बहुत कर रहे हैं कि यह है, वह है, उन्होंने ने यह कह दिया और इन्होंने ने यह कह दिया, बग़ैरह। वास्तव में हम को एग्नीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन स्कीम पर ध्यान देना चाहिये और अगर कोई उस पर ध्यान दे, तो फ़ांश गुल जाती है। मेरे मित्र यह कहेंगे कि उन्होंने ने एग्नेजल और री-एग्नेजल की रिपोर्ट्स देखी। उस में कमियाँ भी हैं। बहुत सी चीज़ें नहीं हो सकीं। आप ने कहा कि सैकंड प्लान में टारगेट को बढ़ाइये और टारगेट को बढ़ाकर कर दिया—वस्तु मिलियन से १५.५ टन कर दिया और जब रिसोर्सिज बढ़ाने का सवाल आया, तो एक टका भी नहीं बढ़ा। मतलब यह कि रिसोर्सिज ज्यों के त्यों हों और पैदावार बढ़ोड़ी कर दी जाये। इस में मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ एग्नीकल्चर क्या कर सकती है, जब आप रिसोर्सिज देने वाले नहीं हैं और आप कहे कि पैदावार बढ़ा दीजिये। इस तरह पैदावार को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है? जब स्टेट्स ने डिमांड की, तब भी नहीं हो सका। और प्लानिंग कमीशन कहा से लाता? उस के रिसोर्सिज जो है, वे सब जानते हैं—इस मुल्क से कर्ज ले रहे हैं, उस मुल्क से उधार ले रहे हैं। जब तक हम एग्नीकल्चरल पैदावार को बढ़ाएँ नहीं, १५.५ मिलियन टन तक बढ़ाएँ नहीं, तब तक हमारी हालत सम्भलने वाली नहीं है। हमारी डिमांड बढ़ती जा रही है। इस सब को देख कर उन्होंने ने यह तय किया कि हम ने बढ़ाना है ही, लेकिन रिसोर्सिज नहीं दे सकते। उस का नतीजा यह है कि सारी स्कीम्स में कमियाँ हैं। इस देश को फ़र्टिलाइजर की जरूरत है, लेकिन उस के लिये फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है। उस की मांग कई गुना बढ़ गई है। इस मिनिस्ट्री का या इस गवर्नमेंट का या ह्यूमन बीइंग का काम यही हो सकता था कि फ़र्टिलाइजर को पापुनराइज किया जाये, कस्टीबेट्स के पास पहुँचाया जाये। वास्तव में एग्नीकल्चर का सारा सैक्टर प्राइवेट सैक्टर है। उस में पब्लिक सैक्टर क्या है? सब पैदा करने वाले



गाँवों में किसान बसे हुए हैं। वे किस संगठन में हैं, कहाँ हैं, क्या सोचते हैं, यह ध्यान बात है। मैं तो जानूँगा कि यह तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी नहीं है—यह तो प्राकृतिक सेक्टर है। किसान बेचारा क्या करे? उस को तो बीस परसेंट पर कनात करना है और अपनी परसेंट उस के काबू में नहीं है। उस के पास पानी 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 इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज पर। हम किसानों पर यह छोड़ देते हैं कि वे नालिया और चैनल बनायें। किसानों के पास इतने साधन कहाँ हैं? इस-लिये वे नहीं बना सकते हैं। गवर्नमेंट के पास भी माधन कहाँ है? मैं ने सुना है कि अब गवर्नमेंट ने २६ करोड़ रुपया दिया है, जिस की बजह से उस का इन्वेन्चरल हो सके। माइनर इरिगेशन में थोड़ी बहुत गुंजायश है। उस के प्रयास पर सब जुटे हुए हैं। जहाँ तक बीज उपलब्ध करने का मसाला है, उस में लैड रेक्वी-जेशन की दिक्कत थी। उस के दूर होने पर कुछ प्रगति हुई है। इस के बाद इन्वेन्टी-माइड, खरीफ कैंपेयन, रबी कैंपेयन को देखिये। मैं बड़ा क्लिटिकल था। मैं कभी उस पर बोला था, तो मैं ने बहुत साफ नुटिया को बताया था। लेकिन उस के बाद मैं ने देखा कि जितना प्रयास सम्भव है, जितना प्रयास कोई ह्युमन बीइंग कर सकता है जितना गवर्नमेंट प्रयास हो सकता है, वह मारा प्रयास जुट कर के किया जा रहा है। जब मैं स्टेट्स में गया और अफमरो को जुट कर के काम करते हुए देखा तो यह बीज देख कर मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ। प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने में एक कम्प्लीटीशन सा, एक होड ही उन में मयी दिखाई देती थी। लेकिन कुछ लिमिटेशंस हैं, जो कि कुदरती हैं। स्वाभाविक है, नैचुरल है और उन को हमें हमेशा अपने सामने रखना होता। उन लिमिटेशंस के होते हुए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, क्या नहीं कर सकते हैं, यह हमें देखना होता।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव दे कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंटेंसिव कल्टीवेशन के साथ साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाने का जो दूसरा एक रास्ता हो सकता है वह बडस क्रापिंग का है और उस पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पास जो एरिया है, वह लिमिटेड है, इस वास्ते हमें डबल क्रापिंग पर जोर देना चाहिये। अगर हम कोई ४० परसेंट बोर्डे हुई जमीन में डबल क्रापिंग कर सकें, ज्यादा जमीन में नहीं ना बहुत कुछ पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इस के निवाय मुझे और कोई तरीका जान नहीं पड़ता है जिस से कि पैदावार बढ़ सके।

दूसरा सजेशन मे यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जा अनडक्रीनोमिक होल्डिंग्स है इस पर हमारी जा कांफ्रेंटिव 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 इनका हो कहना चाहता कि यह होगा जरूर। जिन भेने मिनी को कोई शुभा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे उस शुभे को अपने दिमाग में से निकाल दें। लेकिन अगर वे ऐसा ही करने रहें कि हमें कुछ राय देते रहें और दूसरों को कुछ और ही तो कर्तनाई प्रबन्ध सामने आयेगी। इस वास्ते अनडक्रीनोमिक होल्डिंग्स कांफ्रेंशन के तहत होने चाहिये। इस में हमारी जो पैदावार है वह बढ़ सकती है।

तीसरी तजवीज मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि माइनर इरिगेशन पर हमें विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। यही एक रास्ता है जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा और दूसरी चीजें बहुत उदादा नहीं लगेगी और हम धीरे बढ सकेंगे। लोकल मैन्योर और कम्पोस्ट, ग्रीन मैन्योर पर हमारा ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। फर्टिलाइजर्स की जो डिमांड है, उसको आप

[संविद मनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसकी डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उस डिमांड को मीट करने के लिए साधनों की आवश्यकता होती है, फारेन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता होती है और आप फारेन एक्सचेंज इस वक्त दे नहीं सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपकी देने की मंशा नहीं है या इच्छा नहीं है लेकिन आप मजबूर हैं। आपने इसकी डिमांड को प्रापेगंडा करके बहुत बढ़ा दिया है। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि लोकन मैन्योर पर, ग्रीन मैन्योर पर हम ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

अब मैं मीड के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मीड इत्यादि को निरोग करने के लिए, उसको ट्रीट करने के लिए भी आपकी प्रापेगंडा करना चाहिये। गर्मी में ही उसका ट्रीटमेंट हो जाए तो पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

क्रेडिट के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है और स्टेट्स में बहुत कठिनाई होती है। सिक्कोरिटी आवश्यक होती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि बिना सिक्कोरिटी के रुपया डूब भी जा सकता है। लेकिन फिर भी बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई न कोई तरीका निकाला जाना चाहिये जिसमें क्रेडिट ठीक वक्त पर मिल सके। जब ऐसा होगा तभी हमारी जो पैदावार है, उसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है और जो संकट है, उसमें से निकला जा सकता है। इसी तरह से वेस्टेज की बात है। पैस्ट्स और बाइन्ड एनिमल्स वगैरह की बजह से जो साढ़े बारह परसेंट हार्न का हल बना हुआ है कि इतना वेस्टेज में काट दिया जाए, इसको बचाया जाना चाहिये और देखा जाना चाहिये कि वेस्टेज न हो और इसको बचाने के उपाय किये जाने चाहिये।

धन में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर डबल क्रापिंग किया गया क्रेडिट वगैरह सब साधन ठीक समय पर मुहैया करने का प्रबन्ध किया गया तो जो संकट है, उससे निकलने की आशा की जा सकती है वरना ये जो जबानी नुक्ता चीनी 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 cotterminous 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 this. 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.

30 (Ai) LSD-6.

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 *panchayat-dhars*. 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 दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं ने पिछले ५०-६० सालों में कभी भी ऐसा वक्त नहीं देखा जैसा कि इस साल देखने को नसीब हुआ है। येहूँ और चने की कीमत पिछले ५०-६० सालों में कभी इस तरह से नहीं बढ़ी जिस तरह से अब बढ़ी है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि लाखों धादमी बेचारे भूख के मारे तड़पते रहे। कुनबों को खाना नहीं मिला। यह शायद ठीक हो कि स्टारवेशन डैप्स नहीं हुई लेकिन जितना डिस्ट्रेस हुआ है उसका भन्दाजा लगाना बहुत मुश्किल है। कितने ही गावों और शहरों में लोगों के भन्दर इतना डिस्ट्रेस-फैन्शन और धनरेस्ट पैदा हुआ कि जिसका ठिकाना नहीं। इतिहास से इन्ही दिनों में हिंसार की एक छोटी सी जगह में एक म्युनि-सिपलटी के भन्दर चुनाव हुआ था। जिस वक्त चुनाव हो रहा था उसी वक्त बराबर की कैमर प्राइस शाप पर सरीसारों का क्यू लगा हुआ था। जो लोग कांग्रेस के खिलाफ थे वह बोटों से यह कहते थे कि देखो इन

कांग्रेस हुकूमत की करतूत। तुम किसको बोट देते हो। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कांग्रेस के बहुत सारे उम्मीदवार चुनाव में हार गये। यह छोटी सी बात है। लेकिन मैं बहुत घबरा से भ्रम करता हूँ कि हमें इस पर बहुत गौर से सोचना चाहिए कि क्या बजह है कि देश के भन्दर धनाज की ऐसी कमी भी न हो और फिर भी ऐसी आक्रांति आ जाये कि मामूली धादमी को अपने रोजमर्रा के गुजारे के वास्ते गत्ता न मिले। इससे ज्यादा मैं कोई इनफ़ीरिमेंट गवर्नमेंट की नहीं देख सकता। इस इनफ़ीरिमेंट के बहुत सारे बजह हैं। वे बजहें ऐसे हैं कि अगर हम उनकी तरफ़ तबज़्जुह नहीं देंगे तो चाहे देश में कितनी भी पैदावार बढ़ा लें, लेकिन देश के भन्दर धाराय और तमल्ली नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं ने यह पिछली बार भ्रम किया था और आज मैं इसको फिर दुहराना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम अपने इस कांस्टीट्यूशन को तबदील नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह गैरमुमकिन है कि हम कभी भी अपने फूड प्राबलम को साल्व कर सकें। आज श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन के सिर पर इस हालत के बारे में सारे उत्त्तामात धोपे जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि उनकी बजह से ही सारी तकलीफ़ हुई। लेकिन मैं उनसे ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फिलहाल के उनको ऐसे हुकूम हासिल हैं कि वह अहकाम जारी करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को फूड प्रोडक्शन के बारे में अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी करने के लिये मजबूर कर सकते हैं। यह सही है कि स्टेट्स के भन्दर फूड प्राबलम की भरखेंसी को उतना महसूस नहीं किया जाता जैसा कि इस हाल के भन्दर हम लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं। अगर स्टेट्स में जिलों के अपसर और दूसरे लोग इस की भरखेंसी को इसी तरह महसूस करें तो हमारा फूड प्राबलम जल्द हल हो सकता है। आप बोलें कि आज हालात यह है कि फूड प्रोडक्शन की जिम्मेदारी तो स्टेट्स पर है और फूड के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की

जिम्मेदारी मिनिस्टर साहब के ऊपर है, या नहीं। यह मुझे नहीं मालूम। कांस्टी-ट्र्यूशन का आर्टिकल ३७६ का प्रसारित हो गया और अब लैंड और फूड स्टेट सबजेक्ट हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि केवल और दूसरी स्टेट्स शिकायत करती हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब हमको फूड खरीदने की इजाजत नहीं देते, हमको जितना चाहिए उतना फूड 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 गेहूँ होते हुए भी लोगों को गेहूँ नहीं मिल रहा लेकिन वहाँ के फूड मिनिस्टर की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं भय से भय करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस सारी जिम्मेदारी को आप एक जगह नहीं रखेंगे तब तक काम ठीक नहीं हो सकेगा। या तो मेटर प्रोडक्शन की भी जिम्मेदारी ने ले या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जिम्मेदारी भी स्टेट्स को दे दें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता यह प्राबल्य नै नहीं होगा।

मैं ने पिछली दफा तजवीज की थी कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब इस फूड के मतलब को धन में ले। उसका मतलब यह नहीं था कि मैं श्री अजित प्रसाद पर कोई नो कानफिडेंस ला रहा था। मैं जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन मैं ने वह तजवीज इसलिए की थी कि मैं जानता हूँ कि जिस वक्त तक प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर इस जिम्मेदारी को धन के ऊपर नहीं लेते तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। मैं ने यह तजवीज कोई मजाक के तौर पर नहीं की थी। मेरा ख्याल है कि जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा यह मसला तै नहीं होगा। फानरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स पर वह जोर

नहीं डाल सकते जो कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब डाल सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब एप्रिलम्बर में और फूड में कोई खास तजवीज नहीं रखते लेकिन मैं ने इसलिए यह कहा था कि वह चार्ज लें क्यों कि अगर वह इस तरफ तवज्जह देंगे तो हो सकता है कि उनकी कोई ऐसी ग्रेन बेव भावे कि जिससे यह मसला हो जाय। तो मैं यह भय करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप कांस्टीट्यूशन को तबदील नहीं करते तब तक यह मसला नै होना गैर मुमकिन है।

as divided responsibility is the bane of administrative efficiency.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

दूसरी बात मैं भय करना चाहता हूँ लैंड रिकॉम के बारे में। जब मे हमारी गवर्नमेंट पावर में आयी है इसने लैंड के बारे में इतनी बातें कही है कि जिनसे लोगों में बड़ी अनसुलझेंटी बढ गयी है। कोई आदमी आज यह सरटेन फील नहीं करता कि अगर वह आज किसी को अपनी जमीन बोलने को दे देगा तो वह उसके पास वापस आयेगी या नहीं। जब मे यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट लैंडलैस नेबरर को जमीन देगी तब से बड़ी अनसुलझेंटी फैली हुई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट कहा से जमीन दे देगी। गवर्नमेंट के पास इतनी जमीन है कहा। मैं भय से भय करना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी ही ऐसी बातें हुई है कि जिनकी वजह से लैंड के बारे में सल्ल अनसुलझेंटी पैदा हो गयी है। मैं बकौल हूँ लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि आज पंजाब में लैंड के मुताल्लिक क्या कानून है। और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ का कोई मिनिस्टर भी नहीं जानता कि आज लैंड के मुताल्लिक सही ला क्या है। अगर कोई लैंड धोनेर आज मेरे पाम धाकर पूछता है कि वह किस जगह पर है तो मैं उसको ठीक नहीं बतला सकता। तो मैं भय से भय करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी लैंड रिकॉम



[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

घाप करना चाहते हैं उनको बिचकसी घोर ब्राम्पटली और सरटेंटी के साथ कर दीजिये। जब तक यह हालत रहेगी तब तक कोई घावमी अपने को अपनी जगह पर सीक्योर 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 भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हू कि आप कोआपरेशन 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 चीज को न भूलें। बैस्टर्न यूरोप को और हमारे देश का यह तजर्बा है कि जो छोटे छोटे इकानमिक होल्डिंग्स के प्रोप्राइटर 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 है तो वह और उसका सारा परिवार सुबह 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 मिल साहब ने लिखा है, उस जमीन में से सोना निकलता है, जहां पेटि कल्चर या पेजन्ट प्रोप्राइटर से खेती हो। सारी दुनिया और यूरोप का तजर्बा यह बताता है कि छोटा मानिक, जिम के पास इकानोमिक होल्डिंग हो, जितनी मेहनत वह और उसका परिवार करता है, उतनी मेहनत हायर लेबर से हरगिज मुमकिन नहीं है। इस को आप न भूलिए।

इसी तरह मैं यह भी भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हू कि आप यहां पर सीलिंग मुकर्रर करने जा रहें हैं। बाखीर मुकर्रर कीजिए। मुझे उस में कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन वह सीलिंग लुडिकरस नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सीलिंग इतनी छोटी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि गांव का बड़े से बड़ा घावमी आप के घर्दली के बराबर हो जायें। आज आप घर्दली या खलासी को ६०, ७५ रुपए माहवार देते हैं। इतनी सीलिंग और इतनी घावमी मुकर्रर न कर दें कि गांव के लोग हयुभर्र घात बुड एण्ड ड्राभर्र आप बाटर बन कर रह जायें। आप ३० एकड़ की सीलिंग बनाते हैं, जिस की घावमी ३६०० रुपए होगी। पता नहीं कितनी होगी, क्योंकि इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट सारी जमीन को पानी देने की गारण्टी नहीं करता है। लेकिन मान लीजिए कि इतनी घावमी हो, तो कुनबे के पाच घावमियों में से हर एक के हिस्से में क्या आयगा? आज भी सारे पंजाब में मजदूर को डार्ई रुपए मिलते हैं। आप जो कुछ करने जा रहे हैं, उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि आप गांव वालों को घर्दली और नौकर के दर्जे तक पहुंचा देंगे और उस से ज्यादा हैमियन उन को नहीं देंगे। किस तरह ने अपने बच्चों को अच्छी तालीम दे सकेंगे? किस तरह वे बीमारी का इलाज करा सकेंगे? किस तरह वे पक्के मकान बना सकेंगे? किस तरह वे इल्लुशन लड सकेंगे? मैं भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हू कि अगर इतनी छोटी सीलिंग बनाई जायगी, तो यह एक्मप्रोप्रिएशन होगा—हमारे काम्प्लीयूशन के खिलाफ होगा और यह आप को दुख देगा। यह आगम की चीज नहीं है। जब हमारी पालियामेंट की रिफार्म्ड कमेटी बनी, जिस में सी मेम्बर थे, तो उस में बड़ी बहम हुई। घालिर हम एक नतीजे पर पहुंचे। उस वक्त मैं ने कहा था कि मौ एकड़ से कम सीलिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि मैं समझता हू कि पंद्रह एकड़ की इकानोमिक होल्डिंग २८०० रुपये सालाना या २५० माहवार की घावमी होनी चाहिये। यह ज्यादा नहीं है। मुश्किल से एक या डेढ़ परसेंट लोग ऐसे होंगे, जिन की यह २०,००० सालाना की घावमी हो सकती है। दस एकड़ तो चारे और बास के लिये



बीजिए और १० एकड़ और बीजिए और इस तरह कुल १०० एकड़ की सीलिंग होनी चाहिए, जैसा कि पञ्जाब ने शुरू में कहा था। अगर आप ऐसा न करेंगे, तो मेरी नाकिस राय में आप न पोलिटिकसी, न इकानोमिकसी और न किसी और तरह से सही काम कर सकेंगे। यह सीलिंग व्यक्तिगत होनी चाहिये करना आप बेटों, मिया बीवी व बच्चों में झगड़े का पूरा सम्बन्ध है।

जहाँ तक को-ऑपरेटिव फार्म्स का सवाल है, आप बड़े-बड़े फार्म बनायें, लेकिन उसमें सबसे बड़ी ख़तरत यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इस सिलसिले में अपनी पानिसी एनाउन्स करे कि बड़े फार्म्स को क्रेडिट, ट्रैक्टर, बीज वगैरह की यह-यह रियायतें दी जायेंगी। इसके भलावा बड़े को-ऑपरेटिव फार्म्स में छोटे इकानोमिक होल्डर्स को और जिनकी सीलिंग बनायें, उनको शामिल करने में आप दरेग न करें, क्योंकि अगर बड़े फार्म्स के लिए ब्यूरोक्रेटिक तरीके से इन्तज़ाम करेंगे—एक मैनेजर, एक कैशियर और एक सुपरिन्टेंडेंट वगैरह रखेंगे, तो बड़ी सारी ग्रामदानी वा जायेंगे और छोटे जमींदार को कुछ भी नहीं मिलेगा और करप्शन इनकी बढ़ेगी कि आप इन्तज़ाम नहीं कर सकेंगे। सुद गांव वालों को इन्तज़ाम देने से आप इन मूसीबतों से बरी हो जायेंगे। जिस शक्स् का सो पचास एकड़ का खेत होगा, वह जिम्मेदारी लेगा कि दुसरो के लिए ज्यादा खेती की जाये। इस सिलसिले में ऐसा इन्तज़ाम करना चाहिए कि बड़े रिसोर्सिज का भी फायदा उठाया जाये और जिन ग्रामियों के बड़े खेत हैं, अगर वे चाहें, तो वे अपनी अलहिदा एम्बिसमेंट्स कायम कर सकें और साथ ही उसका हिस्सा बना कर काम कर सकें और पेटिट कल्चर के असूल का भी फ़ायदा उठा सकें। मैं धर्ष करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जमींदार बड़े समझदार हैं। उनको कहा गया कि नई काटन बोझने, तो उन्होंने ऐसा करना शुरू कर दिया। जमींदार को फ़ायदा पहुँचना

चाहिए। उसके दिमाग में पहुँचना चाहिए कि फला काम में मेरा फायदा है और वह उस काम में शामिल हो जायेगा। अगर ऐसा किया जायगा, तो हर एक जमींदार को-ऑपरेटिव फार्म्स में शामिल हो जायेंगा, वरना आप कितनी भी कोशिश करें, वह शामिल नहीं होगा।

अब मैं असल मजमून की तरफ आता हूँ। मेरी राय में जिस तरीके से आप पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं, वह तरीका दुनिया में आज रायज है। नाईजर्मी, इटली, इजिप्ट व फ्रांस्ट्रेलिया में आपको उसके बारे में कई दफा कहा गया। आपके आई० सी० ए० आर० ने कहा कि आप हम का मान लीजिये, लेकिन आपने आज तक उस पर धमल नहीं किया। हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी १०० मिलियन एकड़ के करीब ऐसी जमीन है, जहाँ या तो इरिगेटिड होने या ट्यूबवैल्व का पानी पहुँचने में या ईश्वर की तरफ से देन-फाल होने से दो फसलें बड़ी आसानी से हो सकती हैं। आज तक दो फसलों की एवरेज ४३ मिलियन एकड़ की है। मैं समझता हूँ यह एक बड़ी भारी गलती है। अभी मैंने अपने दोस्त डा० राम मुभग सिंह की तकरीर सुनी। मुझे उन की तकरीर सुन कर यह ख्याल हुआ कि शायद यह मज़ं ऐसा है, जिसका इलाज न हो, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी सूरत नहीं है, बल्कि यह मज़ं ऐसा है, जिसका हम इलाज तो कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि हमारा एग्ज़िक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट एक काम शुरू कर दे। मेरी राय में बारह बरस के तजुबों से यह साबित हुआ है कि सेंटर का एग्ज़िक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट फौरन बन्द कर दिया जाये।

श्री बजरान सिंह मिनिस्ट्रो कौ क्या होगा ?

बंकिम ठाकुर बास ब्रांन्स : अब तक १४,६०,००,००० रुपया बाहर से गल्ता मगवाने पर लक्ष किया गया है। पिछले पांच सालों में हमने यहाँ पर ५,४१,००,००० मन

## [पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बूझ कम कर दिया। ये दो चीजें ही यह बिलाने के लिए काफ़ी हैं कि इस महकने का इस्तजान देश के लिये हानिकर है। लेकिन सैक्टर एकीकल्बर डिपार्टमेंट ने जो काम बहुत धन्य किया है, मैं उसकी तरफ भी तबज़ह बिलाना चाहता हूँ। जितनी रिसर्च हुई है, उसके मुताबिक जो कुछ काम हुआ है, वह इसी डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से हुआ है। उसमें जितनी तरफ़ी हुई है, वह इसी की बजह से हुई है। आप भी उस में बहुत ज्यादा काम करने की पोटेंशिलिटी है। प्रोबक्शन, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन वगैरह सारे के सारे वह खुद अपने हाथ में ले या प्राबिसिड में चला जाये, लेकिन रिसर्च का काम सैक्टर के जिम्मे रहना चाहिए, क्योंकि फ़ैडल इंस्टीच्यूशन में हमेशा रिसर्च का काम सैक्टर के जिम्मे होता है। मैंने आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से एक सवाल इस ग़र्ज से पूछा था कि दरमस्त इस देश में इस देश की इकानोमी में एनीमल की क्या वृक्षता 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, 1956, 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,  $K_2O$  and  $P_2O_5$

	N	$K_2O$	$P_2O_5$
	(figures in million tons)		
Dung	2.4	1.8	1.2
Urine	2.0	1.6	0.03"

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. 5,600 million and of phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ) and potash ( $K_2O$ ) to about Rs. 846 million and Rs. 1,462 million respectively."

मेरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि अभी बड़ा फ़िक्र जाहिर किया गया कि चार मिलियन के नाइट्रोजन के बगैर इस देश में अनाज की पैदावार पूरी नहीं बढ़ सकती। मैं धन्य करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास फ़िगर्ज़ हैं कि आठ हज़ार मिलियन की चीजें मिज़्र इन जानवरों के फ़इले से मिल सकती हैं। अगर आप सारे देश में ज़मीन की फ़र्टिलिटी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो आप गोबर का इस्तेमाल कीजिए। आप क्या करते हैं? सारे एनिमल में बहुत बड़े एनिमल ऐसे हैं, जो कि वृक्षीय हैं—कोई डेढ़ परसेंट के करीब होंगे लेकिन सारा एकीकल्बर डिपार्टमेंट और उस के सब विषेय यह कहने के लिए मिले हुए हैं कि वे सत्बानाश कर देंगे और वे सारा अनाज चारान धन्य जानवरों के हिस्से का सा जाते हैं। जहाँ तक फ़र्टिलिटी का सवाल है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बारह सालों में ज़मीन की किसनी फ़र्टिलिटी बढ़ाई गई है। पिछली दफ़ा आई० सी० ए० चार० ने फ़िगर्ज़ दिए थे कि पैदावार बढ़ी है, लेकिन फ़र्टिलिटी नहीं बढ़ी है। अगर आप फ़र्टिलिटी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो वह इन चीजों से बढ़ सकती है, जिनका

आपने अभी क्रायवा नहीं उठाया है और न उठा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका क्रायवा उठाइये और आपका प्राबलम सत्त्व हो जायेगा। जहाँ तक दूध का सवाल है, उसकी तरफ आपने न सिर्फ तबज्जह ही नहीं दी बल्कि एक कमिनिमल नेगलैक्ट की है। आपने देश का सत्यानाश कर दिया है। यहाँ पर बच्चों, बुढ़ों, औरतों और हर एक आदमी के लिए जो प्रब्लस दर्ज की सुराक थी, उसका आपने उपयोग नहीं किया। मैंने इस बारे में एक सवाल पूछा था, जो कि २७ सितम्बर की प्रोसीडिन्ग में छपा हुआ है। अगर मैं पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा, तो डेर लग जायेगी इसलिए मैं मुस्तसर तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट के जवाब में दर्ज है कि एक सेर दूध में नौ घड़ों की ताकत होती है, सेर भर गोपत की ताकत होती है, आध सेर चिकन की ताकत होती है। उन्होंने यह सब माना था। मैं आपको फिगर्ज दूंगा, जिन की रू से बिला सको-शुबहा इन विशेषज्ञों की मेहरबानी के इस देश में १९५१ से १९५६ तक पाच करोड़ मन से ज्यादा दूध कम हो गया। मैं आपकी तबज्जह इन एपीकल्बर बीफ की तरफ दिलाना हूँ और इसके पेज ४० की तरफ दिलाता हूँ। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि १९५१ में ५२ करोड़ मन दूध हुआ और १९५६ में ४७ करोड़ मन। १९५१ व १९५६ की बीफ की दोनों किताबों में सामने हैं। मैंने एक सवाल आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा था और मुझे यकीन है कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब को देखा होगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको दूसरे कामों से, गल्में के काम से ही फुरसत नहीं मिलती है, इस वास्ते वह अधिक ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं दे पाते हैं। उन्होंने उस जवाब में लिखा है कि १९५५ में हमने एक सर्वे कराया और उसमें १९५१ के फिगर निकाल लिये। यह आन बी फंस आफ इट एक्सर्ड है, स्पु-डिकरस है। हालाँकि पहले की फिगर ५२ करोड़ की थी, लेकिन १९५१ की ४५ करोड़

की दिखला दी। छः सात करोड़ मन दूध ही खा गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि फर्जी फिगर हमको दे दी गई है। सन् १९४१ से लेकर सारी फिगर्स मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। मैं आपको आपकी रिपोर्ट से भी बता सकता हूँ कि आपने ५२ करोड़ की जो फिगर लिखी वह ठीक लिखी और वह १९५१ की फिगर थी। अब फर्जी फिगर जवाब के लिये फर्जी घडली गई और इस बिना पर कि बूकि गाय ने ४१३ पाउण्ड से घटा कर ३६१ पाउण्ड दूध देना शुरू कर दिया और मैं ने ११०१ के बजाय ६७० देना शुरू कर दिया इसलिये नई फिगर होनी चाहिये। आपने १९५१ की जानवरो 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 अब ४७ करोड़ हो गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह शर्म की बात है, पोच बात है और किसी रीजनिंग को यह स्टैण्ड नहीं कर सकती है। मैं कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूँ। आपकी किताबों से यह जाहिर है और आपके विशेषज्ञों का यह मत है और बर्नम जो कि एक बहुत भारी आचारिटी इम विषय में मेरे उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी है और उसके पेज १०६ में उन्होंने कहा है कि इस देश के अन्दर गाय की पोटेंशियलिटी इतनी है कि गाय की ठीक सुराक होने से एक सेर की बजाय उससे ढेढ़ सेर दूध लिया जा सकता है। उन्ही की यह राय नहीं है, यही राय राइट की भी है, आपकी रिपोर्ट जो मिल्क मार्किटिंग १९४१ के बारे में है, उसमें भी यही दर्ज है, फिर मार्किटिंग आफ मिल्क १९५० में भी आपने यही राय जाहिर की है। एक किताब होती तो मैं उसको न मानता लेकिन हर जगह पर यह चीज लिखी हुई है। इन सभी किताबों में यह लिखा हुआ है कि बाय और मैंस की इतनी पोटेंशियलिटी महज ठीक फीडिंग से ही बढ़ जाती है और वह ब्योड़ा दूध दे देती है। अगर गवर्नमेंट ने ठीक तरह से काम किया होता तो पिछले बारह सालों में दूध की मात्रा ४८

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब]

करोड़ से बढ़ कर ७२ करोड़ मन हो जाती । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट तो खरगोश की नीब सोई हुई है । गाय का नाम बूक हिन्दुधो के मजहब के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और वे इसकी पूजा करते हैं, इसलिये वह उसके बारे में कुछ करना नहीं चाहती है । अगर उसका नाम हिन्दुधो 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 हक हासिल है और कोई किसी को मजबूर नहीं कर सकता है कि वह मुस्लिम राय रखे । कृष्णसाहब ने कहा था एक तकरीर में कि गाय फटिलाइजर भी है, फटिलाइजर पैकट्री भी है, चित्तरजन भी है, सिंघरी भी है । यह भी उन्होंने कहा था कि इसके बिना गुजर नहीं है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि खाने की चीजों की पैदावार बढ़े तो आपको दूध की तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा ।

हमारी बहन श्रीमती रेणुका राय ने कहा कि बच्चों को दूध दिया जाए । विलायत के ग्रन्दर, स्वीडन के ग्रन्दर, डैनमार्क में बच्चों को मुफ्त दूध दिया जाता है । क्या हिन्दु सरकार ऐसा कर सकती है ? यह करना तो दूर रहा, पिछले पांच साल में पांच 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 गवर्नमेंट ने हिमाल की जितनी भी अच्छी-अच्छी गायों इत्यादि की नस्लें थी, उनको बरबाद कर दिया है । ५० बरस से हिसार से इनको कलकत्ता, बम्बई इत्यादि भेजा जाता था रहा है । एक बार इनका लैक्टेशन होता है और इसके बाद इनको बूचर के हवाले कर दिया जाता है । पंडित नेहरू ने हमारे कहने पर एक कमेटी की स्थापना की थी और उसके अध्यक्ष नन्दा साहब थे जिनका चिक सेठ

गोविन्द दास जी ने किया है । मैं नन्दा साहब के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं उन लोगों के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता जो यह कहते हैं कि खराब गायों को मार दो । मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको एक इकोनॉमिक यूनिट के तौर पर देखें । उस कमेटी ने चन्द तजवीजें रखी थीं और कुछ उसमें गलत बातें भी थी और अच्छी भी थीं । उनकी तरफ हमने गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान भी दिलाया था । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर धमल 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 गवर्नमेंट की खराब पालिमी के कारण हुआ है । इससे ज्यादा खराबी गवर्नमेंट की दूमरी नहीं हो सकती है कि उसने इन गायों का दूध सुखा दिया है । गायों की नस्लें खराब की हैं । और यह सब गवर्नमेंट की गलत पालिमी के कारण हुआ है । जिस गलत पालिमी पर पुरानी गवर्नमेंट ने धमल करना शुरू किया था उसी पर हमारी गवर्नमेंट धमल कर रही है ।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह . गायों का दूध और इन्सानों का खून सूख गया है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे कि भारे कालोनी और हरनघाटा को जाकर देखो । हरनघाटा के बारे में यह कहा गया कि कलकत्ता की जरूरतों को हम पूरा कर रहे हैं । जहां तक भारे कालोनी का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिल्क पाउडर बरीरह पर कस्टम्स का जितना भी खपता होता है वह सारे का सारा आप उसकी नजर कर लेते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आप सैल्फ अफिशेंट नहीं हैं । आपने वहां पर ८,०००

मैंने रबी हुई है, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन में से कितनों के बच्चे हैं जो कि बच्चे हुए हैं। ८,००० गायों के नीचे घाट हुआ ही बच्चे होने चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बच्चों की रक्षा न करके देश की दीलत को बरबाद किया जा रहा है। यही हालत हरन-घाटा कालोनी की है। वहाँ पर भच्छे-भच्छे गायों के बच्चे नीलाम किये जाते हैं और उनको कसाई ले जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप भच्छी नस्ल चाहते हैं तो गायों इत्यादि के बच्चे पालना आपका फर्ज है।

एक सवाल मैंने पूछा कि पहले पाँच साला प्लान में और दूसरे में कितना खपया फाडर पर खर्च किया गया। मुझे इसका जवाब दिया गया कि उस पर एक पैसा भी खर्च 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 गवर्नमेंट ने भूखों मारा है, इन्सानों को ही नहीं, जानवरों को भी इन्ने भूखों मारा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्ही को नहीं मारा है बल्कि देश को भी तबाह कर दिया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर परमात्मा की कृपा से काफी चारा खाने को है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट खुद अपनी गलत पालिसी की वजह से न तो उनको चारा खाने देती है और न ही दूध ज्यादा होने देती है। दूध को गवर्नमेंट खुराक ही नहीं समझती है। यही नहीं इसका धन पर क्या धसर पड़ सकता है और पड़ता है, इसकी तरफ भी उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं है। अगर पिछले पाँच सात बरसों में दूध कम न होता तो क्या जरूरत थी बाहर से मत्सा मंगाने की। आपके प्लान में लिखा हुआ है कि अगर दूध ज्यादा हो जाए तो इसका धसर गल्ले पर पड़ेगा। लेकिन आपने कोई ध्यान न देकर देश को बरबाद कर दिया है।

जानवरों की खुराक 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 इंसानों में कनफ्लिक्ट है कि चारा उगाया जाए या अनाज उगाया जाए। वे कहते हैं कि अगर चारा उगाया गया तो लोग भूखों मर जायेंगे। मुझे यकीन है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की यह राय नहीं है और अगर है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इसको निकाल दें और इस राय को निकालने के लिए मैं आज उनको आथोरिटी देता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आप विशेषज्ञों की राय को न मानें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान एक बड़े आधार जिनका नाम रसल है, उनके द्वारा 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 farmyard 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 मतसब है कि अगर आप चार परसेंट के बजाय दस परसेंट यहां चारा उगाने लयें, तो इतना ही नहीं कि दूध की मात्रा बढ़ेगी और जानवरों को चारा मिल सकेगा बल्कि इन्सानों के खाने के लिये जितने भी रॉस हैं, उनके अन्दर भी तरक्की होगी। अगर एक आधार ने या एक ही किताब में इस तरह

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

की बात किसी गई होती तो मैं उसको दिस-  
मिस कर देता लेकिन सभी जगह इस तरह की  
बातें किसी गई हैं।

मैं एक और विशेषज्ञ की तरफ तबज्जह  
बिगलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि बहुत ही महत्त्व  
आवनी है और जिस को पुरानी गवर्नमेंट  
आफ इंडिया ने खुद बुलाया 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 वफा हमारे प्राइम  
मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया था कि इस देश  
में इंटेंसिव कल्चिवेशन होना चाहिये। लेकिन  
वह गैरमुमकिन है जब तक आप मिक्स्ड  
फार्मिंग न करें। मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग एक इंसिस्टेंस  
इंटेंसिव कल्चिवेशन है। इसलिये उन्होंने  
यह लिखा है :

"At present India is virtually  
attempting to maintain a relative-  
ly 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 atten-  
tion 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 अगले ही सफे पर  
इस से भी ज्यादा रिबीलिंग सम्बन्ध है,  
लेकिन बूँक बक्त नहीं है इस बास्ते मैं उसे  
यहीं पर खत्म करता हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी  
निहायत धन से भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि  
मामला इतना ही नहीं है। आई०सी०ए०आर०  
जो कि हमारा ही एक इन्स्टिट्यूशन है,  
उस ने खुद तजुर्बा कराया और उस के बाद  
एक बोशर निकाला। एन० डब्ल्यू० एफ० पी०  
में, उत्तर प्रदेश में तजुर्बा कराया और  
देखा कि मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग का क्या असर  
होता है साढ़े बारह बीघे की होल्डिंग पर और  
बहु इस बोशर में दर्ज है। उन का तजुर्बा  
यह था कि मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग ही सिर्फ हमारे देश  
का बाहिद इलाज है और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर  
जितनी इरिगटेड लैंड्स हैं उन की पैदावार  
इस से कई गुनी हो जायेगी। कैटल भी बढ़ेंगे  
और घन भी कई गुना हो जायेगा। यही एक  
तरीका है जिस के ऊपर इन्हेसार कर के हम  
ज्यादा अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन  
जहाँ तक मुझे ख्याल है, इस की तरफ तबज्जह  
नहीं दी गई अनी तक। अगर इस की  
तरफ तबज्जह दी जाती, अगर १०० मिलियन  
एकड़ पर मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग शुरू की जाती तो  
आप की सारी प्राब्लेम हल हो जाती। देख को  
जितने गल्ले की जरूरत है उस से ज्यादा गल्ला  
पैदा होता और धुन्ने यकीन है कि अगर यह  
डबल फार्मिंग की जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान जो ७०  
मिलियन टन की बात कहता है वह तो होना  
ही उस से और ज्यादा भी होना। अगर आप  
आइन्दा अपनी उपज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो  
अपनी किस्मत आप के अपने हाथ में है और  
वह है ऐनिमस ह्यूमैनी की तरफ तबज्जह

देना। अगर आप ऐनिमल हस्वीन्री की तरफ तबज्जह देंगे तो वह आप को रिच डिबिडेंड दे करेगी। इस के सिवा और कुछ हो नहीं सकता। आप सोच सकते हैं कि मैं इसलिये कहता हूं कि गाय पर मेरा यकीन है लेकिन अपने देश की एकानमी में सब से ज्यादा यकीन रखता हूं और अगर आप उस को पूरी तरह करने तो मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि इस से आप को बहुत फायदा होगा।

इस के अलावा मैं आप की तबज्जह इन सब चीजों को छोड़ कर जो सब से जरूरी चीज है उस की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि अगर आप इस देश के अन्दर किसी गांव में जायें और वहां के जमींदारों से बात करे कि वह बतावें कि आखिर देश की पैदावार कैसे बढेगी तो छोटे से छोटा जमींदार कहेंगा कि बिना इन जानवरों की ठीक परवरिश किये पैदावार का बढ़ना नैरमुमकिन है। लेकिन आप उस की बात नहीं सुनते। आप ऐसे विशेषज्ञों की जो आप की हा में हा नहीं मिलाते, नहीं सुनते। आप सुनते हैं ऐसे लोगों की बात जो कि ठीक नहीं हैं, जो खेतों से दूर रहते हैं, जो बात आप को कभी कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकती। अगर आप इस तरह यकीन करे तो तीन बरस के अन्दर सारा मसला हल हो सकता है। मिल ने अपनी "पोलिटिकल एकानमी" में लिखा है कि ऐसे ऐग्रिकल्चरल देश में जहां पर जानवर इतने हो अगर किसी दूसरे देश का हमला हो जायें तो भी वह दस सालों में हरा नष्ट हो सकता है। हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर इतनी उम्दा चीजें मौजूद हैं। पशुत जी रोज कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां हूनी पैदावार क्यों नहीं होती? क्यों चाइना में ४० परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ गई है और हमारे यहां नहीं बढ़ती? लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह नैरमुमकिन है जब तक आप ट्रैक्टिंग पावर की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देंगे। आज आप के पास ३६ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन है।

15-55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन आप के पास सिर्फ १८००० ट्रैक्टर्स हैं। अगर एक ट्रैक्टर १०० एकड़ की जोताई भी करता हो तो आप कुल जमीन का १ परसेंट ट्रैक्टर के जरिये में जोतते हैं। बाकी सारी की सारी जमीन बैलों के जरिये जोती जाती है। मैं एक पते की बात बतलाता हूं। आज आप किमी कल्टिवेटर में कुछ लीजिये जब तक आप गेहूं की फसल का ६ दफा बाहम नहीं करेंगे तब तक उम में पूरी फसल नहीं होगी। पंजाब का जमींदार हमारे यहां से ज्यादा गल्ना पैदा करता है उस की दो बज्जहात है। एक तो पानी और दूसरी ट्रैक्टिंग पावर। उन के यहां छ दफे फसल बाहम होनी है हमी मिये उतने खेत में हम उतनी फसल पैदा नहीं करते क्योंकि हम छ दफे फसल को बाहम नहीं कर सकते। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक बड़ी भारी अपारिटी ने लिखा है कि जितनी मीक्सेट कल्टिवेशन आप करेंगे उतना ही अनाज होगा। लेकिन आप के पास ट्रैक्टर भी पूरे नहीं, बैल भी पूरे नहीं। आप के यहां २ करोड़ बैलों की कमी है। एक न्यूट्रिशन की किताब में लिखा है कि बैलों का एक पेअर ८ एकड़ को जोतता है। आप की मार्कोटिंग आफ कंट्रोल नाम की किताब में लिखा है कि एक बैलों का पेअर ६ एकड़ को जोतता है। सन् १९२८ में वह १० एकड़ जोतता था, ऐग्रिकल्चर कमिशन की रू में। मैं भज करता हूं कि आप के पास ६ करोड़ १७ लाख काम करने वाले बैल हैं जब कि आप को चाहिये ६ करोड़ जानवर, अगर आप आडिनरी खेती करे। प्रोडक्टिंग पावर ट्रैक्टर्स से होती है। आज दिल्ली में घूम 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 हैं। आज गधे जोते जाते हैं, गाय जोती जाती हैं, आखरी जोते जाते हैं खेती के बास्ते।

श्री लाल राज सिंह : गधे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप इस को डाउट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह रिपोर्ट दिया हुआ है ।

श्री बजराम सिंह : मैं ने कहा कि गधे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जब तक आप ट्रैक्टिंग पावर उन के पास नहीं पहुँचायेंगे तब तक आप का मसला हल नहीं होगा । उस के पहुँचाने की तरकीब यह है कि आप ट्रैक्टरों का इन्तजाम कीजिये । उन से ६० परसेन्ट ट्रैक्टिंग पावर बढ़ जाती है ।

मैं इस लिये सिर्फ तीन चीजें ही कहना चाहता हूँ जिन को आप को फौरन अपनाना चाहिये । एक तो मिक्सड फार्मिंग, दूसरे ऐनिमल हस्बैन्ड्री का ठीक इन्तजाम । मैं ने अभी अभी आप को पढ़ कर सुनाया कि कम से कम १० करोड़ रुपया ऐनिमल हस्बैन्ड्री के लिये आप को खर्च करना चाहिये । तीसरी चीज यह है कि आप एक अलाहदा मिनिस्टर रख दीजिये जो कि इन चीजों की तरफ तबज्जह 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 वक़्त कहा था कि हा, खर्च जरूर बढ़ जायेगा लेकिन यहाँ तो अकल की कमी है । मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि एक अलाहदा मिनिस्टर जब तक आप नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप प्लैनिंग में सेपरेट रिप्रजेन्टेशन नहीं देंगे, जब तक सारी स्टेट्स के अन्दर एक अलाहदा इनीमल 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 तबज्जह 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, 1709,  
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, oxen, 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 Khand-sari 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 Aurobindo 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 Aurobindo 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 Aurobindo 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. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to check deforestation.*

Shri D. R. Chavan: 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. Chavan: 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 Aurebindo 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 Aurebindo 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 Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Importance of afforestation*

Shri Aurebindo 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 Aurebindo 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 Aurebindo 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 Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to reclaim fallow 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."

*Failure to prevent adulteration of potato seeds*

Shri D. B. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to popularise compost, night-soils, bone meat and green manure*

Shri D. B. Chavan: 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. Chavan: 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. Chavan: 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. Chavan: 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. Chavan: 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. Chavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

30 (A) LSD-7.

*Failure to control effectively pests and plant diseases*

Shri D. B. Chavan: 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. Chavan: 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. Chavan: 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. Chavan: 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 Sarju 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 food-grains 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 sugarcane cultivation

Shri Anubhindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of locust warning organisation

Shri Anubhindo 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 Anubhindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Adulteration in unaspati

Shri Anubhindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for better marketing system for rice

Shri Anubhindo 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 Anubhindo 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 Anubhindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for improvement in cashewnut cultivation in the Midnapur District of West Bengal

Shri Anubhindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expenditure on Goswamibharanam

Shri Anubhindo 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 Anubhindo 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 Anubhindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for Government warehousing for tobacco

Shri Anubhindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abolition of 'mahajan' system in tobacco cultivation

Shri Anubhindo 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 Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Marketing of tobacco through Co-operatives*

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: 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 Aurebindo Ghosal: 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 Aurebindo Ghosal: 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 Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Absence of comprehensive agricultural marketing system*

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: 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 Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Need for co-operatives in Agricultural marketing*

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: 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 Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Research for ascertaining the food value of vanaspati*

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Research for ascertaining the effect of vanaspati on the human heart*

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Administration of Central Mechanised Farm*

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*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 fertilizers*

**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 Aurobindo 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 Aurobindo 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 Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Need for better grading of wool*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Use of goat-hairs*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Need to give impetus to horticulture*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Improvement of tobacco cultivation*

**Shri Aurobindo 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 Aurobindo 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 Aurobindo 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 Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Inadequate storage system for fruits*

**Shri Aurobindo 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 Aurobindo 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. 100."

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 pasturage*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: 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 Ghosal: 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 Basra: 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 Basra: 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 Ghosal: 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 Ghosal: 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 Ghosal: 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 Ghosal: 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 Ghosal: 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 Kiakata (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 Eddy:** 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 F. 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, this 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 extension 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 : (बाह्य वित्त-  
रहित मनसूबित जातियाँ) उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, दिल्ली बाजों को भी समय  
बिचना 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 Sinha): 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.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय को मुबारकबाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस बात के बावजूद कि यह संसद् मंत्रालय को उतना खर्चा नहीं दे सकी, जितना कि उस ने मसूरी कार्फरेंट के जरिये मांगा था, वह भ्रान्ते रह रहा है। कुछ दोस्तों का क्याल है कि शायद जेत की पैदावार कम हो रही है और इसी लिये शायद देश को मुश्किलात से दो बार होना पड़ रहा है। उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि जहा देश में हर साल पचास लाख के करीब धानादी में बढ़ोतरी होती है, वहां ऐसे भी बहुत सारे भाई हैं, जो पहले बाबरा साते वे और धान गेहूँ खाते हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि जो गरीब भाई पहले गेहूँ नहीं खा सकते थे, बाबल नहीं खा सकते थे, धान देश में ऐसी हालत पैदा हुई है कि वे भी गेहूँ और बाबल खा सकते हैं। इस के साथ साथ हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के काम की वजह से देश का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होता जा रहा है और उस की वजह से घादमी का जीवन अच्छा होता जा रहा है और यह धनदाता लगाया गया है कि हर घादमी पांच साल ज्यादा जिन्दा रहता है। वह भी जाता ही है। इन सारे मसलों का हल साख और कृषि मंत्रालय ने करना है। मेरी राय है कि इस मंत्रालय को तीन हिस्सों में बांटना चाहिए—एक साख मंत्रालय रहे, एक कृषि मंत्रालय रहे और एक पशु-पालन का मंत्रालय अलाहिदा बनाया जाये।

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : पशु और पक्षी।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : ये तीनों मंत्रालय बहुत जरूरी हैं। ये आपस में एक तरह के विरोधी हैं। साख मंत्रालय का काम है कि देश के लिए सस्ते 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, छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाये, ताकि इस देश में जो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में खेती करने के लिये ऊटो, बैलो, झोटो, घोडो और खच्चरों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, वह कम हो, ताकि किसान जितना पैसा करता है, वह सब अपने बच्चों की परवरिश के लिए और अपने सुख और धाराम 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 अलाहिदा बनाया जाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पशु मंत्रालय ?

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : उस मंत्रालय की उबर जरूरत है। पशु-पालन मंत्रालय।

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : पशु और पक्षी मंत्रालय।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : सवाल यह है कि इस देश में खेती की पैदावार क्यों नहीं बढ़ रही है। आप को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि १९४६ से लेकर १९५० तक इस देश में बाहर से जो अनाज आया है, उस की कीमत १४५६ करोड़ रुपये है और उस पर जो सबसिडी दी गई है, वह २४० करोड़ रुपये है और इस के अलावा जो बोनस की शकल में दिया गया, वह २१ करोड़ है। दूसरे मायनों में जो भाई अनाज खाते हैं, उन के लिए एक तरह से देश के बाहर से १४५६ करोड़ का अनाज

[जी० रणबीर सिंह]

भंगाया गया और उन को सस्ता अनाज खिलाने के लिए २६१ करोड़ रुपया खर्च 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 सबसिद्धी या मदद के तौर पर खर्च किया गया। पहले पांच साला 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 खर्च किया गया है। आप जानते ही हैं कि देश की अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए देश के अन्दर जो दरिया हैं, उन के पानी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रोग्राम को आपको और भी बढ़ाना होगा। आप भासड़ा डैम के ऊपर १७० करोड़ रुपया खर्च 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 शक्ल में देना होगा। किसानों से तो २१ फी सदी रुपया सूद का लिया जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ २६१ करोड़ रुपया और लोगों को मुफ्त में दिया जाता है।

जी प्र० सि० बीसता (अजमेर) . यह आपकी पार्टी का कसूर है।

जी० रणबीर सिंह: मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर मेरे दूतरे साथी भी शामिल हैं क्योंकि वह भी ससद् के सदस्य हैं और दूसरे जो विरोधी पार्टी के लोग हैं वे भी शामिल हैं। इन साथियों ने कोशिश की थी इसके बारे में लेकिन वे नाकामयाब रहे हैं और वे इसलिए नाकामयाब रहे हैं कि लोग समझते हैं कि उनके अन्दर शक्ति नहीं है और जनता के पास ही शक्ति है। लोग चाहते हैं कि जल्दी से भासड़ा डैम को बनाया जाये और जितना कम से कम बोझ

किसानों के ऊपर पड़ सकता है, पड़े। चूंकि लोगों को गवर्नमेंट में विश्वास था इसलिए उन्होंने इन साथियों का साथ नहीं दिया। मेरी हमदर्दी लोगों के साथ है। मेरे साथी बीसता साहब जेल हो जाये हैं, मैं इसको जानता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी पंजाब के लोगों का मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों के ऊपर विश्वास है, किसानों का उनके ऊपर विश्वास है। कैरों साहब ने बैंटरमैट लेवी का जो १११ करोड़ का घंटाड़ा था उसको घटवा कर ३३ करोड़ कर दिया है। किसान लोग जानते हैं कि भारत की और पंजाब की सरकार जो कुछ उनके लिए कर सकती है, करेगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भाई जो शहरो के अन्दर रहते हैं, उनके पास अस्तर है, उन के अन्दर ताकत है, उनकी आवाज ऊंची है और इस सदन के अन्दर भी और बाहर भी वे अपना दबाव डाल लेते हैं। यही वजह है कि उनको २६१ करोड़ रुपया मिला। वर्ना आज अगर कोई दोस्त कहे कि बिना गुड डाले या थोड़ा गुड डाले ज्यादा मीठा हो जाये, तो यह नहीं हो सकता है, जितना गुड डाला जायेगा उतना ही मीठा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि तकरीबन मे 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 खर्च करना होगा और किसानों को रुपया देना होगा।

सर्विस कोऑपरेटिक्स का जिक्र भी किया जाता है। मुझे मालूम है कि सार्ज साइज कोऑपरेटिव चलाने के लिए जो इमदाद दी जाती थी उस 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 तकरीबन से शुरू हो सकेगा या उसके लिए हम रुपया खर्च करने को भी तैयार हैं। अगर खर्च करना है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कम से कम १५०

करोड़ रुपया कैपिटल चाहिये सब्सिडी को प्रोप्रेटिब्स में हिस्सेदारी के लिये। इसके साथ ही साथ कम से कम ३० करोड़ रुपया उन कार्यकर्ताओं पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा जोकि शुरू शुरू में वहाँ पर काम करेंगे और इस काम को आगे बढ़ायेंगे। उनको हमें इतने रुपये की मदद देनी होगी। इसके अलावा कम से कम १,००० करोड़ रुपया बतौर कर्ज के देना होगा।

आज देखा जाता है कि अगर कोई किसान अपने खेत के अन्दर कुआँ लगाना चाहता है तो उसको रुपया नहीं मिलता है, कर्ज नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करवाना चाहता है तो उसे ज्यादा रुपया इस तरह के कामों के लिए खर्च देना होगा।

मैं मानता हूँ कि आज भी देश के ऊपर ११०५ करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है और उस पर हमें ब्याज देना पड़ता है। लेकिन ऐसी बाँझों पर खर्च होते हैं जहाँ से ब्याज नहीं मिलता है, जो इंटिरेस्ट बेयरिंग प्राबन्धीयता के अन्दर शामिल होते हैं, लेकिन इंटिरेस्ट 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 कामयाबी के साथ चलाना है तो यह जरूरी है कि रुपया खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय को दिया जाये ताकि सस्ता अनाज पैदा हो सके और उसकी कीमत ना बढ़ सके।

अब मैं सड़सारी और गुड के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। धीरे-धीरे बात है कि यू० पी० के अन्दर गुड का सट्टा करने के लिये चार पाँच सैटर्स को इजाजत दी गई है। लेकिन पञ्जाब के अन्दर एक भी सैटर को इजाजत नहीं दी गई है। अगर सट्टा बुरी चीज है तो वह पञ्जाब के लिए भी है और यू० पी० के लिए भी वृद्ध है और वह वहाँ भी बन्द होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर अच्छी चीज है तो उस में पञ्जाब को भी हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि वहाँ

भी गुड पैदा होता है। मुझे मालूम है कि इससे काश्तकार को जो भाव मिलता है उसमें फर्क 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 अलावा वह कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर नौ टेलीफोन लाइन्स

भी ४० प्र० जैन : इसमें इस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक नहीं है।

जौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैं इसको जानता हूँ, लेकिन भावों से तो है। गन्ने की जो कीमत बढ़कर होनी है वह यहाँ से मलाह मखिरा करके ही होनी है। उसका मोटा मम्बन्ध गुड की कीमत से है और उसके भाव में है। मैं मानता हूँ कि फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग जो है वह काममें और इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर आती है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी मदद ली जाये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनके लिए बगैर सूद के रुपया दिया जाये। किमी इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा होने में १५ बरस लगते हैं और किमी प्रोजेक्ट के कामयाब होने में उसके पानी का पूरा इस्तेमाल होने में और पंद्रह बरस लगते हैं। गुड के बारे में जो सहूलियतें आपने यू० पी० को दी हैं, वे पञ्जाब और रोहतक को भी दें।

सड़सारी के सिलसिले में मैं एक अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ। बड़े बड़े सलप्यूटेशन प्लांट्स वाले जो लोग हैं उन के साथ मुझे ज्यादा हमदर्दी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी कोप्रोप्रेटिब्स पञ्जाब में बनेगी या देश में बनेंगी या जितनी भी कोप्रोप्रेटिब्स सोसाइटीज में सड़सारी के कारखाने लगाये हैं, उनके ऊपर यह टैक्स जो आपने लगाया है नहीं लगना चाहिये और उसकी वजह यह है कि इससे काश्तकार को उनके गन्ने की ज्यादा कीमत मिल सकती है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड और एग्रिकल्चर, मिनिस्ट्री की जो बिमांडस सदन के सामने रखी गई हैं, मैं उन का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ।

अभी तक जितने भी भाषण हुए हैं और जितने भी वक्ता बोले हैं उन सभी ने कंज्यूमर्स का, शहर वालों का प्वाइंट आफ व्यू ही आपके सामने रखा है। सभी ने यह कहा है कि गन्ने के दाम कम हों। हमारे अशोक मेहता मेरे जिले के बगल वाले इलाके से चुन कर आये और किसानों के बोटों से चुन कर आये हैं और कांग्रेस की मदद से चुन कर आये हैं और उन्होंने भी यही कहा है कि कीमत कम होनी चाहिये। सभी यह चाहते हैं कि किसान जितना कम, पाये उतना ही अच्छा है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि किसान के ऊपर कितना बोझा है। मिश्र मिश्र बीजों को किसान पैदा करता है जैसे चना, चावल, गेहूँ, 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 किसान का फायदा किया जा रहा है या नुकसान किया जा रहा है। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जितने व्याख्यान मैं ने मुने जल में कही और यह नहीं सुना कि उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जाय। उत्पादन बढ़ाने की सहुलियत तो देनी चाहिये। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में ३५० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन खेती के लिये है और ३५० मिलियन एकड़ में से सिर्फ ६८ मिलियन टन गन्ना होता है। एक एकड़ का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो यह करीब बीने पांच मन की एकड़ पड़ता है। इस बीने पांच मन को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है? मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बीने पांच मन का गन्ना तो हो सकता है बशर्ते उसके लिये सहुलियतें और साधन हों। मैं अभी हाल में चिट्ठ भगाया था। हमारे साथ प्रोफेसर केम्प

बन्ध जी भी थे। उन को भी पता होगा कि किसी खेत में तो अच्छी फसल है और किसी में खाराब, एक ही जगह पर। इस के माने यह है कि जिस खेत में फसल अच्छी है उस को ज्यादा सहुलियत मिली और जिस में कम है उस को कम सहुलियत मिली। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारा खेती का तरीका है उस में हम को मदद की जरूरत है लेकिन हम किसानों को उतनी मदद नहीं मिलती। अभी हमारी सरकार के पहले टाटा ने कारखाना बोला। उस वक़्त सेंट्रल प्रसेम्बली में पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू हमारे नेता थे उन्होंने उसे पूंजी दिलाने के लिये कहा था हालांकि उस से वाटा होता था। लेकिन हमारे किसान जब कर्ज लेते हैं तो उन को ६ परसेन्ट और १० परसेन्ट ब्याज पड़ता है। जब हमारी अन्य कोई धामदनी बड़ी है, जब हमारी खेती के साथ धन की खेती का पड़ना नहीं पड़ता। हमारे खेत बिना सींचे रह जाते हैं। तो अगर धन की हालत को सुधारना है तो धन की पैदावार के लिये मदद कीजिये। धन की पैदावार होती है पानी से, खाद से, अच्छे बीज से। ऐसी बीजों की जायें तो उस से धन की पैदावार ज्यादा होती है लेकिन धन की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये हमारे किसान खेत सींचे गये? हमारे जिले में, हमारी उहसील में, हमारे गांव में कितनी खाद सरकार से मिली? मैं फटिलाइजर का हामी नहीं हूँ लेकिन अगर थोड़ी बहुत फटिलाइजर भी हो जाय, हालांकि गांव के लिये जो जरूरी बीज है वह है गुरी खाद, बोझा सा फटिलाइजर हम लोगों को दिया जाय तो उस से गांव के धन की पैदावारें बढ़ सकती हैं। गांव का कूड़ा करकट जो है उसे ठीक से रखें तो उस की खाद बन सकती है। मेरा ध्येय अन्दाजा है कि अगर खेत की ठीक से जोता जाय—यहां पर जो खेतियार होगा वह संयोजन अगर धान के खेत की अच्छे ढंग से गांव के महीने में जोता जाय और खेत के महीने में जोता जाय और घासाई के महीने में धान बोया जाय तो पैदावार पूरी होगी। खाद की

कोई ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि खेत को ठीक के जोतने से उस में नाइट्रोजन स्वयं पैदा हो सकती है। उस के लिये गोबर की खाद न भी मिले, तो कार्बिक, भगहन, पूस और माघ में थोड़ी सी खाद डालने के बाद खेत को ठीक से जोतें तो नाइट्रोजन पैदा हो जाती है और उस से पैदावार बढ़ सकती है।

हिन्दुस्तान में धनी तक जो खेती की हालत है उस में पूरे ५ करोड़, ५५ लाख, ५४ हजार एकड़ खेत की आबपाशी होती है। उस में हम को पैदावार बढ़ानी है। मेरे साथी श्री भोला शुक्ल ने बताया था कि एक एकड़ में उन्होंने ६० मन चान पैदा किया। तो यदि हर अपने खेत को जो कि हमारी सिचाई के अन्दर है, ठीक करें, उस में अच्छी तरह मेहनत करें, तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। बिहार में जो हमारे पुराने जमींदार थे वह गांवों में तालाबों पर और जो दूसरे सिचाई के साधन हुआ करते थे, उन पर कुछ पैसा खर्च करते थे। लेकिन अब से जमींदारी हमारे हाथों में आई, तब से हम ने उन को उसी तरह से छोड़ दिया है और बहुत से गांवों में तो मैं ने देखा कि वे यों ही पड़े हुए हैं। इस साल हमारे उत्तर बिहार में सरकार ने ३०० ट्यूबवेल लगाये, लेकिन ट्यूबवेल तो लगाये पर उनके लिये बैकल ठीक नहीं की। नतीजा यह है कि पानी को जितनी दूर तक जाना चाहिये, जितनी ऐरिया ट्यूबवेल को कवर करना चाहिये उस को कमाउ न करने से नुकसान हो रहा है। अगर हम सिचाई की तरफ ध्यान दें तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है लेकिन भूक हम सिचाई की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं इस लिये सारी विकृत पैदा हो रही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमें दुफसला खेती बढ़ानी चाहिये। देश में जितने खेत हैं उन में से सिर्फ १५ फीसदी खेत दुफसला है। अगर हम उस को तीन फसल कर दें तो पैदावार और भी बढ़ सकती है। वहां पर एक बात है। हमारे भाई कहते हैं, हमारे सोशलिस्ट और

कम्युनिस्ट भाई, कि साहब, हम को अच्छा भन्न नहीं मिलता। बात असल यह है कि मोटा भन्न खाने का तरीका हम ने छोड़ दिया। हमारे यहां एक चीज होती है जिस को महुआ कहते हैं, कोदां कहते हैं वह बहुत पैदा होता है। लेकिन हम लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड इतना बढ़ गया है कि कोई उस को खाना नहीं चाहता। इसी लिये हमारी भन्न की पैदावार कम हो जाती है। अगर हम दुफसला खेती करें तो उस से भन्न ज्यादा होगा। रबी की फसल हमारे यहां कम होती है, लेकिन भगहन में ज्यादा पैदावार होती है। अगर हम दुफसला पैदावार करें तो पैदावार काफी बढ़ जायेगी।

हमारे पंडित ठाकुर दाम जी ने कहा कि कृषि मंत्रालय को तोड़ देना चाहिये। उन्हें पता नहीं—हमारा भी कृषि मंत्रालय से थोड़ा 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 नये 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 सम्बन्ध नहीं मिलती है कि खेती से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले आदमी उस के अन्दर नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाता हूं कि उस में बहुत से ऐसे आदमी हैं जो कि बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञ हैं पैदावार बढ़ाने के। मेरा अपना खयाल है कि इस विभाग से उन लोगों का सम्बन्ध रखना चाहिये और उन को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये।

हमारी सरकार हर साल जितना गल्ला इम्पोर्ट करती है अगर इम्पोर्ट के बराबर कीमत खेतिहर को सबसिडी के रूप में दें तो खेती की उपज काफी बढ़ सकती है। सन् १९५७ में सरकार ने १६२ २ करोड़ रुपये का गल्ला मंगाया और सन् १९५८ में उसने १२०.५ करोड़ रु० का गल्ला मंगाया।

## [श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

पानी हमारी सरकार ने दो वर्षों के अन्दर २८७.७ करोड़ ४० का गल्ला मंगाया। यह सरकार जितने रुपये का गल्ला बाहर से मंगा कर हमको खिलाती है अगर उतने रुपये को वह खेतिहरों को बगैर सूब के दे दे तो हम पैदावार काफी बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार का हाल यह है कि जब अनाज घट जाता है तब तो बाहर से मंगा कर खिलाती है, लेकिन जब हालत अच्छी हो जाती है तो ध्यान नहीं देती। मैं जैन साहब से कहूंगा कि इस साल घाप इतने रुपये हम को दे दें तो हम अगले साल के लिये निश्चिन्त हो जायें। खेती की बात तो यह है कि अगर ठीक से खेत की जोताई की जाय तो पानी की कमी होने पर भी अच्छी पैदावार हो सकती है। हमारे झुलन सिन्हा साहब जानते हैं कि अगर खेत को ठीक से जोता जाय और उसमें गोबर की खाद दी जाय तो आखिर महीने में अगर पानी कम भी हो तो भी घान फूट जायेगा। यह बात हमारे दूसरे भाई नहीं जानते हैं। आखिर सरकार क्या करे? वह कितने भाखरा नंगल बना सकती है? यदि अच्छे साधन और सहूलियतें हमारे पास आच हों और उनको ठीक से काम में लाया जाय तो हमारी पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है।

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : भाषण से ही खेत सिंच जाते हैं?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जी नहीं वह मेरे पहले आपने अपने भाषण से ही सींच दिया।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जिस समय पार्टिशन हुआ उस समय १७ लाख बेल जूट पैदा हुआ था। आज सन् १९५७-५८ में ७८ लाख बेल जूट पैदा हुआ। उस वक्त जूट भी जो कीमत हमको मिलती थी, आज हमारी अपनी गवर्नमेंट होते हुए उतनी कीमत नहीं मिलती है। मुझे इस के लिये जैन साहब से कहना है कि वह तो हमारे बकील हैं। यह मामला चला गया है कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में। ४०, ५० किलो कलकते में रहती

हैं वह हम से जूट खरीदती हैं। इस महीने में वह पैदा होता है, लेकिन भावों और आशियन में किसानों को पैसे की ज्यादा जरूरत रहती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गांवों में कमी नहीं गये होंगे। मैं आप से आग्रह करना कि आप बिहार में भावों के महीने के आखिर में जाकर देखिये कि किसानों को पैसों की कितनी जरूरत रहती है। हमारे यहां १२ ४० या १३ ४० मन जूट मिलता है लेकिन कलकते में, हमारे जैन साहब कहते थे, २३ ४० मन बिकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बिना बुलाये मैं वहां नहीं जाऊंगा। आप बुलायें तब जाऊंगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं बुलाता हूं, आप आइये, क्योंकि जूट जो है उसको बीते वक्त जो कीमत लगती है वह हमको उसके दाम में नहीं मिलती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गन्ने के दाम भी बढ़ने चाहियें। क्योंकि ४५ करोड़ ४० तो हमारी सेंट्रल सरकार एक्साइज के रूप में ले लेती है गन्ने के ऊपर, फिर १० करोड़ ४० स्टेट की सरकार लेती है। इस तरह से अगर देखा जाय तो एक मन बीनी के ऊपर १४ ४० १० घा० किसान को मिलता है और १३ ४० ६ घा० सरकार लेती है। फिर जैन साहब कहते हैं कि तुम गन्ना क्यों बढ़ाते हो। हम गन्ना इस लिये बढ़ाते हैं कि उसमें हम को पैसा ज्यादा मिलता है। वजह यह है कि आप गल्ले का दाम ठीक नहीं रखते। आप गल्ले का दाम कम रखते हैं इसलिये हम लोग गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं। अगर हम को गल्ले का दाम ठीक से दिया जाय तो हम उसे भी पैदा कर सकते हैं।

जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि यह दाम जरूर बढ़ सकता है लेकिन हमारे सोशलिस्ट और कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने हड़ताल कराई उसकी वजह से हमारे गन्ने का दाम ठीक से नहीं बढ़ पाया। दुनिया में सब जगहों

पर हड़ताल चल सकती है, लेकिन मधे के बारे में हड़ताल नहीं चल सकती।

एक सामान्य सचस्य : चलेगी।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : नहीं चलेगी, यह बात नकल है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन धूमि से यहां पर तो इस का फैसला न किया जाय।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे लोग गन्ना नहीं पाते। यह रस उसके मुंह में नहीं जाता जो कि गन्ना उगाते हैं। दूसरे दूसरे भादमी सब रस चूस जाते हैं।

जो गन्ने की खेती करता है उसे हड़ताल से दुःख होता है। ये हमारे भाई तो खाली राजनीति में किसान को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वे किसान की मलाई नहीं चाहते। जो गन्ने की खेती करेगा वह कभी हड़ताल पसन्द नहीं करेगा। मैं इन से ही पूछता हूँ कि यह भगवान का नाम लेकर बतायें कि क्या गन्ने की खेती करने वाला हड़ताल करना पसन्द करता है। श्री मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह इन भाइयों का जवाब न करें क्योंकि ये किसान का भला नहीं चाहते। पर किसान के गन्ने का दाम कम से कम दो घाने बढ़ा दें।

श्री कच राव सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ इस प्रकार के शब्द कहने की अनुमति है कि "भगवान् का नाम लेकर बतायें।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें झगड़े की क्या बात है। जो भादमी भगवान् में यकीन करता है उसके मुंह से स्वाभाविक तौर पर वह निकल जाता है कि इनसे भगवान् का नाम लेकर कुछ लिया जाये। लेकिन जो भगवान् में यकीन नहीं रखते उनको इन बातों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिए, उनके नजदीक भी नहीं जाना चाहिए। इसमें झगड़े की कोई बात नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य प्रबुद्धतर करें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं सत्य ही करता हूँ।

मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मधे की कीमत बढ़ाना जैन साहब के हाथ में है। वह इसकी कीमत दो घाने मन जरूर बढ़ा दें। आज किसान शहर वालों के लिए, दुकानदारों के लिए और इंडस्ट्री वालों के लिए पैदा करता है। भखबार नवीसों के लिए भी किसान गत्सा पैदा करता है। उनको कम से कम एक कालभ रोज निलना 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। आज स्वतन्त्र देश में चाहे वह राष्ट्रपति का लड़का हो, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री का लड़का हो और चाहे गरीब किसान का लड़का हो सबके लिए शिक्षा की ममान सुविधायें होनी चाहियें। आज किसानों के लड़कों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रबन्ध किया जाये। और इस बात का भी ध्यान 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-1958 Exhibition, I visited the pavilion 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 धीर जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार का सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य होता है कि देशवासियों को आवश्यक जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं को उपलब्ध करे। उन वस्तुओं में सर्वप्रथम भोजन, कपड़ा और मकान होते हैं। इन में से यदि हम भोजन की स्थिति की विषा में देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि इन बारह सालों में देश की हालत बंद से बदतर होती जा रही है। अभी हमारे बुजुर्ग साथी पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने पिछले वर्ष की हालत बयान की। आज इस करोड़ ऐसे लोग होंगे कि जिनके यहाँ एक ही बार

[श्री यादव]

चूल्हा जलता है। श्री मार्गव ने इसमें साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत किया कि भूखों मरने वाले लोग न हों, लेकिन मैं इस विषय में बता सकता हूँ—लकड़वालों के साथ नहीं, क्योंकि समय कम है। मैं केवल एक ही मिसाल दूंगा कि लोग बनावट के कारण धीरे धीरे की कमी के कारण भूखों मर रहे हैं। इसी सदन में मैंने एक बार बरेली की एक घटना के बारे में काम-रोको प्रस्ताव रखा था। एक भ्रादमी जेल में पैदा न होने के कारण धीरे धीरे काम न मिलने के कारण भ्रष्ट न करीद सका और मजबूर होकर उसने एक लोटे की चोरी की। जब पुलिस दरोगा ने उसकी तलाशी ली और उसको उस भ्रादमी की भ्रष्टालियत का पता चला, तो उसको रहम धाया और उसने पांच रुपए उस भ्रादमी को दिया। वह शक्ति धाटा माया और धाटे में जहर मिला कर उसने रोटी बनाई और फिर पूरे परिवार को जिसा दी और वह पूरे का पूरा परिवार इस दुनिया से चल बसा। इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं। हमारा साक्ष्य मन्त्रालय इस बारे में क्या कर रहा है ?

Shri A. P. Jain: The story was denied by the District Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been denied by the District Magistrate of Bareilly.

श्री यादव : इस तरह की बहुत सी घटनाएँ हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ४ मार्च, १९४६ को प्रधान मंत्री ने एमएन किया था कि “१९४६ तक साक्षात्कारों के मामले में देश धात्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा।” फिर २२ अक्टूबर को उन्होंने रेडियो पर एमएन किया कि वे छठे एक दिन के लिए भी धागे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहता। लेकिन फिर माकल रिब्यू में निकला कि एक साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया।

(Interruption.)

माननीय सभ्य को भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

उपान्वय महोदय : आप को वह कैसे मासूम है कि उन को मौका देकर मिलेगा ?

श्री यादव : हम को तो आप की दृष्टि-दृष्टि पर ज्यादा मरोसा है। १७-११-४० को उस समय के साक्ष्य मंत्री, श्री मुंशी, ने कहा कि “भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन” के बाद मुस्क ने सब से बड़ा फैसला यह किया है कि ११ मार्च, १९४२ तक साक्षात्कारों के मामले में देश धात्म-निर्भर हो जाये। “भारत छोड़ो” का नारा गांधी जी ने दिया था और धर्म-संकट के दूर करने का नारा के० एम० मुंशी महोदय ने दिया। लेकिन होता क्या है ? वह तिथि बदल गई और प्रधान मंत्री ने १८-११-४० को फिर कहा कि मैं ने कोई वक्तव्य दिए हैं कि १९४२ तक साक्षात्कारों का धायात बन्द हो जायेगा, मुझे भ्रष्टालोस है कि मेरा वादा श्रुत साबित हुआ, लेकिन हम हर सम्भव कोशिश करेंगे कि योजना की समाप्ति तक साक्षात्कारों का धायात बन्द हो जाये। एक योजना का अन्त हुआ। दूसरी योजना चल रही है और उस के भी तीन वर्ष बीतना चाहते हैं और तीसरी योजना की चर्चा चल रही है। पिछले वर्ष जब इसी सदन में साक्षात्कारों के सम्बन्ध में बहस हुई थी, तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि धर्म के मामले में देश में इतना जबरदस्त संकट है कि मुझे शांत नहीं था, मैं समझ नहीं पाया था। वह सरकार बारह साल से साक्ष्य स्थिति में सुधार नहीं कर पाई है। इस विषय में पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं की बात की जाती है। पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं और राजनीति का भी सर्व-अध्यय ज़रूरी यह होना चाहिए कि देश में रहने वाले सभी नागरिकों को पेट-भर भोजन तो दिया जाये। लेकिन पेट-भर भोजन की कमी नहीं, धागे भोजन के लिए, किसी तरह की कर नहीं, रगड़ कर नहीं, उतना भोजन देने के लिए ६५ करोड़ का भोजन बाहर से मंगाया जाता है, जब कि भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश

है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के ८२ देशों में के केवल मिय को छोड़ कर भारत साक्षात्तो के मामले में सब से पीछे है। लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर क्यों नहीं गया? उस का केवल एक कारण है। आज भूखों मरने वाले कौन है? बीमान, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि न तो इस सदन में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य हैं और न मंत्रीगण हैं। मरते कौन लोग हैं? मरते वे हैं जो इक्के वाले होते हैं, जो रिक्शा वाले होते हैं, गावों में रहने वाले जो हरिजन लोग होते हैं, जो पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग होते हैं। सर्वत्र हिन्दुओं में वही लोग मरते 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 क्या चिन्ता है? मुझे एक कहावत याद आती है। विष्णु भगवान को लक्ष्मी से घुरसत नहीं, सहनशाह जहागीर को नूरजहा से घुरसत नहीं और आज सहनशाह जहागीर नेहरू को पंचशील से घुरसत नहीं है। दुनिया को शान्ति का सन्देश वह देते फिरते हैं, उनके आपसी झगड़ों का फैसला करवाते फिरते हैं। घर में नहीं है बाने, मा बली मूनवाने बड़ी बात आज हो रही है। लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, और उनको कोई चिन्ता ही नहीं है।

17 Jan.

देश भूखा है और वह गुलदस्तों से खेलने जाते हैं और वह भी पब्लिक स्कूल के छोटे-छोटे बच्चों से, नैनीताल जैसे पब्लिक स्कूलों के बच्चों से। क्या प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान कभी प्राइमरी स्कूलों के, यूनिवर्सिटीओं और नॉर्टिक्वाइट एरिया द्वारा जो स्कूल बसाये जाते हैं और जिन स्कूलों में गरीब लोग, हरिजनों के बच्चे, साधारण लोग, जैसे कुबीसे कपड़े पहने हुए बच्चे, चिनीने बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वहाँ पर तत्काल ले गये हैं, क्या उनका उनकी तरफ भी कभी ध्यान गया है? उनको पेट भर भोजन खाने को नहीं मिसता है। वहाँ वह जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। साध

समस्या तब तक हल नहीं हो सकती है जब तक हम उन लोगों को रोटी नहीं दे पावेंगे जो कि भूख की ज्वाला में झुलस रहे हैं। इस सब का परिणाम आज क्या हो रहा है? नेहरू नौकरशाही का, नेहरू मंत्रिमंडल का ध्यान उस तरफ है ही नहीं। उनको लोग चाचा नेहरू कहते हैं। लेकिन उनको उन्हीं भतीजों का पता है जो भतीजे गुलदस्तों से खेलते हैं, जो बुशट पहनते हैं, जो टाई और पेंट पहनते हैं, और उन बच्चों का पता तक नहीं जो भूखों मरते हैं, जिन के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है जिन के पढ़ने लिखने का कोई इंतजाम तक नहीं है।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) वह सब जानते हैं।

श्री बाबू : तब तो और भी बुरी बात है। जानते हुए भी कुछ न करना, इससे बुरी बात क्या हो सकती है।

सरकार कहती है कि साध समस्या को राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बनाया जाए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर राजनीति है किध के लिए अगर वह साध की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकती है। सरकार चाहती है कि बिरोधी दल वाले उसके साथ सहयोग करें। सरकार सर्वदलीय समिति बनाती है। लेकिन जितना भी सलाह मसिवरा बहा दिया जाता है, सब पर कोई धमल नहीं होता है। ऐसी सर्वदलीय समिति से क्या लाभ हो सकता है? इसी बास्ते तो सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने उसमें भाग लेना छोड़ दिया है। इस तरह से कोई कल्याण होने नहीं जा रहा है।

अगर आप साध समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं आपको कुछ बुनियादी बातें बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी तरफ ध्यान दें। धन की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ सकती है, इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने अपने अपने सुझाव दिये हैं, किसी ने कहा है, पानी की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये, बीज मिसना चाहिये इत्यादि। लेकिन सब से बुनियादी

[श्री यादव]

बात जो है वह यह है कि जो खेती करता है, वह जमीन का ही मालिक नहीं है। आज जमीन का मालिक वह है जिस का हल कागजों पर चलता है, लेखापाल की कलम द्वारा लिखे गये कागजों पर चलता है लेकिन जिस का हल 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 सायब टू बी टिल्सर, खेत उसका जो खेती करता है, तब तक पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है। तो अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अधिक धन पैदा हो तो जमीन का आपको बितरण करना होगा और इसके लिए कानून बनाना होगा। १४ करोड़ एकड़ जो भूमि बंजर पड़ी हुई है उसको आपको खुदवाना होगा और उसमें खेती करने के लिए दस लाख खेतिहरों की पलटन तैयार करनी होगी। आज पांच करोड़ एकड़ के लिए पानी उपलब्ध है लेकिन बाकी की जो कोई २२ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि है, जिस पर कि खेती होती है, उसके लिए पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उसके लिए आपको पानी की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। कुएं इत्यादि आपको खुदवाने होंगे। लेकिन ये सब काम न करके आप तो उद्घाटन भाषण ही करते रहते हैं, इसके साथ समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। कई लाख मंत्री आप बुके हैं। के० एम० मुशी साहब आए, बयरामदास दीलस राम साहब आए। उन्होंने कहा कि गमलों में खेती हो, छतों पर खेती हो और ब्लैकटर्न के बंगलोर के कम्पाउंड में खेती हो। लेकिन मुझे भ्रष्टाचार के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो खेती 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 चलाया जा रहा है।

मैं आप को एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। एक बात लगाने की योजना बनी है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुचि मंत्रालय उस सिलसिले में राज्यों को पैसा देता है। उत्तर प्रदेश को भी पैसा मिला और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत बाराबंकी जिले को भी मिला। ४०,००० की एक इंस्टालमेंट आई। लेकिन वह पैसा उस को कब मिला, वह तब मिला जब फाइनेंसल ईयर खत्म होने को था और अधिकांश पैसा बरागांव, मसौली, और भयारह, इन तीन गांवों में तीन ही भावमियों के बीच बांट दिया गया। इस के बाद १५,००० रुपया और उसी समय गया और यह रुपया भी जिन को भूमिधर कहा जाता है और जिन के पास सारी जायदाद है, जो पुराने जमींदार हैं, उन के बीच बांट दिया गया। गरीबों को कोई एक पैसा भी नहीं देता है। जब ऐसी बात है तो किस तरह से भ्रष्ट संकट दूर हो सकता है। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि भ्रष्ट संकट दूर हो, तो उस को इन गरीब किसानों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस खेती से कोई मुनाफा नहीं होता है, उस पर लगान न लगे। लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान न दे कर और खेतिहरों के पलटन तैयार न कर के भ्रष्टारों की पलटन तैयार की जाती है। ये लोग तजवीजें भेजते हैं, उद्घाटन करते हैं और इन की तसवीरें भी घसबारों में छप जाती है। हमारे यहां भी एक फूड कंसल्टेंट्स कमेटी बनी हुई है जहां पर हम भी जाते हैं। वहां पर काजू, चाय, इत्यादि खाने को मिल जाता है और खा पी कर हम लोग तशरीफ ले भाते हैं, होता कुछ नहीं है। इस बास्ते मैंने अब बहां जाना भी छोड़ दिया है।

रामो के बारे में मेरे माननीय मित्रों ने सोसलिस्टों पर संज्ञक लगाया है और कहा है कि किसानों का इस पार्टी ने बहुत अहित किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

प्राज जो लोग साधारणों के मूल्य को ले कर उपभोक्ता और किसान में बगड़ा पैदा करना चाहते हैं, वे बहुत ना-समझ हैं। यह किसान और उपभोक्ता का झगड़ा नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि जब फसल कटती है, अब जब गेहूँ कट रहा है, तब तो वह बहुत सस्ता बिकता है, १४ रुपये उस बिकता है। लेकिन जब यह सारा गेहूँ किसान के घर से निकल जायेगा क्योंकि वह ज्यादा दिन तक इस को रख नहीं सकता है, उस को लगान पड़ा करना होती है, उस को शादी में खर्च करना होता है तथा दूसरी अपनी जरूरत पूरी करनी होती है और ८०-८५ परसेंट घरों से बाहर चला जायेगा और छोटे व्यापारियों के हाथ से भी निकल जायेगा और करोड़-पतियों के हाथ में, बिडला जैसे पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में चला जायेगा तो इस की कीमत १४ रुपये के बजाय २५-२८ रुपये मन हो जायेगी। सोशलिस्टों ने तहरीक शुरू की थी और कहा था साधारणों के मूल्य गिरे, उस से किसानों को कहा नुकसान था। मेरी 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 साधारण का मूल्य मेर पीछे एक घाना से अधिक नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये। इसी तरह से हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि कारखानों में बनी किसी भी जीवोपयोगी वस्तु का बिजली दाम लागत खर्च से द्योडे से अधिक किसी हालत में न हो। तीसरे, किसान को उस के अनाज और फच्चे माल का ऐसा दाम मिले जो लागत खर्च और जीवन निर्वाह को सुभीते से कर सके, उस से किसी दूरत में भी कम न हो ताकि सेतिहर और औद्योगिक बाजारों के उत्पादन में संतुलन और समता कायम हो सके। इसलिये यदि सरकार चाहती है कि निश्चित दाम नीति अपनाये तब तो वह जो सरकार बाज्य व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है उस से कुछ फायदा हो सकता है और अगर इस नीति को ठग नहीं करती है तो जो व्यापार बाज

सरकार लेने जा रही है, उस में भी इस को कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है। बाज्य दाम की लूट के सिलसिले में यह हो रहा है कि एक तरफ करोड़पति मरदार बिडला जैसे हैं, दूसरी तरफ सरकारी सेठ जिन में सब से बड़े नेहरू साहब 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 भ्रष्ट नौकरशाही ले नेगी और उस से कोई कल्याण नहीं होगा।

सहकारी खेती के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन आबड़ी के समाजवाद के प्रस्ताव का जिस तरह से इन्केशन में नाजायज फायदा उठाया गया था उसी तरह से इन सहकारिता का १९६० में होने वाले इन्केशन में इस्तेमाल करने के लिये इस को अगर अपनाया गया है, तो यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है। लेकिन अगर यह सही मानो 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 खेती में भी अवश्य चल सकती है।

भ्रष्टाचार का मैं बिक कर चुका हूँ। लेकिन एक छोटी सी मिसाल मैं और देना चाहता हूँ। आन्ध्र में राजा महेन्द्रा जेल है। उस जेल में अमरीका द्वारा ५,००० डिब्बे दूध के भेजे गये। वहाँ पर खाने 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 केवल चार डिब्बे दूध के ही रह गये, बाकी डिब्बे कहा चले गये, कोई जानता ही नहीं।

## [श्री वादव]

आज कहा जाता है कि उपज में तरबकी हुई है। इस की भी एक मिसाल मैं 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 सिंचाई के साधनों से सिर्फ अपने 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 नाकाफ़ी है। अगर भीसत पैदावार और जो कृषि पंडितों की पैदावार है, उस का मुकाबला किया जाय तो दुगुने का फर्क पड़ेगा। और जब भीसत पैदावार और कृषि पंडित की पैदावार के बीच में कोई नजदीकी रिश्ता न हो, तो इतना तो समझ ही लेना चाहिये कि ग्राम तौर से जो भारत का कृषि भान्दोलन रहा है वह असफल रहा है और उस से देश की फसल नहीं बढ़ सकती।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहूँ कि हमारे माननीय प्रतिष्ठित प्रसाद जन से जब कभी गन्ने के बारे में बातचीत होती है तो जिस बंग से बिच्छू डक मार देता है, वैसे ही वह जान पड़ते हैं। यह बहुत पुराना फार्मूला रहा है कि जितने धाने मन गन्ना उतने रुपये मन चीनी और अगर इस आधार को माननीय मंत्री महोदय मान कर गन्ने का दाम निश्चित कर दें तो अच्छा है। पिछली बार जब हड़ताल चल रही थी तो इसी सदन में काम रोको हस्ताव रक्खा गया था। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने फ़रमाया था कि दाम तो कम निश्चित हो चुके हैं इसलिये धब मीका नहीं है। मैं याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि फिर मीका आ गया है दाम निश्चित होने का। वे केवल यह कह कर कि पड़ता नहीं पड़ता, केवल हाँ या न में उत्तर दे कर इस सवाल को टाक न जायें। यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि किसी दिन आप बैठ करवा-में गन्ने के मूल्य पर। चीनी के मूल्य में और

गन्ने के मूल्य में कोई रिश्ता कायम करना चाहिये। चीनी के बारे में यह कि छः धाने, साठे मात धाने सेर की लागत पड़ती है जबकि चीनी १ रुपये सेर बिकती है। चीनी के दाम गिरने चाहिये और गन्ने के दाम बढ़ने चाहिये।

एक जुगला अन्त में कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूँगा कि इस से अगर मंत्री जी को सन्तोष हो गया है कि सरदार नगर की सरया भूगर मिल के किसानों के ऊपर, सरदार सुरजीत सिंह मजीठिया जैसे भालिकों को प्यास के बरत कर बन्द कर देकर दिश के बून ठे कुछ चुकी है तो फिर समय आ गया है कि किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए गन्ने के दाम २ ब० मन जरूर रखे जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि उन का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे इस पर गौर करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sinhasan Singh—I find he is not present. Then, Shrimati Laxmi Bai.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri L. Kacharan (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 (Salempur) Uttar Pradesh?

Shri B. S. Tiwari (Khajuraho) Madhya Pradesh?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहती हूँ, बहुत बोलना नहीं चाहती। हमारा धन का मंत्रालय जानवरों और इन्सानों सब के लिये बहुत करीब है। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहती

हूँ कि घाब गांव गांव, घर घर में घाप के नाम का स्मरण हो रहा है। कारण यह है कि जो भी सुझाव घाप के पास आते हैं उन पर जब घाप चलने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उस में कहीं गड़बड़ी हो जाती है और उस से घाप की बदनामी हो जाती है। और किसी भी मंत्रालय की इतनी बदनामी नहीं होती है जितनी बदनामी घाप के मंत्रालय की होती है क्योंकि इस देश के लोगों के रोजाना के इस्तेमाल की चीजों में घाप का महकमा सब से करीब है। पहले खाना बाप में बस्त्र। यह घाप के लिये बहुत ग्रहण चीज है। लेकिन घाप गांव में जा कर जगह जगह अपनी पैरवी तो नहीं कर सकते। बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन में घाप कुछ बोल नहीं सकते हैं। जो भी घाप की रिपोर्ट आती है उन में सीधी सीधी बात नहीं रहती है, कोई न कोई गोलमाल कर के लाई जाती है। उन में कई इशर उशर की बातें रहती हैं जोकि मे समझती हूँ कि बहुत गलत होती हैं। घाप हमेशा बोलते हैं कि हमारे यहां मछलियां बढ़ गईं, दूध बढ़ गया, दाल बढ़ गयी और साथ ही कहते हैं कि लोग भी बढ़ गये। इसीलिये हम को बाहर के बाजारों से अनाज खाना पड़ता है। मैं घाप के मामले एक चीज कहना चाहती हूँ। घाब रोजाना एक आदमी को घर घाब से दूध मिलने का औसत हो तो घाप सोचिये कि ३६ करोड़ आधमियों को घाब से दूध के हिसाब से कितना दूध चाहिये। उस का हिसाब कई करोड़ आता है। इस के लिये हमारे देश में मछलियां घाई, गोबर घाबा, दूध आता है। इस तरह की न जाने कितनी चीजें आती रहती हैं, इस का कोई हिसाब नहीं। हालांकि घाब इतनी बकरत नहीं है फिर भी घाप रोज कहते रहते हैं कि बहुत सी चीजें बाहर से आ रही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान सब चीजों के लिये मोहताज ही है। लेकिन यह चीज गलत है। हमारे यहां औसत बर्कर कहते हैं कि जमीन बढ़ रही है, नई जमीन सामों एकड़ जोती जा रही है। यह समझते हैं कि घर घर 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 चलते हैं, लेकिन जो हकीकत है उस को नहीं लिखते हैं। इस तरह से जिन्हे से स्टेट में आ कर और स्टेट से सेक्टर में आते आते जमीन बहुत बढ़ जाती है। लेकिन दरअसल सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि असलियत क्या है। घाप के आकड़े बढ़ते जाते हैं। इस तरह के चोरी हो रही है, शैतान लोग बैठे बैठे खा रहे हैं। बात यह है कि घाप के यहां नई जमीन तो बढ़ रही है, कल्टिवेशन भी बढ़ रहा है मगर पुरानी जमीन कितनी खराब हो रही है, इस का अन्दाजा घाप को नहीं है। चूंकि घाप को कोई वह चीज नहीं बतलाता है इसलिये उस के आकड़े घाप के पास नहीं हैं। दिल्ली में दम पंद्रह मील तक चले जाइये। वहां की जमीन ऐसी है कि १५ या २० सालों में जमीन मलाई जैसी हो सकती है और तिगुना अनाज पैदा किया जा सकता है। लेकिन हम देखते क्या है कि पत्थरों वाली जमीन बढ़ती जा रही है, इस तरह तो दस साल तक भी वह खेती के काबिल नहीं होगी। जैसे नये वकील की बात होती है कि कोई आदमी उस के पास जाता नहीं है, उस की प्रैक्टिस नहीं चलती है, उसी तरह से आज घाप जमीन को तालाबों में, बागों में इस्तेमाल कर के खराब कर रहे हैं। घाप को इतना रहस्य नहीं है कि घाप क्यों जमीन में पत्थर फैलाते हैं। जो जमीन अच्छी हो सकती है उस की धोर घाप का ध्यान नहीं है, इसी लिये आज पैदावार कम हो रही है, लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी घाप के आंकड़े बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और घाप को सही पता नहीं लगता कि कितनी पैदावार हो रही है। हमारे लोग आधियों में धान से जा कर बैठ जाते हैं, यह सोचने का काम नहीं करते हैं। यह क्यों नहीं देखते कि आज जमीन पर ट्रैक्टर चल रहे हैं या कि पत्थर लग रहे हैं, ईंट बन रही हैं।

## [श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि आप के पास साव नहीं, ताकत देने वाली चीज नहीं। फर्टिलाइजर का आप व्यापार करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि एक साल के अन्दर आप ने ३ करोड़ रुपये कमाये, सिवरी फैंक्ट्री ने ३ करोड़ रुपये के व्यापार की व्यवस्था की है। मैं जा कर देख आई हूँ। भते 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 कैसे जबाब दें? वह लोग सही बात कहते हैं। लेकिन हमारे दादब जी ने जो कुछ कहा वह गलत है। दो महीने लगातार स्ट्राइक करने से कितनी पैदावार बढ़ी है अगर काम न करें उल्टे बगावत करें तो उस से तो नुकसान होगा। आज हमारे यहाँ फर्टिलाइजर की बहुत जरूरत है। आज श्री राम सुभग सिंह, मिश्र जी और भागव साहब ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं वे मानने की बहुत जरूरत हैं। ११ साल से हमारा पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, लेकिन इस से हमारे मेहनत करने वाले कल्चिवेटर का कितना हित होता है, हमारी सारी कोशिशों का क्या फल 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 थ्योरेटिकल अलग चीज होती है और प्रैक्टिकल चीज अलग होती है। हमारे यहाँ थ्योरेटिकल बात बहुत जोर से चलती है। अगर आप प्रैक्टिकल चीज को देखें तो चार पांच साल आप के लिये बहुत अच्छा 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 कहाँ जाय, एक ६० की १४ छंटाक वाल कैसे लाये? कैसे १०० ६० पाने वाला चावल अपने लोगों को खिलाने के लिये लाये? लाने के बाद उस को बनाने और खिलाने में औरतों की बड़ी दिक्कत होती है।

साथ समस्या औरतों के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल है। इस बास्ते आप मेरी बात सुनिये। आप औरतों को बुलाकर उन से मसिबरा लीजिये कि पैदावार कैसे बढ़े? अगर आप इसके लिए १ करोड़ ६० रलिये। अगर आप चाहेंगे तो यह बूड्डे के हाथ में एक लकड़ी का सहारा जैसी चीज होगी। साथ गांव गांव में साव के लिये काम किया जा रहा है। लोग कहते हैं कि साव के लिये कुछ होना चाहिये। आज लाखों ६० का गोबर बरबाद हो रहा है। गोबर आज ईंधन के काम में लाया जा रहा है। इस पर बोलने के लिये मेरे पास बहुत चीज है किसी और समय में इस को बतलाऊंगी। ईंधन के बारे में मेरे पास बहुत सामान है। मैं ने इसके बास्ते बहुत काम किया है। मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना है। आप मेहरबानी करके मुझे एक मिनट और दें।

आप पंचायतो को मदद दीजिये। मैं ने इस बारे में अपनी स्टेट में भी कहा था। पंचायतों को दो दो सौ रुपये की सबसिडी दी जाये ताकि गांवों में ट्रेंच लेटरिन बनाये जायें जैसे कि बरघा में हैं। इससे भारीय भी बढ़ेगा और इससे सस्ती साव भी मिलेगी।

इसी तरह से सहर का जो ड्रेनेज का पानी है उसका उपयोग साव के लिए किया जा सकता है। जो लोग जी० टी० एक्सप्रेस 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 परसेंट साव मिल सकता है। इसमें पैसा भी नहीं लगता। ड्रेनेज बाटर में बहुत साव होता है।

अब मैं कुछ ऐसी बातें कहना चाहती हूँ जो कि बरदों को नहीं मालूम। अगर आपकी सेर दो सेर आटे की जरूरत होती है तो चार सेर तरकारी की भी जरूरत होती है।



आजकल दिल्ली में १२ लाख रुपये रोज की तरकारी की बिक्री होती है। आजकल टमाटर यहाँ ६ आने पाव हैं। घर घर में यह शिकायत है कि देवा आयाव हो गया लेकिन खाना नहीं मिलता। यह बुरी बात है। मैं इसके लिए एक हल बताती हूँ। आप देखें कि किसान तीन महीने में टमाटर उगाता है, साढ़े तीन महीने में बैंगन उगाता है। जब 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 कमी कमी उसको जो तरकारी 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। सिर्फ जो बैठकर बेचता है उसको लाभ होता है। वह किसानों से भी लाभ उठाता है और खाने 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 ट्रकों का इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए। किसान अपनी तरकारी ट्रकों में लावें, यहाँ बेचें और उनको वापस पहुँचा दिया जाये और उनसे केवल, पेट्रोल का दाम और ड्राइवर की तनख्वाह ही ली जाये जैसे कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में होता है। यह चीज बहुत जरूरी है। आप गावों का, बँलों का, थोड़ों आदि का इन्तिजाम करते हैं लेकिन इस बात को मजाक में उड़ा देते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि लोगों को अच्छी तरकारी सस्ती मिलनी चाहिए और किसान को भी लाभ होना चाहिए। अगर किसान को लाभ नहीं होगा तो वह उस गाय की तरह होगा कि जिसको खाना कम दिया जाये। वह आठ दिन में दूध देना बन्द कर देगी। तो मैं चाहती हूँ कि किसान की हासत उस सोने के घंड़े देने वाली मुरगी जैसी न हो जाये। आज जो हासत है उसमें किसान भी नाराज है और खाने वाले भी नाराज हैं। प्रेस वाले इन बातों के बारे में

नहीं लिखते। मैं तो बेजोश के बारे में ही लिखते हूँ।

मेरे पास और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। अगर एग्जीक्यूटिव वाले चाहें तो मैं उनको बतला सकती हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : और किसी वक्त सही।

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 corn It is not good only in the case of potato, it is equally good in the case of wheat and any other corn 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 USA we have as many as 13 grades. I am sure our experts are not ignorant of what exists in the USA, 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 usar 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 Govindji. 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 cowdung—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.

15 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)]

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QUESTIONS—contd.

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2811	Non-official Organisations for welfare of Scheduled Caste 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 Sarvaghi Hem Barua and Vajpayee 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-section (2) of Section 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

# 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. 326 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 Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments 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 (Diamonds) Rules, 1959

## COLUMNS

### MINUTES OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE LAID ON THE TABLE

Minutes of the Tiry-sixth. Thirty-seven A, 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 Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan on Starred Question No. 933 regarding Neyveli Light Project.

### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

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

10266-10454