

**Fourth Series Vol. VI - No. 36**

**Tuesday, July 11, 1967  
Asadha 20, 1889 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Second Session)**



***(Vol. VI contains Nos. 31-40)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

***Price : Rs. 1.00***

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



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 11, 1967/Asadha 20,  
1889 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षत्रों में अनाज की  
जमाखोरी

+  
\* 1051. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल की सीमा के साथ बिहार के सीमावर्ती क्षत्रों में रहने वाले व्यापारियों ने यहाँ से अनाज खरीद कर नेपाल के विभिन्न स्थानों पर जमा कर लिया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय खुफिया विभाग ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट पेश की है; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

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

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**Anasahib Shinde):** (a) No such information has been received by Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ हमारी सरकार की यह एजेंसी कितनी निष्कामी है, मैं जानता हूँ कि बिहार बोर्डर पर कम से कम बिहार में मेरे सम्पन्न जिले के बोर्डर पर अग्र्यक्ष श्री, 30 लाख मन धान वहाँ खरीदा जाता है ...

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** This is not seeking information, this is giving information

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what is happening unfortunately in this House.

श्री विभूति मिश्र सुन तो लीजिए । जो चावल या धान के डीलर्स हैं और हमारी सरकार उन से चावल और धान लेना चाहती है तो नेपाल में उन का गोदाम है और नेपाल सरकार उन से चावल और धान लेना चाहती है तो उन का गोदाम इधर है, इस तरह से 30 लाख मन धान मेरे जिले से

अग्र्यक्ष महोदय फूड डिबेट आज शुरू हो जायगा । फूड डिबेट में यह सब कह सकते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र फूड डिबेट में अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, आप सब का विश्वास दिला देते हैं लेकिन कितनों को मौका मिलना है ? तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार फिर से इस की जांच पड़ताल करने की बात सोच रही है ?

**Shri Anasahib Shinde:** We have referred this matter to the Bihar Government. The Bihar Government have written to us that they have no information on this point. Then we referred it to the Home Ministry.

They also say they have no such information I am really unable to say anything more than this

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जैसी स्थिति है उस का देखते हुए हम को तो क्या आती है अपनी सरकार के ऊपर ? क्या आप का सेट्रल इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट जो रक्सौल में रहता है उस से कभी आप ने इस को दरियाफ्त किया है ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** We have checkpoints which are functioning at Galgalia, Jogbani and Jainagar and one mobile squad at Raxaul to check smuggling of foodgrains from Bihar to Nepal. As I said, we referred this matter to the Bihar Government and they have said they have no such information.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि एक ही आदमी का राइस मिल नेपाल बोर्डर में श्रीर इंडियन टैरीटरी में भी है और वही आदमी अपना धान खरीद कर के इधर भी रखता है और उधर भी रखता है और सुविधा के मुताबिक इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर करता रहता है ? अगर वह स्थिति है तो सरकार इस के संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार करती है ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** If the hon member gives me specific information, I will pass it on to the Bihar Government as well as to the Home Ministry. We will pass on to them even this question which the hon member has put.

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : उत्तर प्रदेश का वह हिस्सा जो नेपाल से मिला हुआ है वहां से बहुत मात्रा में स्मगल करके नेपाल में जा रहा है। क्या सरकार को इस का इल्म है और अगर है तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कोशिश की गई और नेपाल सरकार से कुछ इस मिलसले में निगोशियेशन किए गए या नहीं ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों ?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** This question is about Bihar and Nepal border. For any other question, I require notice.

**Air-India, Bombay**

+

\*1052. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

**Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have completed investigation into the violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and other laws by the Air-India in Bombay,

(b) the departmental action taken against the various Officers concerned,

(c) whether any legal proceedings have been taken by the Air-India or by any other Central Government Departments and Agencies or by the State Government in this regard, and

(d) if so the stage reached in these proceedings?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Shri-mati Jahanara Jaipal Singh):** (a), (c) and (d) The adjudication proceedings initiated by the Ministry of Finance (Enforcement Directorate) against Air-India and 8 officers of the Corporation in connection with irregular issue of tickets without 'P' form clearance are still in progress.

(b) Air-India initiated Departmental action as a result of which one officer was removed from service. Cases against three other officers have not been finalised pending completion of adjudication proceedings initiated by the Enforcement Directorate against them on the same charges.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** According to the information given by the Deputy Minister, one officer was removed from service by the department and cases are going on against three other officers. I would like to know whether these three officers against whom cases are

going on have been suspended or are still in service?

**The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):** One of these officers has resigned. One has been dismissed and the others are still in service.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the resignation of the officer exonerates him or whether charges have been framed against him and proper action will be taken after his resignation?

**Dr. Karan Singh:** The resignation does not exonerate him. Charges have been framed and action will be taken if he is found guilty.

**श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन अफसरों के ऊपर इस वक्त कार्यवाही चल रही है क्या यह सब है कि उन अफसरों से एयर इंडिया के उस से भी बड़े अफसरों के ऊपर भी यह आरोप लगाया है कि वे लोग भी इस झगड़ में मिले हुए हैं ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** ऐसी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है ।

**Shri Hem Barua:** When this question of certain officers of Air India allowing passengers to travel without P forms was brought on the floor of the House about a year ago, Government gave an assurance that there would be a probe into their conduct and action will be taken. We are now confronted with the same answer that the probe is progressing and all that. May I know how long Government propose to take to complete the enquiry and take the necessary action?

**Dr. Karan Singh:** This matter is being handled by the Director of Enforcement. He has left for Bombay and within the next week, there is going to be one hearing. We are also very anxious that they should be brought to book as early as possible.

**Shri Hem Barua:** You have been anxious for one year.

**Dr. Karan Singh:** We are still very anxious that they should be brought to book.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एयर इंडिया का एक हवाई जहाज जो काहिरा जियोनी हंता हुआ वापस हिन्दुस्तान जियोनी मास्कुम, हो कर के आया उस हवाई जहाज ने अपनी वापसी में कोई भी पैसे देने वाले मुसाफिर नहीं बिठाये और वह विशेष, बहुत सभ्रत व्यक्ति उस हवाई जहाज में मफर कर रहे थे तो जगह खाली रही । तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी जगह खाली रही और उस से विदेशी मुद्रा का कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न इस से नहीं उठना । किसी और समय उठाएंगे तो मैं जवाब दूंगा ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विदेशी मुद्रा का मवाल है और एक हवाई जहाज में विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान हुआ है । इसलिए यह प्रश्न इस से उठना है । ज्यादा से ज्यादा मंत्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि वह कुछ समय बाद इस का उत्तर दे देंगे ।

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** इस प्रश्न से विदेशी मुद्रा का संबंध नहीं है । यह पी० फार्म के संबंध में प्रश्न है । यदि इस प्रकार का कोई मवाल आयेगा तो मैं उस का जवाब दूंगा ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Apart from that, every day so many planes go and I do not think the minister can say how many seats were vacant on each plane.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** यह पता लगा सकते हैं । पता लगा कर उत्तर दे सकते हैं ।

**Mr. Speaker:** That is why I say you can give notice of a separate question about that.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अब आप जानते हैं कि सबाल बहुत मुश्किल से पूछे जाते हैं। तो इस वक़्त यह सबाल मान लीजिए और मंत्री महोदय से कहिए कि वह सबाल का उत्तर चाहे दस दिन बाद दे दें।

Mr. Speaker: On every question, if a separate question is put and the minister is asked to reply, perhaps it may be delicate and difficult.

श्री रवि राय: यह जो एयर इंडिया का मामला है यह एक भ्रष्टाचार का केन्द्र है मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक अफसर बख़्शी और उन की बीबी दोनों बाहर गए थे और वह कोई पी० फार्म का जो नियम होता है वह लेकर नहीं गए थे। उस की कोई एक जाच भी बँटी थी और जाच के बाद एस० के० कोका जो कमिशनर थे उन्होंने लिखा है

"You are guilty of misconduct under the Corporation's rules and of serious breach of Government's rules of foreign exchange. In view of the reasons explained to you in the meeting in December, 1981, we are taking a lenient view of your guilt and we have decided to give you one more chance"

इस तरह से एक कमिशनल मैनेजर लिखता है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सबब से एक पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी जानी चाहिए जो जाच करे क्योंकि एयर इंडिया में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है और मंत्री महोदय नये प्राये हैं हम चाहते हैं कि इन सबब से वह कोई कार्यवाही करे।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य का बतला दूँ कि बख़्शी जिनका कि उन्होंने जिक्र किया उन की सर्विस अभी डिस्पेस विद कर दी गई है। उन को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है।

श्री रवी राय : उनके लिए एन० के० कोका साहब ने बिट्टी लिखी थी कि बी हैव

टेकन ए लीनियेट ब्यू। अगर मंत्री जी चाहें तो मैं उन्हें यह कामजात दे सकता हूँ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह कब की बात है ?

श्री रवि राय : 20 अप्रैल 1961 को लिखा था।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अब यह तो बड़े प्राचीन इतिहास की बात हो गयी।

श्री रवि राय : इस तरह के अफसर अभी हैं या नहीं। कोका साहब अभी मौजूद हैं या नहीं और उनके बारे में हमारा सबाल है कि उन्होंने ऐसा लिखा था या नहीं ?

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : क्या प्राचीन बेईमानी ईमानदारी हो जाती है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या यह सही है कि भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री ए० के० सेन विदेश गये हैं और बिना पी० फार्म के गये हैं, अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो क्या हुआ है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : ऐसी कोई जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है।

Shri S. Kundu: The question was whether the Government have investigated the violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. But the hon. Deputy Minister gave only one instance of violation of the P form, though a regular racket goes on in collaboration with the travel agents, crew and some of the passport officers and the provisions of this Act are violated. Has the Deputy Minister investigated all such violations? If not, will she promise to do it now?

Dr. Karan Singh: In the course of these investigations it came to our notice that there was, unfortunately, a racket of the type which has been referred to, and on further inquiries 317 suspected cases were investigated. So far 55 cases have been established.

Mr. Speaker: A list was placed on the Table of the House, I remember.

Shri S. Kundu: The answer is not specific.

Dr. Karan Singh: In that connection, 8 officers have been held responsible and the Directorate of Enforcement, which is an organ of the Ministry of

Finance, has started adjudication proceedings against those officers. I may here assure the House that if any cases of corruption come to our notice we will be very anxious to take very severe action against those found guilty. But I do not think it would be correct to say that the whole of Air India is a pool of corruption. Of course, there has been this unfortunate incident. I am personally very anxious to see that wherever corruption is found it is rooted out.

#### All-India Roads and Rural Transport Development Programme

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- \*1054. Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri A. K. Kishan:  
 Shri S. N. Maiti:  
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:  
 Shri Beni Shankar Sharma:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri M. R. Krishna:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for undertaking an all-India programme for the development of roads and rural transport to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No Sir. Development of rural roads and rural transport are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Working Group set up by the Ministry recommended Rs. 740 crores to be spent on development of roads all over India and, if so, whether Rs. 370 crores will be spent by the Centre and Rs. 370 crores by the States?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, I have not got any exact information with me just now. But the position is that all the

proposals are yet to be finalised. Till the Plan allocations are finalised nothing definite can be said.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Nagpur Plan that was in vogue is still continuing? If not, what kind of plan has been taken up and what amount of money will be necessary for what amount of time?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, the Nagpur Plan has now been replaced by another 20 year plan prepared by the Chief Engineers of various States. That is now in operation. From Plan to Plan and from year to year the allocations are finalised.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the amount?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, I have not got that information just now.

श्री क्षेत्रीशंकर शर्मा : सभी सभी सभी महोदय ने बताया कि सड़कों और देहाती परिवहन का मामला स्टेट सव्जेक्ट है और वह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि प्राजकल राज्यों की प्राथिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है । अतएव क्या वे कोई ऐसी स्कीम बना रहे हैं जिसके अनुसार अगर कोई राज्य सड़कों और देहाती परिवहन के विकास का काम अपने हाथों में ले , तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उस की मदद करेगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जी हां श्रीमन्; चौबी योजना में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि राज्य सरकारें सड़कों के लिए जितने धन की व्यवस्था करें उस का 20 प्रतिशत: ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए निश्चित किया जाय और उस 20 प्रतिशत: में 40 प्रतिशत: सहायता केन्द्र की ओर से दी जायगी ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether any discussion has already taken place between the Minister and the State Chief Ministers about the provision of 20 per cent out of the Plan budget of the State Governments for linking the rural roads and, if so, which

are the States which have accepted this suggestion of the Planning Commission?

**The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao):** Not yet.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** Along with rural roads I think this question pertains also to the all India roads, I would like to know whether the Government have finalised the plan for the much-promised east-coast road connecting Andhra, Madras and some other States on the eastern side.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** Sir, the East-Coast road has got its own importance, but it is not one of the rural roads.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** But it will connect the much-neglected rural areas, I would say.

**Shri Bhakt Darshan:** Sir, if the hon. Member tables a separate question, I will answer it.

**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** The hon. Minister just now referred to the Fourth Plan in which 20 per cent of the allocations would be borne by the State Governments. Which Fourth Plan is he referring to, because, no such Plan has come before the House and we do not know even the outlay of that Plan?

**Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao:** What my colleague said was that the Planning Commission has suggested that in the Fourth Plan allocations for roads in the State Plans 20 per cent should be reserved for rural roads. If they do, the recommendation of the Planning Commission is that 40 per cent of this 20 per cent will be available as Central grant from the Central allocations.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास क्या कुछ इस प्रकार की शिकायतें भी आई हैं कि राज्यों में प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि पी० डबल्यू० डी० के मिनिस्टर जिस जिले के होते हैं उस में सड़कों कुछ अधिक बन जाती हैं बाकी सारा राज्य उपेक्षित रह जाता है तो सारे प्रान्त के साथ बराबर न्याय हो इस दिशा में या केन्द्रीय सरकार

कुछ हस्तक्षेप करेगी या उन की योजनाओं को यहाँ मंगा कर उन पर अंतिम निर्णय यहाँ से लिया जायगा ?

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमन् ऐसे मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती; बाकी अगर माननीय सदस्य अपने प्रभाव का इस दिशा में सदुपयोग करें तो सम्भवतः सफलता मिल सकती है ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** हमें आप ने अधिकार कहाँ दे रखा है ? मिनिस्टर तो तो आप हैं ।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :** हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली तथा चंडीगढ़ यह यूनियन टैरीटरीज हैं । भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय फंड से सड़कों के मामले में इन तीनों टैरीटरीज को कितना कितना रुपया दे रही है ?

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमन् इसके लिये पूर्व सूचना चाहिए ।

**श्री शिव चरण लाल :** क्या मंत्री महीन्दय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी योजना में देहातों में कितनी सड़क बनाने का प्रोग्राम किस हिसाब से है और क्या देहातों से जो पैसा आता है वह पैसा देहातों की सड़कों पर खर्च होता है या वह शहर के विकास में खर्च होता है ? मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री की बात का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सार्वजनिक निर्माण मंत्री रावतजी ने अपने ही क्षेत्र में सड़कों का निर्माण किया है बाकी सारा आगरा जिला हमारा बर्बाद पड़ा है ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावनाओं का आदर करता हूँ । इस समय स्थिति यह है कि देश में जो लगभग पांच लाख गांव हैं उन में से करीब एक तिहाई गांव ही ऐसे हैं जो बारहमासी सड़कों से जुड़े हुए हैं । इस लिये बहुत बड़ा कार्य क्षेत्र बचा हुआ है और यदि सब सरकारें मिल कर प्रयत्न करे तो कुछ वर्षों में सफलता मिल सकती है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : शेरशाह ने पांच बरस के अन्दर सारे देश की सड़कों की ठीक किया था। आज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में श्रीर सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में कांफिलक्ट है। आज चूंकि सरकार ने 20 परसेन्ट की बात कही है इस लिये मैं उस को पुराने समय की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अयोध्या से लेकर गोरखपुर और बिहार तक राम जानकी रोड है यह हिस्टारिकल रोड है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब सारे इंडिया के बारे में इस तरह से नहीं बतला सकेंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण : मंत्री महोदय अयोध्या गये थे और मैंने उन से खुद कहा था कि वह सड़क बड़ी हिस्टारिकल सड़क है और मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट उस में मदद कर के उस को बनाये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् अगर माननीय सदस्य लिख कर भेजेंगे तो हम उस को राज्य सरकार के पास भेज देंगे।

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Even before undertaking the consideration of the Fourth Five-Year Plan the present main road from Mangalore to Madras requires repairs. May I know whether Government has any plan to repair the main road and the only railroad bridge at Beliapattam in Cannanore District or to give aid to the Kerala Government for this?

Mr. Speaker: This has nothing to do with this question.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: It is about repairing the main West Coast Road from Mangalore to Madras.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : ग्रामीण सड़कों के सिलसले में एक योजना पहले से चल रही थी कि एक तिहाई रुपया सड़कों बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी एक तिहाई राज्य सरकार देगी और एक तिहाई में से आधा मिल मालिक देगा और आधा

किसान देगा गन्ना मिलों के चारों तरफ सड़कें बनाने के लिये। उस में आम तौर से ऐसा हुआ है कि किसानों ने जो पैसा दे दिया है उस के हिसाब से न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया न प्रदेश सरकार ने दिया और न मिल मालिकों ने दिया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लक्ष्य उन्होंने निर्धारित किया है सड़कें बनाने के लिये क्या उस लक्ष्य में इस योजना के मातहत बनाई जाने वाली सड़कें भी शामिल हैं? यदि हां, तो उन के लिये आप ने कितना रुपया तय किया है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, ग्रामीण सड़कों के सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी बात उन के रख रखाव अर्थात् मेन्टेन्स की है। पिछले वर्षों में श्रमदान के द्वारा हजारों क्यो लाखों मील लम्बी सड़कें बनीं थीं पर वह सब समाप्त हो गई। इस लिये मंत्रालय ने यह निश्चय किया है कि एक विशेषज्ञ की नियुक्ति की जाये जो इस के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा कि किस प्रकार सड़कों का निर्माण किया जाये और किस प्रकार से उन का रख रखाव किया जाये। राज्य सरकारों से भी इसके बारे में परामर्श किया जायेगा और मुझे आशा है कि जब रिपोर्ट सामने आयेगी तब उस पर अच्छी तरह से कार्य किया जायेगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : केन्द्रीय सरकार से बिहार गवर्नमेंट और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को एक खत गया था जिस में लिखा था कि एक तिहाई केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी एक तिहाई पैसा राज्य सरकार देगी और एक तिहाई पैसा किसानों और मिल मालिकों से इकट्ठा कर के लिया जाये। और इस पैसे से ग्रामीण सड़कें बनाई जायें। हमारे यहां किसानों से पैसा इकट्ठा कर लिया गया लेकिन न तो मिल मालिकों ने दिया न बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने दिया और न केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया। इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का स्पष्टीकरण आना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: You also have learnt this art. There is absolutely no point of order. Will you kindly sit down? You are a senior Member of the House. There is no point of order.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरा प्वाइट भाफ ब्रांडर यह है कि यदि मिनिस्टर साहब गलत जवाब दें तो इस का बुलासा होना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेटर की कॉपी मेरे पास है जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि एक तिहाई हम देंगे, एक तिहाई बिहार सरकार देगी। किसानों से मुक्त रुपया इकट्ठा कर लिया गया, लेकिन सड़के आज तक नहीं बनी है। इस के पीछे क्या बात है यह हम को बतलाया जाना चाहिये।

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao rose—

Mr Speaker: No, please. The point of order is addressed to the Chair and not to the Minister. This is where I come into trouble. I have to answer it, not the Minister.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether Government has made any assessment of the rural requirements of different States, if so, how much of the requirement Government is going to complete within the next Fourth Five-Year Plan?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, it is exactly from this point of view that a one-man committee is going to be appointed to look into the matter.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Both the Central and the State Governments put together collect about Rs 400 crores in the form of taxation from the road transport industry. Will the Government in consultation with the State Governments examine the possibility of earmarking a specific percentage of this tax collection for the development of roads in rural areas?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, I think, this very question was put to the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister at Bombay recently and he has rejected it outright, as it is not practicable.

श्री रंगा रेड्डी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बीस सालों का जो रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम था उस में से अब तक कितने साल खर्च हो गये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् जो पहला बीस साल का प्रोग्राम था, वह सन् 1941 से लेकर 1961 तक था। उस के बाद दूसरे बीस साल का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है।

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know if it is a fact that the Central Government has agreed to bear all the expenditure on the construction of inter-State bridges, if so, have Mysore and Andhra Governments asked for the construction of a bridge on Tungbhadra River near Madhavaram Mantralayam?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, about the second part of the question I want notice. About the first part of the question, there is a scheme, but, under that scheme, all roads or bridges cannot be undertaken, only a few selected ones can be undertaken.

श्री डा० ना० तिशरी : द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दो वर्ष बीत रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि 20 परसेन्ट में 40 परसेन्ट अनुदान आप देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो वर्षों में आप ने कुल कितना अनुदान प्रदेशों को दिया है और किन किन प्रदेशों को कितना कितना?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञान होगा कि इन दो वर्षों में एक भी पैसा नये कामों के लिये नहीं दिया गया। इस लिये यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वर्तमान सरकार जो सड़कें बनवा रही हैं उन के पीछे आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण प्रधान है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर सड़कें बनवाती हैं? परन्तु भारत-वर्ष में ऐसी बहुत सी जगह हैं जहाँ आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से सड़कें बनवाना लाभदायक नहीं। लेकिन भारतवर्ष में जो द्राइवस एरियाज हैं जहाँ पर कि आदिवासी रहते



हैं, उन जंगलों में प्रचिकित्त ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने मोटरों के दर्शन नहीं किये हैं, रेलों के दर्शन नहीं किये हैं। उन लोगों को भारतवर्ष की आम जनता के साथ मिलाने के लिये क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वहाँ सड़के बनाने की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री भक्त बर्बन : श्रीमन् इसी दृष्टिकोण से प्लेनिंग कमिशन ने यह योजना रखी है। जब चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का अन्तिम रूप आ जायेगा, तब शायद इन मामलों में कुछ प्रगति हो सकेगी।

श्रीनती जयचन्द साहू : जहाँ बहुत सी स्टेट्स नागपुर प्लेन से बहुत पीछे हैं वहाँ कई स्टेट्स ऐसी भी हैं जो कि नागपुर प्लेन से बहुत आगे बढ़ गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि दोनों के बीच में रैशनलाइजेशन लाने के लिये जो पिछड़ी स्टेट्स हैं क्या उन के लिये कोई खास कार्रवाई होने वाली है ?

श्री भक्त बर्बन : श्रीमन् जैसा माननीया सदस्या ने कहा है कुछ राज्य सरकारें नागपुर प्लेन से भी आगे बढ़ गई हैं। लेकिन उन को पीछे लाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। हाँ, जो पीछे रह गई हैं, उन्हें अवश्य आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि सड़कों पर जितना रुपया खर्च होगा प्लेनिंग कमिशन उस में से 20 परसेंट रुपया ग्रामीण सड़कों के ऊपर खर्च करने की योजना बनाई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि ग्रामीण सड़कों पर खर्च करने के लिये यह बहुत कम रुपया है और इस के लिये क्या उन्होंने कहा है कि इरादा रुपया खर्च होना चाहिये ?

श्री भक्त बर्बन : श्रीमन् यह जो 20 प्रतिशत दक्षिणनिर्धारित की गई है, यह तो न्यूनतम है। यदि इस से अधिक राज्य सरकारें खर्च करना चाहें तो हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे।

### Re-opening of Suez Canal

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\*1055. Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri C. C. Desai:

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

(a) whether normal crossing of the Suez Canal has been resumed and, if not, what is the obstacle;

(b) when will such an obstacle be removed,

(c) whether the ships carrying cargo for India are held up or are making the journey round the Cape of Good Hope, and

(d) if so, what will be the additional cost to India, by the adoption of this lengthy route?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Suez Canal remains closed because of the sunken ships and the aftermath of hostilities. The U A R Government are not willing to remove the sunken ships as long as the Israeli troops continue to occupy the east bank of the Canal.

(c) The U S tanker 'Observer' carrying 27 400 tons of Milo for India is held up in the Suez Canal. Ships carrying cargo for India are now using the route via the Cape of Good Hope.

(d) On preliminary estimates the total additional freight bill on account of the diversion via the Cape of Good Hope is likely to be of the order of Rs 35 05 crores per annum, assuming that imports and exports continue to remain as at present.

Mr. Speaker: Question No 1064 can also be linked up with this.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: That is addressed to the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker: That is also about Suez Canal. Anyway, it is all right.

श्री कानेश्वर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने वहाँ से कोई अफमर या कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति स्वेज एरिया में भेजा है, जो वहाँ पर जा कर

निरीक्षण कर सके कि क्या स्वेज केनाल में घटके हुए जहाज वहाँ से निकल सकते हैं या नहीं और क्या सरकार ने ईजिप्ट से यह रिक्वेस्ट किया है कि चूँकि अब वहाँ पर लड़ाई नहीं चल रही है, इस लिए उस जहाज को वहाँ से निकलने दिया जाये ?

**Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao:** I think, the hon Member is aware that the Egyptian Government knows our great interests in the early freeing of the Suez Canal for traffic, the Egyptian Government are very much aware of it. But, as the House is also aware, their policy regarding opening of the Suez Canal depends upon other factors which I have already indicated.

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह:** मैंने स्वेज नहर के नवशे का अध्ययन किया है और मैं ममज्ञता हूँ कि जो आबजर्वर जहाज हिन्दुस्तान के लिए 27 हजार टन भ्रमाज ला रहा है, वह स्वेज नहर से निकल सकता है परन्तु ईजिप्शन एयारिटीज जान-बूझ कर उस को वहाँ पर रोक रहे हैं ताकि वह भारत न आ सके। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है ?

**Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao:** That is not my information.

**Shri Pilloo Mody:** My information is that the ship, 'Observer', is on the south-end of the Suez Canal and the sunken ships are further north of it. I would like to know whether the Minister has any personal knowledge on this particular point.

The second point is that I am also informed that it is possible for ships to bypass the sunken ships. This question was asked of the Defence Minister, but no satisfactory reply was given.

I would like to know whether the Minister for Transport is making any specific enquiries on these two particular allegations.

**Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao:** Regarding the first question, obviously I have no personal knowledge because I have not been there.

Regarding the second point, I do not have the information which the hon. member asks. I am certainly prepared to make a note of these two points mentioned by the hon Member and get answers to those questions.

**Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** It is reported in today's paper that a daily loss of Rs 3 crores is involved on account of the closure of the Suez Canal. May I know how far is that report correct and what is the time by which it is expected that the Suez Canal will be cleared and our goods may be allowed to be passed through it?

**Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao:** I think, the hon Member has made a slight mistake. The figure referred to is Rs 3 crores per month. As to when the Suez Canal will be reopened for traffic I have already answered this question.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय:** जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने से भारत को माल लाने में कठिनाई हो रही है और हमारा भ्रम भी वहाँ रुका हुआ है। क्या सरकार स्वेज नहर के भ्रमाज कोई और रास्ता सोच रही है, जिससे हमारा माल भ्रमानी से और कम खर्च पैसे में लाया जा सके ?

**Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao:** The hon Member is aware that all the ships are now being diverted via the Cape of Good Hope.

Regarding permanent replacement of the Suez Canal, the Government of India have given no consideration to such a matter.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The closure of the Suez Canal has affected not only our food ships but also our defence cargo ships. With one food ship from America immobilised at the Suez Canal and the other food ships having to come en route the Cape of Good Hope, there is an increased freight rate and it is a pressure on the country's exchequer. In view of all these developments, besides drawing the atten-

tion of the UAR authorities, may I know whether the Government have drawn specifically the attention of the U.N.O to our difficulties and distresses at the present moment?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I want notice for this

Shri Hem Barua: You have to protect us, Sir May I humbly submit this? This is the situation there There is food scarcity in the country and there are also defence problems in the country This problem has been there for the last two months

Mr Speaker: I think, the Transport Minister would take it up

Shri Hem Barua: The Shipping Minister should have taken it up with the Foreign Affairs Minister or with the Prime Minister He should have done it, he has failed in his duty

श्री यशपाल सिंह जिस वक्त स्वेज कैनल का नौबतलार्डिजेशन हुआ, उस वक्त सब से ज्यादा हितुस्तान ने यू० ए० भार० की इमदाद की थी लेकिन पाकिस्तान के साथ जब हमारी लड़ाई हुई, तो उस वक्त भी हमारे जहाज रोके गए और अब भी हमारे धन के जहाज रोके जा रहे हैं। क्या श्री नासिर से यह पूछने की कोशिश की गई है कि यह कैसी दोस्ती है कि हम दोस्त हैं, हम हर वक्त काम आते हैं और हमारे ही जहाज रोके जाते हैं?

साध तथा कुवि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) यह कहना बिल्कुल भ्रमात्मक है कि श्री नासिर ने इस जहाज को रोका है। यह सब किसी को मालूम है कि जहाज रुकने का कारण यू० ए० भार० द्वारा रोकना नहीं है बल्कि वहां पर जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस के कारण जहाज को रुकना पड़ा है। जहां तक यू० ए० भार० सरकार का ताल्लुक है, उस का सारा प्रयत्न है कि वह किस तरह हमारी मदद कर सकती है। लेकिन जब तक इसराईल की सेनामे स्वेज नहर के क्षेत्र में मौजूद है और जब तक वहां पर खतरा है, तब तक

यह कहना बिल्कुल भ्रमात्मक है कि श्री नासिर क्यों नहीं जहाज को निकलने देते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध के समय भी हमारे जहाज रोक गए थे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं, उस वक्त नहीं रोके गए थे।

इस से पहले एक सवाल यह पूछा गया है कि हम लोगों ने उस जहाज को बहा से निकालने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया है। मैं बता देना चाहता हू कि हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी छानबीन करवा ली है और स्थिति यह है कि इस वक्त उस जहाज को बहा से नहीं निकला जा सकता है। हम ने यह भी प्रयत्न किया है कि हम उस जहाज के अनाज को उतार के दूसरी ओर से ला सके ताकि वह खराब न हो पाए लेकिन उस में भी अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली है।

Shri Pilloo Mody: Gen Nasser has offered to buy also

श्री जगजीवन राम जी नहीं। उन को माइलो की आवश्यकता नहीं है। वे माइलो नहीं खाते हैं। इस लिए उस को वहां बेचने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव क्या डाइवर्शन नहीं हो सकता है?

श्री जगजीवन राम वह सब कुछ दिखवा लिया गया है।

यह भी प्रश्न किया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम यू० एन० ओ० में क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। सदन को मालूम है कि यू० एन० ओ० में हमारा सारा प्रयत्न यही है कि वहां पर जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस में सुधार हो और वहां पर नार्मलाइजेशन (स्वाभाविक स्थिति) पैदा हो सके।

श्री कबरलाल गुप्त हमारे देश से करोड़ों रुपये का माल एक्सपोर्ट होता है और वह माल स्वेज कैनल के जरिये से जाता था मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि हमारे देश

की एक्सपोर्ट न रुके, इस के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और स्वेज कैनल के बन्द होने से एक्सपोर्ट की दृष्टि से हमारे देश पर कितना क्षति पड़ा है?

**Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao:** So far, we have no specific information as to how the exports have been affected. Obviously the freight charges on exports have gone up, but whether it has any effect of either cancellation of contracts or reduction in the quantity exported, it is too early to say anything.

**Shri Tenneti Viswanatham:** With reference to the hon Food Minister's answer that it is not the Egyptian Government that has stopped our ships, I would like to ask whether he is aware that Gen Nasser has said that as long as the Israeli troops are there, he is not going to release these ships; he has not advanced any mechanical difficulties.

**Shri Jagjiwan Ram:** I have myself said that so long as the Israeli forces are on the banks of the Suez Canal it is not free from danger to pass any ship.

पिता की सम्पत्ति में लड़की का हिस्सा

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- \* 1056 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
 श्री ब्रह्म दास :  
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य विधान सभाओं ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि पिता की सम्पत्ति में लड़की को हिस्सा लेने की अनुमति न दी जाए ,

(ख) क्या सामाजिक, धार्मिक तथा राजनैतिक संस्थाओं ने भी इसी प्रार्थना की मार्ग प्रस्तुत की है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनका धीरा क्या है तथा क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में बने हुए कानून में निकट भविष्य में ही कुछ संशोधन करने का है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a), No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) In the open session of the 15th All India Akali Conference held at Karnal on 8th December, 1963 a resolution was passed (copy of which was forwarded to the Government by the Secretary, Shriromani Akali Dal, Amritsar) urging the Government to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in such a way as to provide a right of succession to the daughters-in-laws along with sons of the deceased intestate. The ground given therein is that the present provision in the Hindu Succession Act will result in the greatest fragmentation of agricultural property and create ill-will and family feuds between brothers and sisters.

The President, All India Agriculturists Federation, New Delhi, All India Janta Sewak Samaj, Rohtak, Bharatya Jan Sangh, Punjab, Jullundur and Tenants of village Chachrari, District Ludhiana have also represented that daughters should inherit from the property of their fathers-in-laws/husbands and not from the property of their fathers and have suggested the amendment of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 on the ground that the Act does not suit the agricultural and rural economy of the country.

The Government do not propose to make any amendment in the law (the Hindu Succession Act, 1956) for this purpose, because in the first place, except the representations referred to above received from Punjab and Delhi no representation has been received from any other part or region of the country, from any organization or association. In the second place, this shows that the people of the country to whom the Act applies have accepted the provisions of the Act. In the third place, the daughter's right was recognised by Parliament after very careful consideration of the matter for years. The Government do not think it proper to reverse this de-

cision after so many years: that will, in the opinion of the Government, be a retrograde step.

श्री प्रकाश बोरशास्त्री : मैं विधि मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह राज्य सरकारों से इस संबंध में कुछ परामर्श लेने का विचार कर रहे हैं कि जब तक लड़की प्रविवाहित हो तब तक पिता की सम्पत्ति में उस का अधिकार हो लेकिन विवाहित होने के पश्चात् पति की सम्पत्ति में उस का अधिकार हो यानि विवाह के पश्चात् भी पिता की सम्पत्ति में अधिकार न हो जिससे बहन और भाई के संबंधों में परस्पर कटुता न हो, तो इस संबंध में जैसे दिल्ली और पंजाब से प्रावेदन पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजे हैं इसी तरह से और राज्य सरकारों से भी वह परामर्श ले रहे हैं जिससे कि एक अखिल भारतीय नीति उत्तराधिकार के कानून के संबंध में निर्धारित कर सके ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir.

श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्राप ने हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार कानून लागू किया, जब भारत सरकार यह कहती है कि भारतवर्ष में सभी धर्म समान हैं तो यह कानून हिन्दुओं के ऊपर ही क्यों लागू किया जाता है, क्या सरकार का विचार इस कानून को सभी धर्मों पर समान रूप से लागू करने का है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The matter is under consideration to have a common code for all the communities. But there are certain difficulties coming in the way, and, therefore, it has not been possible to have it.

Further, the question why it has not been made applicable to other communities does not arise out of the main question.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाया है कि इस कानून के बनने के बाद प्रांतीय और केन्द्रीय न्यायालयों में

इस संबंध में कितने विवाद दायर किये गए और उन का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That information has not been collected, nor is it available.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन् मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया है कि मालूम पड़ता है कि जनता ने इस उत्तराधिकार कानून को गृहीत कर लिया है परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का यह दावा तथ्यों से बिल्कुल दूर है। क्या इस के लिए वह कोई आंच कमीशन बिठावेंगे जिससे पता चले कि कितने ऐसे ट्रांजेक्शनस हुए हैं और कितना उत्तराधिकार लड़कियों को भ्रम तक मिला है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि शायद ही सौ में से कहीं एक कोई केंस ऐसा हो कि जिस में लड़की को उत्तराधिकार मिला हो। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता ने इस को गृहित नहीं किया है और यह बिल्कुल निरर्थक कानून है।

Mr. Speaker: He has only made some statement; he has not put any question.

श्री बलराज मधोक : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस कानून के संबंध में उन्हें प्रावेदन केवल पंजाब और दिल्ली से प्राप्त हुआ है। तो क्या उन्होंने इस संबंध में किन्हीं अन्य प्रांतों से जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की है कि उन प्रांतों के अन्दर भी स्थिति इस प्रकार की है ? अगर वहां की जनता इतनी वोकल नहीं है और उन्होंने प्रांजाब नहीं उठायी तो क्या इस का मतलब यह लिया जाय कि वहां इसका विरोध नहीं है ? क्या यह वास्तविकता नहीं है कि इस कानून के कारण जो भारत का पारिवारिक सिस्टम है वह छिन्न-भिन्न हो रहा है और बहन भाई का जो पवित्र सम्बंध था उस के अन्दर बहुत गिरावट आ गई है . . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is expressing his opinion. But this is the Question Hour.

श्री बलराज मधोक : श्रीर यदि इस सुझाव को मान लिया जाय कि विवाह के बाद स्त्री को अपने स्वसुर के घन में से हिस्सा मिले तो उससे जो कानून का मूल मुद्दा था कि स्त्री को उस की सम्पत्ति में भाग मिले वह मुद्दा पूरा हो जायगा और इससे यह जो सामाजिक जीवन पर सकट आयेगा वह भी दूर हो जायगा ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The hon Member is only arguing the case and not putting any question

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या इस मस्ये में मंत्री महोदय कुछ विचार करेंगे और क्या इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Following the same line of argument, why should the son not get the right to the property of his father-in-law? I would like to know from the hon Minister whether there has been a lot of intriguing and because the women are still uneducated and ignorant the brothers exploit them and do not give equal share of property to their sisters, and if so, what steps Government propose to take to see that justice is done to the women and whether any committee is going to be set up for this purpose?

श्री राज सेवक दादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सविधान की इस व्यवस्था के रहते कि सभी सम्प्रदायों के लिए समान सिविल कानून होगा 20 वर्ष से अधिक हो चुका है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में सरकार ने कौन-कौन से कदम उठाये उसका क्या क्या परिणाम निकला है और अगर कदम नहीं उठाये तो रास्ते में कौन सी चीजे ऐसी हैं कि जो बाधक हैं उस पर क्या मंत्री महोदय रोशनी डालेंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: So far as a common code applicable to all the communities is concerned, a number of

steps have been taken But there are certain difficulties, as I have just now said .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We want to know what those difficulties are?

Shri D. R. Chavan: He may table a separate question on that, because that does not arise out of the main question

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: He says that there are certain difficulties He must tell us what those difficulties are

Shri D. R. Chavan: There are a number of difficulties which are coming in the way Opposition is coming

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Why should he not be frank and say that some communities stand against such a thing?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The difficulties are that certain communities to whom the common code has to be made applicable

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: They are not doing it because they want to have the Muslim votes

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Is this their secularism?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: That is their secularism?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I may be allowed to complete my reply

For a common code, the initiative has got to come from the community concerned After all, it is a democracy and we cannot force upon somebody what you and I like

श्री राज सेवक दादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विनम्र निवेदन है कि मेरा तो प्रश्न था कि क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ? 20 वर्ष सविधान लागू हुए हो गया । सभी सम्प्रदायों के लिए समान कानून बनाने के लिए क्या काम किया गया, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, उस को तो बताया ही नहीं ।

Mr. Speaker: He has already replied to the question.

**Shri B. B. Chavan:** I have already replied to the question.

श्री राम सेवक दादब . क्या प्रयास हुआ  
इतना ही बता दे ।

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** The system of polygamy was bad for the Hindus. Are not the Muslim ladies also our sisters? Would they also not like to have monogamy? Why not leave this question not to Muslim men but to Muslim women to decide?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it a suggestion for action

**The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon):** That is a good suggestion.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Why do they not leave it to the Muslim women?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a suggestion for action

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Why should they not take the opinion of the Muslim ladies? After all, polygamy is a handicap to our sisters. It is not a handicap to the man, it is a handicap to the woman

**An hon. Member:** According to him

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Unless a man has an educated wife, he cannot afford to have a few more wives. Why do Government not take any steps to ascertain the opinion of the Muslim ladies in this respect?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** That is a good suggestion to be kept in mind

श्री राम सेवक दादब श्रीमन् मेरे प्रश्न  
का उत्तर नहीं थाया ।

श्री प्रेम चण्ड वर्मा . जब से यह सड़कियों  
को उन के पितामहों की जायदाद में हिस्सा  
देने वाला कामन बना है तब से लेकर आज  
तक क्या उन्होंने जमीनों के बारे में जांच  
की है कि हमारी जमीन बोड़ी-बोड़ी हैं और इस  
कानून से जांच समस्या पर बुरा असर पड़ा  
है क्योंकि जमीनों के और भी टुकड़े  
हो गये हैं . . .

1274 (A) LSD—2

**Mr. Speaker:** He is arguing the case. There is no question.

अनिली अचल्लेन साहू : क्या विधि  
मन्त्री यह बतलायेंगे कि यह इजिप्ट, पाकिस्तान,  
मालि मिडिल ईस्ट में मुसलमान औरतों  
को जितना हक दिया गया है उतना हक देने  
के बारे में वह क्या कदम उठाना चाहते  
हैं ?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** As regards the enactment of a common code regarding succession, marriage etc for all the communities in India as contemplated in the Constitution, some steps and inquiries were made one or two years ago and the matter has not been closed. Opinion was sought to be taken from the communities who will be affected, the opinion invariably even from members of Parliament belonging to the concerned communities was against the introduction of a common code for all the communities in India

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Are Muslim women a community or not?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Acharya Kripalani suggested that so far as polygamy is concerned, it is the opinion of the women that should be taken

**Shri Hem Barua:** Why this partiality?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is Acharya Kripalani's suggestion, not the Law Minister's

**Shri Govinda Menon:** No such attempt has been made to ascertain the opinion of the ladies only

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Will he make an attempt?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Regard being had to the interest the House is showing in the matter, further attempts will be made

**श्री प्रकाश वीरशास्त्री:** On a point of order.  
मेरी व्यवस्था थाप से यह है कि थाप महिलाओं को

कमसे कम इस प्रकार का निर्देश आवश्यक है कि प्रश्न जिस भाषा में किया जाये उस का उत्तर भी उसी भाषा में जाये। आप ने जायद अच्छे तरीके से सुना होगा कि श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह का एक सीधा प्रश्न यह था कि इजिप्ट, पाकिस्तान में मुस्लिम महिलाओं को जितनी सुविधा प्राप्त है उतनी सुविधा क्या भारत वष में भी मिलेगी ? इस का उत्तर माना चाहिए था लेकिन भव्ती महोदय ने उस का उत्तर न देकर दूसरी ओर चले गये। मैं आप से व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कब से मंत्रियों को निर्देश मिलने वाला है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a good idea. What Pakistan and Egypt has done, are we prepared to do?

Shri Govinda Memon: That will be considered

**Allotment of Foodgrains to States following the West Asian Crisis**

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- \*1057 Shri P. C. Adichan;  
Shri Vasudevan Nair;  
Shri C. Janardhanan.  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;  
Shri R. Barua;  
Shri D. N. Patodia;  
Shri S. Kundu;  
Shri J. Ahmed;  
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri;  
Shri Balidhar Behera;  
Shri Samar Guha;  
Shri Ram Charan;  
Shri M. C. Majhi;  
Shri Sradhakar Supakar;  
Shri M. L. Sondhi;  
Shri Rabi Ray;  
Shri Kameshwar Singh;  
Shri D. C. Sharma;  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo;  
Shri Nihal Singh;  
Shri D. N. Deb;  
Shri Sheepujan Shastri;

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

(a) whether Government have consulted the State Governments and

come to a final decision about the allotment of foodgrains to States following the West Asian crisis; and

(b) if so, the allotments for the various States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Chief Ministers of the States were duly apprised that due to the closure of the Suez Canal, arrivals of foodgrains will be considerably delayed and supplies will be smaller. There was no time to formally consult all the State Governments before deciding the quantities that could be supplied to the various States during the month.

(b) The allotments that were originally made and the revisions that became necessary after the closure of the Suez Canal during the month of June are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No Lt-976/67]

श्री अदिचन क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि केस वासियों के लिए दूसरे प्रान्तों में कितना चावल जून और जुलाई के महीने में भेजा गया ?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He should reply to the question in Hindi

Mr. Speaker: I cannot compel any Member. It is the choice of the individual Member.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: It is a request through you to him

श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे : केरल में 62,000 टन चावल भेजा गया।

Shri R. Barua: Assam's quota of wheat was reduced from 30,000 tonnes per month to 5,000 tonnes per month. Out of that also, in May and June the full quota was not given. What is the position at the present moment?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Now, we have allotted 15,000 tonnes to Assam. Of course, there are floods and other



difficulties, but our intention is to see that the allotted quantity is made available to the State.

**Shri D. N. Patodia:** The hon. Minister has given us figures for June. How much is the total requirement assessed for July and how much is likely to be available for that month?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** According to present arrangements, we expect that about 792,000 tonnes of foodgrains would be available to the State Governments

**Shri Ranga:** What is the total requirement?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** That is very difficult to say because many of the States, most of the deficit States, want more and more quantity

**Shri Ranga:** That is not the question. They must have had a budget made here as to how much they have to supply. He is only saying how much they have allotted. They should be able to know what is the total requirement from the budget they must have prepared

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** In the statement laid on the Table, figures are given of the quantity actually allotted and delivered

**Shri S. Kundu:** When the food problem is so acute and we are living on a ship-to-mouth basis and when the Orissa Government are prepared to give more paddy in lieu of wheat, why was the original allotment of 10,900 tonnes of wheat to the State reduced to 10,800 tonnes?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** Last month, we had considerable difficulty in making the allotted quantities available to the State Governments. But our effort has been to see that whatever the understanding between the State Governments and the Centre, those commitments are fulfilled if factors beyond our control do not intervene

**Shri S. Kundu:** He does not understand my question. When Orissa is prepared to give more paddy in lieu

of wheat, why should they instead of increasing the quota of wheat to the State decrease it?

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I take it from the hon. Member that the Orissa Government are prepared to give an unlimited quantity of paddy in lieu of wheat. I welcome that suggestion. But in June, as the House is aware, a special situation arose and we had to reduce the quota.

**Shri S. Kundu:** What was the special situation?

**Shri J. Ahmed:** Assam does not require much rice, they want some more wheat. May I know from the Minister how much wheat has been allotted to Assam?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** I have already replied. We are trying to make available 15,000 tons of wheat to Assam

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

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**S.N.Q. 27. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**  
**Shri N. K. Sanghi:**  
**Shri Shambhu Nath:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Bohra:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state whether any final decision has been reached in regard to the third stage expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** It has been decided, for the present, to postpone the expansion of Durgapur from 16 to 34 million tonnes. This decision has been taken in view of a slower growth than earlier anticipated in the demand for steel and, in particular, for flat products; the estimated cost of the Project and its foreign exchange component being in excess of the available resources; and the prior need of attaining normal production at the 1 million tonne plant and the 1.6 million tonne expansion.

**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** May I know whether the British consortium which gave extension of time for this third stage expansion of the Durgapur steel plant have withdrawn their tender. Whether the Government has asked the British Government not to tie the British credit of £60 million to this expansion programme?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** The tender offered by the consortium organisation of the British firms was valid till 30th June of this year. The question of their withdrawal did not arise. The team led by Sir Henry Hartman on behalf of the British Government came here and discussed, and in view of the situation as explained above, Government decided to postpone the expansion.

**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** May I know whether the Minister is aware that the capacity created in the Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi for meeting the requirements of other expansion programmes of the steel plants is going to remain idle because all the expansion programmes are going to be stopped, and what is that capacity?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** The capacities of the Heavy Engineering Corporation are being examined with a view to mobilise them for the use of different programmes that we are undertaking. As far as the Durgapur expansion is concerned it does not immediately directly affect the capacities of the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

**Shri N. K. Sanghi:** By dropping the expansion of the Durgapur steel plant will the country not have to depend on increased imports in future years? Also by dropping this, will not the steel plant capacity remain more idle in future than it is now, and thus increase the production cost of steel in the country?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** The question of capacity being idle would not arise because already the expansion has gone up to 16 million tonnes, and that is how we are trying to streamline the entire production capacity. Regarding

requirements of steel, the estimates have been recently entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, and their findings are that as against our original estimate of 10 million tonnes, it will be 84 million tonnes. Therefore, the entire picture has been taken into consideration, and there would not be much of dislocation.

**Shri Umanath:** May I know whether it is a fact that the team of British experts visited this plant some time back, and they expressed the opinion (a) that the present strength of workers must be reduced from 14,000 to 8,000, (b) that the consultants or the British representatives whoever it is, must be permitted to have some share in the management, and (c) that they doubted the feasibility of the expansion programme. I would like to know whether this obstructive attitude and pressure by this British team of experts has been responsible for the Government's postponing this expansion.

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** The question of obstructive tactics or pressures brought by the British Government is not correct, because they did not show any reluctance. The only thing is that in view of our present economic situation and our commitments to various plants particularly Bokaro the Government thought this year they could not provide the necessary funds.

**Shri Umanath:** I do not mean the British Government. I mean the British experts whether they have expressed these opinions.

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** They did not express specifically these opinions. They did visit the plant and in our discussions some of these points about overstaffing etc., were certainly made, and we are also conscious and we are at it. The expansion has been postponed only for the reasons I have mentioned.

**Shri Kartik Oraon:** I would like to know from the Minister whether the rated capacity of production has been

reached for the second stage of construction; if so, what was the target, and what is the achievement?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** I can say straightway that the rated capacity for the second stage, which is 1.8 million tonnes, has not been reached. The exact production that has been achieved, I am sorry at the moment I do not have.

**Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:** The cost of transport of steel from these areas to the South is about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per tonne. Before allowing expansion, and in order to meet the aspirations of the Southern States, will the Government consider the starting of three plants at Salem, Vizag and Hospet, before expanding all these steel mills?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** I am afraid this question would not arise out of this.

**श्री कालेश्वर सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के एक्सपैन्शन का जो प्रोग्राम है उसमें क्या आप कंठिनुमस स्टील प्रोडक्शन को जो लेटेस्ट टेक्नालोजी है उस के अनुसार विस्तार करेंगे या जो पुरानी टेक्नालोजी है उस के अनुसार करेंगे? जो कंठिनुमस स्टील प्रोडक्शन की टेक्नालोजी है उस से जैसे ही लोहा बनाता है वैसे ही फिनिश गुड्स तैयार होने लगते हैं। यह पुराने मेथड से सस्ती पड़ती है।

**डा० चन्ना रेड्डी :** जिस टेक्नालोजी का माननीय सदस्य जिक्र कर रहे हैं उस के बारे में तो मैं इस वक्त खाम तोर से नहीं कह सकूंगा। लेकिन धाम तोर से यह कह सकूंगा कि जहाँ भी नई टेक्नालोजी प्रवेलेबल हो उस का इस्तेमाल करना प्लेनिंग कमिशन का पहला फर्ज होगा।

**श्री प्रबल सिंह :** जो मजूदा कारखाने उन में इतना ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन है कि इस बस्त मार्केट काफी डाउन हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में

बोकारो प्लान्ट को बनाने की क्या जरूरत है ?

**डा० चन्ना रेड्डी :** बोकारो प्लान्ट को बनाने की जरूरत है और इस के ऊपर हम विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि 1970-71 तक जो हमारी अल्टिमेट डिमांड है उस को पूरा करने में हमें मदद मिल सके।

**Shri D. N. Patodia:** The considerations that the hon. Minister has applied for postponement of expansion of the Durgapur steel plant more or less generally apply to all the steel plants. Will the Government consider postponing all further expansions in respect of all the steel plants in India until the economy improves and consumption goes up?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** Within limits it is possible to provide the necessary funds Bokaro has been taken up and it is being pursued. After that Government feels we are not able to provide the necessary funds, and therefore the other expansion has been postponed

**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:** In view of the fact that the installed capacity in Durgapur is not being fully utilised and in view of the fact that the Forge Foundry plant there which has a capacity of 2,000 tonnes a month produces only 200 tonnes a month, may I know whether the Government will first concentrate on making full use of the installed capacity before starting any other plant or taking any step to expand any steel plant.

**डा० चन्ना रेड्डी :** यह सही है कि इन्स्टाल्ड कैपैसिटी को इस्तेमाल में लाने की हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ग्रान्सर में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है।

**Shri Ranga:** Already Mr. Ramamurthi has made a very useful suggestion.

**An hon. Member:** Mr. Krishnamoorthi.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is the same avatar.

**Shri Ranga:** Anyway, the Minister was pleased to say that it did not arise out of this question. Whether it arises or not I do not wish to discuss, it is for you, Mr. Speaker, to be good enough to say that it is a suggestion for action, it is for the Government to consider it. I would like the Government to consider that suggestion as well as the other suggestion, instead of being stuck up with the Bokaro plant just because they were good enough to take a decision

**Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** The Pande Committee made a suggestion in regard to the shortfalls and idle capacity, what steps have the Government taken in the meantime to improve the position regarding the shortfalls to which the Pande Committee made a pointed reference?

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** The Pande Committee's main stress has been on the neglect in the maintenance of the Durgapur plant, and they have been trying to fix the responsibility for it at different levels. The Ministry, in consultation with the HSL, has examined the details and is trying to take the necessary action in this regard.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दुर्गापुर में जो अस्त-व्यस्तता और गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, उनका रूढ़ते हुए अगले हम वक्त कोई एक्स्टेंशन का काम किया जायेगा, तो वह व्यर्थ होगा और इस लिए क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि पहले वहाँ सुधार कर के स्थिति को ठीक कर लिया जाये और फिर बोनारों को बढ़ावा दिया जाये, ताकि लोहे का प्रोडक्शन कम न हो ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : यह सही है और हम इन्हीं लाइन्स पर काम कर रहे हैं ।

**Shri S. Kandappan:** There have been reports in the newspapers to the effect that there have been enquiries from certain quarters for Indian

steel. I would like to know whether the Government has enquired into the possibility of export of Indian steel to foreign countries.

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** As the hon. House is aware, we have been trying to do our best, and that has been one of our main, priority items in the steel industry. Last year, the exports reached over Rs 28 crores and this year, in the target, we have fixed about Rs 50 crores.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** What percentage of steel, that is required, are you able to meet from within the country, and when do you expect us to be self-sufficient in steel, and may I know whether the Government have considered this aspect of the matter, namely once they go on increasing the desires of the people, rouse them to such a pitch and then pull them down, and having done that in Andhra Pradesh will the Government along with the Bokaro plant take up now the fifth steel plant at Visakhapatnam?

**Mr. Speaker:** That had been raised already.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** I want a reply, Sir.

**Dr. Chenna Reddy:** The question of self-sufficiency in steel is a general item, because in most of the categories of steel, even today we are self-sufficient. In certain other categories, such as special steel and alloy steel, etc., we cannot say, and it takes some time to get really self-sufficient in them and perhaps for ever the main items may have to be imported by us.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Foodgrains Supply to States

\*1053. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita quantity of foodgrains supplied to each State is not uniform;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and  
(c) the steps being taken to remove the said disparity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (e). Central supply of foodgrains to different States cannot be based on the population of each State and a uniform standard of quantity to be supplied per person. For a particular year, some States produce more than the quantity that is required for consumption within the State and the others produce a part of the requirements. The part again varies from State to State. Central allotment of foodgrains to the different States is based on the overall availability with the Centre and the relative needs of each State taking material factors into consideration.

#### Production of Jute in Assam

\*1058. Shri E. Barua: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gradual fall in the production of jute in Assam;

(b) if so, how does it affect our jute industry in regard to availability of fine varieties of jute,

(c) whether any steps have been taken to increase the jute production in Assam and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to check fall in jute prices below the Assam bottom price in Calcutta?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No. The yield in 1966-67 was better than in the previous year. So far the crop is good.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-977/67.] This will indicate the efforts to push up production.

(d) The current price is above the minimum support price fixed by the Government for Assam Bottom at Calcutta.

#### Construction of New Aerodromes

\*1059. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have planned to rebuild several new aerodromes, and if so, where, at what cost and within what period;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange required for constructional fittings and providing other modern amenities;

(c) whether this huge expenditure is considered essential when the existing aerodromes can meet all the requirements; and

(d) if not, the reasons for taking up construction of the new aerodromes?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (d). The question presumably refers to the plans for improving the existing airports and for taking up construction of new airports. As regards the former, a high-powered Committee is being set up to work out the details of the requirements of the four international airports, keeping in view the introduction of very large subsonic and supersonic aircrafts in the 70s. It is not correct to say that the existing airports can meet all the requirements. In fact, the terminal facilities available at the international airports are proving inadequate even at present. It is, therefore, necessary to go in for planned and large scale programme of improvement of these airports to meet the vastly increased requirements of air traffic in the next decade. This will necessarily involve some foreign exchange liability, but it is not possible at this stage to give any detail until the report of the Committee is received.

As regards other existing airports, and also construction of new airports, these are undertaken as a continuous process as and when necessary to meet the traffic requirements of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

### Distribution of Foodgrains in Drought-hit Areas

\*1060 Shri D N Patodia -  
Shri R Barua.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been increasing complaints about the discriminatory distribution of foodgrains in the drought-hit areas,

(b) if so, whether any kind of supervision has been devised by the Central Government to streamline the distribution pattern there and

(c) whether any special directions have been issued by the Central Government to State Governments concerned in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna Sahab Shinde): (a) The Government, of the scarcity affected States of Bihar Gujarat Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were addressed in the matter. The Governments of Bihar Gujarat, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have stated that no specific complaints regarding discriminatory distribution of foodgrains have been received. A reply from Madhya Pradesh is awaited.

(b) and (c) The distribution of foodgrains is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments and no supervision is exercised by the Central Government. However any defects in the public distribution system coming to the notice of the Central Government are brought to the notice of the State Governments.

### Traffic on Ganga and Brahmaputra

\*1061 Shri Eswara Reddy. Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state

(a) whether the Transport Research Directorate has made any study of the potential of riverine traffic on the Ganga and Brahmaputra,

(b) if so, the findings of the study,

(c) whether Inland Water Transport Directorate has any scheme to handle

the projected Inland Water Transport Traffic, and

(d) whether the scheme would cover the full utilisation of Push Tugs and barges (and not barrages as appearing in the Question) of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board.

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr V K R V Rao) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT 978/67]

### Sugar Industry in UP

\*1062 Shri Marandi  
Shri Kameshwar Singh

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in Uttar Pradesh sugarcane areas are likely to be brought under foodgrains production from the kharif season,

(b) if so the reasons therefor and the total land to be so brought under cultivation

(c) whether it is also a fact that the experts have pointed out that this will greatly affect the sugar production in Uttar Pradesh and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna Sahab Shinde): (a) and (b) The information is not available with us.

(c) No such report from any expert has been received so far.

(d) Does not arise.

### Allocation of Fertiliser to Madras

\*1063 Shri S Kandappan. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertiliser allocated to Madras for 1967-68 is only half of what the State Government have asked for;

(b) whether Government are aware of the herculean efforts being made in Madras to substantially boost the output of foodgrains within a short span of one year, and

(c) if so, whether the promised quota of fertiliser will be made available to them at the right time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir An additional allocation of 10 000 tonnes of Nitrogen has been made to Madras State for the period July to September, 1967 to meet the needs of additional areas brought under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme in that State

(c) Yes, Sir

#### Re-Routing of Suez Bound Ships

\*1064 Shri Kameshwar Singh.  
Shri Sequelra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to see that the re-routing of Suez bound ships does not disrupt unloading due to congestion in our ports, with special reference to food shipments, and

(b) if so, the week-wise arrivals of food shipments expected at each of the major ports in the next eight weeks and the steps taken to ensure speedy and regular unloading?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) Because of the closure of the Suez Canal and delay in the arrival of vessels in the high seas which had to be re-routed via the Cape of Good Hope, bunching of vessels at the various ports is expected particularly during the second week of July 1967 This was unavoidable The total handling capacity at our different ports even during the monsoon months being between 8 lakhs and 9 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains, a few vessels may experience delays in

berthing. No insurmountable difficulties in handling the major portion of these arrivals are, however, anticipated Steps will be taken to secure more berths for foodgrains vessels at the major ports and also to take up over-side and mid-stream discharge of some of the foodgrains vessels in order to step up the handling capacity at the ports Almost all the ports in the country, where foodgrains vessels can be handled even during the monsoons, will be fully utilised A statement is laid on the table of the House showing the expected week-wise arrivals of food shipments at each of the ports during the month of July 1967 [Placed in Library See No LT-979/67] Such information about the arrivals during the month of August 1967 is not fully available at yet

#### Purchase of Wheat from Australia

\*1065 Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:  
Shri Y S Kushwah:  
Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
Shri D C Sharma:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.  
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
Shri Atam Das:  
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:  
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:  
Shri Ramji Ram:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to purchase wheat from Australia,

(b) if so the quantity thereof and the terms of the purchase, and

(c) when the wheat will arrive in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c) Government have purchased during this year so far 183 thousand tons of wheat commercially from Australia on short

term credit of one year. The wheat is expected to arrive in India by August, 1967.

**महाराष्ट्र में सचन कृषि कार्यक्रम**

\* 1066. श्री देवराज पाटिल :

श्री रा० झो० भण्डारे :

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कुछ कुछ समय पहले सचन कृषि के लिये 'जोरदार कार्यक्रम' बनाया था ;

(ख) क्या वह कार्यक्रम स्वीकृति तथा वित्तीय सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा गया था ,

(ग) क्या यह कार्यक्रम किसी रूप में क्रियान्वित किया गया है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या इसकी क्रियान्विति के बाद कोई समुचित परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा इस कार्यक्रम पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) सचन कृषि तथा "कृषि कार्यक्रम" सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव अभी तक महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। हा अधिक उगने वाली किस्म कार्यक्रम, लघु सिंचाई आदि जैसी सामान्य प्लान योजनायें समय-समय पर प्राप्त की जाती हैं और उनपर विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**Starvation Death in Gwalior (M.P.)**

\* 1067. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri Mohan Prasad :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that at 2 p.m. on the 16th June, 1967, an old woman named Gomati Bai died in Gwalior due to starvation,

(b) whether the dead body was sent for post-mortem examination,

(c) if so, the result thereof,

(d) whether Central Government have taken any steps to collect correct and detailed information in this regard; and

(e) the permanent steps being taken by Government to prevent starvation deaths?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde): (a) to (c) It is a fact that a woman named Gomati Bai, aged seventy years, died on the afternoon of 16th June 1967 near Bada Market, Gwalior. As starvation death was alleged, her body was sent for post-mortem examination which revealed that death was due to Tuberculosis

(d) Yes, the information is as given in reply to parts (a) to (c)

(e) Government are engaged on development programmes through various Five Year Plans to increase agricultural production and in general to improve the economic well-being of the people. It is Government's hope that these will eliminate the widespread malnutrition which is no doubt prevailing amongst large sections of the Indian people.



**Loss of Foreign Exchange to Air-India by Strike**

\*1068. Shri Virendrakumar Shah  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta .  
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:  
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:  
Shri Atam Das:  
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
Dr Surya Prakash Puri:  
Shri Sradhakar Supakar  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Air-India is suffering tremendous loss of foreign exchange day-by-day owing to the strike by the Air India Pilots,

(b) if so, the total foreign exchange lost on this account so far,

(c) the number and details of the Air-India Services cancelled and delayed, and

(d) how the emoluments of the Air-India Pilots compare with those of other International Airlines category-wise?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr Karan Singh) : (a) The Air-India suffered a net loss of approximately Rs 500 lakhs in foreign exchange per day on account of the strike of its pilots

(b) The estimated foreign exchange loss during the 4 days of the strike is Rs 2000 lakhs

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-980/67]

(d) Information regarding the emoluments of pilots of other Airlines is not readily available

**Modernisation of Agriculture**

\*1069. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up to modernise agriculture in the country on a national basis;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the need for the same has been examined and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-saheb Shinde) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See So LT-981/67]

(b) to (c) Do not arise

**Purchase of Wheat from U.S.A**

\*1070 Shri M. L. Sondhi .  
Shri Marandi

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have postponed major purchases of wheat from USA on account of increase in freight as a result of the closure of the Suez Canal and

(b) if so the quantity involved and how the requirements of food are to be met as a result of the above postponement

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-saheb Shinde) : (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Crash Food Programme in Jammu and Kashmir**

\*1071 Shri Madhu Limaye .  
Shri S. M. Banerjee  
Shri George Fernandes:  
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia .

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kashmir Government have asked for an annual subsidy of Rs 8 crores for its 'Crash Food Production Programme',

(b) whether Government have acceded to this request, and

(c) whether Government have given priority to such a request over the requests of the famine-stricken areas of UP and Bihar?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde):** (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### **Indian Airlines Corporation**

**\*1072. Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the TWA, Alitalia, BOAC, Lufthansa Air India airlines show consistent profits every year even though they face severe competition and are run on commercial lines, and

(b) if so, why the Indian Airlines Corporation does not make any profits in spite of the fact that it carries over 100 per cent load regularly and runs as a monopoly concern without competition?

**The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr Karan Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Indian Airlines Corporation had made profits during the years 1959-60 to 1965-66. However, they incurred a loss during the year 1966-67 which was due largely to the effect of devaluation and increased wage bill.

#### **Ration System in Drought-Hit States**

**\*1073 Shri D N Patodia.**  
**Shri R Barua**  
**Shri Marandi.**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that the ration system in foodgrains in the drought-hit States is on the verge of break down due to the non-availability of the requisite quantity of the commodities there, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to supply to those States the minimum quantity of the foodgrains to maintain the minimum ration supply there?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde):** (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the press reports relating to Bihar.

(b) The Central Government are arranging supplies of foodgrains to the drought-hit States to the maximum extent possible within the limited availability, keeping in view the minimum needs of others.

#### **Directive to Drought-affected States to Write off Loans Out-Standing against Farmers**

**\*1074 Shri R Barua:**  
**Shri D N Patodia.**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to write off loans outstanding against the farmers for purchasing seeds and fertilisers in the areas where severe drought conditions are prevailing, and

(b) if so the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde):** (a) No such direction has been given by the Central Government to the drought-affected States. The question of writing off of the outstanding loans against the farmers is primarily a matter for consideration of the respective State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Punjab Government's Offer of Surplus Wheat for Scarcity Areas**

**\*1075 Shri Marandi.**  
**Shri Kameshwar Singh:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:**  
**Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:**  
**Shri Y S. Kushwah:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:**  
**Shri Atam Das:**  
**Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:**  
**Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:**  
**Shri Ramji Ram:**  
**Shri J. Sundar Lal:**  
**Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Punjab

Government have offered to supply surplus food stocks to the scarcity areas of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal,

(b) If so, the quantity thereof and whether the Centre has agreed and asked the Punjab Government to do so, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde): (a) and (b) Punjab Government have promised to supply 6 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for deficit States during the current year. As and when quantities of different foodgrains become actually available and are offered for immediate export, allocations are issued. Allocations made so far to Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal are as follows

(Figures in tonnes)

|                     | Bihar  | Hima-<br>chal<br>Pradesh | West<br>Bengal |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Rice (whole)        |        | 3,000                    | 9,200          |
| Broken rice         | 1,100  |                          | 10,000         |
| Wheat               |        | 10,000                   | 20,000         |
| Barley              | 10,000 |                          | 2,500          |
| Gram & Gram<br>dhal | 100    | 25                       | 1,050          |

(c) Does not arise

#### Monthly Quota of Foodgrains for U P

\*1076 Shri Yashpal Singh  
Shri Marandi :  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Food Minister of Uttar Pradesh has met him for an increase in its monthly quota of imported grain from 120,000 tonnes at present to 200,000 tonnes, and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken on the request?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde): (a) The Food Minister of Uttar Pradesh did meet the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture and asked for an increase in the monthly quota of imported foodgrains

(b) Some increase in the quota originally allotted for July is being made

#### Diversion of Food Carrying Ships

\*1077 Shri Kameshwar Singh.  
Shri Sequeira :  
Shri D C Sharma :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have requested the supplying countries to divert to India from other buyers, food-carrying ships on the high seas to bridge the supply gap arising out of the West Asia situation, and

(b) the names of the countries to whom such requests were made with the date of each request and their reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde): (a) and (b) A request was made to Australia on the 9th June, 1967 for diversion to India of two wheat ships on the high seas and two ships which were loading wheat for other destinations. The Government were subsequently informed that the proposed diversions were not possible

#### Artificial Rain Making

\*1078. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the experiments conducted by the National Physical Laboratory in artificial rain making have shown "encouraging results",

(b) if so, the results achieved,

(c) whether Government are aware that Australia has made very successful experiments in "seeding" clouds by which rainfall increased 24 per cent higher than the adjoining "unseeded" wheat growing region in Victoria; and

(d) whether Government are planning to come to an agreement with Australia for having technical know-how on this score

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The experiments indicated an increase of 20 per cent of rain or "seeded" days

(c) The Australian experiments showed varying results at different places

(d) No, Sir The Australian technique of cloud seeding is not considered suitable for the Indian regions.

#### Improved Variety of Quick-Yielding Wheat Seeds

\*1079 Shri Madhu Limaye :  
Shri S. M. Banerjee :  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :  
Shri George Fernandes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has produced an improved variety of quick-yielding wheat seeds,

(b) whether the new seeds will be made available to the farmers for sowing in the next rabi season,

(c) if so the total targeted area under the new seeds, and

(d) the price at which the new seeds will be sold to the farmers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde): (a) Yes The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, has selected a high and quick-yielding wheat variety named Sonora 64 from among the dwarf material

received from Mexico. This variety matures in 90—120 days depending upon the locations and time of sowing. The red colour of the Sonora 64 has now been changed through the technique of algeny (transmutation of genes through radiations). This new variety has been named as Sharbati Sonora. It has bold amber grains and 2a per cent more protein than the Parent variety

(b) Small quantities of seeds of Sharbati Sonora will be available for distribution among farmers during rabi this year Adequate quantities of seeds of Sonora 64 are available.

(c) Seeds may be available for planting over 200,000 acres with Sonora 64 and about 1000 acres with Sharbati Sonora.

(d) The price of seeds is fixed by the different State Departments of Agriculture in the respective territories.

#### International Tourist Year

1080. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Reports that the well meaning plans drawn for the International Tourist Year have come to an end before the half-year is out,

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

(c) whether the foreign tourists have shown dissatisfaction about the arrangements made by Government, and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the facilities to the tourists?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b) A Press Report of this nature has come to the notice of Government, but Government do not accept the Report as correct.

(c) No, Sir. Generally speaking, foreign tourists have expressed no dissatisfaction with International Tourist Year arrangements.

(d) It is the constant endeavour of the Department of Tourism to review and to improve the facilities available to tourists.

#### Allotment of Foodgrains to M.P.

5147. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary :  
Shri G. S. Mishra :

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

(a) the quantity of wheat, jowar, bajra, milo and sugar demanded each month during this year by the Madhya Pradesh Government from the Centre;

(b) the quantity of the above allotted each month to Madhya Pradesh and the quantity actually lifted and the quantity that lapsed each month;

(c) whether sugar quota had been lifted by trucks because of late allotments;

(d) whether some part of the above quota lapsed in spite of the arrangement referred to in part (c) above

(e) whether lifting of sugar by trucks causes increase of rates; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to avoid lapses of quotas, lifting thereof by trucks and consequential rise in prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not placed any demand for jowar and bajra, they have also not reported their demand for sugar monthwise. On the basis of communications received at various times the monthwise demand of wheat and milo works out as follows:—

| Month        | (Figures in '000 tonnes)<br>Imported wheat and milo |
|--------------|---|
| January '67  | 75.0  |
| February '67 | 75.0  |
| March '67    | 75.0  |
| April '67    | 81.0  |
| May '67      | 53.0  |
| June '67     | 53.0  |

(b) The quantities of wheat, milo and sugar allotted each month to Madhya Pradesh and the quantities actually despatched/delivered are given below:

| Month               | Qty. allotted   |       | Qty. despatched/<br>delivered |                  | Quantity lapsed |            |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
|                     | Wheat &<br>Milo | Sugar | Wheat &<br>Milo               | Sugar            | Wheat &<br>Milo | Sugar      |
| January 1967 . . .  | 40.0            | 14.6  | 41.8                          | 13.2             | (*)             | 414 tonnes |
| February 1967 . . . | 40.0            | 14.6  | 29.7                          | 14.5             | (*)             | 23 "       |
| March 1967 . . .    | 35.0            | 11.0  | 24.3                          | 13.1             | (*)             | 111 "      |
| April 1967 . . .    | 31.5            | 11.0  | 27.2                          | 8.9              | (*)             | 57 "       |
| May 1967 . . .      | 30.5            | 9.2   | 30.1                          | Not<br>available | (*)             |            |
| June 1967 . . .     | 31.2            | 9.2   | 28.4                          | Do.              | (*)             |            |

(\*) Undespatched/undelivered quantities of wheat and milo do not lapse.

(c) and (d). No information is available with regard to the quantity of sugar lifted by trucks. Lapsing of quantity, if any, was not due to late allotments. The allotment orders stipulated that the nominees of the State Government could lift the allotted sugar ex-factory or could ask the factory to despatch the allotted sugar by rail. There was no delay in making allotments. The allotments were made well before the date of commencement

of delivery specified in the allotment orders and the delivery could be taken within 45 days from such date of commencement.

(e) Despatch of sugar by trucks is generally more costly than despatch by rail but no definite information is available in this regard.

(f) It is for the State Governments to take steps to avoid lapsing of quotas or to decide whether the quotas should be lifted by rail or by trucks.

**Rigs and Drilling Equipment in M.P.**

5148 **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary :**  
**Shri G. S. Mishra :**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of rigs and drilling equipment operating or available for use at present in Madhya Pradesh and the rates charged for their use

(b) whether these have remained idle for want of demand,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of providing rigs and drilling equipment for use in Madhya Pradesh at subsidized rates specially because of acute water shortage there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) (a) to (d) The required information is being collected from Madhya Pradesh Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

**Minor Irrigation Works in Goa Daman and Diu**

5149 **Shri Shinkre** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have finalised any scheme regarding minor irrigation works and have approached the Central Government for sanction, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes

(b) During 1966-67, minor irrigation schemes amounting to Rs 3.39 lakhs were approved. A Statement giving the details of these schemes is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-982/67] For 1967-68, the plan outlay is Rs 12 lakhs.

**Indian Central Cotton Committee**

5150 **Shri B. R. Singh Deo.**  
**Shri D. N. Deb**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that the Indian Central Cotton Committee was abolished on the advice of two USA experts

(b) if so the nature of the advice, and

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons for its abolition?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 987/67]

**Contest in the Last Elections by Scheduled Caste Candidates**

5151 **Shri D. R. Parmar:**  
**Shri R. K. Amin:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state

(a) the number of scheduled caste candidates who contested the last

General Elections on general seats with details thereof State-wise together with their political affiliations; and

(b) the number out of them who won the elections with details State-wise together with their political affiliations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### New Agricultural Proposal in Gujarat

5152 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes which will be implemented in Gujarat under the new agricultural strategy formulated by the Central Government

(b) the amount allotted to Gujarat for this purpose in 1967-68.

(c) the allocations made, scheme-wise, and

(d) the agricultural target fixed for Gujarat under this new agricultural strategy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 1984/67].

1274 (A) LSD-3.

#### Cultivable Land in Gujarat

5153. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land which is at present under cultivation in Gujarat State;

(b) the total cultivable land which is lying uncultivated for the last several years in Gujarat; and

(c) whether the matter of bringing this uncultivated land under cultivation has been taken up with the Government of Gujarat in the context of the food deficit in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) An area of 250 lakh acres is under cultivation in Gujarat State.

(b) An area of approximately 25 lakh acres of cultivable land is reported to be lying unutilized

(c) The question of bringing the uncultivated land under cultivation has been constantly engaging the attention of Government and suitable schemes have been included in the State's Plan. However, the whole of the cultivable waste-land cannot be brought under cultivation due to lack of irrigation facilities and other problems such as salinity and inundation from sea, as in case of large parts of the Rann of Kutch and the coastal belt.

### Assistance for Agricultural Development in Gujarat.

**5154. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is proposed to be given to Gujarat during 1967-68 for the development of (i) horticulture; (ii) animal husbandry; (iii) dairy farming; (iv) grow more food campaign; and (v) fisheries;

(b) if so, the extent, thereof, separately, for each category; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):** (a) to (c). The following plan outlay for the Agricultural Programme in Gujarat for 1967-68 has been approved by the Planning Commission:

| Head of Development                       | Outlay approved (Rs. lakhs) |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Agricultural production . . . . .      | 247                         |
| 2. Minor Irrigation . . . . .             | 480                         |
| 3. Soil Conservation . . . . .            | 156                         |
| 4. Ayacut Development Programme . . . . . | 11                          |
| 5. Animal Husbandry . . . . .             | 73                          |
| 6. Dairying & Milk Supply . . . . .       | 110                         |
| 7. Forests . . . . .                      | 56                          |
| 8. Fisheries . . . . .                    | 70                          |
| 9. Warehousing & Marketing . . . . .      | 20                          |
|   | 1223                        |

The schemes for Horticulture are covered under the Development Head Agricultural Production, and the schemes for Grow More Food Campaign are covered by the Heads Agricultural Production and Minor Irrigation.

The quantum of central assistance to the State Government against the Plan outlays indicated above has not been finalised so far.

### Scarcity of Gram in Gujarat

**5155. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious scarcity of gram in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the State's requirements in this respect;

(c) the total requirements of gram in Gujarat;

(d) the varieties of gram required by the State Government; and

(e) the total quantity of each variety of gram sent to that State in 1967-68 so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):** (a) and (b). The inter-State movement of gram being banned, Gujarat, which used to import gram from other States, is feeling a shortage. Government of India have asked the gram surplus States to declare maximum surpluses to the Central Pool and whatever quantities are being so declared are being allotted to the gram deficit States on as equitable a basis as possible.

(c) and (d). Gujarat Government have asked for an allotment of 150,000



tonnes of gram and gramdal for the current year. They have not mentioned any variety-wise details.

(e) Gujarat has been allotted so far 5,600 tonnes of gram.

#### Subsidy Amount borne by Government

5156. Shri Sechiyan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amounts of subsidy borne by Government year-wise during the past ten years for the import or purchase and sale of (i) wheat and wheat products and (ii) rice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): A statement showing the amounts of subsidy borne by the Government of India in the purchase and sale of wheat and rice during the past ten years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-985/67] No wheat products were imported and purchased/sold by the Government at subsidized rates during the period

#### Air Hostesses

5157. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air Hostesses employed by the Air India as on the 31st March, 1967;

(b) their salaries and grades;

(c) the total amount spent annually on them;

(d) the basis on which Air Hostesses are selected for their jobs;

(e) whether the Air-Hostesses are

permitted to marry while being employed;

(f) whether Government are aware that several foreign operators now permit their Air Hostesses to marry; and

(g) if so, the names of these operators?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) 159

(b) Rs. 485-25-560-40-720-50-770 plus allowances.

(c) Rs. 20,40,924.

(d) The posts are advertised indicating the qualifications prescribed which *inter alia* include minimum educational qualification, viz., matriculation of equivalent age between 19 and 25 years, attractive personality, and single unmarried status. Selection is made by a Committee.

(e) Air Hostesses are not permitted to marry while in service

(f) and (g). Some foreign airways are permitting Air Hostesses to marry. They are Alitalia, Sabena, Malaysian and Singapore Airways, British European Airways, Lufthansa, Pan American and Trans World Airlines. B.O.A.C. sometimes take married air hostesses who were previously in their employ for flying duties during summer season.

मध्य प्रदेश को अनाज भेजने में कठिनाईयें

5158. श्री नं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनाज की दुर्भाई की व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण

केन्द्र द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को निवृत्त किया गया अनाज का मासिक कोटा उन्हें समय पर नहीं पहुंच रहा है जिससे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनाज का वितरण करने में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो दुलाई की इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना सहिब सिन्हे) :

(क) जा नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Promotion of Aviation

5159. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:  
Shri D. N. Deb:  
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the training of commercial pilots and for encouraging hobby fliers with a view to promote aviation in India;

(b) the rate of subsidy per flying hour given to the flying clubs in India and

(c) whether Government have allowed any increase in the subsidy per flying hour during the last 10 years

as the rates of oil, fuel and spares have gone up considerably ?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Until 1963, a Civil Aviation Training School functioned at Allahabad. With the closure of this School on account of Emergency two ad-hoc schemes were organized for training pilots upto Commercial Pilots Licence standard. Proposals are under consideration for a regular training school for training Commercial Pilots.

Hobby fliers can avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Flying Clubs of which there are 21 at present in the country. These Flying Clubs are subsidised by the Government of India

(b) The existing rates of fixed subsidy and flying subvention given to the Flying Clubs in India are given in Appendix 'A' [Placed in Library. See No LT-986/67] These rates were introduced with effect from the 1st March, 1963

(c) The rates of fixed subsidy and flying subvention which were in force prior to 1st March, 1963 are given in Appendix 'B' from which it will be seen that Government have increased the financial aid in the form of subsidy and subvention from 1st March 1963 [Placed in Library. See No LT-986/67] Further, an additional subvention of Rs 4.25 per hour has also been sanctioned from the same date, to compensate for increased cost of petrol, oil, etc

#### Cambay Port

5160. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure so far incurred by the State as well as the

Central Governments for the development of port of Cambay (Gujarat State); and

(b) whether there is any proposal with the State or Central Government to allow private enterprise to develop the port

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Ports other than major ports figure in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. The executive responsibility for their development vests in the State Governments concerned. The Government of Gujarat have report that no expenditure was incurred on the development of Cambay Port during the Third Plan. During the Second Plan the undermentioned works were executed by the State Government.—

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| (i) Special repairs to jetty            | Rs. 80,988/-   |
| (ii) Improvement of landing facilities. | Rs. 5,03,530/- |

(b) There is no such proposal pending with the Central Government. It is understood from the State Government that a private firm had approached them for permission to develop the port. There has been heavy silting in the Gulf of Cambay, and indeed the traffic at the Port has been reduced to zero in 1966-67. The State Government therefore informed the firm that the question of giving such permission could be considered only after the possibility of developing the port was established on the basis of the results of an upto date hydrographic survey. It has not so far been possible to undertake this re-survey.

#### Cambay Port

5161. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity of early development of

port of Cambay as an intermediate port in view of the large-scale development of petro-chemical industries contemplated in the area between Baroda and Cambay;

(b) if so, the details of the Plan for the development of the port; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c) The executive responsibility for the development of Cambay port, which is not a major port, vests in the State Government. The State Government have reported that there is no proposal under consideration for the development of Cambay as an intermediate port. The development of port facilities at Cambay will be convenient to the petro-chemical plants adjacent to the Baroda Refinery. But the possibility and scope of development of the port can be determined only after ascertaining the existing marine conditions of the Gulf of Cambay by carrying out a fresh hydrographic survey. This is considered necessary as the Gulf has silted heavily. Only a resurvey of the approaches to Bhavnagar and Dahej Ports in the Gulf of Cambay has so far been carried out. The approaches to Cambay Port have yet to be re-surveyed.

#### Agricultural University for North Gujarat

5162. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for establishing an Agricultural University in North Gujarat has been received by the Central Government; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A communication with regard an Enquiry proposed to be set up for an Agricultural University in North Gujarat has recently been received from the North Gujarat Educational Society.

(b) The Government would welcome the establishment of an Agricultural University in the State of Gujarat and will take necessary action on the Government of Gujarat having taken a final view in the matter

#### Cooperative Societies in Goa

5163. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the category-wise number of Co-operative Societies in Goa, their capital and total membership;

(b) the number of societies which have made profits and the amount of profits;

(c) the total amount paid to society-members on account of dividends on their shares;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the societies have incurred heavy losses and in some of them a number of cases of misappropriation, fraud and other mal practices were detected

(e) whether Government are satisfied on the whole with the working of societies in Goa, and

(f) if the answer to part (e) be in the negative whether Government have any scheme under consideration to help local Government to enable them to make progress in the field of Co-operative movement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Garupadaswamy): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

#### Cultivation of 'Khar' Lands in Goa

5164. Shri Shinkre Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Goa there are extensive "Khar" lands which can be brought under paddy cultivation;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that local Government is not in a position to go ahead

with necessary schemes to bring under cultivation these "Khar" lands in view of the limited resources at their disposal; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide substantial funds and technical know-how to the local Government so that they can do the needful in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Large areas of khar lands are already put under paddy cultivation. These lands are being progressively reclaimed for cultivation

(b) No such reference is received from the Administration

(c) In the Third Plan over Rs 32 lakhs were utilised for protecting an area of about 16 500 acres of khar and khazan lands for paddy cultivation. The programme for the Fourth Plan is expected to be substantially larger than that in the Third Plan

#### Cultivation of 'Khazan' Lands in Goa

5165 Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that 'Khazan' lands in Goa are very fertile in view of their alluvial soil,

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the Local Government have finalised plans to get two crops from these lands but have not been successful in view of limited funds at their disposal; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide funds to the Local Government so that they can bring those 'Khazan' lands under cultivation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperations (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) No such plan is received from the Administration.

(c) In the Third Plan over Rs. 32 lakhs were utilised for protecting an area of about 16,500 acres of khazan and khar lands for paddy cultivation. The Programme for the Fourth Plan is expected to be substantially larger than that of the Third Plan

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये अल्पकालीन तथा  
मध्यकालीन ऋण

5166. श्री पं० च० दीक्षित : क्या  
साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश को 1967-68 के लिये  
कितनी कितनी राशि के अल्पकालीन और  
मध्यकालीन ऋण मंजूर किये गये ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा  
सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-  
साहिब शिन्धे) : जहां तक सहकारी  
ऋण का सम्बन्ध है किसी राज्य के लिये  
"निर्धारण" का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। लक्ष्य  
निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और आवश्यक सहायन  
सहकारी समितियों के 'ग्राम' फंडों से जुटाये  
जाते हैं जिनको ऋण सीमा सम्बन्धी पालता  
के निर्धारित स्तरों के अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक  
द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है। इन लक्ष्यों के  
अनुसार सम्भावना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में  
सहकारी ऋण-संस्थाएँ 1967-68 के दौरान  
कृषि उत्पादन के लिये निम्नलिखित ऋण-  
कार्यक्रम शुरू करेंगी —

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
|           | करोड़ रुपये |
| अल्पकालीन | 32          |
| मध्यकालीन | 8           |
| कुल       | 40          |

इसके प्रतिरिक्त उर्वरकों, बीजों तथा  
कीटनाशक औषधियों की बारीद तथा वितरण  
के लिए अल्पकालीन सुविधा देने हेतु केन्द्रीय  
सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश को 208  
लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किये हैं।

### Foreign Tourists

5167. श्री Yashpal Singh: Will the  
Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention  
has been drawn to the "three steps"  
suggested by the U.S.A. Ambassador  
to attract "well heeled" tourists, which  
were published in the American  
Reporter sometime in April, 1967, and

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

The Minister of Tourism and Civil  
Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) Government have been aware  
of the need to take steps on the lines  
suggested, and have in fact been tak-  
ing such steps to the extent possible.  
Over the last few years there have  
been concerted efforts to create an  
interest in tourism abroad through our  
offices located there, and to develop and  
promote tourism in this country. These  
measures are reflected in the Fourth  
Five Year Plan on Tourism, which  
will go a long way towards creating  
the conditions required for a rapid  
increase in our foreign exchange  
earnings through tourism

### Bhubaneswar Airfield

5168. श्री Chintamani Panigrahi:  
Will the Minister of Tourism and  
Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for  
the expansion or improvement of  
Bhubaneswar airfield in the Fourth  
Plan;

(b) if so, the broad features there-  
of;

(c) the estimate for the same; and

(d) the amount spent during 1966-67  
for such expansion/improvement.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil  
Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c).

A proposal for widening and streng-  
thening the apron and taxi-track at  
Bhubaneswar aerodrome at an estimated  
cost of Rs 13.22 lakhs during the  
Fourth Plan period is under examina-  
tion

(d) Does not arise.

**Desilting Operation of Falta Water Works, Calcutta Port**

5189. **Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri D. K. Karm:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Port Commissioners have objected to the Calcutta Corporation's Scheme for desilting operations at the Falta Water Works;

(b) if so, the reasons put forward;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some Dutch firm is interested in supplying a dredger free of charge by desilting operations; and

(d) if so, whether the firm was approached for the purpose and, if not, what are the interests of the firm?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. Rao): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Corporation's Water Works at Falta, situated about 20 miles up stream of Calcutta, take water from the River Hooghly for supply of filtered water to Calcutta. The water is taken in from the River into pre-settling tanks where silt is mostly settled. About 30 million cubic feet of silt has accumulated in the pre-settling tanks. The Corporation proposed to engage a contractor for removing 15 million cubic feet of silt in one year, through a hydraulic dredger which would discharge a mixture containing 15 to 20% silt inside the river. The Calcutta Port Commissioners objected to it as it was feared that heavy silting would occur in the river which already requires extensive dredging to keep it navigable. This objection was upheld by a Technical Advisory Committee consisting of the Director, Calcutta Metropolitan Water Supply Authority, the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Port Commissioners, the Chief Engineer, Calcutta Corporation and the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Waterways Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

(c) and (d): A Dutch firm made an offer to the Corporation in March, 1967, to supply a dredger with ancillary equipment free of charge for the purpose, provided the Corporation arranged for supply of electricity, free of charge, but withdrew the offer in May, 1967. The interests of the firm in making the offer are not known.

**Food Requirements of the Country**

5170. **Dr. Karni Singh:**

**Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Sample Survey figures indicate that about 24 million people in the country were subsisting on just one meal a day, that another about 125 million had to go without a meal every alternate day and that about 35 per cent of the population was under-nourished; and

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take for providing a square meal to every citizen in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) The National Sample Survey only gives figures of expenditure of the different income groups of persons on cereals and other items of food as also on non-food items. The deductions suggested in the question from these figures must be based on certain assumptions of which the Government are not aware.

(b) Government is taking all steps to increase the internal production of food within the country and to supplement the internal production by importing as large quantities from abroad as possible.

**दिल्ली में वज्रघों के हिस्से देने की सलाह**

5171. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या साक्ष्य तथा तर्क मंत्री यह बनाने के कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में बुधशालाओं को मालिकों तथा

तांगा चालकों को उनके यन्त्रों तथा घोड़ों के लिये सस्ते दामों पर बना उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

जाह, कुश्मि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार संघालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): दुग्धशालाओं के मालिकों और तांगा चालकों को सस्ते दामों पर बना देने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली में लाइसेंसधृता चोक खाद्यान्न व्यापारियों को "दाना" (मवेशियों तथा घोड़ों के लिये खुराक) निर्यातकों को एक दिन में 50 बोरिया तक बना बेचने के अनुदेश दिये हुए हैं। दाना निर्यातकों को भी ये अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे अपनी खरीद कीमत में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दाना बनाने के खर्च और नाम के लिये निर्धारित राशि को जोड़न के बाद उस दाने की बेचें। हाल ही में हरियाणा से दिल्ली को चने के संवलन के बारे में कुछ कठिनाई पैदा हुई है जिसकी जांच की जा रही है।

#### Distribution of Suji and Maida in Delhi

5172. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that suji and maida are distributed in Delhi by the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that hundreds of persons from all corners of Delhi have to go to its office situated at Hardinge Bridge, New Delhi to take the permits for Maida and Suji for the marriages etc.;

(c) the reasons for taking over their distribution from the Delhi Administration; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

(Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But from 12th July 1967 Maida and Suji are being brought on the ration in Delhi and from that day permits for Maida and Suji will be issued by the rationing authorities.

(c) Since Suji and Maida were de-rationed in Delhi with effect from 27th July 1966, the responsibility of the Rationing Department of Delhi Administration to regulate their rationed distribution came to an end. The Food Corporation took over the work of supply of imported wheat to roller flour mills in Delhi from 1st July, 1966 for production of wheat products by these mills on the payment of milling charges.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Supply of Wheat to Haryana

5173. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of imported wheat supplied to the Haryana Government during 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity of wheat to be supplied during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) About 30,000 tonnes.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to give any indication about the quantity of imported wheat that will be supplied to Haryana during 1967-68.

#### मरक नदी पर पुल

5174. श्री विमूक्ति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गदिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ग० म० है कि राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर दुर्गि खाट (बिहार) में मंडक नदी पर पुल बनाने का काम निश्चित कार्यक्रम से पीछे रह गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा मीनहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मन्त बर्नन) : (क) और (ख). पुनर् के नियामक बोध तथा अन्य रजिस्टर निर्माण कार्य व्यवहारतः पूर्ण हो गये हैं और उन पर सन्तोषजनक प्रगति हो रही है ।

मुख्य पुनर् के मामले में प्रगति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है । सीमा प्रगति का कारण सफ्ट नलहटी के कारण कुओं को बैठाने में कठिनाइयों का ध्यान और स्थान पर फर्म के पास पदाति छंसाई के उपस्करों का न होना है ।

### अधिनियम तथा विधियाँ

5175. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करने कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनेक अधिनियम बनाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में अधिनियमों तथा विधियों का न्यायालयों में प्रयोग करने में वकीलों को कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार समेकित विधान गैस करने का विचार कर रही है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चम्पाण) : (क) यह सच नहीं है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई अधिनियम बनाए गए हैं ; किन्तु सच यह है कि तब से संघ द्वारा बहुत से अधिनियम पारित किए गए हैं ।

(ख) इस उपचारणा पर भी कि स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् से संसद् द्वारा पारित अधिनियमों की संख्या बड़ी है केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि प्लीडर, न्यायालयों में अधिनियमों और विधियों की इस बड़ी संख्या का उपयोग करने में कठिनाई का अनुभव कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Bombay Sailors

5176. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sailors in Bombay Port demonstrated before the office of the Director General of Shipping on 5th April, 1967 in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). Some seamen staged a demonstration before the Directorate General of Shipping, Bombay, on the 4th April, 1967. The demands made by the National Union of Seafarers of India are:

(1) The present Government medical examination should be discontinued.

(2) Only new entrants to the foreign-going sector should be sent to the Medical Officer, Seamen's Medical Examination Organisation, for medical examination. But once the new entrants have been examined and declared fit they should not be subjected to periodic examination by the Medical Officer, Seamen's medical Examination Organisation.



- (3) There should be medical examination only by Company's medical officer. In case there is any grievance against the opinion of the Company's medical officer, the Union will take up the matter with the Company for immediate settlement, and if so desired by the Union the seamen will be examined by a doctor acceptable to the Company as well as the Union whose decision will be binding on both the parties.

- (4) The system of medical examination and check up should be centralised and operated in such a manner that all the investigations are over in 2 days time unless and otherwise the investigation itself requires more time.

- (5) There should be Health Insurance Scheme on the lines of the Employees State Insurance Scheme under which free medical treatment should be made available both to the members of a seaman's family and also the seaman himself when he is unemployed.

- (6) Free medical treatment and half the wage should be available to the seamen during the period of temporary unfitness as well as the period of investigation and check-up.

- (7) If a seaman is declared unfit permanently for seafaring profession, he should be given adequate lumpsum payment depending on the service under the Health Insurance Scheme referred to above.

- (8) For rehabilitating seamen who have been declared permanently unfit for seafaring profession, the Government should undertake measures such as providing employment in shore establishments, facilities for vocational training etc.

Certain proposals have been formulated as a result of discussions between representatives of the National Union of Seafarers of India, the officers of the Directorate General of Shipping and the Seamen's Medical Examination Organisation. These proposals have been referred to the various organisations of shipowners and seafarers for consideration. After their views have been ascertained, it will be possible to take a view of the matter in all its aspects.

#### Anti-Bigamy Law

5177. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that owing to the anti-bigamy law which applies only to the Hindus, more and more Hindus are converting themselves to Islam to take advantage of the polygamy permitted by Islam; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

#### Import of Foodgrains under P.L. 480

5178. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether some part of foodgrains imported under P.L. 480 from U.S.A. is also given to Voluntary Christian Organisations;

(b) whether there is any provision for this in the terms of P.L. 480;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Christian Organisations are utilising these foodgrains for religious conversion; and

(d) if so, the arrangements proposed to be made to prevent it?

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

**Annasaheb Shinde:** (a) and (b). No foodgrains imported by the Government of India under PL-480 Agreement are given to any voluntary Christian organisation. Some such organisations are, however, themselves importing foodgrains under PL-480 for their feeding programmes.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the answer given in the Sabha on the 14th June, 1967, by the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to Starred Question No. 481.

#### Wastage of Fruit due to Faulty Storage

**5179. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;**  
**Shri Meeha Lal Meena;**  
**Shri K. N. Pandey;**  
**Shri Rane:**

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

(a) whether one million tonnes of fruit is wasted away every year due to the faulty storage arrangements, and

(b) the steps taken to avoid this wastage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Annasaheb Shinde**): (a) It is estimated that about 15-25 per cent of Fruits produced in the country are not available for consumption due to spoilage and other causes—Accurate information is however not available.

(b) The steps being taken by Government in this regard include:—

- (i) Development of cold storages in cooperative as well as public sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;
- (ii) Establishment of fruit preservation and community canning centres with a view to promoting the preservation of perishable fruits and vegetables and also spreading the consumption of such processed and preserved foods;

(iii) Introduction of prepackaging and other treatments to reduce spoilage during transport and handling;

(iv) Use of wax-emulsion treatment to fruits to prolong their storage life;

(v) promotion of preservation of fruits by processing and dehydration;

Fruit Products Order, 1955 has been introduced to enforce quality control in processing and dehydration of fruits and vegetables. Cold Storage Order, 1964 has also been introduced to regulate storage conditions of perishable foodstuffs.

#### Motels

**5180. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta;**  
**Shri R. K. Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme to set up motels during the Fourth Plan period has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (**Dr. Karan Singh**): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking, has plans to construct motels along the National Highway. The first to be taken up will be the Delhi-Bombay route. The details have yet to be worked out.

#### New High-yielding Variety of Rice

**5181. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.**  
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the production of a new strain of rice noted for its high yielding quality by the International Rice Research Institute in Los Banos, Philippines, scientifically known as IR-293-3; and

(b) whether it is proposed to introduce it in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to paddy variety IR-8-388-3 bred at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines. This variety has already been approved by the Central Variety Release Committee at its meeting held in December, 1966 and given the name 'IR-8'. The areas in which it has been recommended for cultivation are as under:—

(I) Single crop areas where water supply is assured:

- (1) Punjab and Western U.P.
- (2) Eastern U.P. and Bihar.
- (3) Assam.
- (4) West Bengal and Orissa.
- (5) Madhya Pradesh.

(II) Multiple Crop Areas

- (1) First crop in Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) Second crop in the Thanjavur deltas in Madras State.
- (3) First crop in Mysore and Kerala.

This variety was grown in certain parts of the country during last Rabi-summer. A large area is expected to be under this variety in several States during the current Kharif.

#### Export of Sugar

3182. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri S. A. Agadi:  
Shri Badabrata Barua:

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

(a) whether Government have entered into agreements with the foreign countries for the export of sugar; and

(b) if so, their broad details and the total amount of foreign exchange to be earned thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, on authorisation by the Central Government, have entered into contracts for export of 2.18 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1967 as under:—

| Country | Quantity<br>(lakh tonnes) |
|---------|---------------------------|
| U.S.A.  | 0.69                      |
| U.K.    | 0.78                      |
| Canada  | 0.71                      |
| Total:  | 2.18                      |

(b) Export to U.S.A. will be on the basis of the average of the contract No. 10 spot quotations of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., during a specified period. Export of 0.25 lakh tonnes to U.K. will be at the negotiated price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which is £ 47.50 per long ton. The balance exports to U.K. will be on weighted average of the London Daily Price on call basis and preference. Export to Canada is on price fixing basis linked to the average of London Daily Price during a specified period and preference. Foreign exchange earning will depend on the level of international price of sugar during the pricing periods.

#### Central Assistance to Pant Nagar Agricultural University in U.P.

5183. Shri Vishwanath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of the central assistance given to the Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, Nainital (Uttar Pradesh) during 1966-67; and

(b) whether the amount was fully spent by that University during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) A cash grant of Rs. 22,04,000 (Rupees twenty-two lakhs and four thousands only) was released direct to the U.P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar in U.P. during the year 1966-67 as Centre's share towards items of developmental nature viz. Girls hostel, staff quarters for academic staff, Health Centre, equipment and books. Besides the above grant, a sum of Rs. 9,757 (Rupees nine thousands, seven hundred and fifty seven only) was paid to the Government of U.P. as Centre's share towards the actual additional expenditure incurred on account of adoption of the UGC's Third Plan scales of pay for the teaching staff in the U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar for the period from 1st January, 1965 to 31st March, 1966.

(b) The information is still awaited from the U.P. Agricultural University, Pant-Nagar

#### Insecticides

5184. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total acreage of land under plough in different States covered by spraying insecticide for plant protection for different crops during last year; and

(b) the quantity of insecticides imported during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The coverage under plant protection measures is estimated at 59 million acres during 1966-67. The figures for cultivated area in 1966-67 are not yet available but gross cropped area in 1964-65 was estimated at 390 million acres.

(b) During the year nearly 4,400 metric tonnes of various pesticides in technical grades and ready-to-use forms were imported.

#### L.A.C. Services

5185. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation Services were delayed at Calcutta on the 16th May, 1967 owing to a strike by the employees of the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the demands of the Indian Airlines Corporation Employees and action taken to fulfil them?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b): A meeting, which was convened by the Chief Engineer at Calcutta with the representatives of Air Corporation Employees Union on the 16th May, 1967 to discuss certain local problems, had to be postponed due to unruly behaviour of certain members. This postponement was misunderstood by the Union, who advised some of their members to go on strike. As a result of this stoppage of work some of the services ex-Calcutta were delayed on the 17th morning. The strike was called off on the 17th after the Chief Engineer had given an assurance to hold the postponed meeting on the 18th May, 1967.

#### Co-operative Sugar Mills, Batala

5186. Shri K. Anirudhan:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri P. P. Esthose:  
Shri K. M. Abraham:  
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to certain cases of corruption in the Co-operative Sugar Mills, Batala, Punjab State;

(b) if so, whether the matter was investigated by the authorities;

(c) the findings thereof;

(d) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended transfer of the General Manager; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b) A complaint making allegations about the mis-management of Batala Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd, and corruption against the General Manager of the Mills was received and was forwarded to the erstwhile Government of Punjab for necessary action in January, 1968.

(c) Information awaited from the State Government

(d) The Central Vigilance Commission has not investigated in the matter, hence the question of their recommending the transfer of the General Manager does not arise

(e) Question does not arise

#### Food and Fertilizer Subsidies

5187 Shri Sradhakr Supakar Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount of fertilizer subsidy given to each State in the year ending the 30th June, 1967 and

(b) whether any assessment of the effect of subsidies of food and fertilizers on the prices and production of foodgrains has been made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde). (a) Devaluation of Rupee resulted in an increase in the CIF cost of imported fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials by 57.5 per cent. However prices of pool fertilizers were maintained at pre-devaluation levels, in 1966-67 by a suitable subsidy. Subsidies were also paid directly by the Central Government to indigenous manufacturers using imported raw materials to moderate the increase in prices of fertilizers produced within the country. The cost of these subsidies is reflected entirely in the Central Budget and

the question of any payments to the States did not arise.

The following subsidy schemes were operated through the State Governments

#### (i) Subsidy on phosphatic fertilizers

A subsidy not exceeding 25 per cent of the sale price of phosphatic fertilizers, the cost of subsidy to be shared equally by the Central and State Governments was admissible upto 31st March, 1967. The option to allow this subsidy or not was left to the State Governments who had to share the cost. This subsidy has been withdrawn from 1st April, 1967.

#### (ii) Special subsidy in Backward Union Territories

A subsidy of 25 per cent of the retail price of nitrogenous fertilizers and 50 per cent of the retail price of phosphatic fertilizers was in force in the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive and Minicoy Islands which were considered to be backward areas. The rate of subsidy has been reduced to 20 per cent and 40 per cent respectively from 1st April 1967.

#### (iii) Subsidy on cost of transport of fertilizers in hilly and inaccessible areas

The extra cost (over and above normal transport cost in other areas) of transporting fertilizers from the nearest rail head to the consuming centres is met by Government and the cost is shared by the Central and State Governments on a 50:50 basis.

These are centrally aided Plan schemes and the Central assistance for these is included in the overall lump sum grants to States from Plan Schemes and no separate scheme-wise account is maintained. Therefore, the figures of amounts paid to the State Governments on account of fertilizer subsidies alone are not available. No formal assessment has been made regarding the effect of subsidies on prices and Production of Food-grains.

(b) Hitherto subsidies helped in promoting increased use of fertilisers in those areas where its use was not very popular. Fertiliser use has had substantial impact on increasing food production. With the devaluation and the present supply position being less than the demand, the question of withdrawal of subsidies was considered by the Government in consultation with Agricultural Prices Commission. The Commission was of the view that the gap between the current level of demand and the available supply of fertilisers is such that it is most unlikely that an increase in prices paid by the actual users would have any particular inhibitory effect on fertiliser use, as long as the order of increase was not of a run-away nature. The Commission also felt that the increase in Fertiliser Prices consequent to the removal of subsidy should not materially affect the level of application of fertilisers and the programme of augmenting agricultural production. The commission, therefore, favoured the withdrawal of subsidies in stages. All increases in costs of production including those due to fertilisers are taken into account by the Commission while making recommendations on prices of agricultural produce.

The purpose of issuing foodgrains at subsidised rates is to have a stabilising effect on the market prices of foodgrains and to cater to the needs of vulnerable sections of the population.

**मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन केन्द्र**

5188. श्री गं० च० शर्मा :  
श्री नौतिराव सिंह चौधरी :  
श्री ना० जं० शर्मा :

क्या पर्यटन तथा शैक्षणिक उद्भवन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटकों के लिये प्राकृतिक स्थानों को देखने के लिये प्रशिक्षण संस्था में पर्यटकों को

आकर्षित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार ने कितनी राशि खर्च की ; और

(ख) बालू बर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में जलन निर्माण कला तथा ऐतिहासिक महत्व वाले स्थानों में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा शैक्षणिक उद्भवन मंत्री (डा० जयसिंह) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास पर किया गया व्यय 8,68,501 रुपया था—इसमें राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय की राशि भी शामिल है ।

(ख) खजुराहो में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के समेकित विकास, शिवपुरी के विकास तथा बान्हा-किसली-जबलपुर काम्पलेक्स के विकास की योजनाओं पर कार्यवाही हो रही है ।

**राजस्थान से चने का बोरी छिपे ले जाया जाना**

5189. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :  
श्री रामचतार शर्मा :  
श्री हुकूम चन्द राजवाय :

क्या साक्ष्य तथा छुपि मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राजस्थान सीमा पर तैनात पुलिस कर्मचारी राजस्थान के गांवों से बोरी छिपे चना ले जाने में सहायता कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ जानकारी भी प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

लाख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासाहिब शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख) दो बिंदुओं के सम्बन्ध में भिदायते मिली थी ।

(ग) सम्बन्धित पुलिस अधिकारियों को सेवा से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है । निरन्तर छापे मार कर और स्टाफ की बदला-बदली करके इस मामले पर बड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है ।

### Construction of Airports

5190. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether India is still dependent on the foreign know-how whenever airports have to be designed, constructed and renovated, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to train our own architects for the purpose?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b) While we are not dependent, it is true that Indian architects have not had many opportunities for designing airport terminals. It may therefore be necessary to send some architects abroad so that they can take advantage of latest international developments in this field.

अधिक अनाज उपजाओ अभियान के लिए  
मध्य प्रदेश को अनुदान

5191. श्री गं० च० बीजित : क्या

लाख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में अधिक अनाज उपजाओ अभियान के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वस्तुतः कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया था ; और

1274 (A) LSD-4.

(ख) उस राज्य का इस कार्य के लिए 1967-68 में कितनी राशि का अनुदान देने का विचार है ?

लाख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासाहिब शिन्हे) : (क) राज्य को अधिक अनाज उपजाओ अभियान के लिए दिया जाने वाला अनुदान निम्न विकास शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है, कृषि विकास (1) कृषि उत्पादन (भूमि सुधार सहित) तथा (2) लघु सिंचाई। इन विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1966-67 में 232.93 लाख रुपए दिए गए थे।

(ख) अभी यह निश्चय नहीं किया गया कि 1967-68 में राज्य सरकार को अलग अलग विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत जितनी केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ।

### Air Services between Trivandrum and Colombo

5192. Shri C. K. Chakrapani:  
Shri P. Gopalan:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shri Namblar:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal for having airline connection between Trivandrum and Colombo, and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Airlines have plans to operate from Trivandrum to Colombo on a weekly frequency from August, 1967.

(b) Does not arise.

**Trivandrum Airport**

5193. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**  
**Shri P. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Nambiar:**

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Office at Trivandrum airport is housed in attached hut, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide a building for housing the Customs Checking Office?

The Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** (**Dr. Karam Singh**) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir This is a temporary arrangement. It is proposed to undertake additions and alterations to the building at Trivandrum aerodrome to provide accommodation for Customs and other facilities

**Cochin Airport**

5194 **Shri Nambiar:**  
**Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**  
**Shri P. Gopalan:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have requested the Centre for a separate civil aerodrome at Cochin;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the authorities concerned inspected the sites in 1966 for this purpose,

(c) whether any site had been selected, and

(d) whether this scheme has been included in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** (**Dr. Karam Singh**): (a) Yes, Sir The Civil Aviation Department is considering such a proposal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A site at Edakattuvayal has provisionally been selected. The details of the survey are under examination

(d) No Sir

**पंचायतो द्वारा राजस्व की वसूली**

5195. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री .

श्री धर्मुन सिंह भदौरिया :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) किन किन राज्यों में राजस्व वसूल करने का काम पंचायतों का मौजाना निर्णय किया गया है ,

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश जारी किया है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस्० गुरुप्रस्थानी) : (क) राज्यों में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Loans by R.B.I. to Central Cooperative Banks**

5196. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India does not ad-



vance money to the Central Cooperative Banks for being utilised for digging wells and purchase of pumping equipment,

(b) if so the reasons therefor,

(c) the reasons for which the Reserve Bank insists upon a ratio of 2:1 between medium and short term loans and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M S Gurupadaswamy) (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India supplements the resources of cooperative banks for issue of medium term loans to cultivators for agricultural purposes which can be serviced through a medium term loan of 3 to 5 years. The finance from the Reserve Bank of India can be utilised for issue of loans for digging wells and purchase of pumping equipment in those cases where the cultivators have the necessary capacity to repay the loans in 3 to 5 years.

(c) No such ratio has been laid down

(d) Does not arise

### विधि पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन

5197 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद क्या

विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट भाषाओं में से किन-किन भाषाओं में इस समय विधि पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित हो रही हैं, और उन पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहा-कहा से प्रकाशित होती हैं,

(ख) यदि भारत सरकार उनमें से किसी पत्रिका को वित्तीय सहायता देती है तो उस सहायता की राशि कितनी है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित कर रही हैं अथवा उमने प्रकाशित करने का विचार किया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में 24 मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० बल्लभ) . (ब) विधि मंत्रालय को इस विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।<sup>1</sup>

(ग) भारत सरकार, हिन्दी में एक मासिक विधि पत्रिका प्रकाशित करने की साध्यता पर विचार कर रही, जिसमें उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों के हिन्दी भाषान्तर प्रस्तुतिष्ट होंगे ।

Food for India Foundation, Netherlands

5198 Shrimati Suseela Gopalan  
Shri Umanath  
Shri P Gopalan  
Shri C K Chakrapani

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether an organisation named Food for India Foundation has been formed in Netherlands

(b) if so when it was formed and who are the sponsors of this organisation

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the appeal issued by the organisation while seeking help and

(d) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) (a) Yes

(b) It was formed on 28th March 1966. The following are the sponsors of this Organisation

- (1) The Catholic National Foundation for special Needs and Care for Refugees "People in Distress" Netherlands
- (2) The Netherlands UNICEF Committee in Hague Netherlands
- (3) The Netherlands Organisation for International Assistance, Novib Hague Netherlands

(4) The Committee of Inter-church Aid and Service to Refugees, Utrecht, Netherlands.

(5) UNESCO Centre in the Netherlands Amsterdam, Netherlands

(c) and (d) An extract from the appeal broadcast by Dr W Dress former Prime Minister of the Netherlands while inaugurating the drive for help is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-987/67]

The Organisation and its sponsors issued a number of features in the Press and over the radio and television on the subject and these also called on the people to contribute

सांची में हवाई भग्ना

5199. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच के महासचिव पिछली बार अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान जब सांची गये थे, तो उन्होंने वहाँ एक हवाई भग्ना बनाने का सुझाव दिया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से हाल ही में एक सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच के महासचिव ने सांची के निकट एक हवाई भग्ना बनाने का सुझाव दिया था । सांची में धार्मिक दृष्टि से हवाई भग्ना बनाने की व्यवहार्यता की इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जांच की जा रही है कि भोपाल में एक

हवाई भग्ना है जो कि सांची से 44 मील दूरी पर की सड़क के जरिये जुड़ा हुआ है ।

ग्रामीण ऋण के बारे में वस्तुता रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

5200. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ग्रामीण ऋण-वस्तुता के बारे में भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किये गये नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण से सरकार सन्तुष्ट है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी विशेष बातें क्या हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय ने राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एस० एस० गुलपदस्वामी) (क) ग्रामीण ऋण-वस्तुता के बारे में भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किया गया नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण, प्रखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण ऋण तथा विनियोग सर्वेक्षण, 1961-62 है । इस सर्वेक्षण के दौरान एकत्रित की गई सामग्री पर अभी रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है । आकड़ों की पूरी तरह जाच-पड़ताल तथा परिणाम प्रकाशित हो जाने के बाद ही पूर्ण विवरण उपलब्ध होगा । तथापि, भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अब तक प्रकाशित अस्थायी निष्कर्षों के आधार पर असम, बिहार, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल की राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान राज्यों में ग्रामीण आबादी को धन सुलभ करने में सहकारी समितियों के अल्प भाग की ओर दिलाया गया है । देश भर में कृषि उत्पादन हेतु सहकारी ऋण की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) यह सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण परिवार क्षेत्र में ऋण, उधार, पूँजी-निर्माण आदि का अनुमान लगाने के उद्देश्य से किया गया था ।

**Border Roads in Barmer Region**

5201. Shri S. K. Tapuria:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri N. S. Sharma:  
Shri Onkar Singh:  
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:

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

(a) whether the progress in the construction of important border roads in the Barmer region particularly of the Barmer Shiv Jaisalmer road is very slow,

(b) the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps which are being taken to accelerate the progress?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to get additional funds to accelerate the progress further.

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाना**

5202. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :  
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :  
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) विकेन्द्रीकरण के बाद उनके मन्त्रालय के सभी विभागों में इस समय स्थायी, अस्थायी और अर्द्धस्थायी कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ख) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों में से ऐसे व्यक्ति कितने हैं जो इस समय स्थायी होने के अधिकारी हैं और उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जो अब तक स्थायी हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नसाहिब शिन्दे): (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Managing Director of Food Corporation of India**

5203. Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri Rabi Ray:  
Shri J. H. Patel:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) the terms and conditions of service under which the present Managing Director of the Food Corporation of India has been appointed;

(b) special experience in administration and management he possesses; and

(c) whether he continues to draw a large sum of monthly allowance from his previous employer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The terms and conditions of service of the present Managing Director of the Food Corporation of India who has been appointed with effect from 17th October, 1966 are —

- (i) a salary of Rs. 3,500 per month in the scale of Rs 3000—125—3500;
- (ii) provision of furnished accommodation appropriate to his status against a deduction of 10 per cent of his pay;
- (iii) other allowances and concessions as admissible under the rules of the Corporation;
- iv) the appointment is for a period of one year in the first instance extendable at the

option of the Government for a further period of two years

(b) Prior to his appointment as Managing Director, Food Corporation of India, he was the Chairman of M/s Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co Hyderabad and has considerable experience in marketing and in the field of management. He was a member of the Board of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation since 1964, Vice-President of Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council and a member of the Andhra Pradesh State Export Promotion Board. He has attended the Administrative Staff College Henley UK in addition to having undertaken several training programmes in India. He was also a member of the Directing Staff of the Staff Administrative College of India Hyderabad and an Honorary Faculty Member of the Institute of Public Enterprises Hyderabad.

(c) No, Sir

#### Headquarters of Food Corporation of India in Delhi

5204 Shri George Fernandes  
Shri Rabi Ray.  
Shri Madhu Limaye  
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how much money has been advanced to rent the premises for the Food Corporation of India in Delhi and what is the annual rent of these premises?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde) A total amount of rupees two and a half lakhs was advanced by the Food Corporation of India in two instalments. The first instalment of rupees one and a half lakhs was made towards rent and is adjustable over a period of six months. The second instalment of rupees one lakh carrying an interest of seven and a half per cent per annum and refundable in three equal instalments

was paid towards carrying out alterations and improvements to the building. The annual rent of the premises is Rs 5,40,015

#### Requirements of Fertilisers during 1967-68

7205 Shri Vasudevan Nair,  
Shri C. K. Janardhanan  
Shri P. C. Adichan

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the total fertilisers needed for the cultivation of high yielding cereals in all the States for 1967-68

(b) if so the break-up for the various States and

(c) whether Government have made arrangements to meet the demands of all the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 988/67]

(c) Yes

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों

और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों  
के लिए आरक्षित स्थान

5206 श्री रामचरण :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणियों के कितने तकनीकी तथा गैर-तकनीकी पद बनाय गये,

(ख) श्रेणीवार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कितने पद आरक्षित किये गये, और

(ग) आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे): (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

गुडगांव के निकट बिल्सी पुलिस द्वारा चावल के ट्रक का पकड़ा जाना

5207. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :  
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

म्या: साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अग्रेजी के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "स्टैंडसमैन" के 18 जून, 1967 के अंक में प्रकाशित इस आशय का समाचार सही है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने गुडगांव के निकट एक ट्रक पकड़ा है जिसमें 70 क्विंटल चावल था;

(ख) क्या समय समय पर होने वाली इन घटनाओं के पीछे किसी गिराह का हाथ है अथवा यह एक छोटी सी घटना थी, और

(ग) यदि इन घटनाओं के पीछे किसी गिराह का हाथ है, तो सरकार द्वारा उसका पता न लगाये जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बिहार में पम्पिंग सेटों की आवश्यकता

5208. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :  
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में उपयुक्त सिंचाई व्यवस्था के लिये जिसके लिये कुछ समय पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया था, 5 से 30 तक अश्वशक्ति के कितने पम्पिंग सैट चाहिए;

(ख) क्या बिहार में इन पम्पिंग सैटों की कमी की ओर बिहार सरकार ने कभी केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । फिर भी सूखे की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने और प्रतिबन्धों उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए अक्टूबर, 1966 में एक केन्द्रीय दल बिहार राज्य में गया जिसके आधारे पर राज्य में पम्प सैट लगाने के लिये लक्ष्यों में निम्न प्रकार सुझाव दिया गया :

मूल संशोधित

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| व्यक्तिगत किसानों द्वारा |            |
| लगाये गये डीजल पम्प      |            |
| सैट्स                    | 1200 6000  |
| व्यक्तिगत किसानों द्वारा |            |
| लगाये गये बिजली के       |            |
| पम्प सैट्स               | 6000 14000 |

सरकार द्वारा लगाये गये  
रिवर पम्पिंग सैट्स . 68 700

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) अधिकाधिक पम्प सैट उपलब्ध हो सकें इस बात का दृष्टि में रखते हुए भारत

सरकार ने पम्प सैटों के देशीय निर्माताओं के साथ बैठक का प्रबन्ध किया। सप्ताह की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक थी और निर्माताओं का विश्वास था कि वे बिहार की कुल मांग को पूरा कर सकेंगे। भूत. राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई कि वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लाये। छोटे अर्ध-शक्ति पम्प सैटों का लक्ष्य काफी अधिक था किन्तु उच्च अर्ध-शक्ति पम्प सैटों की सप्ताह में कुछ कमी रही जिनकी नदी पम्पिंग योजना के लिए राज्य की आवश्यकता थी।

#### Transport contract by F.C.I.

5209. Shri A. Sreedharan:  
Shri Mangalathumadam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the sanctioning of transport contract b. the Kerala Zonal Branch of the Food Corporation of India

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the complaint, and

(c) the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde). (a) Yes, Sir A complaint was received for non-acceptance of tender by the Food Corporation of India in respect of clearance cum-handling work at Calicut

(b) and (c) The party has filed a writ petition, in the Kerala High Court and the matter is sub judice

#### Poultry Farms in the Country

5210. Shri Baburao Patel. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Poultry Farms in the country and the number of eggs they produce per day?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): Information in respect of private Poultry Farms is not available. In 1965-66 the number of Government Poultry Farms including Extension Centres was 405

Information of the number of eggs produced daily is not available

#### F.C.I. Contracts to Private Persons

5211. Shri K. Lakkappa:  
Shri A. Sreedharan:

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

(a) whether Government have laid down clear guide-lines to be observed by the Food Corporation in the matter of granting contracts to private interests,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, whether Government would lay down the guide-lines in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) to (c) Under the Food Corporations Act, the general superintendence and management of the affairs and business of the Corporation vest in the Board of Directors and the Central Government can issue instructions to the Corporation only on questions of policy

#### Gram Panchayat Elections in Middle Andaman Islands

5212. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent Gram Panchayat Elections to the Rangat Ward in the Middle Andaman Islands, about 100 Tamil-speaking voters were deliberately not registered;

(b) whether these voters were registered as electors in the same ward in the Parliamentary Elections in February, 1967;

(c) whether any representation was made to the Deputy Commissioner in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

### Border Roads Organisation

5213. Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma:  
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Roads Organisation purchased jeeps, trucks, tractors and bull dozers without inviting tenders,

(b) whether these vehicles were given to contractors for road building in the border areas of Rajasthan on hire-purchase basis,

(c) whether it is also a fact that construction has lagged behind and whether vehicles are being used by contractors elsewhere for other purposes;

(d) whether Government propose to entrust this enquiry to the Central Bureau of investigation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darahan): (a) The Border Roads Organisation in Rajasthan purchased Jeeps, Trucks and Tractors, and not Bull Dozers. While Jeeps and Trucks were purchased by them on rates fixed by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, the tractors were purchased on the rates approved by the Ministry of Industry.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan sanctioned loans to the contractors in the shape of vehicles out of their own Departmental Charges under the terms and conditions approved by that Government.

(c) The progress of the construction of the roads has been according to the schedule drawn up from time

to time by the Government of India; and according to the information supplied by the Government of Rajasthan, the vehicles are being used on the works, for which they were purchased.

(d) & (e). As the matters relating to the purchase and the use of those vehicles, concern the State Government of Rajasthan, it is, therefore, for them to consider, whether any enquiry is necessary

### भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम (गोपाल) से चोरी

5214. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :  
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोपाल के छोटा रोड स्थित बड़े खाद्य गोदाम से हाल में भारी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न चुराया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दो भरे बोरो और दो छोटे पैंकेज, जिनमें कुल मिलाकर लगभग 3 क्विंटल गेहूँ था, को चुराने के लिए चोरो ने प्रयत्न किया था लेकिन स्टाफ की सतर्कता से वे उन्हें कुछ गज की दूरी से भागे न ले जा सके और छोड़ कर भाग गये। इसकी रिपोर्ट बाने में दर्ज करा दी गई है।

### Delhi Milk Scheme

5215 Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Officers in the Delhi Milk Scheme on deputation, who have been appointed on the various posts with the commencement

of this project upto the 31st March, 1967,

(b) the expenditure incurred on their Deputation Allowances upto the 31st March, 1967, and

(c) the reasons for appointing Officers on deputation in the Delhi Milk Scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) 30

(b) Rs 66 017 55

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme was set up in November, 1959. Being a new Organisation it was considered necessary in the public interest that competent and experienced officers should be appointed without delay. With the finalisation of the Recruitment Rules for a number of posts the number of such officers has been reduced to only 9 at present.

#### Overtime Allowance in Delhi Milk Scheme

5216 Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has been incurring expenditure of more than rupees sixty thousand annually on overtime allowance during the last five years and

(b) if so the steps adopted to minimise such a huge expenditure in the Delhi Milk Scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The overtime allowance paid to the employees of the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last five years was Rs 12,30,576.43 which on an average works out to Rs 246.115 per year.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme authorities have been trying to minimise the expenditure on O.T.A. Checks

are carried out on overtime duties performed. Staff is deputed on overtime only when this is unavoidable.

#### ग्राम्य प्रदेश में तम्बाकू का स्टॉक

5217. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शालचाले :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम्य प्रदेश में तम्बाकू का बड़ा स्टॉक जमा हो गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी बिक्री के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) : जी हाँ, लगभग 10 मिलियन कि० ग्राम मन-क्यूट (नाटु) तम्बाकू इकट्ठा हो गया है ।

(ख) बिक्री योग्य मात्रा तथा किस्म का अनुमान लगाने के लिए स्टॉको का सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा। मिश्रेट निर्माताओं का बिक्री योग्य तम्बाकू का कुछ भाग खरीदने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाएगा। यू० ए० आर० सीरिया तथा सुडान को निर्यात करने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किए जायेंगे क्योंकि ये देश नाटु तम्बाकू खरीदने में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। तम्बाकू निर्यात वृद्धि परिपक्व हो रहा है कि वह इन देशों में हमारा दूतावासों को नमूने भेजे। इन देशों में सेल्ज टीम भेजने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार हो रहा है।

#### ग्राम्य प्रदेश में पंचायतों और जिल्ला परिषदों की स्थापना

5118. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 4 अप्रैल, 1967 के



अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 494 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम जनपद पंचायतें तथा जिला परिषदें स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; जब कि वहां पर 1964 में ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव हो चुके थे, और

(ख) उनके कब तक स्थापित किए जाने की सम्भावना है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई सलाह दी है ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० एस० गुप्तवस्वार्थी) : (क) व (ख) राज्य में पंचायतें दिसम्बर, 1964—जनवरी, 1965 में पुनर्गठन की गई थी। इसके बाद, राज्य सरकार ने जो समय-प्रकार नैयार किया था उसमें जनवरी—मार्च, 1966 के दौरान जनपद पंचायतें तथा जिला परिषदें स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई थी। तथापि, राज्य में स्थानीय निकायों के चुनाव अगस्त 1965 में भारत-पाक संघर्ष शुरू होने के परिणामस्वरूप स्थगित किए गए थे। इन बीच राज्य सरकार ने पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की स्थापना के लिए राज्य विधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने का काम भी हाथ में ले लिया था, उन्होंने इस मामले का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल स्थापित किया था। जैसी कि स्थिति है, अधिनियम में संशोधन हो जाने के बाद की उच्च स्तरीय संस्था स्थापित की जानी है। राज्य में इन संस्थाओं की तीव्र स्थापना किए जाने की आवश्यकता पर केन्द्रीय सरकार निरन्तर चार देती रही है।

#### Raids in Delhi to Check Hoarding and Smuggling of Foodgrains

5219. Shri D. C. Sharma Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of anti-hoarding and anti-smuggling raids made in Delhi

during the last three months to check hoarding and smuggling of foodgrains,

(b) the number of arrests made, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this menace

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde) (a) 114

(b) 102

(c) Hoarding of foodgrains beyond specified limits is restricted statutorily. While declaration of stocks by producers is obligatory their disposal has been regulated. Movement of foodgrains on private account cannot take place without permits. Check posts on borders have been established to keep a strict watch. Special squads are also being formed for organising raids against hoarding and smuggling

#### राजस्थान में आयोजित उद्धार का प्रयोग

5220. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बेनीशकर शर्मा :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या साथ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका द्वारा चारे के रूप में दी गई ज्वार का राजस्थान में लोग खा रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है कि इस ज्वार को खाने के कारण राजस्थान में लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो जनता को इसकी रक्षा बन्द न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में सरकारी बीज फार्म

5221. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में सूरतगढ़ तथा जेतार में कितने एकड़ भूमि में सरकारी बीज फार्म हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में इन फार्मों में कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) इन पर कितना खर्च आया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सूरतगढ़ फार्म 30,351 एकड़ जेतार फार्म 21,319 एकड़ (ख) और (ग) . फार्मों से जानकारी इम्प्टी की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सजापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Co-operative Peasants Multi-purpose Society, Delhi**

5222. **Shri Madhu Limaye :**  
**Shri George Fernandes :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have decided to order an inquiry into the irregularities of the Delhi Co-operative Peasants Multi-purpose Society;

(b) if so, the nature of the inquiry; and

(c) the time-limit for completing the inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy) : (a) to (c). An enquiry has been ordered. The details are under finalisation.

**Italian Offer of Fertilizers**

5223. **Shri K. K. Tapuria :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Italy has offered to India a credit of \$ 5 million for the import of fertilizers,

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted; and

(c) the terms thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir

(c) The Suppliers' credit from Italy is made available on the following main payment terms —

(a) payment of 5 per cent on order;

(b) payment of 5 per cent on completion of shipment,

(c) the balance, namely 90 per cent spread over in equal instalments, annual or half-yearly, over a period of ten years first instalment commencing one year after the completion of shipment,

(d) the rate of interest on outstanding balances of the principal including credit insurance charges, if any, should not exceed 6 per cent per annum; and

(e) the contract should be for the c.i.f. or C & F value of the supplies to be financed out of the credit.

# भारत और काहिरा के बीच विमान सेवा

5224. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भंडारिया :

श्री आनंद दास :

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कश्यप :

श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री :

श्री आ० सुन्दर लाल :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असीनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और काहिरा के बीच सीधी विमान सेवा पुनः प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है; और

(ख) उक्त सेवा के स्थगित रहने के कारण अनुमानतः कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई?

पर्यटन तथा असीनिक उड्डयन मंत्री ( डा० कर्ण सिंह ) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रप्रेषित सूचना इक्वटी की जा रही है और लोक मध्या पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

## Survey of Uncultivated Land

5225. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey in regard to the uncultivated land which can be utilised for agricultural purposes in the country; and

(b) if so, how much such land has so far been utilised for cultivation during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde): (a) Detailed surveys

have already been carried out of the culturable wastelands in the country with a view to bringing them under cultivation and for the resettlement of landless agricultural workers. Originally the Government of India appointed a Wasteland Survey Committee in 1959. This Committee restricted the scope of survey to large blocks of wastelands i.e. 250 acres and above and recommended reclamation of 12.23 lakh acres in 13 States. As there were in addition considerable areas of wastelands in small scattered blocks, the Government of India further sponsored a second survey of wastelands in blocks of less than 250 acres to supplement the work done by the Wastelands Survey Committee. This survey has been completed in 220 districts and is currently in progress in the rest of about 105 districts. Under this survey approximately 40 lakh acres of wastelands have so far been located as suitable for reclamation. The survey is likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs 62.5 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for the purpose. The Central subsidy available for the scheme is upto Rs 50,000 per district.

(b) The statistics about utilisation of such land so far during 1967-68 are not yet available.

## Tourist Centre in Kerala

5226. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan :  
Shri A. K. Gopalan :

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Kuttanad in Kerala can be developed as a tourist centre:

(b) whether Government have received any scheme for this from the Kerala Government; and

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

**The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to construct a Tourist Bungalow at Kuttanad has been received from the Kerala Government.

(c) The scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism. The expenditure will be shared on 50 : 50 basis by the Central and State Governments.

#### **Agricultural re-Finance Corporation**

**5227. Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation had subscribed Rs. 3.15 crores to the debentures floated by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad;

(b) whether these debentures were floated by the bank for raising funds for the reclamation of land in the Nagarjunasagar Ayacut area;

(c) whether there had been any complaint that the funds meant, for reclamation work were not properly utilised by the bank;

(d) whether the Corporation had made any enquiry into the working of the bank;

(e) if so, the findings thereof; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anna-sahib Shinde):** (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-989/67.]

#### **Employees of Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board**

**5228. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum has been submitted on the 20th June, 1967 on behalf of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board Employees Union;

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

(c) the salient features of the memorandum?

**The Minister of Transport and Shipping Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao):** (a) to (c). A memorandum was submitted on the 20th June, 1967 on behalf of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board Employees Union urging the planned development of river transport services and the provision of some form of job security for those former employees of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board who had been absorbed in the Inland Water Transport Directorate and the field organisations under its administrative control.

The feasibility of operating river services on a commercial basis on the Ganga has been examined and the study reveals that there is not sufficient traffic available immediately to operate such services on an economic basis. In view of the development of alternative means of transportation in this area, particularly by road and railway, the possibility of traffic by river developing to any appreciable extent in the future would require detailed study. The completion of the Farakka Barrage will also have some bearing on this matter and it is necessary to have the problem examined on a long term and integrated basis. This will take some time.

The question of conferring quasi-permanent status on personnel whose services are required on a long term basis and who are otherwise suitable is under consideration.

#### **राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन**

**5229. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**

**श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :**

**श्री क० मि० सधुकर :**

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

(क) देश में कौन कौन से राज्य आवश्यकता से अधिक अनाज का उत्पादन करते हैं,

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य की जनसंख्या अलग अलग, कितनी है;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य की खाद्य आवश्यकता कितनी है, और

(घ) पिछली फसल में इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य ने कुल कितना अनाज पैदा किया और इस फालतू अनाज का उपयोग किस तरह किया गया।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमोदसाहिब शिन्डे) (क) स्पष्टतः यह कहना कठिन है कि देश में खाद्यान्नों की दुर्लभा में हमेशा के लिए कौन से राज्य अधिशेष है। कोई राज्य अधिशेष है अथवा नहीं यह उनकी उत्पादन और खपत सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करता है। उत्पादन में प्रत्येक वर्ष भिन्नता रहती है और खपत कुछ मात्रा में भी भिन्नता रहती है। तथापि गत कुछ वर्षों में खाद्यान्नों की अभाव की वितरण व्यवस्था के आधार पर उत्पादन के सामान्य वर्ष में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और पंजाब राज्यों में अधिशेष राज्यों के रूप में वर्गीकरण किया जा सकता है।

(ख) उपयुक्त उल्लिखित राज्यों की 1967 के मध्य वर्ष में अनुमानित जनसंख्या सलग विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ग) भारत में एक खाद्यान्नों की खपत के बारे में कोई वैज्ञानिक एवं व्यापक गणना नहीं है। खाद्यों की उपलब्ध तथा अन्य वैज्ञानिक खाद्य पदार्थ उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्य आध-स्तर आदि पर निर्भर करते हुए कुछ हद तक खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता भी निर्धारित होती है। इस प्रश्न पर राज्य की खाद्यों की ठीक ठीक आवश्यकता बता सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) गत वर्ष अर्थात् 1966-67 के खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का अंतिम अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

1967 के मध्य वर्ष में अनुमानित जनसंख्या

(प्रति हजार में)

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 40712 |
| मध्य प्रदेश   | 37864 |
| उड़ीसा        | 20202 |
| पंजाब         | 24634 |

Bombay-Indore Bhopal Air Service

5231 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi  
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the air service from Bombay to Indore and then to Bhopal and

(b) if so when the same is likely to commence?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr Karan Singh) (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to extend the existing Dakota air service operating between Bombay and Indore to Bhopal. Bhopal is however connected by air to Delhi and Nagpur.

आवागमन स्त्रो मशीन

5232 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया

श्री मुबानन्द ठाकुर

श्री रवि राय

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इंग्लैंड में बनी विनियर तथा ऐम्सोन स्त्रो मशीनों की अनुपयोगिता के बारे में सरकार को हाल में जानकारी मिली है, और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रमोदसाहिब शिन्डे) (क) और (ख) विलियंस स्त्रो मशीन नहीं बनाते। विनियर मशीन जापान देश में ही बनाये जा रहे हैं स्त्रो मशीन निर्माताओं द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं। इन मशीनों

के संचालन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं। महानिदेशक तकनीकी विकास से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन शिकायतों की जांच करें क्योंकि फर्म उनके यहां ही रजिस्टर की गई है। अतः जांच के प्राप्ति पर वे उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे।

देश में इस्तेमाल होने वाले आयातित मल्टान स्ट्रेयर्स की कार्यप्रणाली के बारे में कुछ रिपोर्ट मिली थी जिन पर फर्म ने तुरन्त ध्यान दिया। मशीनों को सक्रिय रूप से प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

#### Development of Chandipur

5232. Shri S. Kunda:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo :

Shri Balidhar Behera :

Shri Srinibas Misra :

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans under consideration to attract tourists to Chandipur on the sea coast in the District of Balasore, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the nature of the plan and the amount to be spent?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Landless Agricultural Families in South Andaman

5234. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agriculturist families among the original settlers in the South Andaman Island who are landless;

(b) the average agricultural holding among the original settlers in the South Andaman Island;

(c) the number of agricultural families who have hilly land for the horticulture purposes; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme to grant paddy land to the landless agriculturists and hilly land to others?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The term 'original settlers' is taken to mean ex-convicts and their descendants. No record to show the number of 'Original settlers' and its further break-up into agricultural and non-agricultural or landless families is available. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish information relating to the number of original agriculturist settlers in South Andaman and the number of agriculturist families among them who are landless.

(b) Size of an average agricultural holding in South Andaman is about 1.64 hectares or 4 Acres. Government plantations held under long term grants have been excluded from the total area while determining size of an average holding.

(c) Eleven hundred and four agriculturist families are having hilly land for horticultural purposes in South Andaman.

(d) No specific scheme has been formulated, but lands under reclamation in neighbouring islands after clearance of commercial timber are likely to be available for agricultural purposes in due course.

#### Cultivators without Plough Animals in the Andaman Islands

5235. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of cultivators in the Andaman Islands are without plough animals and are thus unable to start their agricultural operations;

(b) if so, the effect of this on agricultural production;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to grant them loan; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme by which the said loan can be recovered from their crops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) and (b). Most of

the cultivators get their lands cultivated by sub-tenants on share cropping basis. These sub-tenants undertake cultivation with the help of their own plough animals or by hired labour with borrowed plough animals. As such cultivation of lands is not affected.

(e) Takavi and other loan facilities exist for assisting needy cultivators for purchase of plough animals, subject to repaying capacity of the borrower—cultivators.

(d) Government intend to introduce the crop loan system through the Co-operative Credit Structure. The Andamans State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Port Blair has been recently established and the scope for introducing the Crop Loan System in the Islands is being examined.

#### Manglutan-Mayashahr Road

5236. Shri M. Amersey :

Shri K. P. Singh Deo :

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

(a) the total cost of Manglutan-Mayashahr Road built for the transport of logs of Andaman timber industries;

(b) whether the road is being used by public; and

(c) if not, the reasons for spending such a heavy amount thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan) : (a) This road was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.36 lakhs in August, 1958, both for exploiting forest produce and for providing communication facilities to a large number of settlers settled in these areas. It was completed in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 3.73 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

#### Bridges and Culverts in Andamans

5237. Shri M. Amersey :

Shri K. P. Singh Deo :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have deputed a Civil Engineer to 1274 (a) LSD—5.

the U.S.A. for special training in making bridges and culverts over the fresh water streams of Andamans; and

(b) if so, when he is coming back to take up the bridge construction work at Burma Nala, Nayashahr, Diglipur streams which are awaiting construction for over 7 years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of Timber in Andamans

##### Forest Department

5238. Shri K. P. Singh Deo :

Shri M. Amersey :

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

(a) whether huge shortage in the stock of timber in the Andamans Forest Depot has recently been detected,

(b) if so, whether an enquiry in the matter has been instituted; and

(c) the result of the enquiry and action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Andamans Forest Department

5239. Shri K. P. Singh Deo :

Shri M. Amersey :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman Forest Department has continuously been running at a heavy loss;

(b) if so, the actual loss incurred in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(c) whether Government propose to make any enquiry in this matter to fix responsibility for such losses?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde) : (a) No, Sir. The following amounts of royalty on

falls are, however, recoverable from M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. Commercial account for 1966-67 is yet to be finalised.

1964-65 ... 51,14,100

1965-66 ... 66,92,800

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

#### Allocation from Central Road Fund to Uttar Pradesh

5240. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

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

(a) the amount allotted out of the Central Road Fund for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 to Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the schemes for which the funds has been utilised during 1966-67 and proposed to be utilised during 1967-68?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Shakti Dargha): (a) A sum of Rs. 75.77 lakhs was allotted during 1966-67. The provision in the budget for 1967-68 is Rs. 33.00 lakhs. This amount will be placed at the disposal of the State Government as soon as the budget is passed by the Parliament.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

#### सहकारी बीनी जिले

5241. श्री माधू राज बहिरवार : क्या आज तक कृषि बंदी यह कानून की हफा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कुछ और सहकारी बीनी जिलों की बनाने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका संख्या किसनी है और उन्हें किन राज्यों में स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

जवाब, कृषि, सांस्कृतिक विकास तथा सहकारी संस्थाओं में राज्य-बंदी (की प्रस्तावित दिनांक) : (क) और (ख). इसका इन प्रश्न संभार करने के लिये अब ही, कमी के कारण साइसेस कुल नये सहकारी बीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने में कठिनाई हो रही है। इसीलिये अब तक वित्त उपलब्ध नहीं होता है अब तक और बीनी कारखानों को साइसेस देना स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

#### Publications Division Co-operative Credit and Thrift Society

5242. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Publications Division Co-operative Credit and Thrift Society was liquidated in March, 1966;

(b) whether this Society owed Rs. 150,000 advanced by the Delhi State Co-operative Bank and Rs. 100,000 as deposits by the employees and others and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring the culprits to book and the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Society owed Rs. 1,49,138.00 to the Delhi State Co-operative Bank and Rs. 1,08,737.00 to the depositors.

(c) A report against the persons alleged to be involved in the defalcation of funds has been lodged with the Police for criminal action against them. It is also contemplated to invoke civil liabilities against them for restoration of the funds under Section 90-A of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1952 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.

#### Wheat Procured in Punjab for Allocation to other States

5243. Shri G. S. Dhillon: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat procured since the 1st April, 1967



state in Punjab for allocation and despatch to other States; and

(b) the total quantity sent to West Bengal so far out of this procured wheat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) 97,846 tonnes upto 1st July, 1967.

(b) 7,061 tonnes upto 3rd July, 1967

Saw Mills in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5244. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small saw mills in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have stopped working due to high price of logs;

(b) whether Government have received any representations from the small saw millers to reduce the price; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on their representations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde). (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No representations have been received recently. Requests made in the representations received in the past could not be acceded to

उदयपुर का हवाई अड्डा

5245. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्घमन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उदयपुर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का नगर बनता जा रहा है उदयपुर के हवाई अड्डे के विकास के लिये तैयार की गई योजना का अंश क्या है;

(ख) क्या उदयपुर के लिये रात्रि विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की कोई योजना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्घमन मंत्री (श्री कर्ण सिंह): (क) उदयपुर के हवाई अड्डे का एन-27 किस्म के वायुयानों के परिवहन के लिए पहले से विकास किया जा चुका है। इससे इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कार्पोरेशन की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। ऐसी कोई योजना इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

गुड़ के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5246. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुड़ का मूल्यगत वर्ष के मूल्य की तुलना में तीन या चार गुना क्यों बढ़ गया है जबकि चीनी के मूल्य इतने अधिक नहीं बढ़े हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो गुड़ के मूल्य में इस वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह): (क) चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी होने और इसके फलस्वरूप गुड़ की मांग बढ़ जाने के कारण गुड़ के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है। गुड़ के मूल्य में चीनी के मूल्य की अपेक्षा अधिक वृद्धि होने का यह कारण है कि गुड़ के मूल्य और उसके वितरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है जबकि चीनी के मूल्य और उसके वितरण पर नियंत्रण है।

(ख) चीनी का अधिक है अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने और मूड़ के मूल्य को उचित सीमा में बनाये रखने से बन्धी उपायों पर सरकार राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विचार कर रही है और इनकी घोषणा आगामी पिराई मौसम के शुरू होने से पूर्व कर दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान में पर्यटन

5247. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असीनिक उद्घुपन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में पर्यटन के विकास के लिये गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितनी रकम नियत की गई है;

(ख) इस रकम को किस प्रकार खर्च करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या उदयपुर, चित्तौड़, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, राम नगर और भाबू में पर्यटकों के लिये होटल तथा यात्रा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये विशेष रूप से कुछ रकम नियत की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा असीनिक उद्घुपन मंत्री (श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान राजस्थान में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय योजना ने 2.50 लाख रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसके मुकाबले 1966-67 ने राज्य सरकार ने उत्पादन के रूप में 24,986 रुपये दिये गये।

(ख) 2.50 लाख रुपये की राशि को जयपुर और भरतपुर में पर्यटन योजनाओं पर खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) जयपुर, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर, जोधपुर, माउण्ट आबू, चित्तौड़गढ़, और अजमेर में पर्यटक आवास और/या सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की योजनाएं हैं। राज्य सरकार से इस बात की पुष्टि हो जाने के बाद कि वे 50 प्रतिशत व्यय वहन करेंगे उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

महाराष्ट्र की घनाज का नियतन तथा उसकी सप्लाई

5248. श्री देवराज वाडिवर :

श्री २२० इ०० मण्डारे :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य को जनवरी, 1967 से लेकर जून, 1967 की अवधि में, उसके लिए नियत घनाज के मासिक कोटे के अनुसार घनाज की पूरी मात्रा सप्लाई नहीं की गई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नियत मासिक कोटे की मात्रा क्या थी और वस्तुतः कितने घनाज की सप्लाई की गई; और

(ग) घनाज की कितनी कम मात्रा सप्लाई की गई और इस कमी के क्या कारण थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग) कुछ महीनों में कुछ कम सप्लाई हुई थी जबकि अन्य महीनों में अधिक सप्लाई हुई थी। महाराष्ट्र को जनवरी से जून, 1967 तक आयातित खाद्यान्नों (गेहूं और माहलो) के आर्बिट्ररी कोटे और उन कोटों के प्रति वास्तव में की गई सप्लाई इस प्रकार है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

|            | आर्बिट्ररी कोटा | सप्लाई |
|------------|-----------------|--------|
| जनवरी, 67  | 97.7            | 95.2   |
| फरवरी, 67  | 95.0            | 103.8  |
| मार्च, 67  | 90.2            | 90.0   |
| अप्रैल, 67 | 80.0            | 67.2   |

|         |   |   |       |       |
|---------|---|---|-------|-------|
| मई, 67  | . | . | 80.0  | 83.9  |
| जून, 67 | . | . | 70.3  | 61.7  |
|         |   |   | ----- | ----- |
| जोड़    |   |   | 513.2 | 501.8 |
|         |   |   | ----- | ----- |

सप्ट ई में कमी लगभग 2.2 प्रतिशत थी।  
सप्टाई ने कमी कम घामद होने के कारण  
हुई थी।

पंजाब तथा हरियाणा द्वारा बिहार को घनाज  
का बेचा जाना

5249. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री योगन्ध झा :

श्री० मि० मधुकर :

क्या जाज, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की  
जानकारी है कि बिहार के राज्य मंत्री  
श्री, श्री, श्री तथा श्री श्रीदने के बारे में  
बातचीत करने के लिये पंजाब और हरियाणा  
गये थे;

(ख) क्या दोनों राज्यों की सरकारें  
बिहार को घनाज बेचने के लिये तैयार हैं,  
यदि उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसकी अनुमति  
मिल जाये और उनके मार्ग में और कोई  
बाधाएं न आयें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार  
बिहार सरकार को इन दो राज्यों से घनाज  
खरीदने की अनुमति देने के लिये सहमत है  
और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

जाज, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा  
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
अनासहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). सूचना  
व्यक्ति की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर  
रख दी जायेगी।

# Increase in Food Output

5250. श्री मरान्दी: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Prices Commission has refuted the official claim that a 10 per cent growth rate of 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent a year in food output has already been reached; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) The Agricultural Prices Commission have not contested the compound rate of growth of 3.16 per cent per annum achieved in the production of cereals over the period 1949-50 to 1964-65. They have pointed out that the rate of growth comes down, if the period over which the rate is to be measured is reduced from 15 years to smaller durations ranging from 10 to 14 years. and by successively bringing forward the base year of estimation from 1949-50. They have also referred to the exceptionally poor production during the drought years of 1965-66 and 1966-67. The Commission have, therefore, expressed that "whatever may be the achievements in individual States and with individual crops, no firm assertions can really be made about the realised rates of growth at the national levels"

# High Yielding Crop Programme in Punjab

5251. श्री यजस दत्त शर्मा: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage and the credit requirement for the high yielding variety crop programme in Punjab during the year 1967-68;

(b) whether the entire credit requirement will be made available by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) if not, the assistance Government propose to give to ensure that the high-yielding variety crop programme for 1967-68 becomes successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) It is planned to cover an area of 2.50 lakh acres under the High-Yielding varieties Programme in Punjab during the kharif season and 10.00 lakh acres during the rabi/summer season 1967-68. The crop wise details are as under:—

(Area in lakh acres)

| Crop          | Target for Kharif 1967 | Target for rabi summer 1967-68 |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Paddy T.N.-1. | 0.50                   | —                              |
| Hybrid Maize  | 1.00                   | ..                             |
| Hybrid Bajra  | 1.00                   | ..                             |
| Mexican Wheat | ..                     | 10.00                          |
|               | 2.50                   | 10.00                          |

Information regarding the exact requirements of short-term credit in respect of the above area is not available

(b) No. The credit requirements of only the members of cooperative societies would be met with the enhanced credit limits to be sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India for 1967-68 programme. The credit needs of the cultivators, who are not members of cooperatives, would be met through Tescavi loans extended by the State Government.

(c) To supplement the cooperative credit to be made available for the High Yielding Varieties Programme, the Government of India grant 'ways and means' advances to the State Govts for purchase of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, etc. A sum of Rs. 105 crores is likely to be set apart

for this purpose to meet the requirements of the States for the various agricultural production programmes during 1967-68. A portion of this amount will also be made available to Punjab Government for the High Yielding Varieties Programme according to their needs. How much of this will be provided to the Punjab Government is not yet known and will be worked out on the basis of their specific requirement so that the programme does not suffer for want of funds

#### Special Sugar Quotas

5252. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special sugar quotas independent of the quota allotted to the States are allotted by the Centre to sugar products manufacturers whose products are consumed throughout the country like the Amul Dairy, Alembic and the like; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b) Special quotas are being allotted to certain biscuits and confectionary manufacturing units who sell their products not only within the States of their location but also in other States, to licensed fruit products manufacturers to enable them to utilise fruits of the season; to manufacturers of baby food and condensed milk required for vulnerable sections of the community and to certain pharmaceutical units manufacturing life saving drugs.

#### Development of Places of Tourist Interest in M.P.

5253 Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government to

develop some places in Madhya Pradesh to attract tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c): During the Fourth Five Year Plan period the Government of India have plans for the integrated development of Khajuraho, the airconditioning of rooms in the Tourist Bungalows (Class 1) at Sanchi and Khajuraho, the development of Shivpuri, and the development of the Kanha-Kishu Jabalpur complex.

#### Bhopal Airport

5254. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has decided to close down the Bhopal airport; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines Corporation has no plans to close down the air service to Bhopal.

(b) does not arise.

#### U.N.I.C.E.F. Contribution in Famine Relief

5255. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contribution, during the present famine and drought-affected conditions in India, has been made by UNICEF; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Ananashub Shinde): (a) and (b). Details of the supplies and equipment made

available by UNICEF for drought relief are given below:

| S. No. | Commodity   | Quantity       | Value in Rupees |
|--------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.     | Skim milk powder  | 4,402.1 tonnes | 1,37,22,290     |
| 2.     | Corn-soya-Milk  | 3,575.6 tonnes | 74,71,772       |
| 3.     | Raw Material for vaccine production   | ..             | 5,26,485        |
| 4.     | Drugs and Pharmaceuticals   | ..             | 25,70,250       |
| 5.     | Drugs and Dietary Supplement sets   | 1,763 sets     | 14,25,815       |
| 6.     | Hand Filling Machine  | 1              | 4,295           |
| 7.     | Stainless Steel Measuring pumps   | 4              | 2,300           |
| 8.     | Vehicles  | 69             | 11,21,387       |
| 9.     | (a) Motor Cycles  | 430            | 5,99,632        |
|        | (b) Spares for above  | ..             | 1,700           |
| 10.    | Drilling equipment :  |                |                 |
|        | (a) Helco Tiger Rigs  | 4              | 5,56,245        |
|        | (b) Helco Minor Rigs  | 7              |                 |
|        | (c) Accessories for (a) & (b) above   | ..             | 4,99,785        |
|        | (d) Chlorinating Units  | 10             | 66,080          |
|        | (e) Water Analysis Kits   | 20             | 23,624          |
|        | (f) Hand Pumps  | 133            | 1,20,337        |
|        | (g) Spares for Drilling equipment   | ..             | 1,50,080        |
| 11.    | Donations in the form of Multivitamin tablets, A & D capsules, Baby food, whole Milk powder, etc. | ..             | 58,73,528       |
| 12.    | Spares for Air Compressor   | ..             | 3,000           |
| 13.    | Spares for National Engine  | ..             | 675             |

**Indian Mercantile Fleet**

5256. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) how far the three Plans have developed the Indian mercantile fleet;

(b) how much cargo the Indian mercantile fleet has been able to carry since the inception of the Plans; and

(c) the improvements to be made during the Fourth Plan?

**The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. V. Rao):** (a) Indian shipping tonnage was 0.37 million GRT at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. It was 0.48 million GRT at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan and was 1.50 million GRT at the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Indian shipping carried 49.84 million tonnes of cargo in the coastal trade during the period 1951 to 1953 while in overseas trade the cargo carried by the Indian ships during the Second and Third Five Year Plan was 29.34 million tonnes. The figures in respect of cargo carried by Indian ships during the First Plan period are not readily available.

(c) The draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the acquisition of 1.70 million GRT inclusive of 0.20 millions GRT by way of replacement of obsolete tonnage. It is estimated that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period, there will be 3.00 million GRT in operation with 0.50 million GRT under construction which is expected to materialise in the early years of the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The following broad objectives will be kept in view while developing shipping during the Fourth Plan period:—

(i) The acquisition of adequate tanker tonnage for transportation of crude petroleum for our refineries.

(ii) The acquisition of modern bulk carriers for the transportation of iron ore for export.

(iii) Strengthening of the existing liner services in which Indian shipping has acquired pool percentages or has otherwise established itself by competitive operations.

(iv) Entry into new liner services where existing shipping services are inadequate or otherwise capable of improvement from the point of view of our export promotion effort.

**चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उर्वरकों की अनुमानित खपत**

5257. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस तथा पोटैश की अनुमानित खपत का विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है जो कृषि विभाग ने तैयार किया है; और

(ख) चाय, गन्ना, धान, कपास, धान, वेदुं आदि की खेती के लिये कि किस किस के तथा किस किस उर्वरक का, प्रयोग किया जायेगा ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार संस्थाओं में राज्य - मंत्री (श्री प्रमोदसाहिब शिन्दे): (क) तथा (ख). चौथी योजना के लिए उर्वरकों की खपत के विवरण सक्षम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(घाकड़ मिलियन टोन्स में)

| वर्ष    | नाइट्रोजन<br>(एन) | फास्फोरिक<br>टिक<br>(पी. ओ. 5) | पोटा-<br>सिक<br>(के. ओ.) |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1966-67 | 1.00              | 0.37                           | 0.20                     |
| 1967-68 | 1.35              | 0.50                           | 0.30                     |
| 1968-69 | 1.70              | 0.65                           | 0.45                     |

|         |      |      |      |
|---------|------|------|------|
| 1989-70 | 2.00 | 0.80 | 0.55 |
| 1970-71 | 2.40 | 1.00 | 0.70 |

रिपोर्ट (जो संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है) के पैरा 2.24 के अनुसार 1970-71 के लिए खपत का उपरोक्त लक्ष्य उर्वरक सम्बन्धी समिति (1965) द्वारा बनाया गया था (मिलियन टोन्स)  
एन पी 2 ओ 5 के 4 ओ

|  |      |      |      |
|--|------|------|------|
| 1. तीसरी योजना के अन्त में प्रयोग का आधार स्तर   | 0.80 | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| 2. खाद्यान्न संबंधी सघन कार्यक्रम की प्रतिरिक्त आवश्यकतायें                                      | 1.00 | 0.33 | 0.47 |
| 3. बकिंग घुप आन मैनुअर्स एण्ड फटिलाइजर्स द्वारा अनुमानित कैंस कापस के लिए प्रतिरिक्त आवश्यकतायें | 0.36 | 0.23 | 0.06 |
| 4. कपास तथा मृगफनी सबंधी सघन कार्यक्रमों की प्रतिरिक्त आवश्यकतायें                               | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 5. सिचाई के क्षेत्रों में अन्य फसलों सबंधी सघन कार्यक्रमों की प्रतिरिक्त आवश्यकतायें             | 0.18 | 0.18 | —    |
| कुल  | 2.41 | 1.02 | 0.71 |

उर्वरकों के सम्बन्ध में किसानों की सावधानी, सप्ताह की उपलब्धता तथा सिचाई की सुविधाओं आदि के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की क्रियाश्रितता में जो उन्नति हुई है उसके अनुसार अलग अलग फसलों के लिए वास्तविक खपत आदर्श हर वर्ष भिन्न होता है। आमतौर पर प्रयोग में आने वाली उर्वरकों की किस्में ये हैं—अमोनियम सल्फेट, यूरिया, कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट, अमोनियम सल्फेट नाइट्रेट, अमोनियम क्लोराइड, अमोनियम फास्फेट नाइट्रोफास्फेट, डाइअमोनियम फास्फेट और परिणत आर्ग पोटाश। प्रत्येक किस्म के प्रयोग की मात्रा उपलब्धता तथा लागत पर निर्भर करती है। इन कारणों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किसी एक किस्म के उर्वरक का चुनाव करते समय खाद दिये जाने वाली फसल तथा क्षेत्र की भूमि की विशेषताओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

12 14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

REPATRIATION OF INDIAN NATIONALS DETAINED IN PAKISTAN

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandlaur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

"Repatriation of Indian nationals detained in Pakistan"

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): On the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan in September, 1965, a total of 3 886 Indian nationals living in Pakistan

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

were interned by the Government of Pakistan on various charges. These persons were detained in a large number of camps—both in West and East Pakistan. After the cessation of hostilities, the repatriation of these Indian nationals was arranged by air, land and sea routes and by 16.2 1966, most of them were repatriated.

As for the Indians still remaining in Pakistani jails, the Government of Pakistan were requested by us to give their complete particulars, such as the charges levelled against them, the terms of imprisonment, the places of detention etc., to enable us to bring them back to India. They did not give us this information. Later on, however, they gave us on a number of occasions lists of persons who had completed their terms of imprisonment and were available for repatriation to India. After ascertaining the Indian nationality of such persons we asked our High Commission in Pakistan to make arrangements for their repatriation. In all such cases, officials of our High Commission escorted the repatriates up to the border and the State Governments concerned made necessary arrangements for their travel to their home-towns in India after they crossed the border.

So far a total of 228 persons who were released from the Pakistani detention camps have crossed into India in five different batches. According to information made available to the Government of India by the Government of Pakistan, there are still 77 persons undergoing detention.

The Government of India have been making persistent efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to release the persons who are still in detention. The living conditions in these detention camps are reported to be very bad. The Indian High Commission officials in Pakistan try to visit such detention camps in order to interview the detainees and keep their relatives in India informed of their condition. Special efforts are being made by us to secure

the release of certain innocent persons, a few of whom are actually minors who inadvertently crossed into Pakistan. Unfortunately, we have not succeeded in our efforts so far.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Pakistan seems to be emulating China. In barbarism, and that is evidenced by the recent savage attack on the Buddhist, detention of innocent persons, including minors, in prisons for more than two years, and the fact that there are bad living conditions in the jails. What information does the Government possess regarding certain persons kidnapped on the Indo-Pakistan border in the eastern region, and what steps does the Government propose to take, or are taking, to secure their release?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir.—

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): A 16 year old student from New Delhi is still there—he is missing—and the Government has done nothing to get him released.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not that nothing has been done. We have been asking Pakistan continuously. As I said, there are some minors, and we have drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to it. These are mirrors: one poor boy strayed into Pakistan; he went across, and he was mentally deranged. We have pointed this out to the Pakistan Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He was kidnapped two or three years before. (Interruption).

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri M. C. Chagla: It does not arise out of this. I have not got the figures about kidnapping. The question was, how many people were interned at the time of commencement of the hostilities and how many were released and how many are still there, who have not been released.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Those who have been kidnapped are still in prison obviously.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will try and give that information to my hon. friend; he can write to me and I will



certainly do that. But it does not arise here. I have not got the figures.

12.17 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1953

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): I lay on the table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1953:—

- (1) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Fourth Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No GSR 989 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1967.
- (2) GSR 1031 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1967, making certain amendments to Notification No. GSR 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964 [Placed in Library, See No LT-975/67].

12.17 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to move

"That this House agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th July, 1967."

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Sir, in this connection, we have suggested that besides sitting on two Saturdays, we might do away with the Lunch Hour, or, we might sit an hour late, say, up to 7 P.M., so that the Demands for Grants could be discussed, as many Demands as possible. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: I do not know The motion is now there. The Business

Advisory Committee discussed all this. But even at 5 o'clock, if you do not keep the quorum, I wonder if you will be able to keep the quorum after 6 P.M. I find that sometimes, except some Members who want to speak, the rest go away. I do not know. If you keep the quorum, you can continue up to 7 also. Nobody objects.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी)

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का खर्च पर रोक के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव है वह कब लिय जा रहा है—इस हफ्ते या अगले हफ्ते।

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with this report. This is only about sitting on Saturdays and the Demands for Grants. That is a separate item. Next week, we shall meet again, and fix up the programme for the next week. But this is only about the Demands for Grants and the extension of time for the Demands so that Demands of two more Ministries can be discussed and a third one, if possible. But the minimum is two—Education and Petroleum and Chemicals, and if possible, Steel also could be taken up. About Mr. Madhok's suggestion, if they are prepared to sit till 7 P.M., nobody objects. We shall see. Now, the question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th July, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

## \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1967-68— contd.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS— contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now taken up the Demands for Grants under the Department of Communications. We have got a balance of 1 hour 50 minutes. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will reply roundabout 3.30 P.M. So, I think up to 3.30 we may discuss the Demands and that will be all right. I suppose Now, who was speaking yesterday?

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President

An hon. Member: The Minister of State intervened and he finished.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Rabi Rai may speak. He has got 8 minutes.

श्री रबी राय : हमारी बरफ से बार्ब करनेबीब का नाम गया है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have given Mr. Sarjoo Pandey's name.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): Mr. Ram Charan will speak on behalf of PSP.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम लोग जिस डिमांड के ऊपर बहस कर रहे हैं वह हमारे देश के बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग से सम्बन्धित है। इस विभाग के अन्दर पोस्टल एंड टेलीग्राफ, वायरलेस, प्लानिंग एंड कोऑर्डिनेशन, ओवरसीड कम्युनिकेशन, इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्स्टीट्यूट, लिमिटेड, बंगलौर, हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड, मद्रास यह पाँच विभाग आते हैं। सब से पहला हमारा आरोप यह है कि यह विभाग जो जनता की सेवा इसे करनी चाहिए वह नहीं कर पा रहा है और इतना महत्वपूर्ण विभाग रहते हुए भी हमारे देश की करोड़ों जनता को इस विभाग के द्वारा परेशानियाँ उठानी पड़ रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उसमें इस विभाग का बड़ा गुणगान किया गया है और इसकी बहुत मारी बातों में यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है कि इसका काम और इसकी पब्लिक की सेवाएं बहुत अच्छी हैं। लेकिन हमारा कहना यह है कि यह विभाग जिस तरह से लोगों को परेशानियों में डालता है वह एक अभीब सो बात है जिसके ऊपर मंत्रिमंडल को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जिस तरह से सरकार की कोई नीति दूसरे विभागों में

नहीं है उसी तरह से हम इस विभाग में भी देखते हैं कि सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग को देखिए, सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय को देखिये, सरकार के गृह विभाग को देखिये, जिस तरह से इन विभागों में कोई नीति नहीं है इसी तरह से इस विभाग में भी कोई नीति नहीं है।

मुख्य रूप से जो नीति होनी चाहिए वह यह कि डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधायें और इस तरह के हालात पैदा करना जिससे देश का अधिक से अधिक सेवा कर सकें और दूसरी नीति यह होनी चाहिए कि देश के तमाम भागों को इन की सेवाएं अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त हों। जहा तक जनता की सेवा का सवाल है अभी पिछले दिनों तीन बार दिन हुए इसी मदद के भूतपूर्व सदस्य माननीय श्री मधू लाल जो डिप्टी मिनेस्टर और उन्होंने वह खत लिखलाया जो कि उस जमाने में लिखा गया था जब कास्टीट्यूट असेम्बली के वह सदस्य थे और वह अब एक हप्ता पहले उनका मिला है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिला गया ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मिला 20 साल के बाद।

एक मंत्री निकायत मिली है। धामनसोल के डाकखाने से 500 रुपया मनीप्राईर किया गया 1965 में। दो वर्ष हो गये लगातार विभाग को लिखते लिखते। मैं ने मंत्री जी को भी लिखा तो जैसी कि मंत्रियों की प्रावत है उत्तर दे की कि आपका पत्र मिला। धन्यवाद। कार्यवाही हो रही है। बैसा ही उत्तर मिल गया और मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे पाँच वर्ष हो जायेंगे अगर उस मनीप्राईर का पता नहीं चलेगा कि वह रुपया कौन गया। इस तरह की सैकड़ों निकायतें हैं।

“टेलीफोन करने बैठने, वहाँ के अपरेटर को होते हैं काम नहीं करते। लगातार कई कई घंटे लोगों को बैठाये रहते हैं। पता नहीं चलता कि कहां क्या हो रहा है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है इलाहाबाद में एक टेलीफोन के भ्रमण पर वह कई कई दिन तक बंजर ही नहीं आते हैं। और जब रुकी आते हैं तो तीन चार घंटे बंदर का बात पकवाकर दल में ही खाते हैं। पिछले दिनों भारत भ्रमण से यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि तीन चार घंटे बंदर का बात पकवाकर खाते हैं और तीन चार नीकर हमेशा उनकी सेवा में रहते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी को शर्म नहीं आती मुश्किल रहे हैं। हम को मालूम है कि वह प्रष्ट अधिकारी है और तमाम रुपया खा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस तरफ दिवाया गया भ्रमण की कटिंग के द्वारा मगर उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह सरकार करना क्या चाहती है? उनके भ्रमण बैठे रहते हैं। कोई काम नहीं करते। जनता की सेवा नहीं करते। इनके लिए बड़ा बड़ा भ्रमण ही होती है। इन दिनों में भी एफ रोड बना हुआ है। रेलवे बाईपास पर 30 एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट का बहुत बड़ा बाईपास बने बने मालवा बंदरों के लिए, पूरा बात पकवाकर खाते हैं और जाता हा, देश की मोड़ सेवा नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो छोटे छोटे एम्प्लायी हैं उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। मेरे हाथ में नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ टेलीग्राफ एम्प्लायोज यूनियन का डिमांड है। इसमें उनकी सारी डिमांडें हैं। पूरा एक चार्ट है। अगर मैं पढ़ूँ तो काफी समय लगेगा। आप उन्हें तो देख सकते हैं। कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिए क्वार्टर्स नहीं हैं। प्रहमदाबाद में 7840 एम० एम० एम० के क्वार्टर्स चाहिए 7840 और कुल 4 हजार क्वार्टर्स हैं। बाका ता 4 हजार बरैर क्वार्टर्स के पड़े हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरी और बातें हैं जिन की बहुत लम्बी लिस्ट है। साधारण कर्मचारियों

के लिए रहने की जगह नहीं है। इसी तरह से और दूसरी सुविधाएं इन को सरकार नहीं देती। इनके ट्रांन्फर में तरह तरह की परेशानियां होती हैं जिसने काम मंजर करता है। अगर उनकी सही ठीक पर सुविधाएं दी जातीं जो कि सही मानों में काम करने वाले हैं, 7840 एम० एम० के छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा काम करते। बदकिस्मती यह है कि यह बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छ जो बैठे हैं यह सारा रुपया खा जाते हैं और बेचारे छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी अगर भाग करते हैं तो डंडे से पीटे जाते हैं। फिर सरकार यह कहती है कि कम्प्यूनिस्टों ने इनको बहका दिया जब कि यही मानों में गरीब एम्प्लायीज के ऊपर सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती। अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ कि मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस यूनियन के लोगों से बात की। इस यूनियन के लोगों का कहना था कि भ्रमण से टेलीग्राफ कम्प्यूनिजेशन के कर्मचारियों के बराबर हमारे भी ताल्लुका होने चाहिए। और बहुत सी मांगें हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक प्रादमी का निमुक्त करेगे आर्बिट्रेशन के लिए। कितना समय बात गया? प्रादमी भी सजस्ट किया लेकिन उनका मामला नहीं भेजा गया।

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

तो काम करने के लिए बहुत हाताश पैदा किए जाये जिन में प्रादमी ईमानदारी से और अच्छाई से काम कर सके। उस की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान नहीं है। पता नहीं मंत्री जी को मालूम है या नहीं, आज भी छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी मजबूर हैं गांव के लोगों से पैसों लेने के लिए। मंत्रीजी जब गांव में आता है तो एक आना की रुपया उनका बंधा होता है। अगर कोई नहीं देता है तो उसका रुपया वापस हो जाता है। इसी तरह और लाखों किस्म की छोटी छोटी परेशानियां हैं। इसके लिए एक कारण यह है कि सरकार ने उन कर्मचारियों के लिए वह हाताश पैदा

### [श्री सरजू पांडेय]

किए जिससे वह सही तरीके से काम कर सकें। सरकार न उनकी मांगों पर ध्यान देती है न उनकी तनख़ाहों पर ध्यान देती है न और सुविधाओं पर ध्यान देती है। विभाग में जो बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छ बैठे हैं वह सारा खपटा खा जाते हैं। उन छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता।

श्री मुझे मालूम हुआ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर पोस्ट एंड टेलिग्राफ़ डिपार्टमेंट के 14 सौ आदमी हैं। चार सौ में बढ़ कर 14 सौ आदमी हो गए लेकिन उनके रहने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं दिलाया गया। आज भी वह एम्प्लोयीज उसी तरह पड़े हुए हैं। क्या करे ? कहा जाये ? तो ऐसी हालत में जो देश का देश का क्या काम करेगा और जनता की क्या सेवा करेगा ? यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती।

इसी तरह से कानपुर में भी मुझे मालूम हुआ और ० एम० एम० के कर्मचारी हैं उनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। न रहने के लिए घर है न और कोई सुविधा दी गई है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वादा करो उसको पूरा करो। अर्थात् त. हा हा करने की इन लोगों की आदत है लेकिन जब लड़ाई होती है पलिवक का काम मफ़र करता है, लोग परेशान होते हैं तो डंडे से दबाना चाहते हैं। मगर मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आज के जमाने में डंडे से काम नहीं चल सकता। हड़ताल होंगी अगर उनका सही मांगों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा। अगर एक तरफ़ लोग ऊँचे बहनों में रहेंगे, चार चार, छः छः हजार तनख़ाहें पायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ़ एक आदमी सी रुपये पर काम करेगा तो आपका समाजवाद कैसे चलेगा ? आप तो बड़ी बड़ी चीज़ें करते हैं। जरा इस पर भी ध्यान दीजिए कि इन मगरमच्छों की तनख़ाह काटकर

छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों की तनख़ाहें बढ़ायें ताकि देख से वह जलत बीबा हो जाय जिस से धण्डो तख़्त काम कर सकें। लेकिन बिना डर से या धमकी से काम चलना चाहूँ तो मैं आपकी यह बात दू कि एक पुराना सिद्धांत यह है कि दण्ड देने से अपराध नहीं घटता। एक जमाना था जब यं प्रायः फोड़ने के बदले में आँखें फोड़ी गईं, दात तोड़ने के बदले दांत तोड़े गये, थोड़ी करने वालों के हाथ काटे गए, बांहें काटी गईं यहा तक कि यूरोप के देशों में पाकेटमारी के लिए फांसी की सजा दी गई और लोग ऐलान करके बुलाए जाते थे कि फांसी आदमी को पाकेटमारी के जुर्म में फांसी की मजा होगी, और उनी जगह जो नोय तमाशा देखने जाते थे, वही उनका जेबे कटती थी। चाहे आप यूनिन का कितनी ही गालिया दे लेबे, दवाने की कितनी ही कोशिश करे और डंडे से भी पीटें लेकिन इस तरह से आप उनसे व्याप्त असन्तोष को दबा नहीं सकते हैं और इस समस्या का हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप सही मायनों में देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि मंचार विभाग का काम कुशलतापूर्वक हो और उन की सविस्तिज से जनता को आराम व सहूलियत मिले लोगों को उनके खत आदि जल्दी समय से मिलें तो आपको बड़ा पर ऐसे हालात कायम करने चाहिए जिनसे कर्मचारी लोग अपना काम मन लगा कर मुस्ती से करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : बस मैं एक दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर देता हूँ विभाग में जो बड़े अफसर लोग हैं वह मोटी मोटी तनख़ाहें लेकर ऐश व आराम कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि इलाहाबाद के टेलीकोम विभाग के एक बड़े अफसर हैं जो वहां मजे से खूब गोरत खाते हैं बकरा पूरा खा जाते हैं लेकिन काम धाम वह कुछ भी नहीं करने। अब ऐसे आलसी और ऐश व

शासन में बड़े हुए बजटों के बिना। सरकार बार कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी तो इम्प्लायीज को खुद साधारण होकर कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी और तब आप परेशान हो उठेंगे और कहेंगे कि देखिये यह छोटे कर्मचारियों का नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिए अगर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका एक पिछड़ा हुआ अर्थिक और गरीब इलाका है। हालांकि यह है कि वहाँ भीलों तक कोई डाकखाना नहीं है। न उन इलाकों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था है और न ही कोई ग्राम संचार साधन है। अब देखने में यह आता है कि जो मंत्री इस मंत्रालय में आता है वह पहले शट से अपने बहा डाइरेक्ट टेलीफोन लगा लेता है। पहले श्री व्यासरायण सिंह एम विभाग में मंत्री होते थे ना उन्होंने शट से पब्लिक टेलीफोन नंबर लिया। अब डा० राम भगत मंत्री हैं तो वह पटना के आवा बहार के गोर दो नगर बड़े शहरों को टेलीफोन से डाइरेक्ट कनेक्ट कर देगे। लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में निकलखण्ड आगरा और कानपुर में टेलीफोन में डाइरेक्ट कनेक्ट यहाँ से किये गये हैं बाकी जिलों में ऐसी कोई डाइरेक्ट ऑफिस की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरा कहना है कि उन्हें पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि जो सब से ज्यादा गरीब, पिछड़े हुए, गरीब अर्थिक स्थिति में उन इलाकों में संचार के साधन सुलभ करने की ओर पहले ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि वहाँ की जनता भी यह अनुभव कर सके कि हमारे देश में आजादी आई है और यह कि हम आजाद हैं।

उपस्थित महोदय मैं आपको ऐसे गांव दिखा सकता हूँ जहाँ महीनों तक डाक नहीं पहुँचती है। वहाँ डाक की पहुँचाने में बाटने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में डाक की सुविधा व्यवस्था की जाय।

जो विभागीय कर्मचारी हैं खस कर कम वेतन पाने वाले छोटे कर्मचारी उन की सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय और उनकी मांगों पर मंत्री महोदय सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय को अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम जो आवासन उन्हें दे रखे हैं उन्हें पूरा करने की कोशिश कर। मंत्री महोदय को इन मगरमच्छ महात्माओं से सचेत रहना चाहिए। यह मगरमच्छ इस पूरे देश को खाये जा रहे हैं रेलवे विभाग में रेलवेबोर्ड रूपी मगरमच्छ सारी रेलवे की धाँय को खाते चले जा रहे हैं और अगर मंत्री महोदय समय रखते न चेते तो पी० ए० टी० में भी जो मगरमच्छ मौजूद हैं वह अगर भी चट कर जायेंगे और इतना ही नहीं यह सरकार को भी खा जायेंगे। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय में अनुरोध है कि वह जरा गम्भीरता से इस विषय में सोचे और देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को सामने रखते हुए विशेष सनकता व सावधानी से अपने विभाग के काम को बनाये और जैसा मैंने कहा उन्हें विशेषकर छोटे कर्मचारियों को सुविधा देने व गरीब अर्थिक स्थिति व पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में संचार व्यवस्था सुलभ करने की ओर अपना ध्यान लगाना चाहिए।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gudaspur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I feel very happy when I am asked to speak on this Ministry, because it is a Ministry of the people, for the people and it is also presided over by a gentleman whom I may call as the man of the people. Therefore, I think that this is one of the few Ministries in the Government of India which reaches every hamlet, every home, every city every village and gives service to millions of people in this country. I wish other Ministries were also so extensive in the field of their work as this Ministry is. I wish that other Ministries also were so careful about the needs of the common man as this Ministry is.

When I look through the Report I find that during the year under review 5,890 million postal articles, 44.3

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

million telegrams and 58.1 million trunk calls were dealt with. The number of post offices rose from 9,60,895 to more than 10 lakhs and the number of telephones from 7,66,342 to 8,57,822. I think this is a very sizable record of work done and I think anybody can feel happy about registering this kind of progress in the services which are rendered to the people.

But India is a very big and vast country, inhabited by so many crores of people and whenever anyone of us goes to his constituency the first question that is put to him is this. "Can our extra departmental post office be upgraded to a branch post office" or "will it be possible to have this branch post office upgraded to a sub post office" and so on and so forth. Every village in this country wants a post office, a hospital, a school and a panchayat shahar. So, I would say that the Government of India would be winning the hearts of the people and also enlisting their affection if they were to spend more money on the Ministry of Communications. I wish that the budget for this Ministry should be increased two-fold so that no village remains without a post office and no village remains without those services which we need very much in free India today.

I know that during the First, Second and Third Plan much good work has been done by this Ministry. There is no doubt about it, but, as I have already said, the demands are so many and the fulfilment of them is not adequate to the number of calls made on this Ministry. Therefore, my first point is this. This is a Ministry which serves the common man, the illiterate and the highly educated, the rich men, the ignorant men, the educated people, orderly, class 1 and class 4 people. Therefore, for making its services more widespread, the budget of this Ministry should be raised two-fold so that it can go to those places where it has not gone now. For instance, I know of some backward areas and, unfortunately, I represent some backward areas in my constituency. In

those backward areas the postal conveniences are not as plentiful as they should be. At one time my constituency was known as Narod Jamal Singh. It is a backward area, always affected by floods. You will be surprised to hear that the constituency called Narod Jamal Singh had only a branch post office. Whenever I have gone there, people have clamoured for having a sub post office. Therefore, while I want that all these cities should have as many services as possible—trunk-dialling, three postal deliveries every day, express letter service and telegraphic money order service—I would ask the hon. Minister to take a survey of the backward areas in this country and then try to do something for them so that the backward areas are at least supplied with those essential services which are needed by our countrymen.

Will that happen? I think it can happen. I think the Planning Commission may have already made a survey of the backward areas and if you look at the pigeon holes of the Planning Commission you will find some survey of the backward areas lying there. After having done that, during the Fourth Plan the hon. Minister should give post offices, branch post offices to those backward villages and backward areas.

I also want to submit to the hon. Minister that these extra-departmental post offices are an anachronism. They are reminiscent of the British Empire. They are relics of colonialism. They are remnants which have been left behind by those persons who were at one time our masters. Extra-departmental post offices should be abolished and in their place

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only two minutes more.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many minutes will you give me?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In all ten. I am giving you one or two minutes more.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All right.

My third point is about the P&T Board. When the P&T Board was formed I welcomed it. I remember my hon. and esteemed friend, Dr. Subharayan, piloting the Bill for the P&T Board. I used to call him my brother and he was very affectionate towards me. I revere his sacred memory.

This P&T Board, I should say, is neither fish nor flesh nor fowl. I would submit very respectfully that the P&T Board should be modelled on the Railway Board. It should become a real executive arm of the Ministry of Communications; it should become a real instrument for carrying out the policies of the Ministry. What I find is that it has no power. It only has a kind of advisory capacity. It can only suggest and indicate things. It can only meet once a while—twice or three times a year—and can take some decisions which are not very relevant, very important or very valid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One or two minutes more and I will sit down. I think, you are very hard upon me today. I am used to the hardness of people; therefore, I do not mind it.

My next point is that the lot of the employees of the Railway Mail Service should be improved. They have to work under very exacting conditions. Now that the law and order situation in the country is not so helpful as it used to be, some of these Railway Mail Service men have to bear the brunt of those persons who are law breakers. You might have heard that some of them lost their lives and that they were dealt with in a way which was inhuman. I would, therefore, say that the RMS people, who have to do night duty and who are really the kingpin of the postal services, should be given better salaries, better amenities and better protection.

Now I want to say something about telephones because I telephone to you 1274 (ai) LSD-6.

also sometimes. I must congratulate the Government of India for the excellent arrangements that they made for us when we were fighting our elections. I must say that the arrangements in the Punjab were such as could not be improved upon and we all felt very happy. But when you come to Delhi and when you go to some other city, you find that half the telephone calls that you get are for a wrong number, 25 per cent of the calls that you get are meant for some other person, 15 per cent of the calls that you get are for some person who is not living in Delhi but in some other place and only 10 per cent of the calls are real calls. I, therefore, think that the telephone service must be improved. That can be improved only if you have telephone exchanges in every sizable town which has a population of 10,000 people. Every town in India, which has a population of 8,000 to 10,000 people, must have a public call office and, at the same time, the telephone exchange in Delhi must be strengthened so far as the mechanism is concerned, so far as the telephone operators are concerned and so far as the amenities of life for these persons are concerned.

Moreover, I would say that so many persons come to me and say that some of the women are sometimes put on night duty. I would ask the hon. Minister not to have women on night duty.

The last point—and I would speak only one sentence—is that when I go to a place or a city, I see the building of a school and I feel happy; I see a temple, a mosque or a gurudwara and that thrills me; but whenever I go to a place and I find a new building put up for the post office, I feel happy that it is a symbol of modern and free India. But I would say that in addition to the building for the post office the hon. Minister should also have what you may call quarters for the people who work there. I think, he must make a survey of this also. He must have a phased programme so that all the postal employees, from the postman up to the postmaster, have

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

their own places to live in and can have all those amenities of life which you and I enjoy

श्री राम चरण (बुर्जा) उपाध्यक्ष  
नहीवय, खत का मजमू जाना जाते हैं सिफाफा  
ब्रेक कर। आजादी के बीस साल बाद और  
काग्रेस की बीस सालों की हुकूमत को  
देखने के बाद हमें पता लग जाता है कि  
जब के इन डिपार्टमेंट में आजादी मिलने से  
वहले एफिगिएन्सी भी लेकिन आजादी मिलने  
के बाद उसे और डिपार्टमेंट में इनएफिगि-  
एन्सी बढ़ गई है उसी तरह से इस वी० एन्ड  
टी० डिपार्टमेंट में भी बढ़ गई है। इस में  
जो इनएफिगिएन्सी बढ़ी है उस की वजह  
बहु है कि जो हमारे यहां ब्यूरोक्रेटिक टाइप का  
ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उस में आप प्राफिसर्स को  
कंसिलिटोस देते हैं, फस्ट क्लास ऐकोमोडेशन  
देते हैं। एयर कंडिशनड प्राफिसेज देते हैं,  
लेकिन एक पोस्टमैन जो सारे दिन धूमता  
है उसको आदी की बर्षी मिलती है। पहले  
उम्मीको उड़िया यूनिफार्म मिला करती थी  
लेकिन अब आदी की मिलती है, जिसको  
पहन कर वह डाक बाटता है। उस के पास  
कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। घूप और सर्दी से।  
पोस्टमैन को क्लास तीन कहा जाता है लेकिन  
उस को तन्हाइ दी जाती है वह 75 में 95  
तक हो है जो कि क्लास 4 की है।

इसी तरह से आप के यहां वायरमैन  
होते हैं उन को भी क्लास 3 ट्रीट किया  
जाता है लेकिन स्केल आफ पे क्लास 4  
का दिया जाता है। मेरा मनी जी से अनुरोध  
है कि अगर उन्हें क्लास 3 ट्रीट किया गया  
है तो कम से कम क्लास 3 का जो स्केल है  
110 से 150 तक उसमें उनको रखना  
चाहिये या इसके बीच से रखना चाहिए ताकि  
इसमें एक सम्मान पैदा हो कि उन्हें क्लास  
3 का बेंच मिला है।

इस के अलावा जो आप की यहां इक्स्ट्रा  
डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोस्ट प्राफिसेज हैं, जो कि  
एक दुबारा रिवाज चला आ रहा है, वह

गाय में खीले जाते हैं। उस पोस्ट प्राफिस में  
जो आदमी काम करता है उस को 30 रु०  
महीने मिला करते हैं। पहले भी इससे  
ही मिलते थे और अब जब कि महंगाई  
इतनी बढ़ गई है तब भी वही 30 रुपये  
मिल रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि वह  
सारा बक्त काम में गुजारता है लेकिन  
उस को कोई बेनिफिट नहीं मिलता है।  
इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस तरह से  
महंगाई बढ़ी है उसी तरह से 30 रुपये के बजाय  
उसकी तीन गुनी तनखाह उस को मिलनी  
चाहिये। अगर इतना न भी दें तो कम से कम  
60 रुपया तक मिलना चाहिए।

Shri Somavams (Pandharpur) It  
should not be abolished, It should not be  
given new life

श्री राम चरण : कंट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर  
उन्हे रख छोड़ा है। या तो उनको अबासिज  
कर दिया जाय या कम से कम तीन गुनी  
अथवा दो गुनी पे दी जाय जिससे वह कुछ  
अपना काम चला सके और गरीब किसानों  
और जो दूसरे देहात के अनपढ़ आदमी हैं  
वे उनकी बिठिया पढ़ सकें। मैं अर्थ करना  
चाहता हू कि उन लोगों को अच्छी पे दी  
जाये, ताकि वे देहात से अनपढ़ लोगों के  
मनीमाडर और बिठिया बनैरह लिख  
सकें।

एक कैंटीनरी माली की है। इस विभाग  
से सब कर्मचारियों को यूनिफार्म दी जाती  
है, लेकिन उसको यूनिफार्म नहीं दी जाती  
है, हालांकि वह बेचारा मिट्टी में कास  
करता है। आखिर उसने क्या गुनाह  
किया है। उस को यूनिफार्म दी जानी  
चाहिये।

चौकीदारों को छुट्टी नहीं मिलती है।  
मैं विज्ञापन करना चाहता हू कि जिस पद  
रेलवे विभाग में लीव रिटायर बनसय हुआ  
है, उसी पद पर एन्ड टी० में भी छुट्टी  
के लिये आदमी रखे जायें।



यूनिकार्न में जरूर सुधार होना चाहिए, क्योंकि सहर की यूनिकार्न रखने से खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन को तो फायदा हो सकता है लेकिन उससे पोस्टमैन का फायदा नहीं बढ़ता है। वे लोग मजदूरी में हड़को पहनते हैं। जो माइन टाइप के पोस्टमैन हैं, वे वाइको इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि रेलवेज की तरह पोस्टमैन का भी धक्की क्वालिटी की ट्रेल प्रवाइड की जाये, जिससे उनसे आप्त सम्मान की भावना बढ़े।

महगाई भत्ते के सवाल का लेकर पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट में बड़ा असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। भफसरो को तो इसकी कोई छिक् नहीं है, क्योंकि जब उनका डी० ए० बढ़ता है, तो वह सेविंग एकाउंट में जाता है, लेकिन जब क्लास धी और फोर का डी० ए० बढ़ता है, तो उस से उन लोगों का रोटी का मुजारा चलता है। वे लोग ग्राम तौर पर कर्ज लेकर काम चलाते हैं। अगर उनको डी० ए० मिल जाये, तो वे कर्ज से बच सकते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि आफिसरज का डी० ए० न बढ़ाया जाये और सिर्फ 400 रुपये से कम वेतन पाने वालों का वेतन बढ़ाया जाये। बल्कि भफसरो का डी० ए० काट कर नीचे के कर्मचारियों का डी० ए० बढ़ाया जाये।

टुक-काल के रेट बढ़ाये जाने से लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हू कि खुरा से बुलन्धर ग्यारह मील है और उसके टुक-काल चांजिज 1 रुपया 70 पैसे हैं, जब कि बस का किराया 1 रुपया 20 पैसे है। अगर पी० धी० काल करें, तो चांजिज 2 रुपये 20 पैसे बन जाते हैं। इस तरह चांजिज के बढ़ाये जाने से रेलवेज के विस्तार में रुकावट पड़ती है, क्योंकि लोग सोचते हैं कि टेलीफोन से बात कर

के ज्यादा पैसे क्यों दे, क्या न खुद ही बस से चले जायें। इस लिए पचास मील से नीचे के टुक-काल चांजिज एक और दो रुपये के बीच होने चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को टेलीफोन का इस्तेमाल करने की धाहत बढ़े और रेवेन्यू में भी वृद्धि हो।

पहले क्लास फोर के कर्मचारियों के प्रमोशन के लिए डिपार्टमेंटल एग्जामिनेशन हुआ करता था, जिसमें सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन भी मूकरंर था इस प्रकार सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के दो चार आदमियों का प्रमोशन हो जाता था। लेकिन अब सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट रिजर्वेशन का खतम कर दिया गया है, ताकि सर्बिसिज में उनका परसेटेंज कम हो जाये। क्लास 3 में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन लगभग 8 परसेंट है। उसको पूरा न होने देने के लिये एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने डिपार्टमेंटल एग्जामिनेशन के जरिये प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन को खत्म कर दिया है। मैं चाहता हू कि उस में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के रिजर्वेशन को रेस्टोर किया जाये, ताकि क्लास फोर के कर्मचारियों को कुछ उत्साह मिले और अगर उन्होंने हाई स्कूल या इन्टर पास किया है, तो उनको कुछ प्रमोशन मिल सके।

पंजाब के टुकड़े करके पंजाब और हरियाणा के दो प्रदेश बना दिए गए हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश को भलग कर दिया गया है, लेकिन पी० एंड टी० सर्कल को अभी तक भलग नहीं किया गया है। इस लिए तीनों स्टेट्स में भलग भलग सर्कल सेट-अप किये जायें।

बीकनरी जवाबेन साहू (धमरेली)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी धामारी हू कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। मैं कुछ बिकी-कस्टीज की तरफ गली महोदय का ध्यान धींचना चाहती हू।

[बीमती जयबेन साह]

इस विभाग के द्वारा एक नई प्रथा आरम्भ की गई कि ट्रंक-काल के बिलों में सहर का नाम और डेट को एलिमिनेट कर दिया गया है। सारे देश में यह मांग की जा रही है कि नई प्रथा से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है और इसलिए इस के बारे में विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : यह बात कल मान ली गई थी।

बीमती जयबेन साह : थैंक यू। यह सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आनन्द है। आज हमारे देश के देह-ती लोगों में जागृति आ गई है और वे चाहते हैं कि उन के यहाँ पोस्ट आफिस टेलिग्राफ आफिस और टेलिफोन आदि की व्यवस्था हो, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में इमर्जेंसी का कारण पेश कर दिया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि पोस्ट आफिस का छोटा सा मकान बनाना कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है। जब दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें आदि बनाई जा रही हैं, तो फिर पी० एंड टी० विभाग में इमर्जेंसी को बनाए रखने में कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इसको जल्दी से जल्दी उठा लिया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक ट्रंक-कालज के बिलों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के पीछे तो सम्बद्ध स्थानों से वसूल कर लिये जाते हैं, लेकिन अगर किसी जिल में कोई भूल हो, तो उसका सुधार करने के लिये दिल्ली से लिखा-पढ़ी करनी पड़ती है। इस प्रकार अगर कुछ देर हो, इससे लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है।

श्री इ० कु० गुजरात : यह बात भी मान ली गई है।

बीमती जयबेन साह : केवल मान लेना ही काफी नहीं है। डिपार्टमेंट को इसके

अनुसार कार्य करने के लिए भी कहा जाना चाहिए।

जो डिबीजनल एडवाइजरी कमेटी और जोनल एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनी हुई है, उन की पावर बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर है। अगर इन कमेटीज को बनाए रखना है, तो इनको ज्यादा पावर दी जाये, वरना इनको खत्म कर दिया जाये। वर्तमान स्थिति में इनसे कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं गुजरात की एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हूँ। मेरा अनुभव है कि इस वक्त ये कमेटीज बेकार हैं। अगर इनको रखना है, तो इनको ज्यादा पावर दी जाये, ताकि मेम्बर कुछ काम कर सकें।

पी० एंड टी० विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान आदि सुविधाओं की जो मांग की जाती है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन इस विभाग को जनता की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज यह विभाग देश के कोने कोने में फैला हुआ है। आज पहले की स्थिति नहीं है कि केवल बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही लोग पोस्ट आफिस और टेलीफोन आदि की सुविधाएँ चाहते हैं। आज यह विभाग लोगों की मांगों के मुताबिक काम नहीं कर सकता है और मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसके दिल में इसकी इच्छा भी नहीं है। पंचायती राज स्थापित होने के कारण गांवों में काम बढ़ा है और यहां के लोग इस विभाग से कई प्रकार की सुविधा चाहते हैं। विभाग की ओर से कहा जाता है कि सामान नहीं है, इमर्जेंसी है। कई के बहाने बनाये जाते हैं, लेकिन लोगों को सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जाती हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो विकल्पों और वाटसनस हैं, उन को हटाया जाये और लोगों की मांगों को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया, ताकि मैं संचार विभाग की मांगों और संचार सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकूँ। जैसा कि श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने कहा है, इस विभाग के द्वारा इलेक्शन के दौरान बड़ा संतोषप्रद काम किया गया है। संचार विभाग के सब कर्मचारियों ने बड़े उत्साह और तत्परता से काम किया है। इस बारे में एक छोटी सी पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की गई है। उस पुस्तिका से सारी बातों का पता नहीं चलता है, लेकिन हम लोगों को और करोड़ों लोगों को...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may resume his speech after Lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up further consideration of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Communications.

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal may now resume his speech.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि गत वर्ष चतुर्थ आम निर्वाचन के समय जब जनता एक बहुत बड़े काम में जुड़ी हुई थी संचार विभाग के कार्यकर्ताओं ने बड़ी बुद्धता से और बड़ी ईमानदारी से काम को निभाया और जहाँ अज्ञातता की परिपक्वता की परीक्षा भी वहाँ संचार विभाग के कार्यकर्ताओं की भी बड़ी

परीक्षा हुई। उसमें वे सफल निकले और केवल सफलता ही उन को नहीं मिली देश के बड़े बड़े लोगों और जनता ने यह वाद दी कि संचार विभाग के लोगों का काम बड़ा अच्छा रहा। इतना ही नहीं उन लोगों का यह 'मोटो' रहा है : "अहिंसे सेवामहे।" जो दिन रात सेवा करने वाले हैं उनका यह केवल 'मोटो' ही नहीं है बल्कि वह सचमुच दिन रात अच्छे बुरे हर समय में जाड़े गर्मी बरसात हर मौसम में काम करते रहते हैं। परन्तु जो कार्यकर्तागण निम्न स्तर पर कार्य करते हैं उनकी दशा को देखेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोगों के साथ अच्छा सलूक नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि आप कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेता हैं। भूवनेश्वर कांग्रेस के बाद आपने यह निश्चय किया था कि हम समाजवाद की ओर चलेंगे। समाजवाद की ओर जाने में पहले ऐसे निम्न वर्ग के लोगों की अवस्था को भी सुधारने की ओर आपने कुछ काम अवश्य किया है। लेकिन और बहुत काम करने की आवश्यकता है जिससे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के, तृतीय श्रेणी के कार्यकर्ताओं को, संचार विभाग में कार्य करने वालों को और भी अधिक सुविधा मिले। अगर थोड़ी भी सुविधा उन को रहने की, कार्य करने की मिले तो वह और अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। आपने एक भी अच्छा उच्च या उच्चतर विद्यालय उनके बच्चों के लिए नहीं खोला है। कुछ डिपेंडेंसियां प्रौद्योगिक्य तो कहीं कहीं खोले हैं मगर उच्च विद्यालयों के बारे में आप को ध्यान देना होगा। यह ठीक है राज्य सरकार यह काम कर रही है। शिक्षा का काम राज्य सरकार के ऊपर है। मगर आप की भी जवाबदेही है। जिस तरह आप रेलवे में देखते हैं रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से रेलवे के स्कूल खोले जाते हैं और हर तरह की सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं उसी तरह पी० एच० टी० बोर्ड की तरफ से भी संचार विभाग की ओर से भी उन लोगों के हितों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए जिन के हितों की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है।

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल]

मुझे तो कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि जो कम यूनिजन बनाते हैं जो कम संगठन रखते हैं आपस में सरकार उनका ध्यान कम रखती है। अगर वे लोग ज्यादा जोरों की आवाज लगायें तो उनकी सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान देंगे। यह बात सही है कि उन्हें और भी संगठन करना है। यदि वे और उनकी यूनि-यन्स मजबूत नहीं होगी उन की आवाज बुलन्द नहीं होगी तो फिर सरकार की तरफ से ध्यान भी उन्हें कम मिलेगा। पिछले बीस वर्षों में बहुत कुछ हुआ है। मगर यह इतना विशाल देश है इतना महान् देश है और अभी हमें बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ।

कल गुजराल साहब राज्य मन्त्री संचार विभाग कह रहे थे कि दो परसेंट टेलीफोन हम शहरों को देगे तो मैं मन ही मन सोच रहा था कि आखिर माटे पाच लाख गावों के लोगों की तरफ भी उनका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आपने एक्स्ट्रा-डिपार्टमेंटल पोस्ट ग्राफिसेज खोले हैं। उसमें जो कार्यकर्ता रखे हैं वे पुराने लोग हैं। गांव के पुराने जो लोग हैं जिनका काफी प्राथम्य है अधिक रूप से आप उन्हें 30 रुपया देते हैं वह उसकी परवाह नहीं करते। केवल लोगों पर एक प्रभाव डालने के लिए वह डाक बाबू बने हुए हैं। बहा पर आप को एक नया दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिए। आपका काम इतना बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल पोस्ट-ग्राफिसेज आप खोलते जा रहे हैं बहुत शीघ्रता से खोलते जा रहे हैं। सारा देश देख रहा है कि यह एक शुभ लक्षण है। मगर जिन के हाथ में वह काम देने है वह ठाक से कर नहीं सकते हैं। यह मैं नहीं कहता कि शत प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे ही हैं। मगर चूंकि यह पुरानी परिपाटी है पुराने लोगों के जिम्मे आप ने वह काम दिया है वह जान बूझ कर गांव के लोगों के साथ इन्साफ नहीं करते। दस दस बीस बीस दिन तक मनी-आर्डर के रुपया उनके पास रह जाता है। गरीब मजदूर जो बड़े बड़े शहरों में काम करते

हैं व जो पैसा (एम० प्रोज) भजते हैं वह पैसा (मनीआर्डर) भी ठीक समय पर उनके घर वालों को नहीं मिल सकता। वह आवाज भी नहीं उठा सकते क्योंकि गांव के बड़े प्रभावशाली धादमी (डाक बाबू) के हाथ में वह काम है।

इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि धर्बनाइ-जेशन होने की वजह से, गहरीकरण होने के कारण संचार की सारी सुविधाएं इधर ही मिलती हैं। गांवों में भी थोड़ी यह सुविधा अधिक दी जायगी और उसे सुधारा जायेगा तो गांवों में भी संचार की रोशनी आयेगी। मैं संचार विभाग के बड़े मन्त्री तथा जो कांग्रेस के एक बड़े नेता डा० राम सुभग सिंह हैं उनसे कहूंगा कि सन् 1969 में हम लोग गांधी शान्ति मनाने जा रहे हैं तो यह विशेष कर गांवों में डाक व संचार आदि की सुविधा पहुंचाने का एक खास प्रोग्राम हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : बस मैं एक, दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा था कि गांवों में पोस्ट ग्राफिसेज की व्यवस्था करने की तरफ खास तौर पर मन्त्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह खुशी का विषय है कि आप ने कहीं कहीं पर यह व्यवस्था की है लेकिन जैसा कि प्रो० शर्मा जी ने कहा मैं बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में यह सुविधा सुलभ करने के लिए खास तौर से कहना चाहूंगा। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में संचार व्यवस्था की ओर विशेष कर ध्यान दिया जाय उदाहरणार्थ भारत-नैपाल सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में संचार की सुविधा विशेष कर प्रधान की जायें। आपने ऐसे 10-20 पोस्ट ग्राफिसेज खोले प्रवश्य हैं मगर उनमें जो विभिन्न प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए वह मौजूद नहीं है। फण्ड्स कौं कमी है उसे हम लोग महसूस करते हैं लेकिन बिदेशों से भी आप के कई तरह के

एग्सीमेट्स (आर्थिक सहायता) हो रहे हैं और इसलिए मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि ऐसे पिछड़े इलाकों की ओर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाय।

सन् 1959 तक एयरमेल सर्विस की व्यवस्था थी और हवाई जहाज से सब तरफ पत्र आदि भेजे जाते थे और यह स्वर्गीय किंवदन्ती साहब के जमाने की बात है। लेकिन उसके बाद हो सकता है ऐयरोड्रोम की गड़बड़ी की वजह से या और किन्हीं कारणों से यह एयरमेल सर्विस का काम आपने छोड़ दिया और अभी आप केवल मद्रास, बम्बई और कलकत्ते आदि डाक ऐयर से भेजते हैं। मैं तो भ्रमे को बड़े बड़े शहरों में ऐयरोड्रोम की माफूस व्यवस्था हो गई है और आप यदि चाहें तो फिर से बड़े पैमाने पर एयरमेल सर्विस चला सकते हैं ताकि ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम भारतवर्ष के विभिन्न राज्यों की 17-18 राजधानियों से यहाँ से एयरमेल डाक चालू हो जाय। इसके लिए यदि आवश्यकता समझे तो ऐयर इंडिया से आप एक ऐसा एग्सीमेट कर लें ताकि शीघ्रता से हवाई जहाज से डाक भेजी जाये और ऐसा होने से एक-दिन के भीतर ही आप पटना से यहाँ डाक की डिलीवरी कर सकते हैं। यह एक ऐसा गम्भीर प्रश्न है कि आप को इसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

डिस्ट्रिक्शन आफ पोस्टल कम्युनिकेशन के बारे में मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में पेज 33 पर चर्चा की गई है। मन्त्रालय को उच्च विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए खास कर बाढ़ वाले क्षेत्रों में। रिपोर्ट के 33वें पन्ने से उन स्टेशन्स के नाम दिये गये हैं जहाँ बाढ़ के कारण पोस्टल सर्विस में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई है खास कर हमारे क्षेत्र में डिस्ट्रिक्शन बहुत होता है। हर साल रिपोर्ट में उसकी चर्चा आती है कि वहाँ पर डिस्ट्रिक्शन हो गया। इस डिस्ट्रिक्शन को रोकने की आप की ओर से कोशिश होनी चाहिए क्योंकि प्रीवेंशन इज बटर दैन क्योर।

मेरा मत है कि यह पी० एण्ड टी० बोर्ड एक आटोनमस बोडी होनी चाहिए और इस संदन के अधिकांश सदस्य चाहते हैं कि उनसे काफी ताकत मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वह कुशलतापूर्वक और तेजी के साथ अपना काम प्रजाम दे सके। रेलवे बोर्ड के बाद यह पी० एण्ड टी० बोर्ड का ही स्थान आता है और इसलिए इन सब बातों पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए ताकि देश में संचार व्यवस्था और द्रुतगति से आगे बढ़े।

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रपट गये साल की मैंने पढ़ी है पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ के कामकाज के बारे में उससे यह मालूम हुआ कि इस वक्त हमारे मुल्क में करीबन 1 लाख पोस्ट आफिस हैं और 12500 टेलीग्राफ आफिस हैं। एक हमेशा की चालाकी हमारी सरकार आकडेबाजी में जो चलाती है वह चालाकी की कोशिश पोस्ट आफिस के आकड़ों के बारे में भी इस रपट में करने में आई है। यह बताने में आया है कि हर एक 13 वर्गमील के लिए एक पोस्ट आफिस है हिन्दुस्तान में और हर 4500 लोगों के लिए एक पोस्ट आफिस है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को इकार नहीं करेंगे कि जो 5 लाख देहात हैं, गांव हैं उन गांवों में से शायद करीब करीब तीन चौथाई गांवों में अभी तक कोई भी पोस्ट की सुविधा पहुँच नहीं पाई है। कहीं तीन दिन में एक बार पोस्टमैन पहुँच सकता है तो कहीं 7 दिन में एक बार पहुँच पाता है। ऐसी हालत में हमारे कई जिलों में कई गांवों में कई इलाकों में आज भी चल रही है। बम्बई जैसे शहर में 200 वर्गमील के ऐरिया में यह हो सकता है कि 60-70 पोस्ट आफिस लगाये हों। पाना जिले में जहाँ आदिवासियों की काफी संख्या है, काक्री ऐसे गांव हैं जहाँ किसान रहा करते हैं वहाँ 1000 वर्गमील के लिए या 2000 वर्गमील के लिए 20 पोस्ट आफिस हैं मगर जब उस का ऐवेज निकाल कर मुल्क

## [बी बायं करनेडीज]

के सामने सरकार रखती है तब यह धाकड़े-बाकी रखी जाती है अर्थात् 13 वर्ग मील के लिए एक पोस्ट आफिस हो सकता है। इस जाल में फंसाने के काम में सरकार को कामयाबी मिलती है। यह बात नहीं भली जानी चाहिए कि 20 साल की आबादी के बाद इस मुल्क के करोड़ों लोगों तक अभी तक पोस्ट आफिस की सुविधा ठीक ढंग से पहुंचाने में इस सरकार ने कामयाबी नहीं पाई है। मैं आज यह मांग सरकार से करना चाहूंगा कि साल भर में हो सकता है कि योजना पूरी न हो जाय लेकिन दो साल या तीन साल की कोई ऐसी योजना तत्काल बनने में आ जाय कि जिससे ऐसा कोई भी काम न रहे हिन्दुस्तान में जहां अगर पूरे वक्त के लिए खुला रखने वाला पोस्ट आफिस न हो लेकिन रोज एक घंटे या घाय घंटे के लिए काम करने वाला पोस्ट आफिस बन जाय तो यह चीज असम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार का कोई न कोई खाले का सम्बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान के 5 लाख गावों से जरूर हुआ करता है। जब सरकार का सम्बन्ध हर एक गांव से इस वक्त है तो मामला एक ही रह गया कि पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट को सरकार के उस डिपार्टमेंट से सम्बन्ध जोड़ना चाहिए कि जिससे हर एक गांव में पोस्ट आफिस के तत्काल खोलने की व्यवस्था करने में आ जाय। अगर पूरे वक्त काम करने वाले आदमी की किसी जगह आवश्यकता न हो तो कोई मन्दिर, मस्जिद या कोई स्कूल लेकर, ऐसी किसी भीजज ह पर जहां जिम्मेवार आदमी उस गांव के हो उनके जरिए यह पोस्ट आफिस का काम इन इलाकों में जब तक आप एक पक्का पोस्ट आफिस नहीं बना सकते हैं तब तक इस तरह से किया जाय। यह एक ठोस सुझाव मुझे सरकार को पोस्ट आफिस के बारे में देना था।

अब यह टेलीफोन वाला मामला है जो कि इससे ज्यादा गम्भीर है। गम्भीर इस दृष्टि से है चूंकि यह सही मामला है और रोज के व्यापार और व्यवसाय से इसका सम्बन्ध रहता है। पता नहीं कितने लाख लोगों का नाम अभी तक टेलीफोन के लिए वेटिंग लिस्ट में पड़ा है और वह नम्बर रोज बरोड़ बढ़ता जाता है। बी योजना सरकार बनाती है इस मामले में हमें ऐसा लगता है कि इसमें पूरा दिल लगा कर काम नहीं होता है।

अप्टाचार इसका कारण हो सकता है। जितनी बड़ी और लम्बी वेटिंग लिस्ट रहेगी उतना ही ज्यादा अप्फरों को पैसा खाने का मौका मिलता है। मन्त्री महोदय को जब मैं ऐसा कहता हू तो नाराज नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह पैसे वाला माध्दम जैसे मैंने कहा वहां पर चलता है। शहरो में आज अगर आप को टेलीफोन लेना हो तो हर जगह पर वह जो लगाने के लिए आयेगा वह तो घर को पहुंच ही जाता है। जहां से देना होता है वहां से वह लगाने तक कई जगहों पर यह पैसे वाला मामला चलता रहता है। इस लिये हम को ऐसा ही लगता है कि शायद इस में अप्टाचार का कोई सम्बन्ध हो, सरकार की तकलीफ का कम सम्बन्ध हो। लेकिन जो इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज बंगलोर की है मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि इस कारखाने की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई ठोस योजना क्यों नहीं बनाई। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने अच्छे ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं उन में से इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज वाला कारखाना भी एक है। उस को आप और भी बढ़ा सकते हैं। उस में शायद 5 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाई गई है। उस को बढ़ा कर 10 करोड़ भी किया जा सकता था। पिछले साल इस कारखाने में करीब 1 करोड़ 40 की बिदेसी

युद्ध इस देश के लिये कमाई । जो कारखाना बिदेसी युद्ध कमाता है उस को टेलीफोन विभाग को धीर बढ़ाना चाहिये । इस में जो बायर वगेरह की जरूरत होती है, क्वाबेल्स की जरूरत होती है, जिस को बाहर से खाना पड़ता है उस का काम हो सकता था । इस कारखाने को बड़ा कर देश के लिये जो टेलीफोन की सुविधा की आवश्यकता है उस की पूर्ति के लिये बहुत काम हो सकता था धीर बिदेसी युद्ध कमाने का काम भी उस के जरिये हो सकता था । लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ । जो पैसा लगाया जाता है वह कई ऐसे उद्योगों में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लगाया जाता है जहां कोई कमाई नहीं होती धीर सारा पैसा खूब जाता है । मंत्री महोदय को मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन टेलिफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में वह सोचें धीर इस के साथ साथ धाज शहरों में जो टेलीफोन की तकलीफ है उस को दूर करने की दृष्टि से भी काम करें ।

टेलिफोन के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए मैं बम्बई की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । मैंने सुना है कि जो बम्बई के टेलिफोन के कर्मचारी हैं वह बहुत दिनों से प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं उन के जो दफ्तर हैं—मैं टेलीफोन एक्स-चेंज की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि जो उन के दफ्तर हैं—वह किराये के मकानों में शहर के कोने कोने में रखे गये हैं । उन मकानों को छोड़ कर एक मकान बनाया जाये जहां पर तमाम दफ्तरों को रक्खा जाये । वे लोग यह मांग बहुत दिनों से करते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन इस की धीर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । मैंने तो यह भी सुना है कि पोस्ट एंड टेलिग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई जमीन खरीद कर रक्खी है मकान बनाने के लिये लेकिन अब तक वहां पर मकान नहीं बनाया गया है । जमीन रहते हुए भी दूसरे मकान किराये में लेने का आवश्यकता पड़ी हो सकता है कि उसका किराया भी काफी देना पड़ता हो । अब जानते हैं कि बम्बई

शहर में जो भी मकान सेत है उस को चार पांच हजार रुपये पगड़ी का देना होता है । शायद पगड़ी वाला मामला इस में भी हो धीर किसी भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध भी इस में हो । मैं धारोप नहीं लगाना चाहता लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में कर्मचारियों की धीर से बहुत दिनों से जो मांग की जा रही है उसके बारे में आप सोचें धीर निर्णय भी लें ।

टेलिफोन की सुविधा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे उस की सुविधा शहर में चाहिये वैसे ही देहातों में भी टेलीफोन की सुविधा होनी चाहिये ।

कम्प्यूनिक्शन्स डिपार्टमेंट की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में मैंने एक बहुत ही दिलचस्प बात पढ़ी । वह हिन्दुस्तानी टेलिप्रिंटर्स के बारे में है । यहां पर हिन्दुस्तानी टेलिप्रिंटर्स का कारखाना धाज सात साल से चल रहा है । प्रोलिबेटी के माध्यम से जो कि इटैलियन टेलिप्रिंटर्स की कम्पनी है उन का कोलेबोरेशन है धीर वह अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है । टेलिप्रिंटर बनाने का जो काम हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है सात साल से वह चल रहा है । जब सरकार ने धाधा के बारे में नीति बना कर रक्खी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी को चलाना है तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अच्छे किस्म के हिन्दी टेलिप्रिंटर बनाने में सरकार को कौन सी दिक्कत है । हिन्दी अब्बवार हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छे ढंग से नहीं चल पाते हैं । मैं जानना हूँ कि उस की क्या वजह है । उस की वजह यह है कि जो भी खबरे छपती हैं पी० टी० आई० की या यू० एन० आई० की वह अंग्रेजी टेलिप्रिंटर्स से छपती हैं । उस के बाद उन का अनुवाद करना पड़ता है तब कहीं वह जा कर हिन्दी में छप सकती है । ऐसा करने में उन को तकलीफ होती है क्योंकि खबरें तो शाम को चलनी शुरू होती हैं धीर रात को एक बजे तक की खबरें छप कर पहुंच जाती हैं । अब्बवार वाले

[श्री जार्ज फरेन्सबीज]

5 बजे बाहर ले जाते हैं। लेकिन अगर अनुवाद करने में 10 बजे के बाद ही खबरें मिल सकेंगी। यह मूल कारण है जिस से हमारे हिन्दी के अखबार ठीक ढंग से हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं छप पाते। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की सारी जिम्मेवारी कम्यूनिकेशन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को लेनी चाहिये। वे हिन्दी के भक्त हैं। लेकिन अगर वे हिन्दुस्तानी टेलिप्रिन्टर के इस काम को अच्छी तरह नही करने और ठीक वक्त पर नहीं करते कि हिन्दी टेलिप्रिन्टर यहाँ बनाये जायें ताकि हिन्दी के अखबारों का सुधार हो सक तब तक यही बात चलती रहेगी कि लोग कहेंगे पढ़े लिखे लोग कि बिना अंग्रेजी का अखबार पढ़े हुए उन की समझ में नहीं आता कि दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है। मैं इस को तकलीफ नहीं मानता। जो अंग्रेजी मर्मक हैं वे इस तरह की बात को ले कर बहानेबाजी करते हैं। लेकिन यह समस्या हल होनी चाहिये।

यह जो रिपोर्ट है उस के प्राचीन में लिखा हुआ है कि पिछले साल टेलिप्रिन्टर्स में मालिक और मजदूरों के रिश्ते बहुत अच्छे रहे। 37 दिनों की हड़ताल रही सिटी अलाउंस के बारे में। उस के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है कि 37 दिनों के बाद मजदूरों की मध्यस्थता की वजह से उस हड़ताल को बिना शर्त वापस लेने के बाद उन्हें 12½ र० दे दिये गये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता यह कैसे सम्भव और मजदूरों के रिश्ते अच्छे रहे है कि 37 दिन हड़ताल करन के बाद मध्यस्थता सरकार ने की और उस के बाद 12½ र० दिये गये। पहले ही दे दिया होता तो 50-100 टेलिप्रिन्टर और बन जाते। यही स्थिति सारे पोस्ट ऐंड टेलिग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि बम्बई शहर में जब बारिश शुरू हुई तो पोस्टमैनो ने काम बन्द कर दिया था और कहा कि छतरी नहीं है,

हम कैसे काम करें? उन्हें यूनिकार्म नहीं दी गई। मैंने सुना है कि प्रार० एम० एच० के जे नाचमैन रहते हैं उन्हें केवल 75 र० के तलबे बारह घंटे काम करना होता है। मजदूरों के वास्ते जो कायदे बने हुए हैं, मजदूरों के के वास्ते जो नीतियां बनी हुई हैं, और जो खुद प्राप की सरकार चाहती है कि निजी क्षेत्रों के मालिक अपने मजदूरों के साथ अच्छा बरताव करे, मैं चाहूंगा सरकार भी और जास कर पोस्ट ऐंड टेलिग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट जिम में सठे चार या पांच लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, अपने कर्मचारियों के बारे में वही नीतियां रखें और उन को वही सुविधायें देने के बारे में सोचें। उन को मकान देने के बारे में भी सोचें। ऐसा काम नहीं किया जाना चाहिये जैसे कहा गया था कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 5 हजार मकान बनवाये जायेंगे कर्मचारियों के लिये। लेकिन उन में से शायद एक भी नहीं बना। रेलवे ने बम्बई शहर में जो डेढ़ सौ या दो सौ मकान बनवाये थे वह कैसे ही खाली पड़े हुए हैं। उन्हें भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कर्मचारियों के बारे में जा नीति है उस का तत्काल सुधारने का काम मंत्री महोदय करें।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida  
(Anand) I shall be very brief

I had seen the days of dak runners in our country and I have seen the present age when our air mail is being carried by planes. We have made progress which can be compared with any other modern nation in the world.

Letters and telegrams deliver good or bad news, and the whole community is affected by this service. So, it is a very important service to the nation.

On the whole, the Ministry has done quite well. Even during the elections, tributes were paid for the efficiency of this service. I will mention here for your information, that Mr Chagla, our present Minister of External Affairs,



has paid a very glowing tribute. He has stated that "the arrangements made for reporting election results are such as any country in the world, however advanced, should be proud of." I fully join him in this tribute.

Many telephone exchanges have also been opened, and I am proud to say that the telephone exchange at my native place of Chandod was opened in record time. Telephone directories have also been published in regional languages, and they are being welcomed.

There is a shortage of inland letters, and I want the Minister to attend to this need.

I have been pressing for a commemorative stamp of the late Sayajirao Gaekwad. I was also instrumental in hammering at the ministry in the consultative committees for a stamp for the late Sardar Patel. It was only after a lot of perseverance that the ministry had the stamp of Sardar Patel issued sometime back. I say with the same emphasis again that the Maharaja Sayajirao of Gaekwad, though we may be against the princes in the modern days, had rendered valuable service to the afflicted Harijans long before Mahatma Gandhi thought of them, and Ambedkar's service is modelled on the late Sayajirao's work. So, because he was a Maharaja, he should not be neglected and we could at least pay a small tribute to his memory by issuing a stamp. I very earnestly request the Minister that a stamp should be issued as early as possible in memory of the late Maharaja Sayajirao who was a nationalist and also a reformer in this country.

There have been many delays in the delivery of postal articles like letters. I can quote my own instance, and bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister. A letter posted by me in December, 1966 to my wife, to Delhi was delivered here on the 24th May, 1967. Another surprising example is this letter which my daughter addressed to her husband to Khetri, district Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan went

to London, and it was sent back from London. So, this is also a proof of misdirection and delay in the delivery of letters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did you pay any extra charge for it?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Some polite lady from London sent it back here. I did not pay, that lady had paid for the air-mail. I do not understand how it all happened; but that she had sent the letter back from London with a covering letter is a fact. I have the letter here. It is very surprising how sometimes service is rendered by the postal authorities here.

I should also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister an amazing case in Gujarat circle. A building has been rented by the postal authorities at the monthly rental of Rs. 800 at Ahmedabad.

This Ministry is now proposing to rent a house whose rent is 25,000 a month. It is shocking. I want the hon. Minister to enquire fully into the case. All-India Postal Employees' Union, Class III, Gujarat Circle, has complained to me in the matter and has written to the Finance Minister in this connection, too.

There are various references in the audit report of the Posts and Telegraphs. I refer particularly to pages 10, 13 and 14 of the report and bring them to the attention of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: That is why I am not repeating what the auditors have written. Lastly, I must pay a well-deserving tribute to the Minister of Communications, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, for doing a very human act. One of the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department was ill at a height of 12,000 feet, at Kaza station, in Himachal Pradesh. Mr. D. V. Parat, a 40-year old wireless operator was ill with a heart attack.

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

This gentleman was saved purely because of Dr Ram Subhag Singh's personal interest. He was airlifted by a special Air Force helicopter and brought to Chandigarh within a very short time. Although a sum of about Rs 10,000 was spent on this mission of mercy, I am quite sure that the House will agree that by spending Rs 10,000, a valuable human life was saved and for that, I pay my glowing tribute to Dr Ram Subhag Singh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K M. Abraham. I request hon Members to use telegraphic language, since there are a number of hon Members waiting to speak. I would like to accommodate as many as possible.

Shri K. M. Abraham (Kottayam) Sir, the posts and telegraphs department has been notorious for its inefficiency which has further deteriorated recently. The top-heavy bureaucratic apparatus is primarily responsible for this sorry state of affairs.

For efficiency there should be an adequate and contented staff. The second requirement is that working and living conditions should be good. The third requirement is that the tools with which work has to be carried on should be provided in time. These things however, are totally missing today. There is serious shortage of staff throughout Kerala and other parts of the country. The P & T is dependent on railways, for providing buildings for mail office in the railway platforms. It is dependent on the railways for construction, replacement and provision of mail-vans in railway trains. The P & T in accordance with its need, approve and sanction the opening of new sections by railway trains. But the railways do not provide mail-vans, though years and years pass on.

The P & T Board is experimenting all kinds of schemes of administrative changes or innovations which have totally failed to bring about improvement of the service.

In RMS they have introduced the Regional Director Scheme, and created three zones. This has resulted in

bottlenecks and total dislocation of mail arrangements. The officers consume the whole month in tours and are not able to attend to any work. The staff unions have been pleading for abolition of the scheme but the administration is clinging to this useless and top-heavy scheme. Similarly in the telephone department the RDT scheme also proved to be a white elephant. The P & T Department has also been indulging in a spate of reorganization of the offices causing much dislocation and hardship to the staff by transferring them to outstations. These reorganizations are being done not with any view to improve the efficiency or the functioning but on the advice of the Foreign Consultants who have laid this condition for the grant of aid or assistance. The decentralisation of the Telephone Revenue Accounts offices has only impaired the smooth functioning of the respective offices and has brought much suffering to the staff.

Despite huge expenditure the expectations of the public are not fulfilled. The people of Ernakulam and Cochin have not been provided automatic telephone system in spite of repeated representations. Rural suburbs of Kottayam have to book a Trunk Call to contact Kottayam friends. This handicap has not yet been removed. The whole Udumbanchola taluk of Kottayam District has neither telegraph offices nor telephones.

The P & T Board has failed to provide stationery, forms, seals, furniture, sorting cases, hand-trucks, motor vans, drill bags, etc. It is surprising to note that in RMS throughout Kerala there is a shortage of 29 hand-trucks. Unless these are provided it is obvious that the staff cannot work.

With regard to amenities the less said the better. The RMS Rest House in Delhi is having insufficient accommodation. In a room where seven officials should take rest, 10 to 12 officials are forced to take rest. In Amritsar there is shortage of accommodation so much so that half of the

staff have to wait outside till those who are resting quit the beds. There is filth all around. No fan is provided. I am shocked to learn that there are no rest houses in Shornur and Erode for RMS employees.

In the P & T offices cycle-sheds are not provided. There is no recreation room or tiffin room in offices.

The Government has rejected the claim for the grant of the special compensatory allowance for P & T employees who had to shift from one place to another. The employees are very much dissatisfied with the attitude of the administration in refusing to extend the concessions to the staff of the offices which are decentralised.

Though the P & T administration have opened departmental dispensaries, yet it is managed most shabbily. Complaints have been lodged against P & T doctors at Patna and Nagpur but no attention is paid. The construction of a departmental building and quarters for the staff has been very poor. The department has not taken adequate initiative to have buildings of its own, which enables vested interests to mint money. To cite one glaring instance, the office of the General Manager, Telephones, Bombay is at present split up and located in about eight buildings in distant and different localities. All these are rented buildings and a sum of Rs 6 lakhs is incurred annually as expenditure on this count. The irony and the climax is that the department has never chosen to take up the construction of buildings and avoid this huge expenditure even though a plot in Cadell Road, Bombay is in possession of the P & T department since 10 years or more. I have received complaints from Cannanore, Shoranur, Olvakkot, Alwaye, Ernakulam and Cochin A.D.s, Thiruvalla, Kottayam and Calicut from many states that these towns badly require new building for RMS offices. The staff also are being subject to much hardship due to shortage of accommodation. The department has made no serious attempt to construct quarters for the staff even in major cities like

Bangalore, Trivandrum, Calcutta, Cuttack, Lucknow etc., the rent charged for the quarters is also high and the employee is made to forego the House rent allowance also when he is in occupation of the departmental quarters. When I went to Trichur I was surprised to find that no quarters are provided to P & T staff.

Hence there is no wonder that the P & T department works inefficiently. There is need for drastic changes in the entire set up of P & T department if the things are to improve in the near future.

Shri K. Ananda Nambiar and Shri N. Sreekantan Nair have moved the following cut motions:

"Victimisation of the Telegraph Traffic Employees by treating sick leave supported by medical certificate as 'Dies Non'."

"Need to refer the upward revision of pay scales of telegraphists to arbitration."

"Need to remove 'show-cause notice' threat to withdraw the recognition of the AITTE (Class III) union."

These demands are also to be treated as very urgent.

Shri B. N. Shastri (Lakhimpur) Sur, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Communications. This ministry has five subjects under its control, but I am sure the common people are mainly concerned with the P & T Department alone. P & T are the greatest of all the services that the Government has rendered to the people, because it concerns all people of the country. The postal system has gone into the remotest parts of the country. If anyone goes into the interior most part of our country, one will come across two things—a village primary school in a big village or in between 2 villages and an extra-departmental or experimental post office every three to four miles by the roadside. There is no difficulty in identifying the village primary school for the simple fact that

[Shri B. N. Shastri.]

the most dilapidated house in the village is the school house and a tin box with an opening with a protruding lip as red as the lips of the modern society girls indicates the existence of a post office. But whatever might be the housing condition of these schools and post offices, the people attach the greatest sanctity to these two institutions. To my mind, it is the success of democracy. Prof. Laski says that success of democracy can be measured by the voluntary cooperation of the people in the schemes and projects of the Government. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the P & T Department has succeeded in bringing all the people under this democratic regime.

The P & T Department, rather the Communications Department, is a public utility department. Its success can be judged from the point of view of utility. But it has an element of commerce. That element should be allowed to play its role freely and effectively. It is highly regrettable that telephone bills are accumulating year after year and the amount is quite high. There should be an attempt to realise the accumulating amounts as otherwise the department cannot function effectively.

This department, besides serving the people in respect of communication, helps the Nation in other respects also. Besides the usual savings bank account, the post office sells different savings certificates and helps the Nation to tide over its financial difficulties. It goes to the credit of this department that all the post offices have rendered services to the people to the best of their ability. P&T Department is entrusted with the trust of the people and Government and it is gratifying to note that this department has proved worthy of the trust reposed in it. But it is not an easy job. There is a saying in Sanskrit:

“दुष् प्रसास्य रक्षतु —

“It is painful to keep the trust.” I have never heard of divulgence of any secrecy or running away of a postman with the mail bags. It goes to the credit of this department, in spite

of so much corruption all over the country.

In the modern world, a country is judged whether it is advanced or backward from the postal system it maintains. The more a country is advanced, the better are the postal facilities there. Therefore, India should have made an all-out effort to modernise its postal facilities and its postal system. Otherwise, India cannot compete with other modern countries in all parts of the world. It is a common feature that year after year, there is increase in postal rates and telegram fees. We do not grudge it. But we expect that with the increase in postal rates and telegram fees efficiency and speed of the department will also increase. I have received a telegram yesterday delivered from the Delhi main office. It was received there on the 8th July at 8.20 A.M. It was delivered to me on 10th July at 11.30 A.M., i.e. after 50 hours of its receipt by the main office. This shows the efficiency of this department in Delhi.

Coming to my State, I beg to point out that Assam is backward in many respects and Assam is neglected in all respects. In total disregard of the wishes of the people, the PMG's office is located at Shillong, whereas Gauhati is the central place not only of the State of Assam, but it is convenient, and easily accessible from NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur. But, not for the benefit of the people, but for the benefit and comfort of the top officials of this department, the PMG's office has been located at Shillong, because Shillong is a hill station, with a cool climate all over the year, with panoramic views and scenic beauty. There the tossing wind touching the ever-green leaves of the tall pine trees over the hilltops creates murmuring sounds to the rhythmic tune of the flowing stream beneath. Surely the top officials of the postal department cannot be indifferent to such scenic beauty. It is therefore that the PMG's office is located at Shillong.

The postal department has been issuing commemorative stamps of the great sons and daughters of India.

But up till now not a single commemorative stamp has been issued of any person in Assam. Assam should not be neglected in this way. Though Assam lies in a far flung corner in the eastern-most part of the country, I want to sound a word of caution:

“सुखेनापि पक्षियत्वा न प्ररोहन्ति खड्गलाः”

If the husk is taken away, the grain cannot grow. If Assam is neglected in this way, it will be difficult for the rest of India to grow from prosperity to prosperity. Therefore, in the interest of the nation, Assam should not be neglected in this way. Since the birth centenary of Lakshminath Bez Barua, an illustrious son of Assam, is going to be celebrated in the year 1988 I hope this department will seize this opportunity to issue a commemorative stamp in his memory.

So far as employment is concerned, there are about 5 lakhs or more employees in this department. But there is a feeling in Assam that full justice has not been done to the children of the soil. There is a feeling of disappointment among the youths of Assam that this department is a taboo for the youth of Assam and the avenue of employment in this department is sealed for them. I appeal to the Minister to look into this matter. I hope that full justice will be done to Assam in this respect. I would also like to suggest that a Member of Parliament or a Member of the State Legislature from Assam should be a permanent invitee to the selection committee or board for all appointments in this Department in Assam Circle. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापड़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले बोधना की थी कि पांच वर्षों बाद भारत में कोई विश्वविद्यालय इस प्रकार का नहीं होगा जहां प्राक्लिप्त भाषाओं शिक्षा का माध्यम न हो गई हों। गृह मंत्रालय ने भी अभी कुछ दिन पहले यह बोधना की थी कि संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग में चौदह भाषाओं के माध्यम के परीक्षाओं एक वर्ष

के अन्दर प्रारम्भ हो जायेंगी। जिस मंत्रालय ने भी लक्ष्मण जयना कावे दोनों भाषाओं में प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। लेकिन बीस वर्ष के बाद अगर कोई मंत्रालय इस प्रकार का भाव में है जो कि अभी तक यह अनुभव करता है कि बिंदिस शासन ही भारत में कार्य कर रहा है, स्वतन्त्रता भारत में नहीं आई है, तो वह केवल संचार मंत्रालय है जिस के मंत्री डा० राम सुब्रह्मण्यम् हैं। डा० राम सुब्रह्मण्यम् को यह जान कर दुःख होगा कि जिस मंत्रालय के वे मंत्री हैं बीस वर्ष की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी उस मंत्रालय के जो इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन हैं जिन का जनता से सीधा सम्बन्ध है वहां हिन्दी का प्रयोग सर्वथा नहीं हो रहा है।

मेरे हाथ में उन के मंत्रालय के छपे हुए दो लिफाफे हैं, एक एक्सप्रेस डिलिवरी का और एक सामान्य। बीस वर्ष के पश्चात् भी उन लिफाफों में एक भी अक्षर संविधान में स्वीकृत राजभाषा हिन्दी का नहीं आ पाया। मैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये हल्की भाषा का प्रयोग करने का प्रावः प्राप्ति नहीं हूँ। लेकिन सरकारी मशीनरी बीस वर्ष पूर्व भारत की स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद राष्ट्रीय निर्णयों के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार चट्टान बन कर अटकना चाहती है और राजभाषा के रथ को रोकना चाहती है तो वह दिन दूर नहीं है जिस दिन जनता की सामूहिक रूप में उन के खिलाफ बिद्रोह का झंडा उठाना पड़ेगा।

इसी बात का दूसरा पहलू यह है कि केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय ने सभी मंत्रालयों को यह आदेश दिया था कि अगर सन् 1965 के बाद अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग हो तो उस में यह रूप होना चाहिये कि ऊपर ऊपर हिन्दी की प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी और नीचे उस के बाद अंग्रेजी रहेगी। लेकिन आज भी डाक के टिकटों पर किराणियों के ऊपर और दूसरे प्रकाशनों में हिन्दी नाम की चीज नहीं है। जहां वही हिन्दी नहीं आई है ऊपर प्रथम स्वयं संचार मंत्रालय का है। संविधान के अनुसार और गृह मंत्रालय के अधिनियमों के अनुसार

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अभी तक राजभाषा को उस को अपना स्थान इस मंत्रालय में नहीं मिल पाया है। इसी बात का परिचय देते हुए मेरे मित्र श्री जार्ज कारनेन्डीज ने कहा था कि इसी मंत्रालय द्वारा जिस टेलिप्रिटर के कारखाने को सात साल काम करते हो गये उस की अभी तक को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट आई है उस में कहते हैं कि पिछले साल 2200 का लक्ष्य था लेकिन हम ने 2700 टेलिप्रिटर बनाये हैं। डा० राम सुभग सिंह क्या अपने उत्तर में बतलायेंगे कि हिन्दी टेलिप्रिंटरों की कितनी मांग उन के पास है। हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर बनने का लाभ केवल हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को ही नहीं होगा, हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर बनने का लाभ मराठी समाचारपत्रों को होने वाला है और गुजराती समाचारपत्रों को होने वाला है। सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री एक मत से इस बात का निश्चय कर चुके हैं कि देवनागरी को बैकल्पिक लिपि के रूप में सारे देश में चलाया जाये। लेकिन जब तक हिन्दी के टेलिप्रिटर ही उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे तब तक किस प्रकार देवनागरी को एक सामान्य लिपि के रूप में सारे देश में प्रचलित किया जा सकता है? मंत्रालय में बड़ी चतुराई से इन शब्दों को रक्खा है अपनी रिपोर्ट में। उन्होंने लिखा है कि :

“लगभग एक वर्ष में यह निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा।” यह नहीं लिखा कि एक वर्ष के बाद हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर उपलब्ध होने लवेंगे। निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा। अभिप्राय क्या है? अभी दो-तीन वर्ष और लवेंगे। क्या संचार मंत्रालय अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता इतनी समझता है कि बराबर दो तीन वर्ष तक अंग्रेजी के टेलिप्रिटर इस देश में बनाने की आवश्यकता है? हिन्दी के टेलिप्रिटर की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है? भारतीय भाषाओं को, अथवा बंगला, तमिल, गुजराती और दूसरी भाषाओं को इस प्रकार के टेलिप्रिंटरों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं जब भारतीय भाषाएँ उभर रही हैं और

अंग्रेजी भारत से जा रही है, ऐसे समय में केवल अंग्रेजी टेलिप्रिटर बनते रहने की बात समझ नहीं आती।

दूसरी बात में विशेष रूप से जो कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह कि मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गुड मॉनिंग और गुड आफ्टरनून को बदल कर नमस्कार शुरू करवा दिया। जो टेलिफोन अपरेटर्स एक्सचेंजों में काम करते हैं उन को बड़ी कठिनाई होती थी। सुबह में शाम तक उन्हें गुड मॉनिंग, गुड नून गुड आफ्टरनून और गुड ईवनिंग कहने के लिये बड़ी देखनी पड़ती थी। इस के लिये उन्होंने नमस्कार शब्द चलाया है ताकि प्रातःकाल से सायंकाल तक उन्हें शब्दों का परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े। लेकिन मैंने डा० राम सुभग सिंह को एक पत्र लिखा था और उस में मैंने कहा था कि अगर आप ने यह परिवर्तन किया है तो कम से कम शब्द तो मुँह उच्चारण करे। अगर वह भारत से नहीं सीखना चाहते तो ब्रुस्वेल जिस समय भारत में आये तो हमारा राष्ट्रीय अभिवादन क्या होना चाहिये यह चीज उन्होंने हमें सिखाई। उन्होंने सारे देश में नमस्ते का प्रचार किया। नमस्कार शब्द का अर्थ होता है अभिवादन करना और नमस्ते शब्द का अर्थ होता है मैं आप का अभिवादन करता हूँ। इस लिये अगर शब्द लिया ही है तो नमस्ते लेना चाहिये। नमस्कार शब्द व्याकरण की दृष्टि से और भाषा शास्त्र की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध है, इस का ध्यान रक्खा जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक टेलिफोन का सम्बन्ध है, इस के लिये सुझाव के रूप में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पैन्ट्रस के बारे में लोगों को बहुत शिकायतें हैं। और तो और पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों का टेलिफोन डेड-डेड दिन तक बराबर रहता है। चार-चार

कम, किसानों को खरीदने और भी बढ़ा दी जाने लगी है। यह दो-पंचायतों के क्षेत्रों का हाथ है जो आसन्न व्यक्ति होने के लिए उन को किसी व्यक्ति को खरीदने की इच्छा है। अनुमान आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है।

पश्चिम अफगानिस्तान के टील-कोट की बकाया राशि के लिये, जो कि करोड़ों रुपये में है, संचार मंत्रालय के कहा है कि ऐसे उपाय बरते जायें जिस से यह करोड़ों रुपयों की राशि प्राप्त की जा सके और जो देश का जाता हुआ धन है उस को बचाया जा सके।

ऐसी ही स्थिति पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के डाकखानों के सम्बन्ध में भी है। मेरे कई मित्रों ने सुझाव दिया कि केवल प्राय की दृष्टि से ही डाकखानों की स्थापना न हो बल्कि इस लिये कि राष्ट्र का ही एक भाग गरीब और पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्र है। वहां पर अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में तारधर और डाकखानों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये।

प्राप्त तार सेवा इतनी निष्क्रिय होती चली जा रही है कि लोग अपने पत्र एक्स-प्रेस डिलिवरी से भेजना ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं, बलिष्ठत तार घेने के। चिट्ठिया पहले पहुंच जाती है और तार बाद में पहुंचते हैं। जब मंत्री महोदय से शिकायत की जाती है तब एयर-मार्ग के जवाब दे दिये जाते हैं। मैंने तीन चार तार डाक तार बोर्ड के सेक्रेटरी को भेजे। जब मैंने शिकायत की तो उत्तर आता है कि आप के पैसे वापस कर दिये जायेंगे। क्या यही उत्तर इस का होना चाहिये कि आप के पैसे वापस भेज दिए जायेंगे? क्या यह डाक तार बोर्ड और संचार मंत्रालय की क्रियाशीलता का परिचायक है?

मैं एक सुझाव लेकर अपनी बात समुपस्थित करता हूँ। आप यह बहुत अच्छा काम : 274 (a) LSD-7.

कर रहे हैं कि छत्रपति शिवाजी और महाराणा प्रताप तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीय पुरुषों के पोस्टल स्टैम्प निकाल रहे हैं। बहुत से निकाल भी चुके हैं लेकिन इस दिल्ली के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा इतिहास भ्रमर गरीब स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द का लगा हुआ है जिन्होंने चांदनी चौक घंटाघर पर धरोहरों के सामने अपनी छाती बोल कर उन की संगीनों को चुनौती दी थी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द का पोस्टल स्टैम्प भी जारी किया जाये।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डाक तार विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे इस विभाग का करीब 12 साल का अनुभव है और डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों की जो तकलीफें हैं उनका भी मुझे पूरी तरह से अनुभव है। जब पोस्टमैन कड़कवाती हुईं सर्वां और तेज धूप में अपने ऊपर छाट दस किलो का गठुर बांध कर पार्सल और चिट्ठियां लेकर दौड़ता है तब सब लोग उस की दृष्टियों में बैठे होते हैं और बेचारा वह दरवाजे छटखटाता है। वह जनता की जो सेवा करता है उस सेवा के बदले में उसे मिलता क्या है? उन बेचारों के लिये बड़े-बड़े शहरों में रहने के लिये स्थान नहीं है। दो-दो तीन-तीन मील दूर वह रहते हैं और झूटी देने के लिये भाग भाते हैं। डाकखानों में जो सुबह की झूटी होती है उसको स्पिल्ट झूटी कहते हैं। उसके लिये जब उसको छः बजे डाकखाने पहुंचना होता है तब उसे पांच बजे घर से निकलना पड़ता है। वह अपने बच्चों को सोता हुआ छोड़ देता है। डाकखाने के बाबू और पैकर कड़कवाती सर्दी से घर से निकलते हैं जब कि सूरज सात बजे निकलता है। कुछ दिनों तक जाइयों से तो बच्चों को पता ही नहीं चलता है जब तक इतवार नहीं आता कि उनके मिता की घर में रहते हैं या नहीं। सुबह पांच बजे बच्चों को सोता छोड़ कर वह अपने

[श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार]  
जाते हैं। 11 बजे जब वह लौटते हैं तो बच्चे स्कूल चले जाते हैं और शाम को जब वह घर पहुँचते हैं तो बच्चे सोये हुए होते हैं। तो उनको तो जब तक इनबार नहीं आता है बच्चों की पता ही नहीं चलता है कि वास्तव में उनके पिता जी घर पर है या कहीं बाहर गये हैं।

15. Mrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट के सब जगह क्वार्टर्स बने हुए हैं लेकिन डाकखाने के कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई क्वार्टर की व्यवस्था नहीं है। कर्मचारियों की बात क्या कहे पोस्ट और टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट आफिस के लिए जहाँ भी बिल्डिंग की जरूरत होती है किराये पर बिल्डिंग लेना पसन्द करना है। यह नहीं कि डाकखाने के काम की सुविधा की दृष्टि से अपनी तरफ से बिल्डिंग बनाये उसके बजाये जहाँ भी जैसी भी बिल्डिंग मिल जाये किराये पर ले लेंगे। चाहे उस में खड़े-खड़े काम करना पड़े तो खड़े खड़े ही करेंगे और किराया भुगत करेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि जहाँ जरूरत हो वहाँ किराये की बिल्डिंग न ले कर अपने पोस्ट आफिस भवन बनाये जाये और जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड-क्वार्टर्स है वहाँ पर कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन और तार विभाग का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है मैं टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है कि हम को अपनी आमदनी की दृष्टि से नहीं बल्कि जनता की सुविधा की दृष्टि से डाकखाने खोलने चाहिए क्योंकि हमारा देश पिछड़ा देश है और यहाँ पर डाक की सुविधाएँ हम ने अभी बाद में चालू की हैं और इसमें मध्य प्रदेश तो इतना पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है कि जो कई रियासतों को मिला कर बना हुआ है। वहाँ पर बहुत सच्चा चौड़ा आदिवासी क्षेत्र फँसा हुआ है जिसमें डाकखाने की सुविधा नहीं है। उसमें कुछ इलाका ऐसा है जैसे आगरा से ग्वालियर, झाँसी, दमोह,

सागर, टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर का यह पूरा का पूरा डकैत एरिया है। इनमें कई जगहों पर जो पुलिस स्टेशन है वहाँ पर टेलीफोन या तार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। डाके भी पड़ जाय तो तीन-तीन चार-चार दिन तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर खबर नहीं पहुँचती है। उससे कई परेशानियाँ होती हैं। शासकीय काम में और जनता के कामों में भी कई प्रकार की असुविधाएँ होती हैं। इसलिए मेरा मुद्दा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी आगामी योजना में जहाँ पर भी ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके हैं जो डकैतों से घेरने लगे हैं वहाँ टेलीफोन और तार में उसे मजबूत कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे भोपाल में बीना तब टेलीफोन कनेक्शन है और टीकमगढ़ के लिए कानपुर में होकर सम्बन्ध जोड़ना होता है इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि बीना का टीकमगढ़ में सम्बन्ध जोड़ दिया जाये जिसमें टीकमगढ़ में भोपाल तब सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जाये। इसी तरह में टीकमगढ़ में जनाग तब टेलीफोन कनेक्शन है। जनाग का मऊगनीपुर और छतरपुर से जोड़ दिया जाये ता टीकमगढ़-बीना सीधा टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा। इसी शब्दों के माध्य में मांग का समर्थन करना हूँ।

Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury (Cooch Behar) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir in a welfare state certain organisations, industries and basic services are managed and controlled by the State—rather nationalised in order to achieve maximum benefit for the maximum number of people at the minimum cost—and the Post and Telegraphs Department is undoubtedly one of them. It is strange to find that a maximum cost is being charged instead by the Department today for their articles and services—one paise postcard is now priced six paise and so is the case with the other articles and services offered by the Post and Telegraphs Department. Instead of serving the people at a minimum cost, we are told by the hon. Minister of Finance in his Budget speech that even with such



high and exorbitant rates, the Posts and Telegraphs Department has been running at a loss. It is really difficult to understand the profit and loss business of the Posts and Telegraphs Department; more so when one goes through the budgetary allocations. It is seen from the Demand that an amount of Rs. 15.78 crores is paid to the General Fund by way of dividend, a little over Rs. 2 crores is appropriated to the Development Fund and Rs. 2 crores to the P & T Revenue Fund. So, the position is quite clear that the department as a whole does not show any semblance of loss; loss arises only when a huge amount of money of Rs. 15 crores and more is appropriated for dividend and other purposes. Probably that amount is charged by way of total capital charge or rather interest for the total capital outlay.

In spite of these huge dividend and other development and reserve funds, the Posts and Telegraphs Department as a whole is out to make a further profit of Rs. 3 crores for this year. According to the new revised rates of certain items, the department would receive an amount of Rs. 4.44 crores in a full year. If we are really out to achieve maximum benefit at a minimum cost then this increase in rates is not justified. Even in the course of normal business a businessman would not dare to charge interest or dividend for the total capital outlay for year after year and put on the people increased cost in each and every year. Again, the capital outlay has been accumulated over years and taken from the public by way of additional taxation. The people are made to bear more and more taxes by way of these increased rates for postal articles and services. This is absolutely a capitalist way of approach to balance the Budget and not in the least socialist which hon. Ministers often times go out to preach.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department does not take proper care to improve efficiency and thereby they do not pave the way to earn more profit. This is abundantly clear from

the report on activities and also the Audit Report wherein it has been well stated in Chapter III page 7 of the Audit Report that "the collection of telephone revenue in respect of bills issued up to 31st March, 1966 are in arrears as to the extent of Rs. 6.11 crores as on the 1st July, 1966." Further, the department failed to do away with certain avoidable extra expenditure on cable lines, as a result of this the department had to bear an extra expenditure of Rs. 20,360. There is also lack of supervision in the execution of telephone expansion projects in which a capital expenditure of Rs. 52.22 crores was incurred in the telephone branch during the three years ending on the 31st March, 1966, and as a result, much of the potential income was lost to the department although highly salaried officers are getting special pays along with other fancy emoluments and allowances. I most humbly submit that the hon. Minister should take note of all these points and facts and take proper action against all those erring officers. This is another instance which justifies us in saying that by adopting efficiency measures the department can earn more profit and therefore the increase in postal rates is not required.

From the report on 'Activities', one finds that there are 4,98,067 employees of which 1,74,161 are extra-departmental employees. It is not easily understandable as to what made the department to keep more than one-third of their employees as extra departmental or rather as casual employees with pay ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 along with certain allowances. In any case the total of these emoluments does not exceed Rs. 50 or so. It is not easily understandable, even unimaginable, that a man working as extra-departmental employee can manage his livelihood along with his one, two or three dependents with such a scanty pay. There is a peculiar strangulation of departmental rules and procedures through which those unfortunate extra departmental employees are compelled to work. It is nothing but an attempt to rob Peter to

[Shri B K. Daschowdhury.]

pay Rsal while the departmental officials are making merry of the cost of those unfortunate extra-departmental employees.

Further, their services are at the mercy of their immediate superior officers—sometimes inspectors and others—and more often than not they are being kicked out of employment against which these extra-departmental employees have nothing to say. There are instances where even for ten years together they serve as extra-departmental employees but are not taken in any regular cadre. I ask the hon Minister to look into these facts. Are they not serving the department with satisfaction even at the cost of their blood? Are they not an integral part of the department? Are the departments not exploiting their poverty and their helplessness? May I ask the hon Minister how long this inhuman exploitation would continue? I request the hon Minister to examine their cases with sympathy, and I further submit that their services be recognised as regular employees.

I must appreciate here the feeling of my hon friend, Mr Patel, who dwell on the distress of the poorly paid employees in general. They are not only half-fed and half-clad but they have many more legitimate grievances against the departments concerned.

The advantages and privileges to which the Class IV employees are entitled, such as dress, footwear, umbrella, cycle allowances, etc., are not given to them in time, and whenever they are given, they are not in proper order. These employees have to wait in long queues to get their medical bills cashed. I request that the hon Minister may consider all these facts and figures and consider giving them more dearness allowances in view of the dearness of the commodities. I also request that the pay and allowances of employees be given on the principle of need-based quantum and not on any artificial adjustment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Sonavane

Shri Nambar (Trichirapalli) I. want only three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will get 1½ minutes, but a little later

Shri Sonavane (Pándharpur) I rise to support the Demands of the Department of Communications. I am happy, the Ministry is headed by our hon. Dr Ram Subhag Singh who is handling this Ministry for the first time and I am sure that he will bring to bear his energy and new outlook on the subjects that are under his charge.

I particularly want to bring to his pointed notice the difficulties in rural areas regarding posts and telegraphs. The most antiquated mode of communication in posts and telegraphs in villages is that of runner-system. The runner-system was in vogue before Independence and even after 20 years, we have not given up that system. We are in a cycle age as our late, revered Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said and even then, the runner is made to run with his bag for about five or ten miles from the Railway Station to the village, he is not given a cycle nor are the State Transport services, which are running on roads, made use of. The plea is that loss is incurred and, therefore, the facility of upgrading the extra-departmental post offices is denied. There are several villages where there are only extra-departmental post offices and these extra-departmental post offices serve the round-about villages, probably these villages without these extra-departmental post offices get delivery of letters after a day or two. Therefore, my humble submission to the hon Minister is that he should abolish all these extra-departmental post offices and upgrade them to sub-offices. Because in villages, in these post offices, there are no facilities for issuing telegrams, there is no full-time post-office, letters are not available throughout, in the postal savings bank, we can withdraw only upto Rs 20; there are no arrangements for express delivery letters, and so many facilities which are available in towns and cities are

not available there. Therefore, people living in rural areas, the agriculturists, cannot avail themselves of these facilities. Suppose, there is a case of emergency or a riot, the villagers residing in such areas cannot send a telegram or a telephone call to summon the Police for help during such emergencies; they have got to run on a cycle or send a messenger because the ST services operate at times once or twice a day. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that these extra-departmental post-offices should be upgraded and a lot of help should be given to the villagers. The cities are loaded with one facility after another, one mode of communication after another, but the rural areas are neglected. This scheme of things should stop and the hon. Minister should pay more attention to rural areas. As a case in point, I have been residing in my village for the last 7 or 8 years; even after sending representation to the hon. Minister and to the departmental secretaries, my village, which is 12 miles away from the Railway Station, has not yet got a sub-post-office; this is, in spite of a Member of Parliament residing there; with all the inconvenience, I get my letters sent by the Lok Sabha Secretariat after about a week and I am not able to send any telegram, nor can I receive any telegram; the telegram for me comes from a post-office 12 miles away. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Nambiar:** We will support him.

**Shri Sonavane:** Therefore, my request to the hon. Minister is that, with his rural background, with his rural bias, he should pay more attention and care to these rural areas and do his best in providing them with sub-post-offices. I wish him success in this sphere and say that we will judge his work by his care of the poor and the rural areas. I wish him success in this behalf.

**Shri M. N. Reddy (Nizamabad):** The time at my disposal is very short. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to section 9 of the

Telegraph Act and such other sections in the various P&T Acts. You will be surprised to note, Sir that all these sections are the remnants of the previous regime which never considered or claimed itself a Welfare State. What has been done in those sections is that they have simply substituted 'Government' for 'Crown' wherever that word occurred. That is the attention this Government and the hon. Ministers have been successively paying to this!

Wherever the public utility and essential services like the P & T fail for any reason whatsoever in the discharge of their duties, the cost that was paid for the service should be refunded. This is what is done in Western countries, whether they claim themselves as a Welfare State or a Socialist State. This is the simplest thing that we can do in this country. That is, when you are not in a position to discharge your duties, when telegrams, including express telegrams, are delivered after many days, the amount that was paid should be refunded without any request, with good grace and regrets. There should not be any application or a request; just for one or two rupees nobody would waste his time and money and wait for the reply from that Department. No amount of counselling or debate in this House would rectify the things unless the Minister personally, with all earnestness and zeal, looks into all those small things, which do require rectification. The P & T Department is essentially a public utility department. Therefore, it should never be considered as a commercial undertaking where profit alone will be the incentive for efficient working. I am emphasising this point because the loss that is incurred now in the Postal Department is sought to be recovered or compensated for by the exorbitant charges on telegrams and telephones. Even after paying such exorbitant charges, we are not having that efficiency in the services which should be commensurate with the cost that we pay.

[Shri M. N. Reddy.]

We always have the most unhappy experience of the delay in the booking of trunk calls. We wait anxiously for a long time finally to hear either that the line is out of order or that the call can be expected only after a few hours or the next day and so on. That creates so much of disgust in users and, I can understand, what one would do if the operator or the person in charge happened to be before one, but it is remote control and one cannot do anything, and so in disgust often one puts off the receiver.

Therefore, I would submit that the services should be improved and the efficiency should be improved before the rates for these services are increased.

As regards the use of khadi in the P & T Department, I would submit that it is a big fraud on the public exchequer. The sooner it is discontinued, the better it will be for the public exchequer. Whatever justification may have been therefor it in the past, there is no justification for it now. Perhaps, it is a measure only to encourage the Khadi Commission which is composed, as we all know, of discarded and disgruntled Congressmen. Therefore, khadi should be discontinued and in its place some handloom or other cheaper mill-made cloth can be utilised.

Surely, I would commend and appreciate the efficiency of the Bangalore Telephone Industries and also the teleprinter industry. Wherever credit is due, we must certainly pay our compliments; these are making good profits and working very efficiently. Therefore, we should encourage such industries and invest more funds in them so that they not only earn foreign exchange but also supply the much-needed equipment for our telephone and telegraph departments.

Coming nearer home to the problems of my area, I would submit that I and many other friends had helped the P & T Department, although we were not supposed to help them, in

acquiring a very valuable site, for a pittance, in Nizamabad proper in the fond hope that we would have an automatic telephone exchange there in the near future. It is a very valuable property, but it is not yet commissioned into use; an old building is there without any use, because in spite of the fact that the plans and estimates had been approved, neither the work has been let out nor has construction for an automatic telephone exchange started there. Without that building, it was stated that they could not have an automatic exchange, and without an automatic exchange there cannot be any improvement in the efficiency of the service. So, it is a vicious circle with which we are confronted there.

Apart from this, there is a telephone exchange at Armur and Bodhan, some 16 miles from Nizamabad, and both are linked to Nizamabad Town exchange. But, for 29 days in a month both the exchanges remain out of order, and yet they are not ashamed of collecting the rental; and they also charge the booking and cancellation charges, the PP charges and so on. Instead of improving the services there, they insist on the collections, I do not know for what reason. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this.

There is an exchange approved and sanctioned in September, 1966 at Kisannagar near Nizamabad. It is a very big township which has come up recently with an industrial estate, schools, hospitals and so on. But the work on the exchange has not been started there because I am told that they have no copper wire. I enquired at the Andhra Circle Office at Hyderabad and I was told that they had not received any copper wire for the line and that it was for us to raise the matter in Delhi and that they were helpless without copper wire. So, merely sanctioning plans without copper wire is of no use. If they do not have copper wire, let them not sanction the schemes at all. If they sanction a scheme and keep it pending

for a number of years without doing anything, but they simply give us statistics that so many work, have been sanctioned and so on, it is of no use, it is self-delusion.

Therefore, once again, I would appeal to the hon Minister that even at the cost of our exports, let us have more equipment for our internal use, and whatever projects or plans were sanctioned should be implemented at the earliest so that the people will have all the benefits of the amount that is invested.

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli):** I only want to drive home the points mentioned in my cut motion Nos 74, 75 and 76.

Cut motion No. 74 deals with the victimisation of the telegraph traffic employees by creating sick leave supported by medical certificate as *dies non*. When I had raised this question, it was almost agreed to by the hon. Minister that there would be no victimisation. But now that period is being treated as broken service or as *dies non*, even though they have got leave to their credit. So, I would request that leave may be granted to them for that period.

Cut motion No. 75 refers to the need to refer the upward revision of pay scales of telegraphists to arbitration. This was agreed to by the hon Minister when the question of their struggle was withdrawn. The hon Minister said that it would be referred to an one-man tribunal. My humble request to him today is to carry out that promise and put it before the tribunal consisting of one person.

My third cut motion refers to the need to remove the show-cause-notice threat to withdraw the recognition of the AITTE (Class III) Union. There was a show-cause-notice issued at that time. That may be withdrawn now, because everything is normal now. But that show-cause notice is still hanging there; that piece of paper is still there; let it be blown up by the hon. Minister by another letter from here. That is my humble submission.

Finally, I would say a word about the extra-departmental staff. Let him show some mercy on them. They may be treated on a par with the departmental employees. Let the hon. Minister's generosity prevail upon those poor men.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI C. K BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair].

**श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : (बिलासपुर)**  
समापति जी मैं संचार विभाग के टेलीप्रिंटर्स के ऊपर अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। जो रिपोर्ट है उसके देखने से मालूम होता है कि 31 दिसम्बर 1966 तक 5314 टेलीप्रिंटर्स हमारे यहाँ हैं। उसमें से कुल 72 टेलीप्रिंटर्स देवनागरी की-बोर्ड के हैं। मैं आप के मार्फत मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँ कि जब हम हिन्दी को अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा बना रहे हैं उस हासल में बैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने प्रश्नी कहा है हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा टेलीप्रिंटर्स हिन्दी भाषा में देना प्रति आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

अब मैं जहाँ से चुनकर आता हूँ उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। पंढरिया एक स्थान है बिलासपुर कास्टीटयूँसी में। वहाँ और लोरमी में किसी किस्म से भी पोस्ट-ग्राफिस की व्यवस्था पूरे तौर से न होने के कारण वहाँ पर जो एग्जामिनेशंस होते हैं उनके लिये जो पेपर्स जाते हैं उन पेपर्स को भी दूसरी जगह से मुंगेली से ले जाकर देना पड़ता है। रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय का वह सेंटर बनाया गया है तो वहाँ पर पोस्ट ग्राफिस की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे जितने भी पेपर्स जाते हैं वह उन लोगों को मिलें। उसी तरह से उसी कास्टीटयूँसी में बलौदा एक स्टेट कास्टीटयूँसी है। वहाँ जो पोस्ट ग्राफिस आप रन कर रहे हैं उसको भी सब-पोस्ट ग्राफिस के रूप में बना करके वहाँ पर टेलीप्रिंट और तार की व्यवस्था पंढरिया लोरमी में की जानी चाहिए। उसी तरह से कटघोरा तहसील में और छुरी तथा दूसरी जगहों पर टेलीप्रिंट

[श्री प्र० सि० सहगल]

की व्यवस्था नहीं है। यदि आप पंजाब में से जा कर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करते हैं जो कि काफी दूर भुयेली की तहसील में है तो व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से या और दूसरी दृष्टि से डिपार्टमेंट यह कह सकता है कि शायद उससे फायदा न हो लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि आप वहां पर कुछ रोज के लिए व्यवस्था करें और व्यवस्था करने के बाद मैं उसको देखें।

इसके बाद मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि पोस्टल इंश्योरेंस के लिए आप ने जो व्यवस्था की है उस व्यवस्था के जरिये जो आप ने रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट 3.5 परसेंट या उसे 4.1 परसेंट जो कि टोटल इंटरेस्ट जो ग्रनिंग बी बैलेंस में आप के पोस्ट आफिस के इंश्योरेंस में उमको बढ़ाया है। मैं कहता हू कि इससे लोगों को फायदा होगा और लोग इसकी तरफ आये आये और वह इस तरफ ज्यादा डिपॉजिट करेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो हमारे यहां के माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं उनको आप अपने मंत्रालय से एग्जामिन कराये।

राज्यों में आपकी जो कमेटिया हैं हर एक स्टेट में आपकी कमेटिया हैं सेंटर्स आप ने बना दिये हैं उनमें आप ऐसे आदमियों को रखिये जो कि बराबर अच्छे तरीके से ठीक तरीके से उममें बैठ सकते हैं। उन कमेटियों को आप ज्यादा अधिकार दीजिये ताकि वहां के लोगों की जो आवश्यकताएं हैं उनमें वह पूरी मदद कर सकें हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं संचार विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हू।

Dr. Karni Singh (Bikaner). Mr. Chairman, communications and speedy communications—are essential in any developing country like India. It is a matter of much regret that in spite of the fact that we have been independent for 20 years now, our communications are sadly lagging behind the rest of our development. It appears to me that we are trying to

build a jet age India with a bullock-cart mind. Although I have no disrespect for the bullock cart—it is a very sturdy means of transport—no country can be developed if the communications do not keep pace with the prosperity of the country.

I feel that if we wish to put right the problems afflicting the posts and telegraphs department and the trunk service, it is not only necessary for us to request the Minister but we must also request the administrative services and our labour union leaders to do their bit, because all of them put together can only put the service right.

I feel that in a country like India, faced as we are with Pakistan on the one side and China on the other, it is essential that our communications are speeded up. It must be essential not only for Government and the citizen but also for the military to be able to communicate between their border posts and their headquarters, admitted of course that they have their own means of communication. I am afraid that the trunk services in the country have completely deteriorated. If you pick up the receiver and dial for a trunk call from here to Bombay or Calcutta, you can very well spend the rest of your sitting by the telephone.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): You can better take a car and go there.

Dr. Karni Singh: If you want to get through to border cities like Bikaner, Jodhpur or Jaisalmer, you will have to wait for two or three days and at the end might be told that the trunk call is out of service. We have approached the hon. Minister and his predecessor about this difficulty of communication with these border cities and the trouble that this has been causing us. The Minister has only just now told us that the cause of this is the theft of telegraph wires. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that we are all educated men in this House; he had better go and tell it to the marines!



The actual truth is that there is something basically wrong with the trunk services. If the Minister gives any assurance concerning the trunk service, I would like it to be remitted to the Committee on Assurances to deal with it so that if they assure us that the service would be restored within a month, it will in fact be restored within a month.

Now, the objectives of socialism has been proclaimed from the house-tops particularly by the Government. I would like to know how is it possible for a poor citizen to be able to contact his family when the cost of an urgent trunk call is prohibitive. A call from Delhi to Bombay costs half the salary of a poor man. If he wants to get through an ordinary trunk call booking, there is no chance of getting through at all. I hope Government will consider that at least ordinary bookings also should be given a certain amount of priority.

Coming to the question of the telegram service, my hon. friend just referred to the fact that a large number of ordinary telegrams now are sent by post. I think it is a matter of very great regret that in a country like India when we have a telegraph service, ordinary telegrams sent particularly by our poor brothers do not get through to destination except by post. Often our letters reach quicker than the telegrams. I hope Government will do something about this.

The point has also been made that in case a telegram is sent by post, the money should be refunded. I think this should be done *ipso facto*, automatically. The hon. Minister should tell us that in the case of all those telegrams sent by post, the money in excess of the 15 paise for postage will be refunded to the citizen who sends the telegram.

**Shri L. K. Gujral:** It is refunded automatically.

**Dr. Karni Singh:** It is not. Many of my telegrams were sent by post without any refund being made to me.

**Shri Ranga (Srikakulam):** You cannot get the money unless you spend more on correspondence.

**Dr. Karni Singh:** That is hardly a welfare society.

Briefly referring to the postal services, over the last number of years it has been my experience that at least 10 per cent of the mail just does not get through. Often we have to send letters in duplicate whenever there is anything important, to ensure that at least one of the copies gets through. If we are trying to develop a dynamic society, a country which is going to compare with the rest of the world, how on earth could we possibly achieve those results unless our telephones, mail and telegrams are speeded up? I hope that the hon. Minister will take us into confidence and tell us how he proposes to achieve those dynamic results so that India can progress further.

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : (मेडक) :** समापति महोदय मैं केवल 2 मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगी। मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जो पिछड़े हुए ताल्लुके हैं जहां कि रेल व टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। नारायणखेड और रामायणपेट ताल्लुको में न तो रेल है और न टेलीफोन है। एवेकशंस से करीब तीन महीने पेशतर टेलीफोन की बाबत मैं वहां के रीजनल आफिसर से बोली थी और कहा था कि यहां पर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जनरल मैनेजर ने कहा था कि टेलीफोन लग जायगा और उसके लिए खम्भे आदि भी लगा दिये गये थे लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि अभी तक भी वहां टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जैसा मैंने कहा न तो ट्रेन है और न टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था है। मंत्रालय को इस ओर विशेष रूप से देखना चाहिए और बैकवर्ड एरिया में वास्तविक रूप से तरह की सुविधा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

जहां तक ट्रंक कौल का सवाल है मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह चीज कहनी पड़ती है कि यहाँ बहनों को ट्रंक मिलता नहीं है। मैं इसके लिए 20-20 और 25-25 मिनट रिंग करने करते थे जानी हूँ और जब तक मैं 20-25 रिंग बेकार न करूँ ट्रंक नहीं मिल पाता है। लेकिन हैदराबाद में ऐसा नहीं है। हैदराबाद में मुझे ट्रंक कौल आसानी से मिल जाता है। वहाँ सम्बद्ध विभाग के कर्मचारी जब मुझे जानते हैं कि संसद सदस्या श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई टेलीफोन कर रही हैं और मुझे कनेक्शन मिल जाता है लेकिन यहाँ दिल्ली में मेरी कोई परवाह नहीं करता और वह लक्ष्मीबाई एम० पी० को कुछ नहीं गिनने और जैसा मैंने कहा इस तरह से मुझे यहाँ पर ट्रंक कौल करने के लिए परेशान होना पड़ता है। मिनिस्टर साहब का इस और देखना चाहिए। 6 बजे टेलीफोन करके देखिये आप को कोई दफ्तर में मिलता नहीं है। टाइम के वास्ते टेलीफोन करनी हूँ लेकिन 5 मिनट तक घंटी बजती रहती है कोई उम उठा कर सुनने वाला नहीं होता है।

टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारियों में हम लेडोख एम० पी० को काफी शिकायत रहती है क्योंकि यह लेडोख के साथ जैसा सम्मतापूर्वक इन्हें पेश करना चाहिए वैसे पेश नहीं आते हैं। यहाँ भी हमारी बहनों को इन टेलीफोन बानों में शिकायत रहती है और वही हाल हैदराबाद में भी है। रात को 1-2 और 3-3 बजे यह टेलीफोन वाले डिस्टर्ब करते हैं सोते में हम लेडोख को परेशान करने हैं वे मताते हैं। मैं चाहूँगी कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जाच करवाएँ और यह चीज बन्द कराये। यही शिकायत ग्लोस होस्टल वालों को है कि यह टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारी टेलीफोन का गलत व बेजा इस्तेमाल इस तरह से रात में लड़कियों को सताने और परेशान करने में करते हैं। रात में उनकी नींद बेजा तौर पर डिस्टर्ब करते हैं और असम्मतापूर्वक व्यवहार करते हैं। मुझे उनकी ओर से इस बारे में

काफ़ी शिकायतें मिली हैं और मुझ से उन्होंने मांग की है कि मैं यह मामला पार्लियामेंट में उठाऊँ और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस चीज की ओर दिलाऊँ। वह कहती है कि इस तरह से तो टेलीफोन रखना बेकार ही नहीं बल्कि अशुभ आता तकलीफदेह भी है।

एक और चीज जोकि हम लोगों को परेशान करने वाली है वह है इन पोस्टमैनों के विभिन्न ग्रुपों द्वारा अलग-अलग त्योहारों आदि पर बकशीश की भाव। एक तो आइनेरी डाक का पोस्टमैन होता है दूसरा एक्सप्रेस डेलीवरी वाला पोस्टमैन होता है और तार वाला चपड़ासी अलग होता है और यह जो अलग अलग इस तरह से हम लोगों के पास घर में आकर इनाम देने के लिए तग करते हैं यह प्रैक्टिस बन्द होनी चाहिए। इस तरह से हर एक एम० पी० के घर में अलग अलग इन लोगों का इनाम के लिए आना ठीक चीज नहीं है और इस ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान देकर यह चीज बन्द करानी चाहिए।

Shri D. N. Deb (Angul) I rise to speak a few words on the Demands of the Department of Communications. With the limited time I have at my disposal, I shall cover briefly only a few points.

In reply to a short notice question on 5th July, 1967 the Hon. Minister has admitted that a postal racket has been unearthed at Calcutta very recently. I cite this just to show that everything is not going on well with the Ministry of Communications.

The Post and Telegraphs Department had earned admiration in the past for its services, but after 20 years of independence we have been observing that the efficiency in the administration has been deteriorating. There is no sanctity attached to the work of delivery of postal articles, letters and packets. The bookpost is the most unprotected thing. No one is sure if he can send anything by bookpost safely. Newspapers, calendars, diaries and interesting magazines are always pinched in transit.



We are told that with the rise in population and increase in the standard of literacy, the volume of postal work has abnormally increased, but the reinforcement in staff has not been made accordingly. I understand the number of postmen should have been increased, but this has not been done, and as a result even express delivery letters are not delivered in time.

The condition of late delivery of telegrams is all the more irritating, and as for trunk calls, many members have already expressed their views, and yesterday the Hon. Minister has also explained on some points regarding getting new trunk lines and so many other things. So, I do not want to take any time on that particular point.

All this has been done in spite of the department of posts and telegraphs being considered a commercial department. What is actually happening is that the department is being exploited by the Government to get more revenue, while no care is taken to improve the efficiency of the department. The Hon. Finance Minister had proposed to increase the postal rates even in this budget. This shows that this department is being utilised by the Government to balance its deficit.

The report says on page 23

"Owing to the financial stringency the opening of new post offices suffered a set-back"

"With the opening of new post offices and increase in the number of delivery staff considerable progress has been made in providing better delivery facilities.."

In spite of these things, 7,56,438 complaints have been received, and in my own State of Orissa, complaints have been to the tune of 12,000. And especially in the rural areas because of the way of delivery it is abnormally delayed.

The department of communications is also looking after the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore, and the teleprinter factory at Madras. Generally the performance in the public

sector is not very satisfactory, and the telephone industry is no exception to that. Still, the report mentioned that during the year 1965-66 the telephone industry has earned a profit of Rs. 74.33 lakhs. I am sure if the management was more efficient, this figure could have been increased, and there was also scope for earning foreign exchange. It is also in the report that orders for Rs. 150 lakhs have been received from foreign countries. This is very encouraging. If greater attention is paid to the promotion of exports, the performance can be more impressive.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to say a few words about the Hindustan Teleprinters. The report mentions that an agreement is being entered into with some foreign collaborators to manufacture Hindi teleprinters. I wish to impress upon the Government that this work should be speeded up. The Samachar Bharati is feeling a great handicap in doing its work of transmitting messages without Hindi teleprinters, and this will be a great help for transmission of Hindi messages.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) :** I am grateful to Hon. Members who have participated in this debate. About two dozen Hon. Members have taken part, and most of them have generally appreciated the working of the Communications Ministry. Even those who have not, like my hon. friend Mr. Kandappan have also been very constructive.

The communist member Mr. Sarjoo Pandey was somewhat harsh on the P & T Board members and some other officers, but he did not cite any instance which should be looked into by the department, which is run by the P & T Board. The one instance that was pointed out by him was about an officer of Allahabad, but he did not say what type of mischief he was doing. He also said that in 1959 a money order was sent from Asansol, I do remember about the letter which he wrote to me recently, and I asked him to produce the money order receipt but he has not

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.]

yet done that. He has in a way failed in producing relevant papers in that regard.

He said that a letter was written during Constituent Assembly days, and that letter was replied to only recently. I do not know what type of criticism he wanted to offer, because now he should appreciate that even old letters are being replied to.

I am greatly thankful to Shri D. C. Sharma, because he wanted that the budget should be virtually doubled if we want to render good service to the nation.

The service that is being rendered by this department is such that it virtually touches every nook and corner of India and virtual every family in India, because a soldier might be on the top of the hills in Ladakh or in Aijal or anywhere in Nagaland or NEFA or on the border of high Himalayas, but that border security or army personnel is looking for mail, and it is our military postal service personnel which provides that succour to him. Because they take interest in sending all the mails in time, and I would have liked that some of our Members should have gone and seen the working of the department. It is also a matter of great satisfaction that our overseas communication service is virtually connecting every nook and corner of the world with our country, and through radio photo service, Telex service, telephone service, it is also rendering service to our press people and it is good that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and some other Hon. Members have pointed out, and the Hon. Member who preceded me pointed out to the Hindi teleprinters and I believe that my DMK friend will bear me out, because I do not want to do any injustice to any language in our country, even to the languages which are not provided in the Constitution; the languages which have got a place in the Constitution are somewhat better-placed, but those which have not been provided any place in the Constitution also have got to be looked after.

**Shri S. Kandappan :** Even the Tamil money order forms which had been in circulation, have now been stopped.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** There was time when he was speaking and obviously he forgot to point out that matter while he was speaking. He was only dwelling on the fact that there should not be bilingualism in the administration. But I did not do that. It was done by others, may be by Prof. Ranga because he was a member of the Constituent Assembly and the Constituent Assembly as a whole took the decision which we are faithfully carrying out. We will carry out that decision as faithfully as we can.

**Shri S. Kandappan :** Sir, he is side-tracking the issue. I was asking about the implication of it, and the expenditure.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Now, I may point out the budgetary position, especially as Mr. D. C. Sharma had raised that point. In the budget estimates for 1967-68, the revenue receipts have been estimated at Rs. 182.62 crores. The realisation of the revenue during the closing months of the last year did not, however, come up to our expectations. If this trend continues, it is felt that revenue receipt during the current year will be about Rs. 177 crores. On the expenditure side, we have provided Rs. 175.65 crores as the gross expenditure, which include a sum of Rs. 3 crores as arrear contribution to Renewals Reserve Fund. We have also provided Rs. 1.62 crores as the arrear dividend for 1965-66. It is anticipated that there will be an additional expenditure of about Rs. 4 crores for the increased dearness allowance consequent on the recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Commission. If, however, the revenue does not come up to the budget amount of Rs. 182.62 crores, we may find it difficult to pay the arrear contribution of Rs. 3 crores to the Renewal Reserve Fund and also the arrear dividend of Rs. 1.62 crores, because the revised estimate for 1966-67 reveals a deficit of Rs. 8.5 crores and Rs. 5.9 crores respectively in the working of the postal and telegraph

branches. According to the budget estimate for 1967-68, the estimated deficit is expected to amount to Rs. 9.7 crores on the postal side and Rs. 3.9 crores on the telegraph side. Having regard to this deficit, the proposed revision of P & T tariff is only to the tune of Rs. 4.44 crores; the break-up is, postal tariff, Rs. 1.84 crores; telegraph tariff, Rs. 1.02 crores; telephone tariff, Rs. 1.58 crores.

Several Hon. Members, particularly Shri Shashi Ranjan and other friends pointed out the need for relief to small newspapers. I consider that as a very real point and we will sympathetically examine that, and it will be indicated during the discussion of the Finance Bill.

**Shri S. Kandappan :** What about the telephone arrears?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** I am coming to that. It is good that Shri Kandappan has pointed out that. The telephone arrear is a big amount, and I do not want to mince matters here, and I do admit that it is not a happy affair, but still, it is going down. On 1st July, 1965, the arrear was to the tune of Rs. 6.11 crores. On 1st October, 1966, it came down to Rs. 5.24 crores. On 1st January, 1967, it was Rs. 5.23 crores, and on 1st February, 1967, it came down to Rs. 5.13 crores. On 1st March, 1967, it came down to Rs. 4.94 crores. But this is in regard to the Delhi telephone district. The outstanding has also come down substantially. The three-months old arrears on 1st July, 1966 were Rs. 2.75 crores; this has come down to Rs. 2.6 crores on 1st May, 1967, because we have already taken suitable steps in regard to realising the arrears. But again, I respect the sentiments expressed here on the floor of the House, and I take this opportunity to tell this House that I have instructed our department that everybody who is in arrears particularly prior to 1st January, 1965, must be served with a registered notice that he should pay the arrears and that this process must be completed by 20th August—the serving of notice to each man and woman who is in arrears.

**Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai) :** Private connections are cut off within 15 days or so, if arrears are not paid within that date. Why not the same principle be applied to other connections also?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** In respect of the post-1965 period, it is being done universally, but what I mentioned now was for the pre-1965 period. Here, in Delhi, there are over 63,000 telephones and virtually 50 per cent of them are in arrears. After that period, we shall have house-to-house check; there may be an Inspector for 2,000 telephones and he should contact them after serving the notice. I assure the House that either we will realise the arrears or we will disconnect all the telephone connections during this year, be it government telephone or a private telephone.

**Shri S. Kundu (Balasore) :** Are you simplifying the method of collecting the arrears?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Not simplifying. This process which is in existence will continue. On top of that,—this is regarding old arrears which are accruing and crores of rupees are in arrears—with a view to realising them. I have introduced this new process.

**Shri S. Kundu :** What the Members said was that the arrears have multiplied due to the inefficiency of the department.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** I admit that. I had conceded that earlier.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour) :** You can disconnect the subscriber who has not paid. But then, if the telephone remains ineffective for days together, has he got the right to smash the receiver? The service has gone to dogs.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** He always talks in terms of smashing. Those who know how to smash never talk about it. (Interruption).

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu :** Read the Calcutta paper's editorial.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I have read it. Reading is not your monopoly. I have read the Calcutta papers also.

Now, during the pre-independence period, there were only 2,116 post-offices. Now, their number has gone to 97,000 and we propose to open new post-offices also during the fourth Five Year Plan. During the fourth plan, it is proposed to open 9500 post offices in rural areas and 2500 in urban areas. Mr. Fernandes said he calculated Bombay area also as an urban area. I do admit that postal facilities must be extended more and more in backward areas, hilly areas and jungle areas also and suitable postal facilities should be extended throughout the length and breadth of the country, be it at a loss also.

16 hrs.

Mr. Sharma pointed out about survey of backward areas. There has been some survey, but for refreshing our memory, I shall have that calculated on survey report basis also.

With a view to increasing telecommunication facilities, we want to open a satellite communication service also. Steps are being taken to establish a ground station in India for participation in the global communication satellite system. The necessary land for the establishment of the ground station has been acquired at Arvi near Poona. It is hoped that the ground station will have been established by the latter half of 1968, by which time the Indian Ocean satellite is proposed to be launched. The satellite over the Indian Ocean area, which will extend commercial capability to India and other areas in the region is expected to be launched in the latter half of 1968, by which time, the Indian ground station is proposed to be set up.

I have already referred to small newspapers. The service which they render to the nation is quite significant and therefore, we are going to consider whether we can do something to help them.

The rates that are there in the postal, telegraph and telephone systems were

fixed on an ad hoc basis. I do not want that we should proceed on an ad hoc basis. Therefore, I feel that a suitable committee, consisting of officials and non-officials should be constituted to go into the entire tariff structure. If an expert committee gives advice, that will be a good guideline for us. We are soon going to constitute a tariff enquiry committee. Its terms of reference will be

- (a) To review the principles followed from time to time in fixing the rates and tariffs for different P & T services.
- (b) To review procedure and the principles adopted to ascertain the cost of different services and suggest modifications, if any.
- (c) To review the economics of the various services provided, the extent to which the un-economic services compete with those which are relatively more remunerative and suggest measures for preventing the diversion of traffic from the remunerative to the unremunerative services.
- (d) To evolve principles of tariffication keeping in mind the interests of trade and industry and at the same time taking into account the commercial character of the P & T Department.
- (e) To examine whether it is necessary to provide special concessional rates to any class or classes of users or in respect of any particular services provided by the Department.
- (f) To evolve principles for the expansion and extension of P & T facilities in new areas to meet public needs keeping in view the commercial character of the P & T services.
- (g) To suggest any other measures considered necessary for improving the finances of the Department and making the services effective.

Mr. Singh Deo and some other Hon. Members referred to the need for re-constitution of the Board or making suitable modifications in its constitution. The House will be happy to know that we have already taken some steps in this regard. The position of the Member (Finance) vis-a-vis the P & T Board has recently been reviewed. This Member is now an officer of the Ministry of Finance. It has been decided to integrate the finance function with the P & T Board on lines similar to those obtaining in the Railway Board and this is being given effect to very shortly. Posts are being created for the Member (Finance) and his finance wing in the P & T Board. It has also been decided to give the Member (Finance) functional responsibilities. He will hereafter be in charge of Accounts and Budget in addition to Finance.

It is also intended to delegate enhanced financial powers to the P&T Board and to the P & T circles i.e. PMGs, etc. so as to enable the cases to be disposed of more quickly at their level. On the pattern in the railways, it has also been decided to transfer the function of the keeping of the accounts of the Telecommunications Branch of the P & T from the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the P & T Board. This change-over will be commenced this year and get completed over a five-year period. The changes I have referred to will bring a greater measure of cohesion to the P & T Department. A further examination of the structure of the Board will be made in the light of the recommendations which the Administrative Reforms Commission may make.

**Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal):** What about the post of Director-General?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As I said, I am waiting for the recommendations of the ARC. My intention is to make it just on the basis of the Railway Board.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan** referred to the Delhi-Patna Murairpur link and the repeater station at Bhagwanpur. Now it is being based on the micro-wave

equipment. This micro-wave project is scheduled to be completed in 1968-69.

Some envelopes were shown by Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri. I will soon have it changed to the standard he expects. He also referred to Hindi teleprinters and wanted the number of Hindi teleprinters that are needed. I do admit as Mr. Fernandes said, over the last 7 years this matter is under consideration. I will see that by next year our Hindustan Teleprinters Limited starts producing Hindi teleprinters also along with English teleprinters, so that we can meet the requirements of the Hindi newspapers and Marathi newspapers also.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** भगले साल का मतलब क्या दिसम्बर सन् 1968 से है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** जी नहीं अगर आप कहेंगे तो उसके पहले ही जुलाई से ही कर देंगे ।

Mr. Singh Deo also spoke about the mail motor service for Dhenkanal and Kalahandi. He will be happy to know that State transport buses are now utilised for conveyance of mail between Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Angul and Athmallick which has resulted in receipt of mails at Dhenkanal two hours earlier.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna):** What about opening of private letters?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is wrong. But public men should not mind it.

16-10 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

The post offices at Dhenkanal and Athmallick are housed in ex-State buildings. The Department is negotiating with the State Government of Orissa for the purchase of these buildings.

**Shri N. N. Patel** pointed out that the head post office at Bulsar is functioning in two rented buildings. The construction of the departmental building has been entrusted to the Gujarat State.



[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.]

PWD. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for a sum of Rs. 4.35 lakhs has been issued on 5th November, 1966. The detailed estimate is under preparation and we are pressing the State Government to commence construction of the building during this year.

Some Hon. Members referred to the shortage of forms and also inland letters. I am pained to find that even in a place like Varanasi there is shortage of inland letters. I will see to it that they are supplied in time. Regarding non-essential forms, they are printed in Government presses under the C.C.P.S. and we shall request the department concerned to print more forms.

**Shri M. N. Reddy :** In this connection, why do you not change the colour of the inland also. It is very dull and drab.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** I am trying to change the colour of the inland and envelope and also their size. But the difficulty is that inland letters are printed at the Nasik Security Press and they are at the moment not ready to undertake that. Anyway, I will press them to do it.

**Shri Sonavane** pointed out some village post office. I hope that will be elevated to the position he wants.

Some hon. Members referred to the extra-departmental employees of the P. & T. The strength of the ED staff as on 31st March 1966 was 1,74,000, which is a big number. They are not required to work for more than five hours a day. Their remuneration is based on the recommendation of a departmental committee called Rajan Committee. They are now placed under various categories. Our attempt will be to see that they do not suffer any undue hardship.

**Shri Nambiar :** They should be brought on par with the regular employees.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** I have heard him patiently. He referred to the

promise that I made. But if he had been attentive in Parliament and if he had perused the paper which I read out on the floor of the House and what my esteemed friend, Shri Gujral said yesterday, he would have found that I had not deviated from that. I honour every promise or statement I make here or elsewhere. If I have made any promise to anybody, I am going to adhere to that. I do not want any of our staff to be put to any difficulties or suffer because I have made a promise and did not implement it.

**Shri S. Kundu :** Let me make the Minister understand....

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** He can ask questions later on; not now. I am not yielding at present.... (Interruptions) He can ask any number of questions later on.

**Shri K. M. Abraham** referred to the necessity of introducing automatic telephones in Ernakulam and Cochin. Cochin is already having an automatic exchange of 2,400 lines capacity. As on 31st March 1967 there are 1988 working connections and 139 in the waiting list.

Ernakulam is having at present a CB exchange of 2,200 lines capacity with 2,103 working connections and 1,373 in the waiting list as on 31st March 1967. A new building has been constructed for installation of automatic exchange. Equipment installation work is in progress and 3,000 lines are expected to be commenced during 1968. Equipment has also been ordered for extension of this capacity to 5,000 lines. Work on this extension will be taken up during 1968 and completed during 1969.

**Shri M. N. Reddy :** What about Nizamabad Automatic Exchange?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** There also the matter will be looked into.

**Shri M. N. Reddy :** What about Assam. It is very much in our mind. Not only Assam, but all the border areas around Saam should receive the highest consideration and priority. The

suggestions that he has made are most welcome. I will see to it that suitable postal and telephonic facilities are provided in those areas. He also referred to commemorative stamps. That will be examined.

Some hon. Members referred to the need for improvement in the quality of service. Shrimati Laxmi Bai said that whenever she lifts the telephone in Hyderabad people get afraid of her and they disconnect whereas in Delhi they do not listen at all. My attempt will be to see that Delhi emulates the worthy example of Hyderabad.

Then I want that the Inspection Organisation, which is in existence in our department, which inspects the working of our various wings, should be suitably strengthened to see that there is real and efficient working, because I do not want any delay in the service rendered by my department. Shri Mahida said that two letters were delivered to him very late. Whenever any letter, money order, parcel or anything of that nature is received by a postal unit, it must be promptly delivered to the person to whom it is addressed.

In addition to that, we are going to set up an Efficiency Bureau in the department. I have already asked the department to go into it and they are working on it. We want that the work done by the department and its employees is properly analysed and everybody is induced to put in his best in the department.

Then, we propose to fix a time limit as to how soon a telegram or a money order should reach the addressee. We want to ensure that a money order will reach the addressee within a week if he is in any corner of India. Similarly, a telegram must reach the person, even if he is in the mountains, within 12 hours from any place in India. I would see to it that this matter is gone into and the schedules which are fixed are strictly adhered to.

Regarding housing and other facilities, it is true that the postal personnel is very badly housed. Housing

facilities are available only for 4.2 per cent of the personnel (shame, shame). Yes, it is a shameful matter but this has been the tradition.

Shri S. Kundu: In this department shame has become a tradition.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As Shri Gujral has pointed out, we have made a provision of Rs. 15 crores during this Plan. But we are not going to be satisfied only with this. The moment our ways and means position improves, we will make suitable additional allocations for this purpose.

Regarding the welfare activities, there are about 9 dispensaries and we will go on improving these facilities. Then, I am happy to say that, just like railways, P. & T. department has already started giving scholarships to the sons and daughters of the P. & T. employees. For technical degree the number is 300, the amount per month is Rs. 50 and it is tenable for four years, for technical diploma the number is 50, the amount per month is Rs. 30 and it is tenable for 3 years and the number of non-technical scholarships is 50 for Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month tenable for three years. We will also increase these.

There were two tests recently for the entire nation. These tests were the war with Pakistan and with China. The general election was also a test for our nation. If anybody examines the performance of the P. & T. Department during those three critical periods, I think, he would not be ashamed of the performance of the P. & T. Department. I take this opportunity to congratulate all the employees of the P. & T. who acquitted themselves well during the time of that ordeal and I hope during the coming years also they will prove their *bona fides*.

Shri Nambiar: About the extra-departmental employees the hon. Minister stated that he will have.....  
(Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House  
.....(Interruption)

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We are daily losing time on the Demands. On Food Demands we are losing time; on other Demands we are losing time. Three hours are allotted for a particular Demand and it goes on for five hours.

Shri Namblar: He has promised...

Mr. Speaker: Whatever promise he has made. I am not responsible for it. I am putting all the cut motions now to the vote of the House

Shri Namblar: If he gives a promise that he will look to the extra-departmental employees, we will not press them.

*All the motions were put and negatived*

Mr. Speaker: Now I am putting the Demands to the vote of the House.

Shri Namblar: Let him give a promise

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 93 to 97, 142 and 143 relating to the Department of Communications."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

#### DEMAND No. 93—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,000 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, 1968, in respect of Department of Communications."

#### DEMAND No. 94—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,68,000 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, 1968, in respect of Overseas Communications Service."

#### DEMAND No. 95—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,09,67,000 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, 1968, in respect of Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)."

#### DEMAND No. 96—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,61,86,000 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, 1968, in respect of Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds."

#### DEMAND No. 97—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDATURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,60,000 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, 1968, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications "

**DEMAND No 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,42,00,000 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, 1968, in respect of Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)"

**DEMAND No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,15,57,000 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, 1968, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications."

10.22 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 32 to 37, 121 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community development and Cooperation for which 10 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 32—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION.**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation "

**DEMAND No. 33—AGRICULTURE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,17,89,000 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, 1968, in respect of Agriculture "

**DEMAND No 34—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research.'"

**DEMAND No 35—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,60,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Community development Projects and National Extension Service.'"

**DEMAND No. 36—FOREST**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,07,63,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Forest'."

**DEMAND No. 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,80,04,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

**DEMAND No. 121—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS AND FERTILIZERS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,76,61,76,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'."

**DEMAND No. 122—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,10,59,000 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, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

**Shri Lobo Prabhu.**

**Dr. Karni Singh:** On a point of information, Sir. I wish to make a request. In 1952 when the Parliament had met, many times the Speaker had given Members of Parliament who were new an opportunity to initiate debates.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not to be raised now.

**Dr. Karni Singh:** This is a thing for future also, not only for this debate.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even for the future it cannot be discussed now.

**Dr. Karni Singh:** Other parties should be given an opportunity.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know; most of the parties have suggested that to me. But it should be discussed between yourselves first. Till you, the parties of the Opposition, discuss it between yourselves, naturally, I am just continuing like this. It is better we meet one day.

**Shri Ranga:** It has been a tradition throughout and I do not see why there should be any kind of a discussion among ourselves at all

**Dr. Karni Singh:** You must give everybody a chance.

**Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi).** Will you give me a chance?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Lobo Prabhu

**Shri Lobo Prabhu:** Sir, I hope, I will be able to speak without having to yield my place again to others. The subject is a very important one. With thousands, millions starving and dying, food is not a subject in which there is room for party politics. It is not a subject in which criticism has any place unless it is constructive. It is not a subject where mere repetition for ten hours should pass for

rhetoric. It is a subject which we must examine with care, with a great deal of thought and with a sense of responsibility which perhaps has not been realised so far. It is a subject which has been with us for 30 years, since 1939 our food problem has been with us as something almost natural, something almost we cannot do without. If, therefore, I appear in any way aggressive in my debate, it is because of the age of this problem; it is because it has become a dogma. The food policy has become a dogma with the Food Ministry of fear and fumbling and I may sometimes tend to be critical, but I wish not to be misunderstood. I am trying to do my best.

I have been in the Food Ministry; I have been concerned with this problem for a very, very long time and if I do say something about it, I am saying it not only from my head but also from my heart.

**Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonam):** From the stomach also.

**Shri Lobo Prabhu:** I would like the Food Minister and the Food Ministry to consider only three tables published in the Economic Survey. The first relates to the indices of food production, the second to the indices of general prices and the third to the availability of food. These statistics, very startling statistics, seem to establish that our food problem is not rain made but it is man made; it is not God made but it is Government made. I wish to point out as well as I can that these statistics establish that everything this Government has done has gone the opposite way. Their claim that our food problem arises from population, from drought and from shortage of inputs is completely refuted by these statistics.

I refer first to the question of prices and production which these statistics disclose. The present availability is of 142 ounces and the present price index is 215 for foodgrains and 272

for food articles. In 1952 when the availability was less when the availability was only 13.9 ounces, the index was only 100. So, it is apparent that with a greater availability you have an index which is more than twice. There is, therefore, no connection between availability and price.

The second question is about the effect of population. These figures of availability make allowance for population. After making that allowance, we have 14.2 ounces per head. Just let us see what this means. 14.2 ounces is only one ounce short of the general average for the last 16 years—15.3 ounces. Is it starvation, gentlemen, to be one ounce short? I think, our problem, looked at from those figures, is one which is not explained by the ministry's policies and by anything which the Ministry has yet put out. Then this particular figures of 14.2 ounces must be moderated. A third of the population is under nine years of age or over 65 years of age, they are presumed to consume only half of the ordinary adult ration. This means that our ration today is something in the region of 18 ounces, the highest possible cereal ration in the world, and yet, we have a famine, yet we have to go begging for grains. I want the figures to be explained. Those figures are there. What I imply is this. There is a difference between what is available and what is consumed, between the ration of half a pound or eight ounces, which is allowed in all our towns and this figure of one pound or 14 or 15 ounces. There is a difference and this difference is made up by the food policies of the Government.

The second factor to take the blame is rains or monsoon and that is also one of government's making. This is a country of continental proportions where there is always drought in one place and flood in another. If you look over, you will find that between one year and another, the difference is not so much. Perhaps I may remind the hon. Minister that last year about this time we were all congratulating ourselves that there was a good monsoon,

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

but later it has developed—at least the Food Ministry says that—to be the worst monsoon, the record for a hundred years or more. How can that be? I would not deny that the people are not starving in Bihar, I would not deny that there is shortage, but that shortage is made by the Government. If you put the maginot line across Bihar and say that not one grain shall go to Bihar from the neighbouring States, the people there are bound to starve; the shortage is going to be exaggerated, the people are going to go short of food. What happens? Please listen to the other factor. Without a crop, the largest proportion of the people have no work they have no purchasing power and this lack of purchasing power is matched with an increase in prices. That is your famine in Bihar, that is the famine made not by rains but by man, not by God but by Government.

I come to the third factor, the shortage of inputs. It is always said that the Government is doing its best and that is not realised—this policy regarding fertilisers. The production last year of 72.3 million tonnes is the same as the production in 1955-56. Since then, I would like the Minister to mark the increase in fertilisers, from 1,00,000 tonnes to 9,40,000 tonnes this year; there has been no shortage but the crop production is the same as it was ten years ago. Take irrigation. In 1955-56, 246 lakh hectares were irrigated, at present there are 350 lakh hectares irrigated. What has happened to this water? Why has the production not gone up since 1956? That means that in spite of this water, this insurance against a bad monsoon your production remains the same! Take the other item, expenditure of Government including the expenditure on community projects; it has risen from Rs 90 crores in 1960 to about Rs 250 crores in 1965.

With all these inputs, what has happened to our production during the last ten years? It is where it was. There is only one answer to this and that is, the controls. The controls of

Government have been responsible for what we are suffering today.

I can illustrate that in another way. You can see three different phases of controls. In 1952-53, Government suspended controls and the production index by 1956 had risen by 30 points and the price index had fallen by six points, it fell more; it fell more in 1954, it fell to as much as 30 points. The production also rose from 54 million tonnes to 69 million tonnes. So from this one act—I am very proud of that one act for which my leader, Rajaji, was responsible; of course, a great leader on the other side, Mr. Kidwai, was also responsible—you increased production and you reduced the prices.

Now we come to the next phase, 1956-62. In that phase, controls were reimposed, not in a very definite way but fortunately for this country, in a wise way administered by, I would say, a good Minister or a very capable Minister, Mr. Patil, relaxing them all along even after they were enforced. The production went up by 10 points in the index, but the price went up by 16 points.

We come to the third phase, from 1963 to the present, the phase of controls, the phase of Kamaraj Ministers, I mean, the phase of the de-Kamaraj Ministers. What happened? During that period, your production had gone down by ten points and your price index has risen by 115 points. These statistics are there for any one to see in the Economic Survey. Never in the history of this country has there been such a rise in prices in just four years.

Now we must examine as to what happened in 1963. What changes in policy and procedure were there, what brought forward this change, this increase in price, this fall in production. I will make one statement. Today, the controls have made cultivation a crime. I am not referring only—my hon. friends are there watchful—to the Preventive Detention Act and to

the gheraos threatened by the communists against the landlords. That is, of course, an extreme manifestation of making a cultivator a criminal. But even the other things, everything that the Government has done since 1962-63, have discouraged production.

I shall begin with the six changes which took place after 1963. The first is procurement. What is procurement? I think, there are a good many of our friends there who are quite familiar with the procedure, how the village-officers fix a very high quota for the weak and the poor cultivators and a very light and favourable one to the rich. The rich man again turns around and makes his money by profiteering by hoarding because he feels that what he has lost—according to him, without reason—must be made up from the public. Therefore, you have procurement as one barometer of prices. As procurement increases, the prices increase. I would like the Minister to verify that for himself, from 1963 as the procurement rose up from 440,000 tonnes to 47 million tonnes last year—of course, this year it has been just 27 million tonnes—the prices have continued to rise.

The second is the restriction on movement which goes down to the district or even to the taluk boundaries. Has the Food Ministry realised that these restrictions only put a premium on smuggling and black-marketing, that the risk involved in smuggling, that the costs and wastes involved in smuggling have to be made up by higher prices and that every contraction of the free area of movement means new levels of differences, new rises, constant rises, in prices?

The third change made was that procurement was extended from rice to wheat and other coarse grains. It was not realised that these grains, not being controlled, were able to make up for the deficiency in rice.

The fourth change made was that procurement would be made not only in surplus States as before but in

deficient States. I do not know what logic this was that in a place where there was not enough food, Government should come and say 'please give us', or rather not! 'Please give us', but 'Give us what you have because we want to store it' perhaps for rats and perhaps for other persons worse than rats. But this simple logic did not strike Government that to procure where there is a deficiency was not only cruel but very very—I would not use the word 'stupid' but—unwise.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** Let him use the proper word.

**Shri Lobo Prabhu:** The fifth change was the introduction of rationing, and the waste involved in rationing. Why does the Food Ministry not take note of the fact that in Delhi 500,000 ghost cards have been recently discovered? 500,000 cards mean that one-seventh of the population receives a double supply. This is not all. I am informed that in Delhi quite a large part of the population eats in hotels. These people also draw their rations without giving up anything to square up with the food that they get in the hotels. This is what ration means. Ration means waste, ration means deception and ration means the loss of food for those who want it.

Lastly, we come to the most important consideration of the constant rise in prices to which Government have also contributed by raising their own procurement prices. It is natural that when prices will rise only fools will sell in a hurry; other will only sell what is necessary to meet their requirements and the rest must go into hoarding. This is the reason why in the midst of plenty people are perishing. You have encouraged dishonesty, you have encouraged greed, you have encouraged the worst forms of exploitation....

**Shri Sonavane:** Has the Speaker encouraged all this?

**Shri Lobo Prabhu:** I am not referring to you, Sir.

**Shri S. K. Taparia (Pali):** At least do not encourage interruptions like this

**Mr. Speaker:** He is suggesting that the hon. Member is expected to address the Chair.

**Shri Lobo Prabhu:** I am not addressing the Chair but our friend there, if he likes

**Mr. Speaker:** But he is not expected and he is not permitted to address him; he is expected to address the Chair.

**Shri Lobo Prabhu:** I have used the term 'you' in a generic sense, but I tender my apologies to the Speaker for it.

I would request the Government of India to undo what happened in 1963. It is not difficult. During the next three months, they can suspend restriction on movement; they can suspend procurement, because in the next three months there is no procurement, there will be rain and people will be busy and hardly any grain would come to the market. This will have a psychological effect. This will prove to you that these curbs which you are putting are the cause of rise in prices. If you want to stimulate movement into the market...

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** 'You' means the 'Chair'.

**Shri Lobo Prabhu:** I am sorry. If Government wants to stimulate movement to the market, they have already a provision in the Essential Commodities Act to acquire grain and to requisition grain at fixed prices. Let this be done, let this be done with the producers, and let them be paid the procurement price and then the grain will come to the market for a better price. If after three months, there is no improvement, if after three months our people are not saved from the famine which Government expect in July, they can return to their controls again. Let them try this for three months. It is a very important issue, an issue of life and death to our people, an issue

which has been made worse by the Suez Canal trouble, an issue which has been made worse by many other difficult circumstances. I would beg of Government that in this period there should be a moratorium on the policy followed since 1963.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** So that the banks may monopolise all the grains.

**Shri Lobo Prabhu:** I do not want my attention to be diverted because my time is limited.

The next point that I wish to make is in respect of production. With the crash programme of production Government are very hopeful of achieving an agricultural revolution with better seeds, with more fertilisers and so on. But may I point out that with all this, when the Chief Ministers were here, Government did not realise that they were giving them only Rs. 6 crores as grants and the rest as loans and still they are short of Rs. 20 crores. Government do not want to give them enough money even to execute the plans that they have? For irrigation, the Food Minister should demand of the Finance Minister that there should be no limit to the expenditure

So far as irrigation works are concerned, I am glad to refer to you, Sir, now and say that about a fortnight ago, you had said that if the expenditure on Bokaro to the tune of about Rs 1000 crores were suspended, all the irrigation works in the country could be accomplished. So, we have the support of the Speaker who was in the Steel Ministry before and who should know what Bokaro is. So, the Food Minister has to press the Finance Minister to give him as such money as he can for irrigation.

The next plan that I would suggest is this. About one-seventh of the total area is culturable waste. Let it be given to anyone who wants to cultivate it. If people cultivate it, they will employ labour and they will produce food. Let not Government keep it fallow in the hope that the landless labour will some day have it.



My third point is in regard to the scrapping of prohibition. One could weep when one sees these idle palmy trees standing; when toddy could feed the hungry people, one could weep that people struggling for the sugar which these trees can produce it but for a policy which is completely out-dated.

I now come to the most relevant part and the last part of my speech, about the budget, and about what economies can be effected. I want to emphasise one thing that for raising taxes totalling to Rs. 115 crores, the Finance Minister has started a process of inflation which has sent up the prices of the food articles from 232 points to 253 points. In the last six weeks, due to these Rs. 115 crores of new taxes, the prices have risen by 21 points, the highest ever reached and that too in anticipation of those taxes; very few of those taxes have been enforced and only the railways have raised their rates, but 21 points have been registered in the price of food-grains and 10 points in the general index. Rs. 115 crores represents only 2 per cent of the total expenditure of Government which comes to Rs. 5:50 crores. Can Government not make 2 per cent economy in their Ministries? Is it so difficult? The economy is only to the extent of 2 per cent. The Finance Minister himself had considered a cut of 10 per cent necessary. Why should he not insist that a 2 per cent cut be imposed on all Ministries? That would enable us to forget these taxes. That will start a fall in prices. As for the Food Ministry, I can indicate many cuts. For instance, I do not know if the Minister is aware that since last year in the secretariat of his Ministry the number of officers had been raised from 247 to 360. When we are thinking of economy, the number of officers in the Ministry is raised. When we are thinking of economy, the grant to the ICAR has been raised from Rs. 7.5 to Rs. 12.8 crores, the grant for low agricultural schemes has been raised from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3 crores and the grant for capital expenditure has

been raised from Rs. 2.5 crores to Rs. 3.5 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Now, is it necessary in a year when we are so short of money to indulge in these expenditures? Then they are making a provision of Rs. 24 crores for trade losses in foodgrains. Have they considered that with this big gap between purchase price and selling price, a provision of Rs. 24 crores for trade losses is something that must shock the conscience of this country, that must even shock the conscience of the world?

So in the name of the people of India, I demand that these figures assembled by me may be considered. If they can be answered, well and good. If they cannot be answered, they may be accepted. At least, I hope the Food Ministry after 30 years—I was myself in the Food Ministry; I see Dr Rao; he was also there....

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: The hon. Member set the process in motion.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I hope after 30 years some light will dawn on the Food Ministry so that some day in the future it may not be said that the Food Ministry worked only in the dark.

Shri T. Ram rose—

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Sheo Narain rose—

Some hon. Members: Let Shri Sheo Narain speak.

Mr. Speaker: No, on the last day.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): I was at the top.

Mr. Speaker: No question of top or bottom.

Shri Randhir Singh: You have put me at the bottom.

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly sit down? I have already called Shri T. Ram.

श्री तु० राम (भरारिग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता एक ऐसा विभाग और एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर हम सब को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार रचना चाहिये। खाद्य का सम्बन्ध कृषि से होता है, लेकिन पिछले बीस सालों में हमारी कृषि नीति असफल रही है। कृषि नीति को सफल बनाने के लिए हमारे देश के नेताओं ने जमींदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया और नये सिरे से बेस्ट लैंड, बंजर भूमि तथा जंगल तोड़वा कर खेती करवाने की योजना बनाई। इस प्रकार हर स्टेट में किसी न किसी रूप में जमीन की हदबन्दी की बात चलाई गई और इस सम्बन्ध में कानून भी बनाये गये। मैं और प्रदेश के बारे में तो नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं बिहार की स्थिति को जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक बालिष्ठ थर जमीन भी नहीं निकल पाई। जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर जमीन की सीमाबन्दी करने की बात चलाई गई थी, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई।

प्रश्न यह है कि हमारी कृषि नीति कारगर क्यों नहीं हुई। मैं साफ़ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कारण यह है कि पार्लियामेंट और एसेम्बली में सर्वहारा वर्ग के नुमायंदे नहीं आ सके। भले ही हम उसके नाम पर नुमायंदगी करने आए हों, लेकिन ईमानदारी के साथ उस की नुमायंदगी यद्वा नहीं हो रही है। हम जो यहाँ आए हैं हम जमीन जोतने वाले आये हैं और हम सर्वहारा वर्ग की तकनीकों को नहीं समझते हैं।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि रेल के मजदूरों और कारखानों के मजदूरों की हड़ताल और उन की यूनियनों की चर्चा तो बहुत होती है, लेकिन खेती की पिछड़ी हलत और खेती पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की दयनीय स्थिति

की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। खाद्य नक्सलवादी की ओर सारे देश की नजरें लगी हुई हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उनको चीन या पाकिस्तान का प्रथम मिल रहा है और मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ, लेकिन बाहिर उन घटनाओं की वजह क्या है? इस की वजह यह है कि पिछले बीस सालों में खेतिहर मजदूरों की दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में कांग्रेस और दूसरी पार्टियों के नेताओं ने बेशक सोचा तो जरूर है, लेकिन उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कारगर ढंग से काम नहीं किया गया है। आज भी उनकी हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। उनके पास बसने तक के लिए जमीन नहीं है, जोतने की जमीन की बात छोड़ दीजिये। उन पर कर्ज का बोझ सदा हुआ है और खेत जोतने वाले उन पर मनमाने ढंग से ज़्यादाती कर रहे हैं।

हम लोग जो डेमोक्रेसी के रास्ते से पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस के नेता हों और चाहे दूसरे दलों के, जो सर्वहारा वर्ग के हमदर्द होने का दावा करते हैं, हम जात-पात के भागे झुक जाते हैं। हम सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोगों के बोट तो लेते हैं, लेकिन जब उनको उजाड़ा जाता है, तो कुछ कहने या करने की हमारी हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि कहीं हमारे बोट खराब हो जायेंगे और हम पार्लियामेंट या एसेम्बली में नहीं आ पायेंगे। बुनियादी सवाल की तरफ किसी भी पार्टी के नेताओं का ध्यान नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये डिमांड्स तो फूड और एग्रीकल्चर की हैं।

श्री तु० राम : जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ, उसका एग्रीकल्चर से ही सम्बन्ध है। जब तक एग्रीकल्चरल न्डेयम नेबरर्स की जमीन नहीं दी जायेगी, जब तक जमीन की सीमाबन्दी नहीं की जायेगी, जब तक जमीन की व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जायेगा, जब तक खेत में काम करने वालों का हीसला नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा, तब तक न



ती हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अन्न-उत्पादन कर सकेंगे न अपने देश का विकास कर सकेंगे और न ही देश का डिफेंस कर सकेंगे। आज हम अमरीका से चीख मांग रहे हैं। यह कितनी शर्म की बात है कि जिन छोटे छोटे देशों का हम नाम भी नहीं जानते हैं, वे आज हमें दानस्वरूप खाद्यान्न दे रहे हैं और हम लाचारी में उनसे ले रहे हैं।

मैं बेतिहर मजदूरों पर बल इस लिए दे रहा हूँ कि जब पिछले बीस सालों में बेती पर काम करने वालों का हौसला बुलन्द नहीं किया गया, तो क्या हम उनसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वे हमारे देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायेंगे? चूंकि हमारी कृषि नीति मफल नहीं हो सकी, इस लिए हम अपनी जरूरत के खाद्य की पूर्ति नहीं कर सके हैं। किसी भी स्वतन्त्र देश के लिए बीस साल के अन्दर अपने लायक खाना न पैदा कर सकना शर्म और कलंक की बात है। अगर हम अपने लायक खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन नहीं कर सके, तो हम अपनी सुरक्षा भी ठीक तरह से नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस तरह से हम अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं और यह बेकारी, महंगाई वगैरह जो है उसको भी हम दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

17 hrs.

मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी को सलाह देना चाहता हूँ उनसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन की हवबन्दी कुछ कारगर ढंग से करनी चाहिए और साथ साथ उसकी चकबन्दी भी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन चकबन्दी की एक शिकायत सुनने में आती है और वह यह कि जहां जहां यह हुई है अफसर लोग जमीन पर ठीक से योजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं होने देते। इसलिए इन कामियों की तरफ भी हमको ध्यान देना होगा।

खाद्य की समस्या को हमें राष्ट्रीय या प्रान्तीय स्तर पर नहीं सोचना चाहिए, अपितु हमको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खाद्य नीति को लागू करना होगा। यह जोनल सिस्टम यह

क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था कि अनाज यहाँ से न जाय और वहाँ से न आये मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। बिहार के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, भारत देश के बह भी रहने वाले हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सारे देश के नागरिकों को खिलाने की जवाबदेही है तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कहां का कानून है और कहां का यह क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध है कि संकट की अवस्था में पंजाब का अनाज बिहार के अन्दर नहीं जा सकता है? इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि खाद्य नीति को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लागू करना चाहिए और यह क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध वाले जितने कानून हैं उनको कात्तम करना चाहिए।

मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह खाद्यान्न का काम व्यापारियों के ऊपर न छोड़ा जाय बल्कि सरकार इसमें अपना सक्रिय पार्ट भदा करे। यह सरकार एक समाजवादी सरकार है और देश में समाजवाद लाने का दावा करती है और उसने खाद्य के मामले को अपने हाथ में लिया था। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस खाद्यान्न व अनाज के काम को अपने डिपार्टमेंट से ठीक से कराये और उस पर कारगर ढंग से अमल कराये। आज बात चलती है कि चावल नहीं मिल रहा है बिहार को अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन एक बात मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश के अन्दर अनाज नहीं है तो फिर अनाज 500 रुपये मन भी नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसी तरह अगर देश के अंदर चीनी नहीं है तो 15 रुपये किलो भी चीनी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन चार रुपये किलो चीनी जितनी भी आप खरीदना चाहें है वह उपलब्ध है। इसी तरह से चावल भी मिल रहा है और 90 रुपये या 100 रुपये मन यदि आप चावल खरीदना चाहें तो जितना चाहें आपको चावल उस रेट पर मिल सकता है। कुछ मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर कमजोरी कहा है, खामी कहा है?

[श्री तु० राम]

मैं बिहार की बात कहता हूँ। जब से वहाँ पर संयुक्त सरकार बनी है तो वहाँ के मिनिस्टर्स अक्सर कह दिया करते हैं कि बिहार में एक आदमी की भी यदि भुखमरी से मौ होगी तो यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जवाबदेही होगी। केन्द्र की पालिसी तो एक लेबी लगाने की थी अर्थात् : जितना ज्यादा अनाज किसानों के पास हो उन से वह अतिरिक्त अनाज ले लिया जाय, उन से कुछ कटौतब्ययन लेबी के रूप में लिया जाय लेकिन लेबी को हटा दिया गया। दिनरात चौगुने जो अनाज के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं तो उसका आखिर कारण क्या है ? केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी प्रान्तीय सरकारों से सहयोग लेना चाहिए और एक लिमिट भाव की निश्चित कर दी जाय, 60 रुपये, 70 रुपये या 80 रुपये मन की कि इससे ज्यादा दाम पर कोई अनाज न बेचे इस तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों में मलाह मसविरे के बाद एक दाम निर्धारित कर दिया जाय लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि कोई कटौत नहीं हो रहा है। कहीं तो 100 रुपये मन बिक रहा है तो कहीं पर 125 रु० मन बिक रहा है और कहीं पर 80 रुपये मन बिक रहा है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर सक्ती के साथ आप कदम नहीं उठायेगे तो यह खाद्य मकट केवल तीन महीने ही देश में बना रहने वाला नहीं है बल्कि यह काफी लम्बे अर्थ तक चलने वाला है। कृषि नीति को सफल करने के लिए खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि चौमुखा विकास हमारे देश का हो ताकि देश आगे उन्नति के पथ पर बड़े। इसके लिए हमें खाद्यान्न की समस्या को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी। अगर खाद्यान्न के हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। आप के माध्यम से सरकार को मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स का काम अगर स्लोडाउन भी करना पड़ा जाय, तो 5 साल के लिये उसे बर्बाद करना चाहिए लेकिन खाद्यान्न का काम युद्धस्तर पर किया जाय। उदाहरण के लिये जैसे

इरिगेशन का काम है उसे सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता सरकार को देनी चाहिए। हमारे पूर्व बक्ताओं ने बतलाया कि अनुक योजना बन्द करने से हम इरिगेशन का काम कर सकते हैं तो वैसे करने में हमें हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए। खाद्य तथा कृषि नीति को सफल बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि आज तक जो इस बारे में हमारी डिलिमिल नीति रही है उसका हम परित्याग कर दें। हमारी इस डिलिमिल नीति का ही यह परिणाम हुआ है कि योजना बनने पर भी हम उसको कारगर ढंग से लागू नहीं कर पाये हैं, उसे अमली जामा ठीक तरह से नहीं पहना पाये हैं।

मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार के पास यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि सिंचित क्षेत्र, इरिगेटेड ऐरिया जो है वह 15 एकड़ से किसी परिवार के पास में ज्यादा जमीन नहीं होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ जितने भी खेत पर काम करने वाले मजदूर लोग हैं, 2 एकड़ जमीन तो मिलनी ही चाहिए लेकिन इस 2 एकड़ जमीन के साथ साथ हल, बैल बीज और चार महीने का खाना जब तक दूसरी फसल नहीं हो जाती तब तक खाने के लिये सरकार को मुहैया करना चाहिए। ऐसा क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठा कर ही आप देश की सुरक्षा ठीक प्रकार से कर सकते हैं और जो आपका प्रोग्राम है जो आपकी पालिसी है उस पालिसी पर आप चल सकते हैं वरना आज तक देश के अन्दर जो डिलिमिल नीति चलती रही है वही अगर चलने दी गई तो हम आज की तरह असफल होते रहने वाले हैं।

सामुदायिक विकास की बाबत मैं केवल एक मिनट में कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो अच्छी जमीन भी वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट ने प्रदर्शन करने के लिए हरियाणा के बैल उन्नत बीज उन्नत हल से लैस होकर उस फार्म पर काम करने में भी बाटे में रही और किसानों को उस तरह मुखातिब नहीं कर पाई लेकिन सरकार अपने तरीके से

बेती करने के मामले में किसानों को प्रोत्साहित नहीं कर पाई और हर फार्म में बाटा पड़ता था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि किसान जो पहले उनके बेती करने के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों को अपनाने लगे थे इसके बाद उनका बखाना फिर से अपने वही पुराने हल और बैल से बेती करने की तरफ मुखातिब हो गया। इस तरह से जो नये वैज्ञानिक व आधुनिक तरीके से बेती करने का सरकार ने उन फार्मों में प्रदर्शन किया था जो योजना बनाई गई थी वह असफल रही और एब्रेज पैदावार पुराने तरीके से ज्यादा की गई है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता कि वह इस बाधाओं की समस्या को एक राष्ट्रीय आधार पर टैकल करे और इसमें सरकारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष वाली भावना को न आने दे। न ही सरकार को बाधाओं की समस्या को हल करते समय अगर कोई अपनी गलती दुस्त करनी पड़े तो उसे करने में उसे हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए और उसे इज्जत का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए। सरकार को मुस्तीदी के साथ एक निश्चित योजना बना कर सभी दलों का सहयोग लेकर इन मसालों को हल करने का प्रयत्न तत्काल आरम्भ कर देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि व खाद्य मंत्रालय की बैठक डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री य० द० शर्मा : (अमृतसर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश के अन्दर जितना भ्रम का सफट है उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। 1943 के बाद इस 1966-67 के अन्दर दूसरी बार हम इस स्वतंत्र भारत के अन्दर एक ऐसे प्रकार को देख रहे हैं जिसके अन्दर मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने बिहार प्रदेश को एक भ्रमभान के रूप में पाया।

यह अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 20 वर्ष इस देश के अन्दर स्वतंत्र भारत को सरकार को काम करते हुए हो गये और आज भी देश का किसान भ्रमभान की ओर देख कर वादल के लिए तरसता हुआ

अपने खेत में उपज होने के लिये देखे मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यह सरकार के माथे पर एक कलंक है। इस देश में सन् 1951-52 के अन्दर जितना उत्पादन होता था, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज 19 वर्ष बीतने के बाद भी इस देश का उत्पादन 20 प्रतिशत में अधिक नहीं बढ़ पाया है। 20 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये पिछले 19 या 20 वर्षों के अन्दर देश के साधन जिस प्रकार जुटाये गये हैं, धरनों रुपयों की भारी भरकम योजनाएँ जिस तरीके से बनी और देश के सारे साधनों को जिस प्रकार से इस पर लगाया गया, उसके उपरान्त भी हमें आज पहले से ढाई गुना आयात विदेशों से करना पड़ रहा है। अपना पेट भरने के लिये हमें दुनिया के देशों से 20 वर्ष पहले से ढाई गुना अधिक भ्रम भगाना पड़ रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आज भारत के खेत क्यों केवल भूख पैदा कर रहे हैं। खेत में देने की ताकत है, किसान में लेने की ताकत है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य सबसे बड़ा यह है कि दोनों के बीच किस प्रकार दीवार बन कर यह सरकार और उसकी दुर्नीतिया खड़ी हो गई हैं जिससे किसान की लेने की ताकत कुंठित हो गई और भूमि की देने की ताकत कुंठित हो गई। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या है सरकार की खाद्य नीति और क्या है सरकार की आयोजकता नीति। क्या सरकार ने किसान का बल बढ़ाया है? उस के देने की शक्ति बढ़ाई है? खेत तो गावों के अन्दर हैं, जमीन गावों के अन्दर है। मैं कहूँगा कि गावों को दृष्टि में रखकर, जहाँ भ्रम उत्पन्न होता है, उसको दृष्टि में रख कर, सरकार की योजना नहीं चली।

सरकार की करल इंटेंसिव योजना नहीं है। 10, 15, 20 गावों को सजाने के अन्दर सरकार के सारे साधन समाप्त हो गये। आज किसान के लिये आने जाने के

[श्री ब० इ० कर्मा]

साधन नहीं हैं, उसको अन्य प्रकार की सुविधायें नहीं हैं। देश के नेताओं ने नारा लगाया दिल्ली के देवताओं से लेकर प्रदेशों में मत्स्यलोक के मानवेंतर लोग नारे लगाते रहे: भन्न उगाओ, भन्न उगाओ, भन्न उगाओ। न भन्न उन नेताओं के पेट पर उगना था, न भन्न उन की मेजों और फाइलों पर उगना था। जितनी खेत की आवश्यकताएँ थी उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये था। सरकार और सरकार के ढांचे को जाकर के खेत पर देखना चाहिए कि किसान की आवश्यकता क्या है। उस को अच्छा बैल चाहिए था, उसको अच्छा बीज चाहिए था। उसको बोनो की सहायता चाहिये थी। बीज को उगाने के लिये पानी चाहिये था। आज इन सब चीजों के लिये किसान तरस रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के जो अपने छपे छपाये आंकड़े हैं वह इस बात की मुह बोलती नस्वीरे हैं कि इन सब चीजों में सरकार बुरी तरह से विफल हुई है। न सरकार किसान को अच्छा बीज पहुंचा पाई न उसे बोनो में सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और न उसे पानी प्राप्त हुआ है। हमारे देश के आंकड़े यह कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जितनी सिंचाई नीचे आई हुई भूमि है उस में जो 15 प्रतिशत उत्पादन अधिक हुआ है उतना ही बिना सिंचाई के हो सकता था। यह दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार के लिये विचार करने का विषय है। या तो सिंचाई पूरे तौर पर नहीं हो पाई या भूमि के अन्दर हम इस प्रकार की उत्पादकता नहीं पैदा कर सके। हम वह सुविधायें नहीं जुटा सके जिन से सिंचाई के बाद डबल क्रॉपिंग की जा सके और अधिक उत्पादन की प्रेरणा दी जा सके। हम यह सब कुछ नहीं कर पाये हैं।

सरकार ने नारा लगाया "जय किसान" भूले आश्चर्य होता है कि जैसे हम देखते हैं कि कसाई भी अब बकरी को हलाल

करने के लिये जाता है उसे कसना बीज जाता है पकित कसना बीज जाता है और सब बकरी हलाल की जाती है, बड़े भियाँ जानते हैं किस तरह से बकरी हलाल करते हैं उसी तरह से सरकार की जवान पर "जय किसान" का कसना भी रहा और पी० एस० 480 की कटार भी रही और वह भारत के किसान को जवा करती चली गई। प्रतिवर्ष जितने करोड़ रुपये हम अमरीका और दूसरे देशों के बेंते हैं अगर सरकार किसानों की हालत को सुधारने के लिये इस रुपये की मदद भेती तो किसान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो जाता और देश की धरती शस्य श्यामला हो कर यहा के लोगों की भूख को मिटाती।

आज स्वेज नहर पर एक राजनीतिकता का फाटक लगा हुआ है आज वहां भड़गे पड़ गये हैं। रोज मंत्री महोदय गिड़गिड़ा कर कहते हैं कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन कोशिश फलवती नहीं हो रही है। हम मंगवा रहे हैं लेकिन वह आ नहीं रहा है। यह भड़गे तो पड़ेगे क्योंकि संसार हमारे लिये रुकने वाला नहीं है। हमें अपने देश की परिस्थितियों पर विचार कर के सारी चीजों का आयोजन करना पड़ेगा।

27.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को बैल देने की दृष्टि से हम को विचार करना होगा। पूंजी अर्थशास्त्र के अन्दर एक सापेक्ष परि-काषा है। अगर हमारे देश का किसान बैलो से खेती करता है तो हमारे देश में गांव पूंजी है चारा, गोबर और उसी तरह से बैल पूंजी है गोमूत्र पूंजी है। आज हमारे यहा तरह तरह की नई नई बातें कही जा रही हैं हमारे खेतों पर पूरी तरह मेके-नाइजेशन नहीं हो पाया आज हम अपने को इस के योग्य नहीं पाते मेकेनाइजेशन का पूरा पैराकरनेलिफा हम नहीं खड़ा कर पाये हमारे देश में आज स्क्विजुल सेबर

नहीं है स्पेयर पार्ट्स नहीं हैं हम बीरे बीरे इस को कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो पूंजी हमारे हाथ में है जो चीख अपने पास है उस को भी हम बरबाद करते चले जा रहे हैं। जो पास नहीं है उस के लिये किसान तरसता है। आज हम किसान के पास नये किस्म के बीजार नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं। आप पंजाब को देखिये पंजाब में 25 हजार ट्रैक्टर प्रयोग हो रहे हैं लेकिन पंजाब के ग्रन्डर कोई ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री नहीं है। ट्रैक्टर इतना महंगा है कि कोई मामूली किसान उस को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता। अगर ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त हो जाता है तो स्पेयर पार्ट्स नहीं प्राप्त होते। किसानों के पास गांवों में एक भी वर्कशॉप नहीं है। किसानों के जीवन की जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं उन को मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठ कर नहीं जान सकते। मैं एक किसान परिवार से आया हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि बोवाई बहुत बड़ दिन होती है। बेल के पेट में अगर दर्द हो जाये तो तेल पिला कर बेल को चलाया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर ट्रैक्टर के पेट में दर्द पैदा हो जाये तो सारा शहर घूम कर के भी उस को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। यह हमारी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। मेरा कहना है कि हम को यह सारी चीजें हल करनी होंगी। हम को सारी चीजें पहले से किसान के पास पहुंचानी चाहियें थी लेकिन वह हम कर नहीं पा रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से जहां तक बीज का सवाल है आप ने प्रत्येक कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक में शायद 25-25 एकड़ का पुराने बीज का फार्म बनाया था। लेकिन बीज फार्म की जो पुरानी योजना थी वह बिकल हो गई है क्योंकि उसके बनाने के पीछे अधिकांश कारण राजनीतिक थे। मैं पंजाब की कहानी जानता हूँ जिस प्रकार से बटिया भूमि ली गई और जिस प्रकार से उस भूमि के ऊपर काम करने वाले ढांचे ने काम किया। उस में से बीज छेती के लिये नहीं पैदा हुए

कुछ राजनीतिक लोगों के पेट के लिये इसका मांडा चलाने के लिये ही सारा काम हुआ। निष्पीठित पर वह भूमि बेची जा रही है और पुराने छोटे सीड फार्म को छोड़ कर बड़े सीड फार्म की योजना तैयार की जा रही है कि चौबीस पंच वर्षीय योजना में लगभग 13 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सीड फार्म आर्गेनाइज किये जायें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के सूरतगढ़ का फार्म 32 हजार एकड़ का है। उस का तजुर्बा सामने रखवा जाये जो कि एक चाटे का नासूर है। आप इस पर विचार करे कि क्या यही सरकारी ढांचे की प्रमाणिकता है अप्रमाणिकता से काम करने वाले राजनैतिक ऐसा ही ढांचा तैयार कर सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से हाइब्रिड्स की बात कही गई है जो संकर बीज अनेक प्रकार के बीजों की क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग से बन रहे हैं। इन बीजों के सम्बन्ध में कहा जा रहा है कि पुराने बीजों को जितना पानी चाहिये जितनी खाद चाहिये हाइब्रिड्स के लिये उम में दुगुने साधन चाहिये। अधिक पानी चाहिये अधिक खाद की जरूरत है। जब पुराने मामूली बीजों के लिये हम ठीक से सारे साधन पानी आदि के नहीं दे पा रहे हैं तो फिर इन नये बीजों के लिये पानी कहाँ से पहुँचेगा। जो हमारी कूँ है, हमारी नहरे हैं, कुएँ हैं उन की देख रेख ठीक से नहीं हो रही है। बिहार में यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि वहाँ टैपूब बेलो के लिये कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है। हमारे खाद्य मंत्रीजी इस समय हैं नहीं जो कि बिहार से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। गंगा की वह धरती है। बहा पर 10-12 फीट पर पानी निकलता है। यहां पर जो राज्य मंत्री उपस्थित हैं वह इस बात को अपने मंत्री महोदय को बतलाये कि मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आज तक वह वहाँ पर करते क्या रहे हैं। अब प्राण लगने पर कुएँ खोदने चले

[श्री ४० व० शर्मा]

है ? और वह भी इस लिये खोदना सम्भव हो रहा है कि कांग्रेस का पबड़ा वहाँ से साफ हो गया । वहाँ पर बिरोधी दल वाले बैठे हैं । वहाँ अगर कांग्रेस होती तो वह कुंभा न खोदते कुंभा खोदने के लिये कमेटी बिठलाते । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो स्थिति आज यहाँ पर वह इस लिये है कि ठीक योजनायें नहीं बनीं । चोफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में मुख्य मंत्रियों ने सरकार से माग की कि अपने सारे साधनों को जुटा कर छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें बनाई जायें । हम 80 फी सदी साधनों को लगा कर छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें खड़ी करें ।

आज गांवों की क्या जकूत है । हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर सब जगह बाटर लागिग है मेम आ गई है । पलड़ एक परमनिन्ट कीचर बन गया है । 1955 से लेकर 1966 तक प्रत्येक बरसात में कोई न कोई जिला, कोई न कोई क्षेत्र बाढ़ के नीचे रहा है । पिछले दस सालों में सरकार इस बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए कोई व्यवस्थित योजना नहीं बना पाई । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संकट है किसान के जीवन के लिये । इस संकट को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या विचार करती है ?

इस के अतिरिक्त एक बात और भी है । जहाँ तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात है, किसानों को भूमि पर मिल्कियत मिलने की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप भी इस बात को महसूस करेंगे कि किसानों के ऊपर यह बड़ा गम्भीर संकट है । मेरे सामने मैन्वोरि-जन कंविक्शन इन पेंसेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स स्कीम की रिपोर्ट है । उस के सलाहकार लिखते हैं कि यह जो पांच जिले हैं उत्तर प्रदेश के, एक अलीगढ़ जिले को छोड़ कर चार जिले ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर जो किसान है, जो काश्तकार है, उस की कानूनी मिल्कियत तय नहीं है । केवल यही अमाना देश है, जिस में बेटी पर काम करने वाले, पसीना बहाने वाले किसान की कानूनी मिल्कियत तय नहीं है ।

भूमि पर जो कानूनी तौर पर काबिज है, वह मेहनत नहीं करता है । इस वजह से हमारे किसान की प्रेरणा मर रही है, उस का काम करने का उत्साह मर रहा है, क्योंकि दिन रात काम करने के बाव उस को पसीने के धाम बसूल नहीं होते हैं । सरकार ने भूमि सुधार के कई कानून तो बनाए, लेकिन वह अभी तक किसान की कानूनी मिल्कियत तय नहीं कर पाई । हम ने कितनी बार कांस्टीट्यूशन में फोर-बदल की, कितने ही कानून बनाए, जो कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज किये जा रहे हैं ।

संस्कृत में कहावत है कि गणपति बनाने चले थे और बन्दर बना बैठे । अवश्य ही भूमि-सुधार के पीछे सरकार का उद्देश्य अच्छा ही होगा, वह कुछ अच्छा ही काम करना चाहती होगी, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि आज भूमि-सुधार का बन्दर का रूप हो गया है—आगे की सूड़ पीछे पूँछ के रूप में चली गई है । इस भूमि सुधार से किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है । आज किसान को कानूनी मिल्कियत तय नहीं है, भूमि पर उस का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, मार्केट में उसकी पसीने का धाम मिले, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था रही है उस को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है ।

जहाँ तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, उस के दामों और मन्ने के दामों में जो अन्तर है, उस की देख कर सरकार की असफल मूल्य नीति, सरकार की धांधली और किसान के प्रति उसके अन्याय का चित्र हमारे सामने आता है आज हमारे देश में चीनी का जो काइसिस है, वह किसान के प्रति किये गये अन्याय का प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम है ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am glad Jan Sangh is supporting land reforms.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: We always support land reforms, but do it the right way.

भी य० ड० कर्मा : मैंने कुछ में जो बात कही थी, शायद जहाँ महोदय ने उस को ध्यान से नहीं सुना। वह मुझे क्षमा करें। इस सरकार की धीरे से नारे तो खूब लगाए जाते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ तक व्यवहार का सम्बन्ध है, वह सभाधि लगा कर बँठ जाती है।

आज हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें इस सिद्धान्त को मानना चाहिए कि देश में उत्पादन की वृद्धि हो, वितरण में न्याय हो और उपभोग में संयम हो। जहाँ तक उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को किसान और खेती की कठिनाईयों का विचार करके उन को समुचित सुविधाय उपलब्ध करनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक वितरण का सम्बन्ध है सरकार को एक साध-नीति और एक वितरण नीति लेकर चलना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके विपरीत आज हमारे देश को टुकड़ों में बाँट दिया गया है और हमारी नीतियाँ टुकड़ों में चल रही हैं। हमारे सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में, उदाहरण के लिए कालका में, जहाँ हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ हरियाणा जुड़ता है और पठानकोट में, जहाँ हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ पंजाब जुड़ता है, लोग सेर सेर धर घाटों के लिए तरसते हैं। जब लोग रोटी पका कर साथ ले जाते हैं, तो बार्डर पुलिस के लोग उनसे रोटी ले लेते हैं और उसको खा-पी लेते हैं। ये टुकड़े और बेरयज हमारी वर्तमान समस्या का एक मुख्य कारण बने हुए हैं।

आखिर वह देश एक है और उस में एक नीति अपनाने की आवश्यकता थी, ताकि देश में कच्चा कुमारी से लेकर कास्मीर तक एकतात्मकता की भावना पैदा होती, अन्न उत्पन्न करने वाले प्रोद्योग को पसीने का

दाम मिलता और उपभोक्ता को सही प्रकार से वस्तु प्राप्त होती। मैं भारतीय जन संघ की ओर से सरकार को कड़ाई के साथ और इस सदन को बड़ी विमनमता से कहना चाहता हूँ—सरकार को कड़ाई के साथ इसलिए कहता हूँ कि यह सरकार नहीं से किसी बात को नहीं सुनती है—कि देश में अन्न जोनल सिस्टम को कृत्रिम करना चाहिए। चाहे कोई सिविल स्टेट जोन हो और चाहे दूसरा जोन हो उन सबको कृत्रिम करना चाहिए। इसके कारण हमारे देश में बहुत हानि हो रही है, स्कर व्यापार बढ़ रहा है, अन्न का अपव्यय हो रहा है, न तो कृषि व्यक्ति को सस्ते दामों पर अन्न प्राप्त हो रहा है और न बड़े किसान को पसीने का दाम प्राप्त हो रहा है। इसलिए यह जोनल सिस्टम समाप्त करना चाहिए।

आज हमारे पास जो बोझ या बहुत अन्न है, हम सब मिल कर संयम के साथ उसका उपभोग करें। हम अपनी योजना को तीव्र करके खेती की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करें। इसके प्रतिरिक्त जो कुछ भी अन्न हमारे पास है, उस के भंडार को भी व्यवस्था करें। आज दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति यह है कि खेत के कीड़े से लेकर दावत की भेज पर बैठे हुए कांग्रेसी नेता तक के द्वारा अन्न बर्बाद और जाया हो रहा है। बेचारा किसान तोते, कीड़े, और चूहे आदि का पुराने ढग का इलाज तो जानता है, लेकिन इन पोलिटिकन वेस्ट्स के इलाज का उसे पता नहीं है। चारों तरफ से जो राजनीतिक मकोड़े खा रहे हैं, उनसे किस प्रकार बचा जाये, वह यह नहीं जानता है। यह हम सब के सोचने का विषय है। आज अन्न का जो वृक्षयोग हो रहा है हम सब मिल कर उसको रोकें। स्वर्गीय श्री जाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में देश को जो एक प्रेरणात्मक विश्वास दी थी, यदि यह सरकार उसको कायम रखती, तो लोगों के अन्न-करण को और बल मिलता।



[श्री य० द० शर्मा]

भारतीय जनसंघ खाद्यान्न के प्रश्न को दलों का प्रश्न नहीं मानता है। यह देश का प्रश्न है, यह समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह दल से ऊपर उठ कर, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर, इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को हल करने के लिए सारे राष्ट्र की प्रेरणा को जाग्रत करे और इस सदन के सब पक्षों के साथ बैठ कर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का विकास करे।

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, peasantry is the very backbone of the country. He is the pivotal figure, the very life and breath of the nation. I have to say with regret that the stature and status of the peasantry is not fully recognised. I beg to be pardoned by the treasury benches for saying that a spirit of disappointment, melancholy and frustration has overpowered the entire bulk of our peasantry in this sub-continent. He is not as energetic and jubilant as he should be. Why?

There is a saying by Iqbal

वाए नादानी तू मोहताजे साकी हो गया,  
मैं भी तू, मीना भी तू, साक़ी भी तू,  
सागर भी तू।

There was a time when peasantry was everything. That time was not far off; it was within the lifetime of the great bard. Now the peasantry is being exploited. I warn the Government through you. Naxalbari is an indication. The peasant should be treated well, as citizen number one of this country, quite often he is being termed as God of Food, but he is not reckoned to be so. He should be a copartner in the development of the country and Government should recognise him as citizen number one in the country. Unfortunately because this is not done, he has begun to feel that he might be a precursor or torchbearer of revolution in this country. I am a Congressman, but I feel if the conditions are not harnessed, there might be a revolution in this country at some stage.

हस्त किस्वर जित से हो तलशीर के  
तेरी दहल,

तू घर सनसे तो तेरे पास वह  
तूझा भी है।

This is not what he is going to believe. Through you, Sir, I beseech the Government to read the writing on the wall. Let the farmer be treated as the first citizen and allowed to participate as such in the development of the country.

I have got a few suggestions to make in this connection. Give him a remunerative price. He is not getting even of half of what he is investing. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are a kisan yourself and you now a kisan is investing at least Rs 250 per kila for his produce of wheat. That means he should invest Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per bigha.

And what is he getting? Only Rs. 30 or 35 per bigha. So, firstly, he must get a proper return, a good return. Now he is running away, saying this is a losing bargain. What can we do when these millions and trillions of peasants start turning their back on agriculture, leave their hearths and homes in the villages? What will happen to this country? That is more dangerous than a Chinese attack on our frontiers, more dangerous than a Pakistani aggression, or anything of that nature. Therefore, kindly take notice of the needs of the kisan before the situation worsens further.

Then I come to marketing. Now whatever he has got is looted in mandis. He is being fleeced, he is being exploited. This mandi business must stop. You should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. You can ask the Food Corporation to do it. You have to save these poor peasants from the wolves, the exploiters and the middlemen. This is the second suggestion which I want to place before the House in all humility.

Thirdly, you should save him from the taccavi business. He does not need any taccavi loan, which is a legacy of the British. Save him also from the co-operative society type of loans. A



short-term loan is given and next year his bullocks are auctioned or his property is attached. This is the treatment which you are giving to the number one citizen of this country. So, if you want to give him loans, kindly give him for long term and at a cheap rate of interest. I know that my hon. friend, the Agriculture Minister, has much warmth for the kisan and I quite appreciate it. He is our great leader and now he is in charge of the Agriculture Ministry. He has risen from a humble beginning and he has real warmth and affection for the kisan, the poor, the down-trodden. So, I want to tell him this. Do not give a single penny to the kisan, if you want it to be returned the next year. If you want to give him loans give him loans for a long-term. The private money-lenders, the taccavi business and the co-operative societies have not been able to help the kisans and those schemes have been a thorough failure. A kisan should not have anything to do with such institutions. As I suggested in the first session of the Lok Sabha, if you can establish an Industrial Finance Corporation to grant loans to industrialists and traders, it is a big question mark why you cannot establish such an institution for granting loans to the peasants. The peasants, small or big, must be given a large amount, not a few hundreds but, say, Rs 15,000 or 20,000, to be repaid over a period of 15 or 20 years. The interest also should not be more than, say, 2 per cent per annum. The amount should be recovered in easy instalments. I know that the Minister has made a commitment in this matter and he has real warmth for the peasantry. If you want the peasantry to stand on their feet and produce more you should provide them finance on attractive terms. That is my suggestion about credit.

Then I come to crop insurance. Last time the Minister had agreed to this. Natural calamities like famine, floods, frost or vagaries of water destroy the crop of the peasants. When a small junk or bullock or a fountain pen or chattal can be insured, why not the

crop of the kisan which is worth millions of rupees? I know that the Minister wants to do it. Let him introduce the crop insurance scheme without further delay.

Another thing which should engage his immediate attention is flood control. Rainy season has already set in and there are depressions everywhere, particularly in my State. Millions of acres of land would be under water. Kindly see to it that you take immediate steps for the draining of water, either by digging drains or by pumping, because it ultimately affects the production of foodgrains. Would you believe me when I say that millions of maunds of foodstuffs are destroyed by the non provision of adequate measures in respect of flood control. Government is lagging behind in this. Kindly take immediate steps and see that floods do not do further harm to the production.

Then I come to pests and plant diseases. Would you believe it when I say that nearly about 20 per cent of our total output is destroyed by pests?

Shri J B Kripalani: 30 per cent.

Shri Randhir Singh: May be, I said 20 per cent so that it may not startle anybody. It will be between 20 and 30 per cent. Disease experts say that there are about 40 diseases and near about 85 species of special disease which attack all on a sudden the rice crop. Similarly, there are hundreds and hundreds of diseases for wheat also. So, I would request him to take biological chemical, cultural or quarantine steps to put a stop to the deterioration or destruction of crops by pests.

My next point is about soil erosion. Nearly about 200 million acres of our land, which comes to about one fourth of the entire agricultural land of this country, is eroded. We are now told by experts that about 2 per cent of the soil of our country is eroded every year. In my own State, in Haryana and Punjab near about 60 per cent of the land is affected by erosion. This is a serious problem. Government should take note of it and take such steps as are necessary to prevent soil erosion.

[Shri Randhir Singh]

Coming to fertilizers and manures, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister for the dynamic efforts he has put in to increase the production of nitrogenous, phosphatic and green manure. In this field we have made much progress and quite a good quantity is being produced. But that is a small fraction in comparison to our needs. The production of fertilizers has a direct bearing on food production. If we increase the production of fertilizers in this country, coupled with the supply of improved seeds, to which I will come later, our production of foodgrains will increase by leaps and bounds.

Then I would like to say a word about irrigation. We have irrigation only in 21 to 25 per cent of our entire land, which is a small figure. Out of 320 million acres, we have irrigation only in 68 million to 69 million acres. This is disappointing. In the First Plan, you set apart and expended Rs. 400 crores, 20 per cent of the entire amount, in the Second Plan you spent nearly Rs. 571 crores and in the Third Plan about Rs. 900 crores. I appreciate that it was quite a big amount that you have spent, but when we compare it with the size of our country, it is not sufficient.

Now we are going about with a beggar's bowl, trotting every nook and corner of the world for food, which is most humiliating. It is humiliating not only to us but also to the peasantry. It is a slur on our peasantry that this country of nearly 400 million peasants cannot provide food to our brethren. Kindly give our peasants water, electricity, good seeds and other incentives. You will see that they will give food not only for your requirements but also a surplus which you can distribute to Canada, America or some other needy country. Instead of getting food from America, we can supply food to America with compound interest. This is not tall talk but a fact. Our peasants are the best in the world, the most hardworking, intelligent and patriotic. It is a matter of shame that we have to import foodgrains from abroad.

About agricultural implements, our agricultural implement is the poor plough for hundreds and thousands of years. I would make a specific request to the Minister, through you. Produce as many tractors as possible, if not bigger ones, smaller ones or medium ones, and supply those tractors at half rates to the cultivators. I read an article day before yesterday that bullock power is proving costly and that tractor power is proving cheaper.

In my own State there is a sort of competition. My hon. friend would say that for small cultivators it will not be economic. No Sir; I have been seeing in my own village that people who have got about 10, 15 or 25 bighas of land, have been tilling their own lands and are making money out of it by tilling the lands of others also.

This bullock business has become outmoded. Now the cultivator wants more and more tractors from you. Give them the tractors and you will see that the whole thing is changed within a couple of years.

Then, there is a very serious complaint about electricity. Six or seven towns in the country are consuming nearabout 56 per cent of the entire electricity produced in the country. Stop that. The nation first the country first our people first and towns afterwards. Kindly see that a major portion of the electricity is supplied to the farmers and that too at half rates if you can.

Then, there are two important points. I would like to submit that you should take special notice of improved seeds and the high-yielding variety programme because canal water along with better seeds determines the yield or output of the land. If you could introduce improved seeds, the output will be greater. As per data available only 20 per cent of the land is under improved seeds these days. This is most disappointing. Experts say that it takes about 5 to 10 years to bring the entire land under the improved seeds scheme. 5 to 10 years is

a long time. Would you kindly see to it that we take to improved seeds as early as possible?

I will say something about multiple cropping also. From the harvesting of rabi to the sowing of kharif, between these two harvests, about three months elapse. This span of time of near about 90 to 100 days should be usefully employed. Exotic types of ragi, wheat, paddy, maize and jowar should be a third crop. If you do that in areas of irrigation intensity, that is, wherever you have irrigation in large quantity, you will see that it makes much difference.

Then, tubewells are proving very useful where canal irrigation is not available. In this connection I would like to submit that do not give money to the farmers for tubewells—Rs. 5,000 to each farmer—because most of the money goes for bribing. I talked about it quite a number of times. Do not give the farmer the money. Give one, two or three tubewells to a village from the Government side where there is no irrigation by canal. It will change the entire situation in the village and you will see that the produce in that village goes up a number of times.

I mentioned one thing last time and this time also I will repeat it, namely, reclamation of land. Introduce this and it will be a very great incentive to the farmers. Give them grants. Why do you not give grants and concessions to kisans just as in England they have under the Agriculture Act? They are giving Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per acre to the kisan for reclaiming the land. Do it in India and you will see that the farmer will realise its importance and will feel that he has some share in the administration. Because we are not giving anything, the kisan has no interest as it is not a lucrative profession for him. If you help him because this is something of national importance, I feel that you will be able to harness something.

Then, I would like to submit about my own State. Take Haryana to the

the Denmark of India. Haryana is a boon for this country. The land of Haryana is of gold—not only land, but our animals, buffaloes, calves and bullocks. Develop them. Give them assistance and I assure my hon. friends that if you develop Haryana, every Member will have a buffalo or a cow or a bullock as a sort of a gift. You should be proud of it. Kindly cultivate this very important region of our country. It is not because I belong to that region but Haryana is like the Milan region of Italy.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Do not talk of Lyallpur.

Shri Randhir Singh: I am grateful to you.

This is a most fertile region. If you give water to this region and take notice of animal husbandry in this region, I assure you that we will be very useful for the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Randhir Singh: I had to say something about dairy also. I am grateful to you that you have given me time which I did not deserve. With this I make a submission to you again that you would take seriously what I have suggested to you and implement it for the cause of the people, for the benefit of the nation and for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You deserved that time because you said that Haryana is going to be the granary of India.

Before I call upon the next speaker I have to make an announcement.

Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

**Shri E. K. Nayanar (Faighat):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure of the Land Reforms Policy (1).]

**Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to ban cow slaughter (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy regarding distribution of fertilizers and good variety seeds (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Supply of foodgrains to non-Congress Governments in the States (9)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy regarding the fixation of price for sugar cane (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Nationalization of sugar and rice mills (11)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to lift zonal restrictions on the movement of foodgrains (12-)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to bring forward crop insurance (13)].

**Shri Ramavtar Shastri (Patna):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to reduce the heavy expenditure on pay and allowances of high officers (16)].

**Shri Bhola Nath (Alwar):** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Faulty working in the allotment of funds for short term and medium term loans to kisans in rural areas of Rajasthan (17)].

**Shri Ramavtar Shastri:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Slow progress of agricultural education (23)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the number of agricultural colleges (24)].

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to improve the working of Food Corporation of India (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of Intensive Agricultural District Programme (26)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of giving preference to minor irrigation schemes (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for incentives to sugar cane producers and for sugar mills (28)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the mechanised farms (30)].

Shri GadHingama Gowd: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Community Development Scheme, Panchayat Samitis and Taluk Committees to perform the objects for which they were intended (32)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effectively implement Co-operative Department's schemes for increased food production (33)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the land fertile (34)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the production of cotton in the country (35)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains (36)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure disease free agriculture (37)]

Shri K. M. Madhukar (Kesarla): I beg to move:

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

[Need for making adequate arrangements for plant protection in every village (38).]

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

[Need for imparting education to grow suitable crops in changing seasons at village levels (39)].

[Shri K. M. Madhukar]

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

[Need for comprehensive programme for implementing minor irrigation schemes in famine stricken areas (40)].

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

[Need for a government scheme for the manufacture of small tractors (41)].

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

[Need to make adequate arrangements for training of tractor drivers (42)].

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

[Need to test agricultural land at village level and give advice to farmers (43)].

Shri E. K. Nayamar: I beg to move:

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

[Failure of the agricultural production in India (44)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

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

[Need for preserving the plants (45)].

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

[Need for development of fisheries (47)].

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

[Failure in implementation of Intensive Agriculture Schemes at district level (48)].

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

[Need to protect plant from locusts and other insects (49)].

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

[Need to make land productive (50)].

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

[Need to increase the production of agricultural farms (51)].

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

[Need to increase the production of fruits and fruit products (52)].

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

[Need to provide incentive to farmers in order to increase sugar-cane production (53)].

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

[Need to make available minor irrigation facilities to farmers (54)].

**Shri Bholu Nath:** I beg to move:

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

[Need for adequate arrangement of agricultural marketing in Rajasthan (55)].

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

[Inadequate arrangement for boring operations in Rajasthan (56)].

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

[Project for ground water exploration in Rajasthan (57)].

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

[Need for starting training scheme for tractor driving in Rajasthan (58)].

**Shri Gadilbagana Gowd (Kurnool):** I beg to move:

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

[Need to give proper representation to the actual farmers and experts in farming in the delegation to F.A.O. and other meetings and conferences (78)].

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

[Failure of the scheme of youth activities in villages (74)].

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

[Failure to make proper assessment of the reports of the State Governments regarding proposals for grant

of prizes to the highest producers of paddy in the country (75)].

**Shri Ramavatar Shastri:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the milk production in the country (80)].

**Shri Gadilbagana Gowd:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to invent paddy transplanter for mechanised farms (85)].

**Shri Ramavatar Shastri:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced to Re. 1".

[Uselessness of Development Blocks (80)].

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Panchayati Raj in Kerala (91)].

**Shri Bholu Nath:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Faulty working of Community Development and National Extension Service and Local Development Works in Rajasthan (88)].



Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in preservation of the forest wealth of the country (95)].

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

[Need to preserve forests (96)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of cooperative societies in benefiting the poor people (99)].

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate allotment of food to the Kerala people (101)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for development of khandsari industry (102)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the breed of horses in India (103)].

Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply fertilizer to poor and middle class peasants at controlled rates. (115)].

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to help the fishing industry in Kerala (116)].

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Krishnagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains to all States (133)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to explore all avenues of production of foodgrains on a war footing (134)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to go in for organic manure and to rationalise the use of fertilisers (138)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the import of foodgrains from foreign countries (139)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to improve animal husbandry and poultry. (140)].



"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to take suitable measures for preserving the live storage and dead storage of river valley projects from being tilted up to keep the irrigation potential safe (141)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to rationalise the land laws 142)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to lift the ban on movement of foodgrains from one State to another (143)]

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

[Need to do away with top heavy administration (144)].

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

[Need to go in for intensive cultivation (145)].

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

[Need to take suitable measures for soil conservation. (146)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Constant rise in the prices of fertilisers (151)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re 1."

[Encouraging profiteering and black marketing in fertilisers. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to pay more attention towards indigenous manures such as cow-dung. (153)]

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise wholesale trade in foodgrains. (154)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant money to the West Bengal Government to meet the loss sustained in supplying foodgrains at subsidised rate in the statutory rationed areas. (155)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Discrimination in the supply of foodgrains to States with non-Congress Governments, particularly West Bengal. (156)].

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply the promised quantum of foodgrains to West Bengal after the forming of the non-Congress Ministry. (157)].

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement expeditiously the minor irrigation projects. (159)].

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check increase in the price of fertilisers creating difficulty in the way of more production. (161)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check blackmarketing, theft of foodgrains, hoarding and profiteering. (162)].

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish central agricultural polytechnics in every district of Gujarat State (163)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of coordination between research farms and cultivators of the country. (164)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make soil-testing and soil survey all over the country. (165)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make water provision by developing tube wells in Bhal and Nalkantha areas of Gujarat State. (166)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make provision for adequate credit facilities for improved seed, pesticides and fertilizers by closing the community development works. (167)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the structure of agricultural education in the country. (168)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish rural institutes and rural industrial estates in every taluka or block in the country. (169)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Agricultural University in the North Gujarat. (170)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop warehousing and grain banks in the country. (171)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet more funds to develop fisheries in Gujarat State. (172)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the well-integrated schemes of rural works in Panch Mahals and Bhal Nalkantha areas of Gujarat State. (173)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangement for crop insurance (174)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for adequate development for production of cotton in the country. (175)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop giving aid for the encouragement of cooperative farming. (176)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop cold storage facilities well spread out in Gujarat. (177)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to induce industrialists to work for agricultural production. (178)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint an advisory committee consisting of cultivators, engineers, and independent public men to devise schemes for the maximum use of irrigation water. (179)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply due share of imported foodgrains to Gujarat State. (180)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Carelessness in regard to supply of fertilizers mixed with salt. (181)].

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take deterrent measures against adulteration of Ghee and edible oils particularly mustard oil (191)].

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to help West Bengal to develop fisheries in the State. (192)].

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding fixation of price of sugar for home market vis-a-vis sale price of sugar exported (193)].

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in the price of sugar for domestic consumption. (197)].

Shri Kiruttinan (Sivaganja): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and sugar. (200)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide water, fertilizers and cheap credit to cultivators. (201)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more funds for minor irrigation schemes in Madras State. (202)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring down prices of fertilizers and to ensure sufficient supply thereof. (203)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give subsidy to Government of Madras to meet loss sustained by one measure of rice per rupee scheme. (204)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain low price for fertilizers to encourage grow more food policy. (205)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take immediate steps to introduce crop insurance scheme. (206)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for silting, deepening and repairing of major tanks in Madras State (207)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate special irrigation schemes in Ramanathapuram district in Madras State. (208)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the Community development blocks. (209)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate allotment of sugar to the Madras State (210)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds to fishing industry in Madras State. (211)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce 'lift irrigation society' scheme in Ramanathapuram District in Madras State (212)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of co-operative societies. (213)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for enforcing land reforms. (214)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and in sugar. (215)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a national food policy. (216)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for maintaining regular and steady supply of rice to Kerala. (217)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for concerted efforts in minor irrigation. (218)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity for re-introducing subsidy for fertilizers. (219)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture,

Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up a Central Cattle Breeding farm for jersey breed in Kerala. (220)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity for setting up one of the five large sized State farms with Russian help in Kerala. (221)].

Shri R. K. Amin: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take suitable measures for soil reclamation in Kotar area. (223)].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing a paper and pulp industry in Kerala under the F.A.O./World Bank Scheme. (224)].

Shri K. Ramani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve the target of tobacco cultivation fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan (259)].

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

[Failure to supply enough pesticides to cotton cultivators at cheap rates. (260)].

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the sugar production in the year 1966. (261)].

"That the demand under the head Payment to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to help and entice tobacco cultivators to increase production. (262)].

"That the Demand under the Head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give Government owned fallow and forest land to landless agricultural workers for cultivation of foodgrains. (263)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain the minimum necessary sugar production and distribution to consumers. (264)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix increased remunerative price for small scale sugar cane cultivators. (265)].

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate funds to states to improve minor irrigation schemes to increase food production. (266)].

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply good quality rice at reduced price in all statutory, informal and modified rationing areas as well as in fair price shops (267)].

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient loan facilities to peasants for agricultural purposes. (268)].

"That the Demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to distribute cheap fertilizers and stop black marketing in fertilizer supply to peasants. (269)].

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The cut motions are also now before this House.

Shri Ramabhadra Naidu (Tindivanam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the most vital problem that concerns all of us. No one, however well he might be placed in life, can afford to ignore the claim of the hungry millions any more. The plight of the poor has reached such a pitch that almost for the past two years we are hearing reports of people dying of starvation in one part of the country or the other. When harrowing tales of the millions of have-nots of this country are echoing in all corners of the world, I am afraid, we have no moral right to stuff ourselves with all kinds of delicacies, fattening ourselves at the cost of the dumb millions.

After saying this it is but proper to find out the real causes of this apathy. Only then we can gain a proper perspective of the whole problem and without the right diagnosis it is impossible to proceed with the treatment.

Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the real culprit is this Government at Delhi. They have been ruling rather ruining this country uninterruptedly for the past twenty years. I am not making a wild allegation. I am saying this with a certain sense of responsibility.

While replying to the debate on Irrigation and Power Ministry's Demands, Dr. K. L. Rao has stated that the Rain God cannot be blamed for the drought and that it was the absence of storage that caused the drought.

Now who is going to do the job of storing the much-needed water? Not anybody or everybody could do it. It is the Government and the Government alone that can and should do

However much they may argue, the inescapable fact remains that the total amount spent on irrigation in the past twenty years is less than the amount spent on defence in the last two years. This is definitely a very poor record for a country like India which is predominantly agricultural. At least now there seems to be an awareness and realisation of the urgency of irrigation for improving the economy of this country, and I hope that this feeling will be sustained and honest efforts will be made to meet our food shortages in the near future.

The same tragic tale of negligence and lack of initiative is repeated in the field of fertilisers also. I think that the per acre yield in India is the lowest in the world. With the right type and timely application of fertilisers, there is room for doubling and even trebling our yield of certain crops. But, even now, we fall far short of our demand for fertilisers, and unless there is a real drive to boost the indigenous production of fertilisers substantially, it would be difficult to make up the deficiency even in a decade, because the use of fertiliser and the demand for the same is growing rapidly day by day.

There seems to be an unhealthy rivalry going on between two Ministers as to the priority that should be given either for irrigation or for fertilisers. I think that priority should be fixed taking into consideration the prevailing circumstances and conditions at a particular area or region. In my State of Tamilnad, though there is still scope for minor irrigation, the irrigation potential is definitely limited and for obtaining higher output, we have to give priority to fertiliser. It may be different with some other States where there is still a large source of untapped potential of water and land.

In this regard I am sorry to say that the demands of my State for fertilisers and minor irrigation are not met satisfactorily by the Centre. The

attraction of fertilisers is less than half of what has been asked for, and the cost is allowed to escalate so much that it is really telling upon the cost of production of the farmer. At a time when the State Government is engaged in bringing down the cost of production of the farmer, assuring him a reasonable income for a decent livelihood, the Centre is sabotaging their efforts at the State by removing the subsidy on fertiliser. The reason given for stripping off this subsidy is very strange. The Central Government feels that the demand for fertiliser is more even when there is no subsidy. Let them remove the subsidy on wheat and see whether the demand goes down. Certainly, it won't. Demand should not be the guiding principle in fixing the price of fertiliser. They must look to the cost of production.

Sir, I strongly feel that the position in regard to subsidy should be restored. Also, the racketing that is going on with regard to nitrogenous fertiliser produced at Neyveli after the decontrol of the same, must be ended. In this connection I would suggest that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation may be asked to give the sole distribution right of the entire production to the State Government at least till the conditions improve. The 30 per cent of the decontrolled fertiliser of the Neyveli Corporation is the real source of mischief in Tamilnad and there is racketing going on in spite of the best efforts of the State Government in this regard. If the Centre is really interested in helping the Herculean efforts of the DMK Government in Tamilnad to boost the foodgrain output, some sympathy must be shown to the State and they should be helped to regulate the price of the fertilisers. Thirdly, it is the bounden duty of the Centre to meet the required quantity of the State in full. The past performance and also the present initiative of the State should weigh with the Centre in making the allocations. I hope that our State would be assured



[Shri Ramabhadra Naidu.]

of sufficient supply from the Central Government.

With regard to minor irrigation, we have got a just claim for more funds. In the previous years, the allocation for irrigation in Tamilnad was meagre and the reason always given was that we do not have rivers to harness. But now a comprehensive survey of minor irrigation potential in the State has been completed and the State is engaged in the stupendous task of tapping them all at a cost of Rs. 100 crores in a phased manner. Keeping in view the meagre allocation in the past for irrigation and the present urgency for making good the food shortage in the shortest possible time, I hope that the Central Government would meet the requirement of the State substantially, if not wholly.

Irrigation, power and fertiliser are the three important ingredients that go to make up the cost of the production. Unless the costs of these three are kept at a reasonable level, it is unfair, and will not be in the interest of the farmer, to pay him the same old price for his produce, the price that was fixed when the inputs were cheaper.

There is another item that contributes to the cost of production, namely, the agricultural labour. This, in certain places, is outweighing all other inputs in boosting the cost. Particularly in Tamilnad, in many places, acute shortage of agricultural labour resulting in the demand of higher wages is making its impact on the cost of production. So, there is a pressing need for increased mechanisation in farming. Newer and more tools have got to be made available to the farmers and particularly the demand for tractors must be fully met. Sir, in spite of the imported and indigenously available tractors, there is a wide gap between the actual demand and the supply. There are considerable difficulties that confront the

farmers in the matter of servicing. There are three things that need the immediate attention of the Government: firstly, the supply must be assured; secondly, the farmer should be helped with loans and grants so as to enable him to purchase a tractor; and thirdly, servicing facilities must be made available at a reasonable cost and at a distance within his reach. Agricultural machines, tools and implements should be produced on a priority basis and factories set up for the same in all parts of our country. Unless these things are done, I am afraid, we cannot assure a decent income to the farmer without harming the interests of the consumer.

Before concluding, I would like to say a few words about the food subsidy. The Tamilnad Government, in some quarters, is accused of going ahead recklessly subsidising the price of rice. Even responsible spokesmen of the Central Government have said that it is not their business to bear the burden of the folly committed by the State Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to page 37 of the Economic Survey.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think, the hon. Member would require some more time.

Shri Ramabhadra Naidu: I will finish in two minutes.

...to page 37 of the Economic Survey for the current year in which I find the following passages:—

"The subsidies on foodgrains were partially withdrawn towards the end of 1966, but even so they remained high and cost Rs. 130 crores in 1966-67. The estimate for the current year is that they will cost Rs. 118 crores."

Now, it may even be more, with the freight of the imported wheat going up owing to the closure of the Suez Canal.

Sir, may I ask this? When subsidy in tens and hundreds of crores of rupees is being given by the Centre



for wheat, is it not just and fair that they help us to subsidise the price of rice at least to some extent? If they refuse, it certainly amounts to discrimination. It may not be intentional or deliberate, but as our Chief Minister, Anna, has pointed out, circumstantial discrimination is certainly there

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow 18 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned at Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday July 12, 1967/Asadha 21, 1889 (Saka)