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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

10735

LOK SABHA

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

10736

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिहार के सीमावर्ती ज़िलों में अनाज की

जमालोरी

+

* 1051. श्री विभूति विश्वनाथ :

श्रीक० ना० तिवारी :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री राम सिंह अमरवाल :

श्री दृ॒ज भूषण लाल :

क्या साथ तथा हृषि मरी यह बताने की हुपा करेगे कि

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

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

(ग) इस भाग्य में सरकार ने क्या कार्यपादी की है?

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

श्री विभूति विश्वनाथ) : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ हमारी सरकार की यह एजेंसी कितनी निकटमी है, मैं जानता हूँ कि बिहार बोर्डर पर कम से कम बिहार में मेरे जम्मारन जिले के बोर्डर पर अध्यक्ष जी, 30 लाख मन धान वहां 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 विश्वनाथ सुन तो लीजिए। यो चावल या धान के डीलसं है 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

अध्यक्ष महोदय फूड डिवेट आज शुरू हो जायगा। फूड डिवेट में यह सब कह सकते हैं।

श्री विभूति विश्वनाथ फूड डिवेट में अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सब को विश्वास दिला देते हैं लेकिन कितनों को मीका मिलना है? तो मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार फिर से इस की जांच पड़ताल करने की बात सोच रही है?

Shri Amnasaheb 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

जी विश्वाति विष्ट जैसी स्थिति है उस का देखते हुए हम को तो दया आती है अपनी सरकार के ऊपर¹। क्या आप का सेट्रल इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट जो रक्सौल में रहता है उस से कभी आप ने इस को दरियाकर किया है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We have checkposts 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

जी क० ना० तिचारी क्या मरकार को मालूम है कि एक ही आदमी का राइस मिल नेपाल बोर्डर से भी ग्रीष्म इवियन ट्रेनिंग से भी है और वही आदमी अपना धान खारीद 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 सबध म कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार करनी 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

जी वृज भूषण साल उत्तर प्रदेश का वह हिस्सा जो नेपाल से मिला हुआ है वहा से बहुत अनाज स्मगिल बरके नेपाल में जा रहा है । क्या मरकार को इस का इत्य है और अगर है तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कोई कार्य की गई और नेपाल सरकार से कुछ इस मिलसमें मे निगोशियेस सकिए 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

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*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 (Shrimati 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 फर्नेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन अफसरों के ऊपर इस बत्त कार्यवाही चल रही है क्या यह मत 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 अप्लान्ट 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 भनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एयर इंडिया का एक हवाई जहाज जो कहिरा लियोनी हांता हुआ बापम हिंदूस्तान लियोनी मास्कुल हो कर के आया उस हवाई जहाज ने अपनी बापसी में कोई भी पैसे देने वाले मुसाफिर नहीं बिठाये और वह विशेष, बहुत सभ्रात व्यक्ति उस हवाई जहाज में मकर कर रहे थे तो जगह खाली रही। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानता चाहता हूं कि कितनी जगह खाली रही और उस से विदेशी मुद्रा का कितना नुकसान हुआ है?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मेरा जिवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न इस से नहीं उठता। किसी और समय उठाएगे तो मैं जवाब दूंगा।

डा० राम भनोहर 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 उठता है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा मंत्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि वह कुछ समय बाद इस का उत्तर देंगे।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इस प्रश्न से विदेशी मुद्रा का सबब नहीं है। यह पी० कार्म 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 भनोहर 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 राम भनोहर लोहिया : यद्य प्राप्त जाते हैं कि सवाल बहुत मुश्किल से पूछे जाते हैं। तो इस बक्त यह सवाल मान सीधिए और मंत्री महोदय से कहिए कि वह सवाल 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 अप्टावार का केन्द्र है मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक अफसर बख्ती और उन की बीबी दोनों बाहर गए थे और वह कोई पी० कार्म का जो नियम होता है वह लेकर नहीं गए थे। उस की कोई एक जाच भी बैठी 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, 1961, we are taking a lenient view of your guilt and we have decided to give you one more chance."

इस तरह से एक कर्मसंगत मैनेजर निखता है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सबव्य से एक पार्लियमेंटी कमेटी जानी चाहिए जो जाच करे क्योंकि एयर इंडिया मे बहुत अप्टावार चल रहा है और मंत्री महोदय नये आये हैं हम चाहते हैं कि इस सबव्य से वह कोई कार्यवाही करे।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य का बनता दूँ कि बख्ती जिनका कि उन्हें जिक्र किया उन की सर्विस अभी डिस्पेल विद कर दी गई है। उन को नोकटी से निकाल दिया गया है।

श्री रवि राय : उनके लिए एन० के० कोका साहब ने चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि वी हैव

टेकैन ए लीनियेट ब्यू। अगर मंत्री जी चाहे तो मैं उन्हें बहुत कामजात दे सकता हूँ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यह कब की बात है?

श्री रवि राय : 20 अप्रैल 1961 को लिखा था।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : यद्य वह तो बड़े प्राचीन इतिहास की बात हो गयी।

श्री रवि राय : इस तरह के अफसर अभी है या नहीं। कोका साहब अभी योग्य हैं कि उन्होंने एसा लिखा था या नहीं?

डा० राम भनोहर लोहिया : क्या प्राचीन बेर्मानी ईमानदारी हो जाती है?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या यह सही है कि भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री ए० के० सेन विदेश गये हैं और बिना पी० फैर्म के गये हैं, अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो क्यों 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. Kisku:
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 बैणीश्वर शर्मा :** श्रमी प्रभी मंदी महोदय ने बताया कि सड़कों और देहाती परिवहन का मामला स्टेट सेक्यूरिटी है और वह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि आजकल राज्यों की आधिक रिप्पति अच्छी नहीं है। अतएव क्या वे कोई ऐसी स्कीम बना रहे हैं जिसके अनुसार प्रगति कोई राज्य सड़कों और देहाती परिवहन के विकास का काम यापने हाथों में ने, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उस की मदद करेगी।

■ **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** जी हां श्रीमन्; जीवी योजना में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि राज्य सरकारें सड़कों के लिए जितने बन की व्यवस्था करें उस का 20 प्रतिशत: आयीण सड़कों के लिए निर्वित 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.

Shri Prakashwar Shastri: केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास क्या कुछ इस प्रकार की शिकायतें भी आई हैं कि राज्यों में प्रायः यह देखा जाता है कि पी० डब्लू० डी० के मिनिस्टर जिस जिले के होते हैं उस में सड़कों कुछ अधिक बन जाती हैं बाकी साँरा राज्य उपेक्षित रह जाता है तो सारे प्रान्त के साथ बराबर न्याय हो ईस दिशा में या केन्द्रीय सरकार

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

Shri Bhakt Darshan: श्रीमन् ऐसे मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती; बाकी अगर माननीय सदस्य अपने प्रभाव का इस दिशा में सुधार्योग करें तो सम्भवतः सफलता मिल सकती है।

Shri Prakashwar Shastri: हमें आप ने अधिकार कहां दे रखा है? मिनिस्टर तो तो आप हैं।

Shri Prem Chand Sharma: हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली तथा चंडीगढ़ यह यूनियन टेरीट्रीज़ हैं। भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय फंड से सड़कों के मामले में इन तीनों टेरीट्रीज़ को कितना कितना रूपया दे रही है?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: श्रीमन् इसके लिये पूर्व सूचना चाहिए।

Shri Shiva Charan Lal: क्या मंत्री महोदय बंतलाने 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 रावत जी ने अपने ही क्षेत्र में सड़कों का निर्माण किया है बाकी सारा आगरा जिला हमारा बर्बाद पड़ा है।

Shri Bhakt Darshan: 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 बर्षों में सफलता मिल सकती है।

श्री शिव नारायण : शेरशह ने पांच बरस के अन्दर सारे देश की सड़कों की ठीक किया था। आज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में ग्रीर 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 बारों 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 मात्रहत 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 मेनटेनेस की है। पिछले वर्षों में श्रमदान के द्वारा हजारों क्यों 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 जायें। 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 विश्वाति विश्व: मेरा प्लाइट आफ आडंग यह है कि यदि मिनिस्टर साहब गलत जवाब दें तो इस का खुलासा होना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेटर की कार्री मेरे पास है किस में उहोने कहा था कि एक तिहाई हम देंगे, एक तिहाई विहार सरकार देंगी। किसानों से मुफ्त रथया इकट्ठा कर लिया गया, लेकिन सड़के आज तक नहीं बनी है। इस के पीछे क्या बात है यह हम को बनलाया 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 देवी : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि दीस सालों का जो रोड फँट्वेल प्रोजेक्ट था उस में से अब तक कितने साल बारं हो गये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् जो पहला दीस साल का प्रोजेक्ट था, वह सन् 1941 से ले कर 1961 तक था। उस के बाद दूसरे दीस साल का प्रोजेक्ट 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 Tungabhadra River near Madhavaram Mantrayalam?

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 द्व० ना० तिशारी : द्वितीय पवर्वर्तीय योजना के दो वर्ष बीत रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि 20 परसेन्ट में 40 परसेन्ट अनुदान आप देंगे। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि इन दो वर्षों में आप ने कुल वित्तना अनुदान प्रदेशों को दिया है और किन विन प्रदेशों को कितना कितना?

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमन् माननीय मंत्री : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बर्तमान सरकार जो सड़के बनवा रही है उन के पीछे आर्थिक वृद्धिकोण प्रब्राह्मन है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर सड़के बनवाती है? परन्तु भारत-वर्ष में ऐसी बहुत सी जगह हैं जहाँ आर्थिक वृद्धिकोण से सड़के बनवाना सामर्थ्यक नहीं। लेकिन भारतवर्ष में जो द्राइवल परियाज हैं जहाँ पर कि आर्द्धासी रहते

श्री श्र० प्र० स्थानी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बर्तमान सरकार जो सड़के बनवा रही है उन के पीछे क्या आर्थिक वृद्धिकोण है? लेकिन भारतवर्ष में जो द्राइवल परियाज हैं जहाँ पर कि आर्द्धासी रहते

है, उन जंगलों में अधिकांश ऐसे नोग हैं जिन्हें भौटों के दर्शन नहीं किये हैं, रेलों के दर्शन नहीं किये हैं। उन लोगों की आरतीर्थी की आम जनता के साथ मिलने के लिये क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट वहां सड़के बनाने की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने का विचार कर रही है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् इसी वृष्टिकोण से प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने यह योजना रखी है। जब चतुर्वेद पवर्यांश योजना का अन्तिम रूप आ जायेगा, तब आयद इन मामले में कुछ प्रगति हो सकेगी।

श्रीनवी जयत्रेव वाह : जहा बहुत सी स्टेट्स नागपुर प्लैन से बहुत पीछे है वहा कई स्टेट्स ऐसी भी हैं जो कि नागपुर प्लैन से बहुत आगे बढ़ गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि दोनों के बीच मे रैशनलाइजेशन लाने के लिये जो पिछली स्टेट्स हैं क्या उन के लिये कोई आम कारंवाई होने वाली है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन . श्रीमन् जैता माननीय सदस्या ने कहा है कुछ राज्य सरकारे नागपुर प्लैन 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 लब्ध लाल कपूर माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि सड़कों पर जितना रुपया खर्च होगा प्लैनिंग कमिशन उस में से 20 परतेट रुपया आमीण सड़कों के ऊपर खर्च करने की योजना बनाई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि आमीण बड़कों पर खर्च करने के लिये यह बहुत कम रुपया है और इस के लिये क्या उन्होंने कहा है कि उशादा रुपया खर्च होना चाहिये?

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमन् रह जो 20 प्रति-क्षत राजिनिव्वारित की गई है, यह तो मूलतम है। यदि इस से अधिक राज्य सरकारे खर्च करना चाह तो हम उस का स्वागत करें।

Re-opening of Suez Canal

*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 यह से कोई अफसर या कोई दूसरा अवित्त स्वेच्छ एरिया में भेजा है, जो वहां पर जा कर

निरीक्षण कर सके कि क्या स्वेज केनाल में अटके हुए जहाज वहां से निकल सकते हैं या नहीं और क्या सरकार ने ईंजिट से यह रिक्वेस्ट किया है कि चूकि अब वहां पर लडाई नहीं चल रही है, इस लिए उस जहाज की वहां 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 नवाजे का अध्ययन किया है और मैं ममक्षता हूँ कि जो आवजंदर जहाज हिन्दुस्तान के लिए 27 हजार टन अनाज ला रहा है, वह स्वेज नहर से निकल सकता है परन्तु ईंजिशन एथारिटीज जान-बूझ कर उम को वहां पर रोक रहे हैं ताकि वह भारत न आ सके। क्या मरीं महोदय ने इस बारे में कोई अध्ययन किया है ?

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

Shri Piloo 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 has, namely, that it is possible for the ships to bypass the sunken ships. 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 सरदू पाण्डेय जैसा कि मरीं महोदय ने कहा है, स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने से भारत को माल लाने में कठिनाई हो रही है और हमारा अन्न भी वहां रुका हुआ है क्या सरकार स्वेज नहर के अलावा कोई और रास्ता सोच रही है, जिससे हमारा माल आगामी से और कम दूर 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 केनल का नैशनलाइजेशन हुआ, उस वक्त सब से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान ने २०० ए० आर० की इमदाद की थी लेकिन पाकिस्तान के साथ जब हमारी लडाई हुई, तो उस वक्त भी हमारे जहाज रोके गए और अब भी हमारे अन्न 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 माते हैं और हमारे ही जहाज रोके जाते हैं?

आशु लाल हृषि मङ्गी (श्री जगदीशन 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 २०० ए० आर० द्वारा रोकना नहीं है बल्कि वहां पर जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है, उस के कारण जहाज को रुकना पड़ा है। जहां तक २०० ए० आर० सरकार का दाल्लुक है, उस का सारा प्रयत्न है कि वह किस तरह हमारी मदद कर सकती है। लेकिन जब तक इसराइल की सेनावे स्वेज नहर के क्षेत्र में भी बूढ़ा है और जब तक वहां पर बतता 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 जगदीशन राम: जी नहीं, उस वक्त नहीं रोके गए थे।

इस से पहले एक सवाल यह पूछा गया है कि हम लोगों ने उम जहाज को बहा से निकलने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया है। मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ 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 जातर के दूसरी ओर से ला सके ताकि वह खाराब न हो पाए लेकिन उस में भी अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली है।

Shri Piloo Mody: Gen Nasser has offered to buy also

श्री जगदीशन राम: जी नहीं। उन को माइलों की आवधकता नहीं है। वे माइलों नहीं जाते हैं। इस लिए उम को बहा बेचने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: क्या डाइवर्शन नहीं हो सकता है?

अंग: जगदीशन राम वह सब कुछ दिखाना लिया गया है।

यह भी प्रश्न किया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम २०० एन० आर० में मे क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। सदन को मालूम है कि २०० एन० आर० 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 कवरलाल गुप्त: हमारे देश से करोड़ों लोगों का माल एक्सप्रेस होता है और वह माल स्वेज केनल के जरिये से आता था मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश

की एक्सपोर्ट न करे, इस के लिए सरकार ने क्या करम उठाए हैं और स्वेच्छा लोनास के बन्द होने से एक्सपोर्ट की बूंदि से हमारे देश पर कितना दबाव 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 Teanneti 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 प्रकाशराम शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुराम तिंह शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री यशवन्त तिंह कुशवाह :

क्या विविध मती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

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

(ख) क्या सामाजिक, धार्मिक तथा राजनीतिक सम्पाद्धों ने भी इसी आवश्यकीय मार्ग प्रस्तुत की है ,

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

(घ) यदि हाँ, 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, Shiromani 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 thus 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 Agriculturalists 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 बोरकारानी : ने ऐसी मंत्री महोदय से यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह राज्य सरकारों से इस संबंध में कुछ परामर्श लेने का विचार कर रहे हैं कि जब तक लड़की अधिकारित हो तब तक पिता की सम्पत्ति में उस का अधिकार हो लेकिन विचारित होने के पश्चात् परिणामी सम्पत्ति में उस का अधिकार हो यानि विचार के पश्चात् भी पिता की सम्पत्ति में अधिकार न हो जिससे बहन और भाई के संबंधों में परस्पर कटूता न हो, तो इस संबंध में जैसे दिल्ली और पंजाब से आवेदन पत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास प्राप्त हैं इसी तरह से और राज्य सरकारों से भी वह परामर्श ले रहे हैं जिससे कि एक अचिल भारतीय नीति उत्तराधिकार के कानून के संबंध में निर्णायित कर सके ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir.

श्री प्रकाश बोर काश्त्री : दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्राप्त 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 काश्त्री : क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाया है कि इस कानून के बनने के बाद प्राचीय और केन्द्रीय त्यायालयों में

इस संबंध में कितने विचार बाबर किये गए और उन का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

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

श्री रवीशर किंशुर काश्त्री : श्रीमन् मंत्री महोदय ने करमाया 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 जांच कर्मीण बिठायेंगे जिससे पता चले कि कितने ऐसे द्राजेक्षणस हुए हैं और कितना उत्तराधिकार लड़कियों को अब तक मिला है ? मेरी मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि शायद ही सौ में से कहीं एक कोई केस ऐसा हो कि जिस में लड़की को उत्तराधिकार मिला हो ? इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता ने इस को गहित नहीं किया है और यह बिल्कुल निर्वंक कानून है ।

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

श्री बलराम मधोक : श्रीमंती महोदय ने कहा कि इस कानून के संबंध में उन्हे आवेदन केवल पंजाब और दिल्ली से प्राप्त हुआ है। तो क्या उन्होंने इस संबंध में किन्तु अन्य प्रान्तों से जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की है कि उन प्रान्तों के अन्दर भी स्थिति इस प्रकार की है ? अगर वहाँ की जनता इतनी बोकल नहीं है और उन्होंने आवाज नहीं उठायी तो क्या इस का मतलब यह लिया जाय कि वहाँ 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 परिव सम्बंध वा उस के अन्दर बहुत गिरावट आ गई है ?

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

श्री बलराज मधोक : और मरि इस सुनाव की मान लिया जाय कि विद्वाह के बाद स्त्री को अपने बहसुर के धन में से हिस्सा मिले तो उससे जो कानून का मूल मुहा था कि स्त्री को उस की सम्पत्ति में भाग मिले वह मुहा 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 मन्त्र में मर्ती महोदय कुछ विचार करेंगे और क्या इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: 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 राम लेवक यादव अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान की इस व्यवस्था के रहने के लिए समान सिविल कानून होगा 20 वर्ष से ध्याक्ष 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 गास्ते में कौन भी जी ऐसी है कि जो बाधक है उस पर क्या मर्ती महोदय रोकनी 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 राम लेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विनायक निवेदन है कि मेरा तो प्रश्न यह कि क्या कदम उठाए गए है ? 20 वर्ष संविधान लागू हुए हो गया । सभी सम्बद्धार्यों के लिए समान कानून बनावे के लिए क्या काम किया गया, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, उस को सो बताया ही नहीं ।

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

Shri D. B. Chavas: I have already replied to the question.

ओ राम सेवक यादव . क्या प्रयास हुए।
इतना ही बता दे ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The system of polygamy was bad for the Hindus Aie 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

ओ राम सेवक यादव श्रीमन् मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

ओ प्रेम चतुर वर्षा . जब से ये हस्ताक्षिकों को उन के पितामों की जायदाद में हिस्सा देने वाला कानून बना है तब से लेकर आज तक क्या उन्होंने जमीनों के बारे में जाच की है कि हमारी जमीनें बोडी-बोडी हैं और इस कानून से कानून समस्या पर बुरा असर पड़ा है लोक जमीनों के भी भी दुखड़े हो रहे हैं . . .

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

श्रीमती अवालेन जाह : क्या विधि नमी कह बतलायेंगे कि यह इंडिया, पाकिस्तान, शाही मिडिन 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 श्रीराजाल्ली: On a point or order. बोर्डी अवस्था आप से यह है कि आप मंत्रियों को

कमसे कम इस प्रकार का निर्देश अवश्य है कि प्रश्न विश्व भाषा में किया जाये उस का उत्तर भी उसी भाषा में आये। आप ने जायद घट्टे तरीके से सुना होता कि श्रीमती जयावेन भाषा का एक सीधा प्रश्न यह था कि इजिप्ट, पाकिस्तान में मुस्लिम महिलाओं को जितनी सुविधा प्राप्त है उतनी सुविधा क्या भारत देश में भी मिलेगी? इस का उत्तर भाना चाहिए या लेकिन भवी महोदय ने उस का उत्तर न देकर दूसरी ओर चले गये। मैं आप से अवस्था चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कब से मदियों 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 Menon: 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 Sheopujan 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]

Shri Prabir Chandra क्या मवी महोदय यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि केल 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 प्रभारताहिब क्लिवे : 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. Patedia: 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. Cheena Reddy): It has been decided, for the present, to postpone the expansion of Durgapur from 1.6 to 3.4 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 and 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 8.4 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 straight-way that the rated capacity for the second stage, which is 1.6 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 Hos-pet, before expanding all these steel mills?

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

श्री कालेश्वर तिहः : मैं जानता थाहता हूँ कि दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के एक्स्टेंशन को जो प्रोडक्शन है उस में क्या आप कंटिन्यूस्ट स्टील प्रोडक्शन को जो लेटेस्ट टेक्नालोजी है उस के अनुसार विन्टार करेंगे या जो पुरानी टेक्नालोजी है उस के अनुसार करेंगे? जो कंटिन्यूस्ट स्टील प्रोडक्शन की टेक्नालोजी है उस से जैसे ही लोहा बनाता है वैसे ही किनिश गुड्स वियार होने लगते हैं। यह पुराने मेथड से सभी पद्धति है।

डॉ. चंद्रा रेड्डी : जिस टेक्नालोजी का माननीय सदस्य जिक कर रहे हैं उस के बारे में तो मैं इस बत्त खाम तौर से नहीं कह सकूँगा। लेकिन आम तौर से यह कह सकूँगा कि जहाँ भी नई टेक्नालोजी प्रवेलेबल हो उस का इस्तेमाल करना जैनिंग कमिशन का पहला कर्ज होगा।

श्री धर्मेश्वर तिहः : जो मजूदा कारखाने उन में इतना ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन है कि इस बत्त मार्केट काफी आड़न हो गया है। मैं जानता थाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में

बोकारो प्लान्ट को बनाने की क्या जरूरत है?

डॉ. चंद्रा रेड्डी : बोकारो प्लान्ट को बनाने की जरूरत है और इस के ऊपर हम विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि 1970-71 तक जो हमारी अमिल्टेट डिमान्ड है उस को पूरा करने में हमें मदद मिल सके।

Shri D. N. Patodia: The considera-tions 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.

डॉ. चंद्रा रेड्डी : यह सही है कि इन्स्टाल्ड कैपैसिटी को इस्तेमाल में लाने की हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आनंदग में भी इस बात का जिक किया गया है।

Shri Ranga: Already Mr. Rama-murthi has made a very useful sug-gestion.

An hon. Member: Mr. Krishna-moorthi.

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 Bakaro 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 द्वाद० ना. तिवारी : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दुर्गपुर में जो अस्त-व्यस्तता और गडबड़िया है, उनके गहरे दृष्टि अगर इस बढ़ते कोई एक्सटेंशन का काम किया जायेगा, तो वह ब्यर्च होगा और इस लिए क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि पहले वहां सुधार कर के स्थानिकों द्वारा कर लिया जाये और फिर बोरियों को बढ़ावा दिया जाये, ताकि लोहे का प्रे-इक्षण कम न हो?

द्वाद० चला रेडी : यह सही है और हम इसी लाइन्ज 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 R. 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 Patel.
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 saheb 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 saheb 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 Anna-sahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir An additional allotment of 10000 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 Sequeira:

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 Anna-sahib Shinde): (a) and (b) Because of the closure of the Suez Canal and delay in the arrival of vessels on 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 as 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 Kachhwah:

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 Anna-sahib 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.

Starvation Death in Gwalior (M.P.)

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

महाराष्ट्र में सचेत कृषि कार्यक्रम

*1066. श्री देवराज पाटिल :
श्री राम हो० भज्डारे :

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कुछ कृषि समय पहले सचेत 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 ?

आज, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहायता भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमांतराज विन्वे) : (क) सचेत कृषि तथा "कैल कार्यक्रम" सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव प्रभीतक महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। हा प्रधिक उपने वाली किसी कार्यक्रम, लघु सिचाई आदि जैसी सामान्य प्लान योजनायें समय-समय पर प्राप्त की जाती हैं और उनपर विकार किया जाता है।

(घ) से (क) : प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

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 Shiade): (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 Raghuveer 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 200 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 Anasabha 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 U.S.A 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 Anasabha 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 U.P 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 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 Kachwai :
Shri Atam Das :
Shri Baghuvir Singh Shastri :
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria :
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 to 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-chal Pradesh	West 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 dhal	100	25	1,050

(c) Does not arise

Monthly Quota of Foodgrains for UP

*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.

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.

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

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 Anna-sahib 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) 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/ delivered	Quantity lapsed	
	Wheat & Milo	Sugar		Wheat & 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 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 Co-operation (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 U.S.A 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 Co-operation (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 982/67]

Contest in the Last Elections by Scheduled Caste Candidates

5151 Shri D. R. Parmar:
Shri B. 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. Chavhan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Cultivable Land in Gujarat

5152- 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

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 a rat for this purpose in 1987-88.

(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. L. 1984/87].

1274 (A) LSD-3.

(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 5,800 tonnes of gram.

Subsidy Amount borne by Government

5156. Shri Sehilyan: 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 Annazhib 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.

व्याप्र प्रवेश को अनाज भेजने में कठिनाइयां

5158. श्री गं० गं० दीक्षित : क्या अनाज तथा कृषि भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनाज की दुमाई की अवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण

केवल हारां बम्ब प्रदेश को नियंत्रित किया था अनाज का भासिक कोटा उन्हे समय पर नहीं पहुंच रहा है जिससे विविध ज़ोड़ों में अनाज का वितरण करने में सम्बंध प्रदेश सरकार को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो दुलार्ह की इन कठिनाईों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वार्ष, हृषि, सामुदायिक किकात तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमरा साहित्य शिंदे) :

(क) जा नहीं ।

(ब) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Promotion of Aviation

5159. **Shri R. B. 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 Government 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 developing the

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 Anasazib 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 Cooperative 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 malpractices 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 Cooperative 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 lakh 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 मं. च० दीक्षित : ज्ञात तथा हृषि मली यह बताने की हृषा करने कि मध्य प्रदेश को 1967-68 के लिये कितनी कितनी राशि के अल्पकालीन और मध्यकालीन ऋण भंजूर किये गये ?

ज्ञात, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार योग्यताएँ में राज्य भंजी (श्री अमाताहित जिले) : जहाँ तक सहकारी ऋण का सम्बन्ध है किसी राज्य के लिये "निर्धारण" का प्रसन्न ही नहीं होता। लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और प्रावश्यक संसाधन सहकारी समितियों के 'प्राप्तने' फंडों से जुटाये जाते हैं जिनको ऋण सीमा सम्बन्धी पातता के निर्धारित स्तरों के अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है। इन स्तरों के अनुसार सम्भावना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी ऋण-संस्थाएँ 1967-68 के दौरान हृषि उत्पादन के लिये निर्माणित ऋण-कार्यक्रम लुक्स करेगी —

	करोड रुपये
अल्पकालीन	32
मध्यकालीन	8
कुल	40

इसके अतिरिक्त उंचरकों, बीजों तथा कीटनाशक औषधियों की बड़ी तथा वितरण के लिए अल्पकालीन लुधिया देने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश को 208 साल 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 taking 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. Shri 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 thereof;

(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 strengthening the apron and taxi-track at Bhubaneswar aerodrome at an estimated cost of Rs 13.22 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

Desilting Operation of Paita Water Works, Calcutta Port

5189. **Shri M. P. Chatterjee:**
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri D. K. Kunte;
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 Paita 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. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Corporation's Water Works at Paita, 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 Nitin 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 Anantashibh 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.

विद्युती में वज्रांगों के हिये बने की समस्या

5171. **Shri K. N. Singh:** क्या वात्सल्य तथा वात्सल्य विद्युती में वज्रांगांगों के मलिकों तथा

तांगा चालकों को उनके शहरों से लाए जाएं के लिए सर्ते दार्ते वर चना उत्पादन कराने के लिए संस्कार में क्या प्रवक्ता किये हैं ?

चाल, मुख्य, तांगा विकास विभाग द्वारा संस्कार बंचालय में राज्य लंडी (जी असाताहिल लिये) : दुनियालालार्डों के मालिकों और तांगा चालकों को सर्ते दार्ते वर चना देने के लिए कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली में लाइसेंसशाल बोक बांदाज व्यापारियों को "दाना" (मरेशियों वा चोड़ों के लिये बुराक) निर्माताओं को एक दिन में 50 बौरियां तक चना बेचने के अनुदेश दिये गए हैं। दाना निर्माताओं को भी ये अनुदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे अपनी जलोद कीमत में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दाना बनाने के बार्ब और नाम के लिए निर्धारित राशि को जोड़न के बाद उग दाने की बेंदे। हाल ही में हरियाणा से दिल्ली को चने के संचलन 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 'hat 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.

मंदक नदी पर पुल

5174. ओं विमूर्ति विथः
ओ क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गणराज्य द्वा० नै बहु मंदी यह बताने की शृणा दैने कि

(क) वा० १० मर है कि राज्यीय राजपथ पर हु० ग्रांचाट (विहार) में मंदक नदी पर पुल बनाने वा काम निश्चित कार्यक्रम से पीछे रह गया है ; और

(ब) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

परिवहन तथा नीशहन बंद्रालय में उप बंडी (बी नस्त इंसेन) : (क) शीर (ख) पुल के नियामक बांध तथा धन्य रक्षित नियमों कारण अवहारत पूर्ण हो गये हैं शीर उन पर सदोवजनक प्रगति हो रही है।

मुख्य पुल के बामले में प्रगति सन्तोष-प्रकार नहीं है। शीरी प्रगति का कारण सहज नलहटी के कारण कुमों को बैठाने में कठिनाइयों का आना और स्थान पर कर्म के पास पर्याप्त छांसाई के उपस्करणों का न होना है।

अधिनियम तथा विधियाँ

5175. श्री विमूर्ति विध्वंश :

श्री कौ. नां. तिवारी :

क्या विधि मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

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

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

विधि बंद्रालय में उप बंडी (बी बा० रा० चहूल) : (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 मंद द्वारा बहुत से अधिनियम पारित किए गए हैं।

(ख) इस उपचारणा पर भी कि स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् से लंबद द्वारा पारित अधिनियमों की संख्या बड़ी है केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह जात 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. श्री Ram Singh Ayarwal:

श्री 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 PL 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

Annasahib 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 Omkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Meetha 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 Annasahib 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 IR8-288-3; 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 Annasakhi Shinde): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to paddy variety IR-8-288-3 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 Bedabrata 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 Annasakhi 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 (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.

3183. 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 Annasahib 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. 8,787 (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 insecticides 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 Annasahib 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.

I.A.C. Services

5185. Shri Omkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Omkar 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 Sradhakar 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 575 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 fertilisers

A subsidy not exceeding 25 per cent of the sale price of phosphatic fertilisers, 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 fertilisers and 50 per cent of the retail price of phosphatic fertilisers 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 fertilisers in hilly and inaccessible areas

The extra cost (over and above normal transport cost in other areas) of transporting fertilisers 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 Jumus 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 fertiliser subsidies alone are not available. No formal assessment has been made regarding the effect of subsidies on prices and production of foodgrains.

(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 rise 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. श्रीमंत च० दीक्षित :
श्री मोतिराव तिटू शौचरी :
श्रीगा० ल० विज़ :

विधा व्यवस्था तथा अतिरिक्त उद्योग मन्त्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) विभिन्न पांच वडी में मध्य प्रदेश में
पर्यटकों के लिये आकर्षक स्थानों को
नेवने के लिये प्राधिक संस्था में पर्यटकों को

आकर्षित करने के लिये केंद्रीय सरकार
तथा राज्य सरकार ने कितनी राशि बच्ची ही ;
जौर

(ख) बालू बर्ड में मध्य प्रदेश में बदल
नियमित करना तथा एतिहासिक महल वाले
स्थानों में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के
लिये यथा कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्थविज्ञ उद्योग मंत्री
(डा० जनेतिह) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों
में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास
पर किया गया अवय 8,68,501 रुपर्यांया—
इसमें राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये अवय
की राशि भी जाविल है ।

(ख) बालू बर्ड में पर्यटन सुविधाओं
के समेकित विकास, शिवमुरी के विकास तथा
कान्हा-किसली-जबलपुर काम्पलेक्स के विकास
की योजनाओं पर कार्यवाही हो रही है ।

राजस्थान से जने का चोरी लिये ले जाया
जाया

5189. श्री प्रकाशबाईर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार जानी :
श्री हुक्म बद्र लखवाल :

विधा व्यवस्था तथा हृषि भंडो यह बनाने
की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
राजस्थान सीमा पर लैनात पुलिस कर्मचारी
राजस्थान के जातों से चोरी लिये करना ले
जाने में सहायता कर रहे हैं ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में
कुछ जिकायते भी प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

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

जात्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी प्रभा साहित्य शिष्य) : (क) और (ब). दो विभागों के सम्बन्ध में विकायते मिली थी।

(ग) सम्बन्धित पुलिस प्रधिकारियों को सेवा से निलम्बित कर दिया गया है। निरन्तर छापे मार कर और स्टाफ की घदला-बदली करके इस मामले पर बढ़ी 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.

भारिक भवान उपजाग्रो भ्रमियान के लिए भव्य प्रदेश को अनुदान

5191. श्री गं० च० दीपित : क्या जात्य तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में भ्रमिक भवान उपजाग्रो भ्रमियान के लिए भव्य प्रदेश को वस्तुत कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया था ; और

1274 (A) LSD—4.

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

जात्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी प्रभा साहित्य शिष्य) : (क) राज्य को भ्रमिक भव्य उपजाग्रो भ्रमियान के लिए दिया जाने वाला अनुदान निम्न विकास शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है, हृषि विकास (1) हृषि उत्पादन (भर्मि सुधार सहित) तथा (2) संचार मिचार्ड। इन विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत जाने वाली योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए भव्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1966-67 में 232 93 लाख रुपए दिए गए थे।

(ब) भवी यह विषय नहीं किया गया कि 1967-68 में राज्य सरकार को भव्य भलग विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत कितनी केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

Air Services between Trivandrum and Colombo

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

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. Nayunar:
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. Karan 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. Nayunar.

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. Karan 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

पंचायती द्वारा राजस्व की वसूली

5195. श्री रघुवीर तिह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द राजवाड़ा :

श्री राम बोपाल शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री दर्जन सिंह भवीरिया :

डा० सुंदर प्रकाश पुरी :

वया व्याय तथा कृषि मनो यह बनाने की कृपा करें दि

(क) किन किन राज्यों में राजस्व वसूल बर्ने का नाम पचायनों का मौजन का निर्णय किया गया है,

(ख) क्या इस मन्त्रालय में बेन्द्रीय मरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश जारी किया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यारा क्या है?

स्वाय, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मशालय से राज्य मनो (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदव्यासी) : (क) राज्यों में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा मम्पय मम्पा पट्टन पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रम्मन 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 सिंद्हेवर प्रसाद क्या

विधि मंत्री यह बताने वाले कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सर्विधान की आठवीं अन्तस्त्री में निर्दिष्ट भाषाओं में से किन-किन भाषाओं में हम ममय विधि पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित हो रही हैं, और उन पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहा-कहा में प्रकाशित होती हैं,

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

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

विधि ममय में उन मंत्री (जी श्री दृष्टि चहल) . (क) विधि ममय को इस विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(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 नियन्या के हिन्दी भाषान्तर अन्तरिष्ट होंगे ।

Food for India Foundation, Netherlands

5198 श्रीमति सुसेला गोपालन
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 Annareshwar 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

हवाई घटा है जो कि सांची से 44 मील दूरी परकी सदक के अंदरे घटा है ।

सामीण जून के बारे में अस्तता रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

5200. श्री रामचन्द्र चौरापा : क्या लाल तथा फूलि मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सामीण जून-अस्तता के बारे में भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किये गये नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण से सरकार सन्तुष्ट है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी विवेद बारे क्या है ?

सांची में हवाई घटा

5199. श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद : वन पर्वतन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ के महासचिव पिठली बार अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान जब सांची गये थे, तो उन्होंने वहाँ एक हवाई घटा बनाने का सुझाव दिया था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्वतन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण तिहाई) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से हाल ही में एक सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ के महासचिव ने सांची के निकट एक हवाई घटा बनाने का सुझाव दिया था । सांची में आधिक दृष्टि से हवाई प्रदूषा बनाने की व्यवहार्यता की इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए जांच की जा रही है कि भोपाल में एक

लाल, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार भवान्य ने राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदसामी) (क) सामीण जून-अस्तता के बारे में भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किया गया नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण, प्रविल भारतीय सामीण जून तथा विनियोग सर्वेक्षण, 1961-62 है । इस सर्वेक्षण के दौरान एकदिवात की गई सामग्री पर अभी रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है । श्राकड़ों की पूरी तरह जाव-पड़ताल तथा परिणाम प्रकाशित हो जाने वे बाद ही पूर्ण विवरण उपलब्ध होगा । तथापि, भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा यह तक प्रकाशित अस्थायी निष्कर्षों के आधार पर असम, बिहार, राजस्थान तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल की राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान राज्यों में सामीण आबादी को छन सुलभ करने में सहकारी समितियों के घल्प भाग की ओर दिलाया गया है । देश भर में फूलि उत्पादन हेतु सहकारी जून की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) यह सर्वेक्षण सामीण परिवार के लेक में जून, उद्धार, पूजी-निर्माण आदि का अनुमान लगाने के उद्देश 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.

काश तथा हृषि मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाना

5202. **श्री शुक्लम चन्द्र कछवायः**

श्री रामगोपाल शालवालः

श्री रघुबीर तिह शास्त्रीः

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारीः

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्रीः

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशीः

क्या काश तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) विकेन्द्रीकरण के बाद उनके मन्त्रालय के सभी विभागों में इस समय स्थायी, अस्थायी और अद्वितीय कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ब) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों में से ऐसे अविकृत कितने हैं जो इस समय स्थायी होने के अधिकारी हैं और उन अविकृतों की संख्या क्या है जो अब तक स्थायी हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

वार्ष, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (वी अम्बालाहिंद शिंहे): (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

5205 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 Sec No LT 988 67]

(c) Yes

लाला तथा हृषि भवालय में अनुसूचित जातियों
श्रीर अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों
के लिए भारक्षित स्थान

5206 श्री रामचरण :

श्री रामचरण राम-

यथा लाला तथा हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(न) उनके मन्त्रालय में पिछले पाल
वर्षों में प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणियों
के बिनाे तरनीकी तथा गैर-तकनीकी पद
बनाय गये,

(ब) श्रेणीवार अनुसूचित जातियों
तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए
कितने पद भारक्षित किये गये, श्रीर

(ग) भारतीन पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

साथ, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी अध्यात्माहित्र शिष्य): (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है भारत मिलते ही मध्य पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

गुडगाव के निकट दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा चावल के ट्रक का पकड़ा जाना

5207. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री कामेश्वर तिहः :

स्थि० साथ तथा हृषि मर्त्ता यह बनाने की हुया करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधेनी के दैनिक ममाचार पत्र "स्टेटसमेन" के 18 जून, 1967 के अव में प्रकाशित इस आशय का समाचार मही है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने गुडगाव के निकट एक ट्रक पकड़ा है जिसमें 70 किलो चावल था;

(ब) क्या समय समय पर होने वाली इन घटनाओं के पीछे किसी गिराह का हाथ है प्रथमा यह एवं छोटी सी घटना थी, और

(ग) यदि इन घटनाओं के पीछे किसी गिराह का हाथ है, तो मरकार द्वारा उसका पता न लगाये जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं?

साथ, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी अध्यात्माहित्र शिष्य): (क) से (ग) सूचना एक-विट की जा रही है भारत 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 तिहः :

क्या साथ तथा हृषि मर्त्ता यह बनाने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में उपयुक्त सिचाई व्यवस्था के लिये जिसके लिये कुछ समय पहले केन्द्रीय मरकार ने एक मंवेशण किया था, 5 से 30 तक प्रश्नवक्तिन के कितने पम्पिंग सेट चाहिए;

(ख) क्या बिहार में इन पम्पिंग सेटों की कमी की भारत बिहार मरकार ने कमी केन्द्रीय मरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

साथ, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी अध्यात्माहित्र शिष्य): (क) केन्द्रीय मरकार द्वारा कोई विस्तृत मंवेशण नहीं किया गया है। किन भी सूखे की स्थिति का प्रध्यायन करने और प्रतिकारी उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए अक्टूबर, 1966 में एक केन्द्रीय दल बिहार राज्य में गया जिसके अधार पर राज्य में पम्प सैट लगाने के लिये नक्शों में निम्न प्रकार मनोरंजन किया गया :

मूल संक्षेपित

व्यक्तिगत किसानों द्वारा

लगाये गये डीजल पम्प

मैट्रम 1200 6000

व्यक्तिगत किसानों द्वारा

लगाये गये बिजली के

पम्प सैट्स 6000 14000

मरकार द्वारा लगाये गये

रिवर पम्पिंग सैट्स 68 700

(ब) जी हा ।

(ग) अधिकाधिक पम्प सैट उपलब्ध हो सके इस बात का दृष्टि में रखते हुए भारत

सरकार ने पम्प सेटों के देशी निर्माताओं के साथ बैठक का प्रबन्ध किया। सप्लाई की स्थिति सम्पोषजनक थी और निर्माताओं का विश्वास था कि वे डिहार की कुल मांग को पूरा कर सकेंगे। अतः राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई कि वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान ल। ये। ठोंडे अः-व-शर्किन पम्प सेटों का उद्योग काफी अधिक था किन्तु उच्च आवश्यकतावाकि पम्प सेटों की सप्लाई में कुछ कमी रही जिनकी नदी पम्पिंग योजना के लिए राज्य को आवश्यकता थी।

Transport contract by F.C.I.

5209. Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Mangalathumadom:

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 Yajma 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 Darshan): (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 खाल निगम के गोदाम (भोपाल) से बोरी

5214. क्षी यजवाल सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाल तथा हृषि भन्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय खाल निगम के भोपाल के छोबा रोड स्थित बड़े खाल गोदाम से हाल में आरी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न चुराया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

खाल, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (क्षी यजवाल सहित जिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). दो भरे बोरो और दो छोटे पैकेज, जिनमें कुल मिलाकर लगभग 3 किलोट गेहू था, को चुराने के लिए चोरों ने प्रयत्न किया था लेकिन स्टाफ की सतर्कता से व उन्हें कुछ गज की दूरी से आगे 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 2,46,115 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.

आनंद प्रदेश में तम्बाकू का स्टार्ट

5217. श्री यशवंत सिंह :

श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रात्मक :

क्या जात्या तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह मत है कि आनंद प्रदेश में तम्बाकू का बड़ा स्टार्ट जमा हो गया है, और

(ब) यदि हा, तो इसकी विक्री के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने वा विचार है?

लाला, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार संचालन में राज्य भंग्रो (श्री अमरसत्ताहिब शिंहे) जी हा, लगभग 10 मिलियन कि० ग्राम मन्त्र्युद्य (नाटु) तम्बाकू इकट्ठा हो गया है।

(ब) विक्री योग्य मात्रा तथा फिल्म वा अनमान नहाने के लिए स्टार्ट किया जाएगा। फिल्म निर्माताओं का विक्री योग्य नम्बार वा 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 नाटू तम्बाकू खरीदने में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। तम्बाकू निर्यात बृद्धि परियद को कहा गया है कि वह इन देशों में हमारे दूतावासों को नमूने भेजे। इन देशों में सेत्तू दीम भेजने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार हो रहा है।

भृत्य प्रदेश में वंचायतों और जिला अधिकारों की स्थापना

5118. श्री यशवंत सिंह कृष्णाह : क्या जात्या तथा कृषि मंत्री 4 अक्टूबर, 1967 के

भ्राताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 494 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भ्रष्ट प्रदेश में ग्राम जनपद पचायते तथा जिला परिषद स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; जब कि वहां पर 1964 में ग्राम पचायतों के चुनाव हो चुके थे, और

(ख) उनके कब तक स्थापित किय जाने की सम्भावना है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में भ्रष्ट प्रदेश सरकार का कोई सलाह दी है?

लाभ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मर्मी (श्री एस० एस० गुप्तपत्रवारी) : (क) व (ख) राज्य में पचायते दिवस्वर, 1964-जनवरी, 1965 में पुनर्गठन की गई थी। इसमें बाद, राज्य मर्कार ने जो समय-पत्रक नैवार दिया था उसमें जनवरी-मार्च, 1966 के दारान जनपद पचायते तथा जिला परिषद स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की गई थी। तथापि, राज्य में स्थानीय निकायों के चुनाव अगस्त 1965 में भारत-पांच संघर्ष शुरू हाने वे परिणामस्वरूप स्थगित किए गए थे। इन बीच राज्य मर्कार न पचायतीराज संस्थाओं की स्थापना के लिए राज्य विधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने का काम भी हाथ में ले लिया था, उहोंने इस मामले का अध्ययन करने वे लिए एक अध्ययन दल स्थापित किया था। जैसी कि त्थिति है, अधिनियम में संशोधन हो जाने के बाद की उच्च स्तरीय नृथाएं स्थापित की जानी है। राज्य में इन स्थानों की शीघ्र व्यापना किए जाने की आवश्यकता पर केन्द्रीय सरकार निरन्तर जार 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 आयातित ज्वार का प्रश्न

5220 श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बेंगोशकर शर्मा :

श्री नान० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री श्रोकार सिंह :

क्या लाला तथा कृषि मर्मी या बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह नहीं है कि अमरीका द्वारा चारे के रूप में दी गई ज्वार का राज-थान में लोग खा रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि तो, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है कि इन ज्वार को खाने के कारण राजस्थान में लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो जनता को इसकी गत्ता बन्द न करने के क्या कारण हैं।

जाता, हुवि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार नीतिलय में राज्य भवनी (धी अपासाहिव शिल्पे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ब) से (म) . प्रमाण ही नहीं उठता ।

राजस्वान में सरकारी बीज कार्म

5221. धी ओंकार साल बेरवा :

धी बैलीशंकर शर्मा :

धी ना० स्व० शर्मा :

धी ओंकार सिंह :

क्या जाता तथा हुवि मरी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) राजस्वान में सूरतगढ़ तथा जेतसर में कितने एकड़ भूमि में सरकारी बीज कार्म हैं;

(ब) वर्ष 1966-67 में इन कार्म में कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ग) इन पर कितना खर्च आया है ?

जाता, हुवि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार नीतिलय में राज्य भवनी (धी अपासाहिव शिल्पे) : (क) सूरतगढ़ कार्म 30,351 एकड़ जेतसर कार्म 21,319 एकड़ (ब) और (ग) . कार्मों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र समाप्ति 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 Fertilisers

5223. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: 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 Anasahib 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 जिल बुद्धार शास्त्री :

श्री रामाचारण शर्मा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भरदेविया :

श्री भास्त्र दास :

श्री यशवंत सिंह बुद्धाराह :

श्री बुद्धार बन्द कल्याण :

श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री :

श्री शांति सुन्दर लाल :

श्री शूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और काहिरा के बीच सीधी विमान सेवा पुनः आरम्भ कर दी गई है; और

(ख) उक्त सेवा के स्थगित रहने के कारण भ्रमान्तः कितनी वित्तीय लाति हुई?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री (श्री शूर्य सिंह) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रपेक्षित सूचना इस्टी 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 un cultivated 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 Wastelard 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 ज्ञा :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

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 आवश्यकता कितनी है, और

(ब) पिछली कम्ल में इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य ने कुल कितना अनाज पैदा किया और इस कालात् अनाज का उपयोग किए तरह किया गया।

आद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभासताहिंद शिंदे) (ब) अन्तर्गत यह कहना कठिन ह कि इन में खाद्याश्रम की दृष्टि से हमेशा के लिए कौन से राज्य प्रधिशेष हैं। चौहानी राज्य प्रधिशेष ने व्यवधान और खपत ५८वांशी आवश्यकताओं पर नियंत्रण करता है। उत्पादन में प्रत्येक वर्ष विभिन्न रहती है और खपत कुछ वार्षिक तथा जिनमें जनसंख्या को बढ़ाव देती है वर्ष में परिवर्तन आय-स्तर आदि जापित है पर नियंत्रण करती है। तथांग गत कुछ वर्षों में खाद्याश्रम की व्यवस्था के आधार पर उत्पादन के मामान्य वर्ष में आध्र प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश उडीपा और चित्तवार राज्यों वा प्रधिशेष राज्यों के रूप में वर्गीकरण किया जा भवता है।

(ब) उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित राज्यों को 1967 के मध्य वर्ष में अनुमानित जनसंख्या सलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ग) भूत में नव लकड़ाना राज्य पर वारे में १०० वर्षानि एवं यापक गर्भाणा नहीं होता है। लकड़ानों को उपलब्ध विधि तथा अन्य वैकल्पिक खाद्य पदार्थ उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्य आय-स्तर आदि पर नियंत्रण करते हुए कुछ हद तक लकड़ानों की आवश्यकता भी लकड़ानों होती है। या प्रत्येक गर्भ की लकड़ानों की ठीक ठीक प्रावृद्ध्यनालै बत तो गम्भीर नहीं है।

(ब) गत वर्ष अवधि 1966-67 के लकड़ानों के उत्पादन का अन्तिम अनुभान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

1967 के मध्य वर्ष में अनुमानित जनसंख्या

(प्राकडे हजार में)

भारत प्रदेश	40712
मध्य प्रदेश	37864
उडीपा	20202
पंजाब	24634

Bombay-Indore-Bhopal Air Service

3231 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) (1) and (2) 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.

आवासित स्त्रे वर्षा ब

5232 डा० राम मोहर लोहिया

श्री मुख्यमन्त्री ठाकुर

श्री रवि राय

यथा खाद्य तथा हृषि मरी यह बताने की क्रम इरेंगे कि

(क) क्या इगलेंड में बनी विनियर तथा ऐमर्सन स्प्रे मरीनों की अनुपयोगिता वे बारे में भरकार को हाल में लिखाये गये हैं, और

(ब) यदि हा तो ड० ममन्थ में भरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

आद्य, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभासताहिंद शिंदे) (क) और (ब) विनियर स्प्रे मरीन नहीं बनाते। विनियर इजन जा अब देश में ही बनाये जा रहे हैं स्प्रेयर निर्माताओं द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं। इन इन्होंने

के संचालन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जिकायतें विली हैं। भविनिवेशक तकनीकी विकास से भनूरोध किया गया है कि वे इन जिकायतों की जांच करें क्योंकि फर्म उनके यहां ही रजिस्टर की गई है। अतः जांच के प्रावाहर पर वे उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे।

देश में इस्तेमाल होने वाले आयातित अल्पान स्प्रेयर्स की कार्यपद्धति के बारे में कुछ रिपोर्ट मिली थी जिन पर फर्म ने तुरन्त ध्यान दिया। मरीनों को सक्रिय रूप से प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

Development of Chandipur

5232. **Shri S. Kundu:**

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 land less;

(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 Anna-sahib 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 1.84 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 Anna-sahib 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.

Mangutan-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 Mangutan-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

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 Anna-sahib 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 Anna-sahib 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	..	Rs. 14,120
1965-66	..	Rs. 33,360

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

Allotment 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 Bhakti Dargah): (a) A sum of Rs. 76.77 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 बीमा बिले

5241. श्री नानू राज अहिरलाल : जल जल तथा बुधि बंदी यह बहाने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह यह सब है कि सरकार कुछ और सहकारी बीमा बिलों की ज्वाम की बोलता पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यह है, तो उनकी खंडन कियी है और उन्हें किन राज्यों में स्वारित किया जाएगा?

श्री नानू राज अहिरलाल जिला अधिकारी नवलपाटन में राष्ट्र-बंदी (जी अमरतात्त्व बिल) : (क) और (ख)। व उक्त बंदी बाय बंदूर कारों के लिये जब से, कभी के कारण भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्र-बंदी बीमा कारबाने स्वारित करने में कठिनाई हो रही है। इसीलिये जब तक वित्त उपराज्य बहुत होता है तब तक और बीमा कारबानों को लाइसेंस देना स्वारित 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 no deposits by the employees and other 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 30A 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. Dhillion : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat procured since the 1st April, 1967

total 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 Annasahab Shinde): (a) 97,646 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 Annasahab 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 ओंकार लाल शोहरा : उमा पर्वत तथा असैनिक उद्यग्म मंत्री यह बताने वाले हैं कि :

(क) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उदयपुर अतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का नगर बनता जा रहा है उदयपुर के हवाई अड्डे के लिये तैयार की गई योजना का अंतिम रूप है;

(ख) यह उदयपुर के लिये राजि विभाग सेवा भारतम करने की कोई योजना है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्थविक उद्यग्म मंत्री (डॉ. कर्ण सिंह): (क) उदयपुर के हवाई अड्डे का एक-27 किलोमीटर के घासबाजारों के परिवालन के लिए वहसे से बिकास किया जा चुका है। इससे इंडियन एयरलाइंस कार्बो-रेल की बतामान आवासकालादारों की पूर्ति हो जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। ऐसी कोई योजना इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

गुड़ के भूल्य में बृद्धि

5246. श्री ओंकार लाल शोहरा : उमा पर्वत तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने वाले हैं कि :

(क) गुड़ का भूल्य गत वर्ष के भूल्य की तुलना में तीन या चार गुना बढ़ गया है जबकि चीनी के भूल्य इससे अधिक नहीं बढ़े हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो गुड़ के भूल्य में इस बृद्धि को रोकने के लिये मरका, या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

काल, हृषि, लालूपालिक विकास तथा सहायता मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अमर-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी होने और इसके फलस्वरूप गुड़ की आंद वढ़ जाने के कारण गुड़ के भूल्य में बृद्धि हुई है। गुड़ के भूल्य में चीनी के भूल्य की अपेक्षा अधिक बृद्धि होने का बहु सारण है कि गुड़ के भूल्य और उसके वितरण वर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है जबकि चीनी के भूल्य और उसके वितरण पर नियंत्रण है।

(ब) बीमी का अधिक है अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने और यूह के मूल्य को उचित लीका में बढ़ाये रखने से बनी उपायों पर सरकार राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विचार कर रही है और इनकी बोलचाल आगामी पिराई बीसद में यूह हाने से पूर्व कर दी जायेगी।

राजस्वान में पर्यटन

5247. भी राज्यकार साल देता : यह पर्यटन तथा अर्थनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) राजस्वान 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, चित्तोड़ जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, रामलूबर और आदू 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 अर्थनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा०. श्रीमंति तिव्रि) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान राजस्वान में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय योजना ने 2.50 लाख रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसके मुकाबले 1966-67 में राज्य सरकार ने उत्पदान 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 आदू, चित्तोड़गढ़, 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 बहत करेंगे उन्हे अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

महाराष्ट्र की बाजार का विकास तथा उत्तरी उत्तराई

5248. भी देवराज वादिल :

भी रा० डॉ० भण्डारे :

यह आज तथा हृषि 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 अनाज के मासिक कोटे के अनुसार अनाज की पूरी मात्रा सप्लाई नहीं की गई;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नियत मासिक कोटे की मात्रा क्या थी और वस्तुतः कितने अनाज की सप्लाई की गई; और

(ग) अनाज की किननी कम मात्रा सप्लाई की गई और इस कठीनी के क्या कारण थे?

साथ, हृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी अन्नासाहिनी शिव्ये) : (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 आमातित खाद्यान्नों (गेहूं और माहाने) के आवंटित कोटे और उन कोटों के प्रति वास्तव में की गई सप्लाई इस प्रकार है:—

(हजार मीटरी
टन में)

आवंटित मप्पाई कोटा
जनवरी, 67 97.7 95.2
फरवरी, 67 95.0 103.8
मार्च, 67 90.2 90.0
अप्रैल, 67 80.0 67.2

माई, 67	80.0	83.9
जून, 67	70.3	61.7
	_____	_____
जोड	513.2	501.8
	_____	_____

सप्त हि में कमी लगभग 2.2 प्रतिशत थी। सप्ताहाई ने कमी कम शामद होने के कानून हुई थी।

रंजाव तथा हरियाना द्वारा विहार को धनाज का देवा जाना

5249. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री पौष्टि ज्ञा :

श्रीक० श्री० नवूर :

इस जाति, तथा हृषि यती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विहार के राजस्व मंत्री गौड़, जौ, खूली तथा जना जारीदने के बारे में बातचीत करने के लिये रंजाव और हरियाना गये थे;

(ख) क्या दोनों राज्यों की सरकारे विहार को धनाज देने के लिये तैयार हैं, यदि उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसकी धनूषति मिल जाये और उनके मार्ग में और कोई बाधाएँ न आयें; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विहार सरकार को इन दो राज्यों से धनाज जारीदने की धनूषति देने के लिये सहमत है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

काज, हृषि, सायदायिक विकास तथा सहकार वंशालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी अमातासिंह जिसे) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकलित भी जा रही है और सभा के पट्टम पर रख दी जावेगी।

Increase in Food Output

5250. श्री Marandi: 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 long term 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 An nasahib 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 Yajna Datt Sharma: 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 acre)

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 Tgasavi 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, Alambic 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

developing 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-Kishorepur 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.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 Anant Singh): (a) and (b). Details of the supplies and equipment made

available by UNICEF for famine relief are given below:

S. No.	Commodity	Quantity	Value in Rupees
1.	Skim milk powder	4,402.1 tonnes	1,37,32,390
2.	Corn-soya-Milk	3,575.6 tonnes	74,71,772
3.	Raw Material for vaccine production	..	5,36,483
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	11,31,307
9.	(a) Motor Cycles	430	5,93,632
	(b) Spares for above	..	4,700
10. Drilling equipment :			
	(a) Halco Tiger Rigs	4	5,56,245
	(b) Halco Minor Rigs	7	
	(c) Accessories for (a) & (b) above	..	4,99,785
	(d) Calcinating 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 ..			
			13,000
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. R. 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 1955 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.

चीजों पंचवर्षीय योजना में उद्दरकों की अनुमति जप्त

5257. जी महाराज सिंह भारती : यथा आदि तथा हुवि मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) चीजों पंचवर्षीय योजना में नाइट्रोजन, फासफोरस तथा पोटास की अनुमति जप्त का विस्तृत भीरा या है जो हुवि विभाग ने तैयार किया है; और

(ब) आदि, गंगा, आलू, कपास, आन, बेंडु आदि की लेती के लिये कि किस के तथा किस दिस उद्दरक का, ग्रान्ग-प्रसाग उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

जाय, हुवि, तामुदादिक विकास तथा सहाय वंचाकृय में राष्ट्र-मंत्री (जी महाराजाहिंद जिले) : (क) तथा (ब). जीजों योजना के लिए उद्दरकों की जप्त के फिरां रत लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

(प्राकृद विविधत टोन्स में)

वर्ष	नाइट्रो- जिनस	फास्फ- टिक	पोटा- सिक
(एन)	(फी.ओ5)	(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

1969-70	2.00	0.80	0.55
1970-71	2.40	1.00	0.70

टिलोई (जो लंसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है) के पैरा 2.24 के अनुसार 1970-71 के लिए उपरोक्त का उपरोक्त लिये उर्वरक सम्बन्धी समिति (1965) द्वारा बनाया गया था

(विसियन टोन्ड)

एन पी 2 शो 5 के द्वारा

1. शीतरी			
बोजना के लाल			
में प्रयोग का			
आधार स्तर	0.80	0.25	0.15
2. खाद्यान्न			
संबंधी संचन			
कारंकम की			
अतिरिक्त			
आवश्यकताये	1.00	0.33	0.47
3 बकिंग मूप			
आल मैनुर्स			
एच कॉटिलाइ-			
जस द्वारा अनु-			
मानित की			
कपास के लिए			
अतिरिक्त			
आवश्यकताये	0.36	0.23	0.06
4. कपास तथा			
मूगफली संबंधी			
संचन कारंकमो			
की अतिरिक्त			
आवश्यकताये	0.07	0.03	0.03
5. तिलाई के			
बांडी में अन्य			
कृनची संबंधी			
संचन कारंकमो			
की अतिरिक्त			
आवश्यकताये	0.18	0.18	—
कुल	2.41	1.02	0.71

उर्वरको के सम्बन्ध में किसीनो की सावधानी, सलाह की उपलब्धता तथा तिलाई की सुविधाओं प्राप्ति के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्वयिति में जो उभयति हुई है उसके अनुसार अलग अलग कारणों के लिए बास्त्विक बपत आवश्यक हर वर्ष किया होता है। आमतौर पर प्रयोग में आने वाली उर्वरकों की किसीमें ये हैं—भ्रमोनियम सल्फेट, भ्रमोनियम सल्फेट नाइट्रोराइड, भ्रमोनियम फासफट नाइट्रोराइड, डाइभ्रमोनियम फासफेट और पर्सिएट भ्राफ़ पोटाश। प्रत्येक किसी के प्रयोग की मात्रा उपलब्धता तथा लागत पर निर्भर करती है। इन कारणों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किसी एक किसी के उर्वरक का चुनाव करते समय खाद दिये जाने वाली कंसल तथा जैत्र 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 DETAILED IN PAKISTAN

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): 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"

Shri M. C. Chagia (External Affairs): 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 minors: 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 (Kapur): 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, 1955

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Anasoorib 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 1955:—

- (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-375/67].

12:17½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to move

"That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th July, 1967."

Sir 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

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

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 भूती महोदय से यह जानलारी आहता हूँ कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिंगा का चर्चे पर रोक के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव है वह कब किया जा रहा है—इस हफ्ते या अबते हप्ते।

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 take 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?

An hon. Member: The Minister of State intervened and he finished.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Rabi Rai may speak. He has got 8 minutes.

श्री रवीं राय : हमारी बाबक से बाबू कर्लेन्डीज 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 तरजुं पाठेंद्र (गार्जीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम सोग जिस फिल्माइंड के अंतर बहस कर रहे हैं वह हमारे देश के बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग से सम्बन्धित है। इस विभाग के अध्यक्ष, पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीफोन, बायरलेस, प्लानिंग एंड कोम्पार्टी-नेशन, ओवरलीज कम्पनीजेस्ट, इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्स्ट्रुमेंट, लिमिटेड, बंगलोर, हिन्दुस्तान टेलीफ्रिन्स लिमिटेड, भारत महाराष्ट्र पार्क विभाग आते हैं। सब से पहला हमारा प्रारोप यह है कि यह विभाग जो जनता की सेवा इसे करती चाहिए वह नहीं कर पा रहा है और इसना महत्वपूर्ण विभाग रहते हुए भी हमारे देश की करोड़ों जनता को इस विभाग के द्वारा परेशानियां उठानी पड़ रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उसमें इस विभाग का बड़ा गुणान किया गय है और इसकी बहुत भारी बातों में यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है कि इसका काम और इसकी पवित्रता की सेवाएं बहुत अच्छी हैं। लेकिन हानारा कहना यह है कि यह विभाग जिस तरह से जोगों को परेशानियों ने डालता है वह एक अर्थीक सो बात है जिसके अंतर भविमंडन की ज्ञान 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 लिखा 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 कैरेक्टरियों के के लिए सुविधायें और इस तरह के हालात दैवा करना जिससे देश का धर्मिक सेवा कर सकें और दूसरी नीति यह होनी चाहिए कि देश के तमाम भागों को इन की सेवाएं धर्मिक से धर्मिक प्राप्त हों। जहा तक जनता की सेवा का सबाल है अपनी पिछले दिनों तीन बार दिन हुए इसी मदन के भूतपूर्व सदस्य माननीय श्री भूमूलाल जी द्वितीयी मिले थे और उन्होंने वह जल विद्यालया जो कि उत जगाने में लिखा गया था वह कास्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली के वह सदस्य वे और वह वह एक हूँ। पहले उनका मिला है.....

एक भाग्नीय सदस्य : मिल नहीं ?

श्री तरजुं पाठेंद्र : मिला 20 साल के बाद।

एक महो लिकायत मिली है। आमनसोल के डाकबाने से 500 स्पष्ट मनीपाईर किया गया 1965 मे। वो बर्बं हो गये सगातार विभाग को लिखते लिखते। मैं ने मंत्री जी को भी लिखा तो जैसी कि मंत्रियों की आदत है उत्तर देने की हि आपका पढ़ मिला। अन्यवाद। कार्यवाही हो रही है। बैसा ही उत्तर मिल गया और मैं सगाता हूँ कि पूरे पांच बर्बं हो जायेंगे बगर उस बनीपाईर का पता नहीं चलेगा कि वह स्पष्ट कि गया। इस तरह की सैकड़ों लिकायतें हैं।

के लिए रहने की जगह नहीं है ।” इसी दरद से और दूसरी सुविधाएं इन को सरकार नहीं देती । इनके द्वानकर में तरह तरह की परेशानियां होती हैं जिसने काम भक्त करता है । भगर उनको सही तीर पर सुविधाएं दी जाती जो कि सही मानों में काम करने वाले हैं, आर० एम० ए०० के छाटे छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा काम करते । बहकिस्मती यह है कि यह बड़े बड़े भगरमण्ड जो देते हैं यह सारा शया खा जाते हैं और बेचारे छाटे छोटे कर्मचारी भगर भग करते हैं तो इसे सी पटे जाने हैं । फिर सरकार यह कहतों हैं कि कम्प्युनिटियों ने उनको बहका दिया जब कि यही मानों में गरोब एम्प्लायीज के ऊपर सरकार उन नहीं देतो । अधो मुसे मानूम दुन्हा कि मझी जो ने स्वयं इम प्रूनियन के लोगों से बात की । इम प्रूनियन के लोगों का कहना था कि ओवरलॉड टेलोशाफ कम्प्युनिटेशन के कमेंटारियों के बराबर हमारो भी तरड़वाहे होनी चाहिए । और बहुत सी मांगे हैं । मानोय मझी जो ने कहा कि एक आदमी का नियुक्त करेंगे आर्काटिक्यूशन के लिए । कितना समय बोत गया ? आदमी भी सज्जस्ट किया लेकिन उनका मामला नहीं भेजा गया ।

12.23 hrs.
[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

तो काम करने के लिए बहुत हालात पैदा किए जाये जिस में आदमी ईमानदारी से और अच्छाई से काम कर सके। उस की ओर भर्डा जो का ध्यान नहीं है। पता नहीं मनीष जो को मालूम है या नहीं, आज भी छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी मजबूर हैं गाव के लोगों से पै रे लेने के लिए। मनीषार्द्दर जब गाव में आता है तो एक आना की रूपया उनका बंधा होता है। अगर कोई नहीं देता है तो उसका सूपया आपस हो जाता है। इसी तरह श्रीराम लाखों किस्म की छोटी छोटी परेशानियां हैं। इसके लिए एक कारण यह है कि सरकार ने उन कर्मचारियों के लिए यह हालत पैदा

[श्री सरदू पाण्डेय]

हिंदू जितके बहु सही तरीके से काम कर सकें। सरकार न उनकी मार्गों पर व्यान देती है न उनकी तरवाहों पर व्यान देती है न और सुविधाओं पर व्यान देती है। विभाग में जो बड़े बड़े मरमच्छ भैड़े हैं वह सारा व्यान जा जाते हैं। उन ठाठे ठोटे कर्मचारियों की तरफ सोई व्यान नहीं देता।

मध्ये मुझे मालूम हुआ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर पोस्ट एड टैनामाक डिपार्टमेंट के 14 सी आदमी हैं। चार सी में बड़ कर 14 सी आदमी हो गए लेकिन उनके रहने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं दिलाया गया। आज भी बड़ एस्ट्रलायीज उसी तरह पड़े हुए हैं। क्या करे? बहा जायें? तो ऐसी हालत में जो रहेगा वह 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 आर 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 मंदी महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ जि जो बादा करो उम्मो पूरा करो। अब्बन तः हा हा करने की इन लोगों की आदत है लेकिन जब लडाई होती है परिवक का काम नफर करता है, लोग परेकान होते हैं तां ढंडे से दबाना चाहते हैं। भगर मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आज के जनाने में बड़े से काम नहीं बल नकता। हठात तूँयों पर भगर उनका सही मार्गों पर व्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा। अगर एक तरफ लोग ढंडे बहातों में रहें, चार चार, छः छः हातार तरवाहों पर्यन्ते और दूसरी तरफ एक आदमी सी रख्ये पर काम करेगा तो आपका समाजबाद कैसे बलेगा? आप तो बड़ी बड़ी बीजाये करते हैं। जरा इस पर भी व्यान दीजिए कि इन भगरमच्छों की तरवाहों काटकर

ठोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों की तरवाहों बढ़ावाय ताकि देख से वह; इतना बहा हो जाय जित एं अच्छों तरवाहों कर सकें। लेकिन लिए डर से या बदही से काम तरवाहों बहाते सोई जापको यह बता दू कि एक पुराना सिद्धांत यह है कि दण्ड देने से अपराध नहीं घटते। एक जमाना जा जब यां आख फोड़ने के बदले में आखे फोटो गई, बात तोड़ने के बदले दांत तोड़े गये, बोरी करने वालों के हाथ काटे गए, बाहें काटी गई यहा तक कि बूरप के देखों में पाकेटमारी के लिए फासी की सजाए दी गई और लोग ऐलान करके बुलाए जाने थे कि फला आदमी को पाकेटमारी के बुर्म में फासी की मजा होगी, और उन्हीं जगह जो नोय तमाशा देखने जाने थे, वही उत्तर्वं जेबे कटने थी। चाहे आप यूनियन को कितनी ही गतिशया दे लेवे, दबाने की कितनी ही कोर्टिश करे और ढंडे से भी पीटे लेकिन इस तरह से आप उनमें व्यान असल्तोय को दवा नहीं सकते हैं और इस समस्या के हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप सही यायलों में देख की सेवा करना चाहते हैं और आप जाहने हैं कि संचार विभाग का काम कुशलतापूर्वक हो और उन की सविसिज से जनता को आराम व सहनियत मिले लोगों को उनके खत आदि जट्टी समय से मिलें तो आपको बहा पर ऐसे हासात कायदम करने चाहिए जिनसे कर्मचारी लोग अपना काम बन लगा कर मुस्तैदी से करें।

‘उपाय्यक महीदय माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री सरदू पाण्डेय : बस मैं एक दो मिनट मेरी बात समाप्त कर देता हूँ विभाग में जो बड़े अफसर लोग हैं वह मोटी मोटी तरवाहों लेकर ऐसा व आराम कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि इलाहाबाद के टेलीकोन विभाग के एक बड़े अफसर है जो बहाते भूल जोशत जाते हैं वह कहा पूरा जा जाते हैं लेकिन काम जाम वह कुछ भी नहीं करते। अब ऐसे आलती और ऐसा व

वाराण्सी में यह बक्सरों के विवास सरकार व वर कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगी तो इम्प्रेसरीज को बुद्ध साकार होकर कार्यवाही करवी पड़ेगी और तब आप परेशान हो उठेंगे और कहेंगे कि देखिये यह छोटे कर्मचारी कानून सोचते हैं। इसलिए इधर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का इलाका एक पिछड़ा हुआ अविकसित और गरीब इलाका है। हालत यह है कि वहाँ मीलों तक कोई डाकखाना नहीं है। न उन इलाकों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था है और न ही कोई अन्व संचार साधन है। अब देखने में यह भाता है कि जो मंत्री इस यात्राय में भाता है वह पहले बाट से अपने यहाँ डाइरेक्ट टेलीफोन लगा नेगा है। पहले श्री न्यगरायण निह इस विभाग के मंत्री होते थे ना उन्होंने भी ने पठन नायरेक्ट डा. लिन नरलिया। अब डा० राम अग्रिम भंडारी हैं तो वह पटना के अनावा विहार के गोर दो नार बड़े शहरों को टेलीफोन से डाइरेक्ट कनेक्ट कर देंगे। तो किन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में निझ़ लखनऊ आगरा और कानपुर ते टेलीफोन में डायरेक्ट करेंट यहाँ से किये गये हैं बाबी जिलों में ऐसी कोटि डायरेक्ट डायरिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मरी मंत्रीदय से बेरा कहता है कि उन्हें पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि जो सब से ज्यादा गरीब, पिछड़े हुए और अविकसित क्षेत्र हैं उन इलाकों में सचार के साथ सुलभ करने की ओर पहले ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि वहाँ की जनता भी यह अनुभव २० सके कि हमारे देश में आजादी आई है और यह कि हम आजाद हैं।

उपर्युक्त मंत्रीदय में आपको ऐसे गांव दिखा सकता हूँ जहाँ महीनों तक डाक नहीं पहुँचती है। वहाँ डाक की पहुँचाने व बोटने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं आहत हूँ कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में डाक की नालूकित व्यवस्था की जाय।

जो विभागीय कर्मचारी हैं वहस कर कम बेतन पाने वाले छोटे कर्मचारी उन की सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय और उनकी मार्गों पर मंत्री मंत्रीदय न, सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। मंत्री मंत्रीदय को अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम जो आशासन उन्होंने दे रखे हैं उन्हें पूरा करने की कोशिश करें। मंत्री महोदय को इन मार्गमञ्च महात्माग्राम से सबेत रहना चाहिए। यह मगरमञ्च इस पूरे देश को जाये जा रहे हैं रेलवे विभाग में रेलवर्बोर्ड रूपी मगरमञ्च सारी रेलवे की आय को खाते चले जा रहे हैं और अगर मंत्री महोदय सभय रहते न जैते तो १०० एड टी० में भी जो मगरमञ्च भौजद हैं वह इधर 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 इम विषय से सोचे और देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को समने रखते हुए विभेद सन्तर्क्ता व सावधानी से प्राप्ति विभाग के काम को बनाये और जैसा मैंने कहा उन्हें विशेषकर छोटे कर्मचारियों को सुविधा देने व गरीब अविकसित व पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में सचार व्यवस्था सुलभ करने की प्रेरणा ध्यान लगाना चाहिए।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): My 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 19 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 panchayat. 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 upper men, the ignorant men, the educated peon, 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 Jamil Singh. It is a backward area, always affected by floods. You will be surprised to hear that the constituency railed Narod Jamil 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. Subbarayan, 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 (a) 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

भी राज चरण (कुर्जा) उपायक नहीं बहुत का भवय जाने जाते हैं लिकापा ऐह कर। आजादी के बीस साल बाद और कलेज की बीस साली की हुक्मत को देखने के बाद हमें पता लग जाता है कि जल के इन डिपार्टमेंट में आजादी मिलने के बहुत एकिलिएनी भी लेकिन आजादी मिलने के बाद जब और दिपार्टमेंट से इनएकिलिएनी बहुत गई है उसी तरह से इस पी० ए० टी० डिपार्टमेंट में भी बहुत गई है। इस में जो इनएकिलिएनी बड़ी है उस की बजह बहु है कि जो हमारे यहां ब्यूरोफैटिक टाइप का ऐहमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उस में प्राप्त ग्राफिसर्स को लैसिलिटीज देते हैं, कर्ट क्लास एकोमोडेशन देते हैं। एमर कडियाल आफिसेज देते हैं, बोकेव एक पोस्टमैन जो सारे दिन घूमता है उसको आदी की बर्दी मिलती है। पहले उम्मको बड़िया यूनिकार्म मिला करती थी लेकिन अब आदी को मिलती है, जिसको पहल कर वह डाक बाटता है। उस के पास कोई श्रोटेक्षण नहीं है। बूप और सर्दी से। पोस्टमैन को क्लास तीन कहा जाता है लेकिन उस को तन्हावां दी जाती है वह 75 में 95 तक ही है जो कि क्लास 4 की है।

इसी तरह से आप के यहा बायरमेन हैं उन को भी क्लास 3 ट्रीट किया जाता है लेकिन स्लेंज आप पे क्लास 4 का दिया जाता है। मेरा माली जी से बनूरोब्ध है कि अगर उम्मे क्लास 3 ट्रीट किया गया है तो कम से कम क्लास 3 का जो स्लेंज है 110 से 150 तक उम्मे उम्मो रखना चाहिए या इसके बीच से रखना चाहिए ताकि उम्मे एक सम्मान पैदा हो कि उम्मे क्लास 3 का येड मिला है।

इप के अलावा जो आप की बहुत हुक्मत डिपार्टमेंट प्रोस्ट आफिसेज है, जो कि एक हुक्मत रियाय चला आ रहा है, वह

गाव मे खोले जाते हैं। उस प्रोस्ट आफिस मे जी आदी काम करता है उस को 30 प० महीने मिला करते हैं। उसके भी इसके ही मिलते थे और बह जब कि बहावाई इतनी बढ़ गई है तब भी वही 30 रुपये मिल रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि बह सारा बहत काम में गुजारता है लेकिन उस को कोई बेनिफिट नहीं मिलता है। इस लिये ऐर अलुरोब्ध है कि जिस तरह से महावाई बड़ी है उसी तरह से 30 रुपये के बजाय उसकी तीन गुनी तनहावाह उस को मिलती चाहिए। अबर इतना न भी दें हो कम से कम 60 रुपया तक मिलना चाहिए।

Shri Somavane (Pandharpur) It should be abolished, It should not be given new life

भी राज चरण : कटेक बेसिस पर उन्हे रख लोडा है। या तो उनको अवालिंग कर दिया जाय या कम से कम तीन गुनी अवधावा दो गुनी पे दी जाय जिससे वह कुछ अपना काम चला सके और गरीब किसानो और जो दूसरे देहात के अपनाए आदमी हैं वे उनकी विदिल्या पढ़ सके। मैं अब जरूर लेकिन उस को बेहात से अपनह लेनो के नीचाहेर और चिट्ठ्या बरैरह लिया सकें।

एक कैटेगरी माली की है। इस विभाग से सब कर्मचारियों को यूनिकार्म दी जाती है, लेकिन उसको यूनिकार्म नहीं दी जाती है, हालांकि वह बेचारा मिट्टी मे काम करता है। आहिर उसने क्या गुलाह किया है। उस को यूनिकार्म दी जानी चाहिए।

चौकीदारों को चूही नहीं मिलती है। मैं लियेकरन करता जाह्ना हूँ कि जिस वर्ष रेस्वे विभाग मे लीब शिवर्व बायाय हुआ है, उसी उद्ध पी० ए० टी० मे जी चूही के लिये आदमी रखे जावे।

यूनिकार्म में जहर सुधार होना चाहिए, यूनिक जहर की यूनिकार्म रखने से बाहरी और बाहरोंग कमीशन को तो कमवा हो सकता है लेकिन उससे पोस्टमैन का नहीं नहीं बहुत है। वे जोग मकानी में इच्छा को पहनते हैं। जो माझे टाइप के होस्टेल हैं, वे वह इच्छा को इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि रेसेवर की वजह पस्टमैन का भी यूनिक यूनिकी की फ़िल प्रावाइड की जावे, जिससे उनसे आत्म सम्मान की आनन्द हो।

महाराई भत्ते के सवाल का लेकर पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट में बड़ा असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। अफसरों को तो इसकी कोई फ़िक नहीं है, क्योंकि जब उनका डी० ए० बढ़ता है, तो वह सेविंग एकाउंट में जाता है, लेकिन जब कलास यो० और फ़ोर का डी० ए० बढ़ता है, तो उस से उन नोें का रोडी का मुजारा चलता है। वे लोग आम तौर पर कर्ज लेकर काम चलाते हैं। अगर उनको डी० ए० मिल जाये, तो वे कर्ज से बच सकते हैं। जहरत इस बात के है कि आफिसर्ज का डी० ए० न बढ़ाया जाये और सिफ़ 400 रुपये से कम बेतन पाने वालों का बेतन बढ़ाया जाये। इसके अफसरों का डी० ए० काट कर नीचे के कर्मचारियों का डी० ए० बढ़ाया जाये।

ट्रक-काल के रेट बढ़ाये जाने से लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि खुर्जी से दुल्हन-जहर यारह मील है और उसके ट्रक-काल चार्जिंग 1 रुपया 70 पैसे है, जब कि बत का किराया 1 रुपया 20 पैसे है। अगर पी० वी० काल कर्ज, तो खर्ज 2 रुपये 20 पैसे बत जाते हैं। इस तरह चार्जिंग के बढ़ाये जाने से टेलीफोन के बिस्तार में बकाउ पड़ती है, क्योंकि लोग जोखते हैं कि टेलीफोन से बात कर

के बादा वैसे क्यों दे, क्या न खुद ही बस से चले जायें। इस लिए पचास मील से बीचे के ट्रक-काल चार्जिंग एक और दो रुपये के बीच होते रहते हैं, ताकि लोगों को टेलीफोन का इस्तेमाल करने की आदत बढ़े और रेवेन्यू में भी बढ़ि हो।

पहले क्लास फोर के कर्मचारियों वे प्रोमोशन के लिए डिपार्टमेंट एजाक्यिनेशन हुआ करता था, जिसमें शिहूलूड कास्ट एंड रिजवेशन भी मुकार था। इस प्रकार शिहूलूड कास्ट्स के दो चार आदमियों का प्रोमोशन हो जाता था। लेकिन अब शिहूलूड कास्ट्स रिवर्बेशन का बहुत बर दिया गया है, ताकि सर्विसिज में उनका परसेटेज कम हो जाये। क्लास 3 के शिहूलूड कास्ट्स का रिवर्बेशन लगभग 8 परसेट है। उनको पूरा न होने देने के लिये एडविनिश्यूलून ने डिपार्टमेंट एजाक्यिनेशन के अरिये प्रोमोशन में रिवर्बेशन को छात्र कर दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस में शिहूलूड कास्ट्स के रिजवेशन को रेटेटर किया जाये, ताकि क्लास फोर के कर्मचारियों को कुछ उत्साह मिले और अगर उन्होंने हाई स्कूल या इन्टर पास किया है, तो उनको कुछ प्रोमोशन मिल सके।

पजाब के ट्रकड़े करके पजाब और हरियाणा के दो प्रदेश बना दिए गए हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश को ग्रलग कर दिया गया है, लेकिन पी० एंड टी० सर्कल को अभी तक ग्रलग नहीं दिया गया है। इस लिए तीनों स्टेट्स में ग्रलग ग्रलग सर्कल सेट-अप किये जायें।

बीजली बवाबेन जाह (अमरेली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपको आमारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। मैं कुछ डिफ़ी-कस्टीज की तरफ भी महोदय का अंग बांधना चाहती हूँ।

[भीमती ज्ञानवेन जाह]

इस विभाग के हारा एक नई प्रका आरण की गई कि ट्रंक-काल के बिलों में शहर का नाम और डेट को एलिमिनेट कर दिया गया है। सारे देश में यह मांग की जा रही है कि नई प्रका से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है और इस के बारे में विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

संसद-कायं तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ह० कु० गुबरात) : यह बात कल मान सी गई थी।

भीमती ज्ञानवेन जाह : चेक यू। यह सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आनन्द है। आज हमारे देश के देहती लोगों में जागृति आ गई है और वे चाहते हैं कि उन के यहा पोस्ट आफिल टेलिग्राफ आफिल और टेलिफोन आदि की स्वतंत्रता हो, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में इमर्जेंसी का कारण रेख कर दिया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि पोस्ट आफिल का छोटा सा मकान बनाना कोई लक्ष्यस्तरी नहीं है। जब दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें आदि बनाई जा रही हैं, तो फिर मी० एड टी० विभाग में इमर्जेंसी को बनाए रखने में कोई भावित्य नहीं है। इससे जल्दी से जल्दी उठा लिया जाना चाहिए।

जहा तक ट्रंक-काल्य के बिलों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के रैसें तो सम्बद्ध स्थानों से बसूल कर लिये जाते हैं, लेकिन अगर किसी बिल में कोई भूल हो, तो उसका सुधार करने के लिये दिल्ली से लिक्का-पक्की करनी पड़ती है। इस प्रकार अगर कुछ देर हो, इससे लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है।

श्री ह० कु० गुबरात : यह बात भी मान सी गई है।

भीमती ज्ञानवेन जाह : केवल मान सेना ही काफ़ी नहीं है। विपार्टमेंट को इसके

अनुसार कार्य करने के लिए भी कहा जाना चाहिए।

जो विविधनस एवजाइजरी कमेटी और जोनल एवजाइजरी कमेटी बनी हुई है, उन की पावड़ विलकृत नहीं के बराबर है। अगर इन कमेटीज को बनाए रखना है, तो इनको ज्यादा पावड़ दी जाये। बर्तमान स्थिति में इनसे कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैं गुबरात की एवजाइजरी कमेटी में हूँ। मेरा अनुभव है कि इस बक्त ये कमेटीज बेकार हैं। अगर इनको रखना है, तो इनको ज्यादा पावड़ दी जाये, ताकि बेस्टर कुछ काम कर सकें।

मी० एड टी० विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान आदि सुविधाओं की जो मांग की जाती हैं, 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। मान पहले की स्थिति नहीं है कि केवल बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही लोग पोस्ट आफिल और टेलीफोन आदि की सुविधाएं चाहते हैं। आज यह विभाग लोगों की मांगों के मुताबिक काम नहीं कर सकता है और युक्त युक्त के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसके दिल में इसकी इच्छा भी नहीं है। पंचायती राज स्वापित होने के कारण गांवों में काम बढ़ा है और वहां 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 सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो विकल्पों और बाटसलेक्स हैं, उन को हटाया जाये और लोगों की मांगों को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये।

बी बनुना प्रसाद प्रसाद (समस्तीपुर) : श्रमाज्ञान महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आशारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया, ताकि मैं संचार विभाग की मार्गों और संचार सम्बन्धी ज्ञानसाधारणों के बारे में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत कर सकूँ। जैसा कि भी डी० सी० शर्मा ने कहा है, इस विभाग के द्वारा इलैक्शन के द्वारा बड़ा संतोषप्रद काम किया गया है। संचार विभाग के सब कर्मचारियों ने बड़े उत्साह और तप्तरता से काम किया है। इस बारे में एक लोटी सी पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की गई है। उस पुस्तिका से सारी बातों का पता नहीं चलता है, लेकिन हम लोगों को भी करोड़ 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.

बी बनुना प्रसाद प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि गत बर्षे चतुर्थ आम निर्वाचन के समय जब जनता एक बहुत बड़े काम में जूँही हुई थी संचार विभाग के कार्यकर्ताओं ने बड़ी बुड़ता से भीर बड़ी ईमानदारी से काम को निभाया और जहा ब्रजातन्त्र की परिषद्वता की परीक्षा थी वहां 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 दाद दी कि संचार विभाग के लोगों का काम बड़ा अच्छा रहा। इतना ही नहीं उन लोगों का यह 'मोटो' रहा है : "महानिये सेवामाहे।" जो दिन रात सेवा करने वाले हैं उनका यह केवल 'मोटो' ही नहीं है बल्कि वह सचमुच दित रात अच्छ बुरे हर समय में जाहे गर्मी बरसात हर भी समय में काम करते रहते हैं। परन्तु जो कार्यकर्तागण निम्न स्तर पर कार्य करते हैं उनकी दस्ता को देखेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोगों के साथ अच्छा सलूक नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं भव्यी महोदय से कहूँगा कि आप कार्येस के बरिष्ठ नेता हैं। भुग्नेश्वर कार्येस के बाद आपने यह निष्पत्ति किया था कि हम समाजवाद की ओर चलेंगे। समाजवाद की ओर जाने में पहले ऐसे निम्न बर्ष के लोगों की अवस्था को भी सुनारने 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 भी सभिक सुविधा मिले। मगर योड़ी भी सुविधा उन को रहने की, कार्य करने की मिले तो वह भी अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। आपने एक भी अच्छा उच्च या उच्चतर विभाग उनके बच्चों के लिए नहीं खोला है। कुछ डिस्पेंसरियां भी विभागीय तो कही कही खोले हैं मगर उच्च विभागों के बारे में आप को ध्यान देना होगा। यह ठीक है राज्य सरकार यह काम कर रही है। शिक्षा का काम राज्य सरकार के क्षम्पर है। मगर आप की भी जबाबदेही है। जिस तरह आप रेलवे में देखते हैं रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से रेलवे के स्टूल्स खोने जाते हैं और हर तरह की सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं उसी तरह पी० एच टी० बोर्ड की तरफ से भी संचार विभाग की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए जिन के हितों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

[**क्षी यशूना प्रसाद अष्टल**]

मूर्ति तो कभी कभी एता सत्ता है कि जो कम यूनियन बनाते हैं जो कम संगठन रखते हैं आपस में सरकार उनका ध्याव कम रखती है । यगर वे लोग यादा जौरों की आवाज सत्तावें तो उनकी सुविधाओं की भी और ध्यान देंगे । यह बात सही है कि उन्हे और भी संगठन करना है । यदि वे और उनकी यूनियन्स मजबूत नहीं होगी उन की आवाज दुलन्द नहीं होगी तो किर सरकार की तरफ से ध्यान भी उहे कम मिलेगा । पिछले बीस वर्षों में बहुत कुछ हुआ है । यगर यह इतना विशाल देश है इतना महान् देश है और अभी हमें बहुत कुछ करना चाही है । इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ ।

कल गुजरात साहब राज्य मन्त्री सचार विभाग कह रहे थे कि दो परसेट टलीफोन हम शहरों को देंगे तो मैं मन ही मन सोच रहा था कि आविर्भाव माडे पाच लाख गांवों के लोगों की तरफ भी उनका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । आपने एकस्ट्रा-डिपार्टमेंटल पोस्ट आफिसेज खोले हैं । उसमें जो कार्यकर्ता रहे हैं वे पुराने लोग हैं । गांव के पुराने जो लोग हैं जिनका काफी आविष्टत्य है आर्थिक रूप से आप उन्हे 30 शपथा 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 दिप्टिकोण प्रपनाना चाहिए । आपका काम इतना बढ़ता जा रहा है । एकस्ट्रा-डिपार्टमेंटल पोस्ट-आफिसेज आप खोलते जा रहे हैं बहुत सीध्ना से खोलते जा रहे हैं । सारा देश देख रहा है कि यह एक शुभ लक्षण है । यगर जिन के हाथ में वह काम देने हैं वह ठाक से कर नहीं भकते हैं । यह मैं नहीं कहता कि ज्ञत प्रतिज्ञत लोग ऐसे ही हैं । यगर बूँक यह पुरानी परिपाटी है पुराने लोगों के जिम्मे आप ने यह काम दिया है वह जान बूँक कर गाव के लोगों के साथ इन्साफ नहीं करते । दस दस बीम बीम दिन तक मनी-आर्डर के रूपया उनके पास रह जाता है । गरीब भजदूर जो बड़े बड़े शहरों में काम करते

हैं वे जो पेसा (एम० और) भजते हैं वह यैसा (मनीआर्डर) भी ठीक समय पर उनके बर बालों को नहीं मिल सकता । वह आवाज भी नहीं उठा सकते क्योंकि गाव के वह प्रभावशाली आदमी (डाक बाबू) के हाथ में वह काम है ।

इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि अर्द्धनाइ-जेशन होने की जाह्नवी से, बहरीकरण होने के कारण सचार की सारी सुविधाएं इवर ही मिलती हैं । गांवों में भी जोड़ी यह सुविधा आविष्ट दी जायेगी और उसे सुधारा जायेगा तो गांवों में भी सचार की रोशनी आयेगी । मैं सचार विभाग के बड़े मन्त्री तथा जो कामेस के एक बड़े नेता डा० राम सुभग सिंह हैं उनसे कहूँगा कि सन् 1969 में हम लोग गांधी शनी मनाने जा रहे हैं तो यह विशेष कर गांवों में डाक व सचार आदि की सुविधा पहुँचाने का एक खास प्रोग्राम हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष भ्रह्मदय · माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

क्षी यशूना प्रसाद अष्टल : बस मैं एक, दो मिनट मेरे अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ । मैं कह रहा था कि गांवों मेरे पोस्ट आफिस की व्यवस्था करने की तरफ खास तौर पर मन्त्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए । यह बूँदी का विषय है कि आप ने कही कही पर यह व्यवस्था की है लेकिन जैसा कि प्रो० शर्मा जी ने कहा मैं बैचवड एरियाज मेरे यह सुविधा मुलभ करने के लिए खास तौर से कहना चाहूँगा । पिछले क्षेत्रों में सचार व्यवस्था की ओर विशेष कर ध्यान दिया जाय उदाहरणार्थ भारत-नैपाल सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र मेरे सचार की सुविधा विशेष कर प्रदान की जायें । आपने ऐसे 10-20 पोस्ट आफिसेज खोले अवश्य हैं यगर उम्मे जो विभिन्न प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए वह भौजूद नहीं है । फँडस की कमी है उसे हम लोग महसूस करते हैं लेकिन विदेशों से भी आप के कई तरह के

एप्रिमेंट्स (आधिक सहायता) हो रहे हैं और इसलिए मैं तो यही कहूँगा कि एसे पिछडे इलाकों की ओर अवश्य ड्यून दिया जाय।

तब 1959 तक एयरमेल सर्विस की अवस्था भी और हवाई जहाज से सब तरफ धन भाव से जाते थे और यह स्वर्णीय किंवद्वारा साहब के जमाने की बात है। लेकिन उसके बाद ही सकता है ऐयरोड्रोमों की गडवडी की बजाह से या और किन्हीं कारपो से यह एयरमेल सर्विस का काम भापने छोड़ दिया और भ्रमी आप केवल मद्रास, बम्बई और कलकत्ते आदि डाक ऐयर से भेजते हैं। ऐसे धन तो यनेको बड़े बड़े शहरों में ऐयरोड्रोमों की मार्केट अवस्था हो गई है और आप यदि चाहे तो किर से बड़े भैंसाने पर ऐयरमेल सर्विस चला सकते हैं ताकि ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम भारतवर्ष के विभिन्न राज्यों की 17-18 राजधानियों से यहाँ से ऐयरमेल ब्रिंजन चालू हो जाय। इसके लिए यदि आवश्यकता समझे तो ऐयर इडिया से आप एक ऐसा एप्रिमेट बार ले 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।

डिस्ट्रोकेशन आप पोस्टल कम्प्युनिवेशस के बारे में मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में भेज 33 पर चर्चा की गई है। मन्त्रालय को उत्तर बिशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए खास कर बाड़ बाले लोकों में। रिपोर्ट के 33वें पर्यंत से उन स्टेशन्स के नाम दिये गये हैं जहाँ बाड़ के कारण पोस्टल सर्विस में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई है खास कर हमारे जेल में डिस्ट्रोकेशन बहुत होता है। हर साल रिपोर्ट में उसकी चर्चा आती है कि वहाँ पर डिस्ट्रोकेशन हो गया। इस डिस्ट्रोकेशन को रोकने की आप की ओर से कोशिश होनी चाहिए ब्लॉक ब्रीवेशन इज बटर रैन क्योर।

मेरा मत है कि यह पीछे एष्ड टी० की ओर एक आटोनमस बौद्धी होनी चाहिए और इस सेवन के अधिकांश सदस्य चाहते हैं कि उसे काफी ताकत मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वह कुललतापूर्वक और तेजी के साथ भापना काम भ्रमी दे सके। रेलवे बोर्ड के बाद यह पी० एष्ड टी० बोर्ड का ही स्थान आता है और इसलिए इन सब बातों पर ध्यान रखना चाहिए ताकि देश में सचार अवस्था और दृढ़तगति से आगे बढ़े।

भी जार्ज करनेव्हीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रट गये साल की मैंने पही है पोस्ट एष्ड टेलीफ्राक के कामकाज के बारे में उससे यह मालूम हुआ कि इस बहत हमारे मुल्क में करीबन 1 लाख पोस्ट आफिस हैं और 12500 टेलीफ्राक आफिस हैं। एक हमेशा की चालाकी हमारी सरकार आकड़ेबाजी में जो चलाती है वह चालाकी की कोशिश पोस्ट आफिस के शाकों के बारे में भी इस रपट में करते में आई है। यह बताने में आया है कि हर एक 13 वर्गमील के लिए एक पोस्ट आफिस है हिन्दुस्तान में भी 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, गाव हैं उन गावों में से जायद करीब तीन बीचाई गावों में भ्रमी 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 गावों में कई इलाकों में आज भी चल रही है। बम्बई जैसे शहर में 200 वर्गमील के ऐरिया में यह ही सकता है कि 60-70 पोस्ट आफिस लगाये जायें। याना जिले में जहाँ आदिवासियों की काङी संख्या है, काङी ऐसे नाम हैं जहाँ किसान रहा करते हैं वहाँ 1000 वर्गमील के लिए या 2000 वर्गमील के लिए 20 पोस्ट आफिस हैं भगव जब उस का ऐजें निकाल कर मुल्क

[बी जारी फरेंचीज़]

के सामने सरकार रखती है तब यह आकड़े-वाली रक्खी जाती है समाति 13 वर्ग भौतिक के लिए एक पोस्ट आफिस हो सकता है। इस जाल में फँसाने के काम में सरकार को कामयादी भिन्नती है। यह बात नहीं भली जानी चाहिए कि 20 साल की आवादी के बाद इस मुक्के के करोड़ों लोगों तक अभी तक पोस्ट आफिस की सुविधा ठीक डंग से पहुंचाने में इस सरकार ने कामयादी नहीं पाई है। मैं आज यह मांग सरकार से करना चाहूंगा कि साल बर में हो सकता है कि योजना पूरी न हो जाय लेकिन दो साल या तीन साल की कोई ऐसी योजना तकाल बनने में आ जाय कि जिससे ऐसा कोई भी काम न रहे हिन्दुस्तान में जहां प्रगर पूरे बक्त के लिए खुला रखने वाला पोस्ट आफिस न हो लेकिन रोज एक बटे या आध बटे के लिए काम करने वाला पोस्ट आफिस बन जाय तो यह चीज असम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का कोई न कोई जाते का सम्बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान के 5 लाख गांवों से जरूर उभा करता है। जब सरकार का सम्बन्ध हर एक गाव से इस बक्त है तो आमला एक ही रह गया कि पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीफ़ोन डिपार्टमेंट को सरकार के उस डिपार्टमेंट से सम्बन्ध जोड़ना चाहिए कि जिससे हर एक गाव में पोस्ट आफिस के तत्काल जोड़ने की अवस्था करने में आ जाय। प्रगर पूरे बक्त काम करने वाले आदमी की किसी जगह आवश्यकता न हो तो कोई मन्दिर, मस्जिद या कोई स्कूल लेकर, ऐसी किसी भी गंज ह पर जहा विद्येवार आदमी उस गाव 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 सुआव सुने सरकार को पोस्ट आफिस के बारे में देना चाहूंगा।

अब यह टेलीफ़ोन वाला आमला है जो कि इससे ज्यादा गम्भीर है। गम्भीर इस दृष्टि से है चूंकि यह वही आमला है और रोज के आपार और अवसाय से इसका सम्बन्ध रहता है। पता नहीं कितने लाख लोगों का नाम अभी तक टेलीफोन के लिए बोर्टिंग लिस्ट में पड़ा है और वह नम्बर रोज बरोज बढ़ता जाता है। की योजना सरकार बनाती है इस मामले में हमें ऐसा लगता है कि इसमें पूरा दिल लगा कर काम नहीं होता है।

झट्टाचार इसका कारण हो सकता है। जितनी बड़ी और लम्बी बोर्टिंग लिस्ट रहेगी उतना ही ज्यादा अफसरों को पैसा जाने का भीका भिन्नता है। मन्त्री महोदय को जब भी ऐसा कहता है तो नाशक नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह पैसे वाला मालबहु जैसे भीने कहा बहा पर चलता है। शहरों में आज प्रगर प्राप को टेलीफोन लेना हो तो हर जगह पर वह जो लगाने के लिए आयेगा वह तो भर को पहुँच ही जाता है। जहां से देना होता है वहा से वह लगाने तक कई जगहों पर यह पैसे वाला आमला चलता रहता है। इस लिये हम को ऐसा ही लगता है कि आयद इस में झट्टाचार 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 कारबाने की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई ठोस योजना नहीं बनाई। सार्वजनिक बोत में जो कारबाने आजले डंग से काम कर रहे हैं उन में से इंडियन टेलिफोन इंडस्ट्रीज वाला कारबाना भी एक है। उस को आप और भी बड़ा सकते हैं। उस में आयद 5 करोड़ हपये की पूँजी लगाई गई है। उस को बड़ा कर 10 करोड़ भी किया जा सकता था। पिछले साल इस कारबाने में करीब 1 करोड़ 10 की विदेशी

मुद्दा इस देश के लिये कमाई है। जो कारखाना विदेशी मुद्दा करता है उस को टेलीफोन विभाग को और बड़ाना चाहिये। इस में जो बायर बगरह की जरूरत होती है, क्षावेल्स भी जरूरत होती है, जिस को बाहर से आना 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 और विदेशी मुद्दा करने का काम भी उस के अतिरिक्त हो सकता था। लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ। जो पैसा लगाया जाता है वह कई ऐसे उद्योगों में सार्वजनिक थोड़े में लगाया जाता है जहाँ कोई कमाई नहीं होती और सारा पैसा ढूब जाता है। अंती महोदय को मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन टेलिफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में वह सोचें और इस के साथ साथ आज शहरों में जो टेलीफोन की तकलीफ है उस को दूर करने की पूर्विक से भी काम करें।

टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए मैं बम्बई की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने सुना है कि जो बम्बई के टेलीफोन के कर्मचारी हैं वह बहुत दिनों से प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं उन के जो दफ्तर हैं—मैं टेलीफोन एक्स-वैन्डेज 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 जहाँ पर सामान दफ्तरों को रखना जाये। वे लोग यह मांग बहुत दिनों से करते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन इस की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने तो यह भी सुना है कि पोल्ट एंड टेलिग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई अभीन खरीद कर रखी है मकान बनाने के लिये लेकिन अब तक वहाँ पर मकान नहीं बनाया गया है। अभीन रहते हुए भी बूसरे 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 लेता है उस को बार पांच हजार रुपया पांची का देना होता है। जायद पगड़ी बाला मामला इस में भी हो जाए और किसी अकसर का सम्बन्ध भी इस में हो। मैं आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में कर्मचारियों की ओर से बहुत दिनों से जो मांग की जा रही है उसके बारे में आप सोचें और निर्णय भी लें।

टेलीफोन की सुविधा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे उस की सुविधा शहर में चाहिये वैसे ही देहांतों में भी टेलीफोन की सुविधा होनी चाहिये।

कम्प्यूनिकेशन्स डिपार्टमेंट की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में मैंने एक बहुत ही दिलचस्प बात पढ़ी। वह हिन्दुस्तानी टेलिप्रिंटर्स के बारे में है। यहाँ पर हिन्दुस्तानी टेलिप्रिंटर्स का कारखाना आज सात साल से चल रहा है। ओलिंगेटी के नाम जो कि इंटेलियन टेलिप्रिंटर्स की कम्पनी है उन का कोलेक्टोरेशन है और 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 आवा के बारे में नीति बना कर रखी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी को चलाना है तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अच्छे किसी के हिन्दी टेलिप्रिंटर बनाने में सरकार को कौन सी दिक्षित है। हिन्दी भाषावार हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छे ढंग से नहीं चल पाते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि उस की क्या बजह है। उस की बजह यह है कि जो भी जबरे छपती हैं पी० टी० आर्इ० की या यू० एन० आर्इ० की वह अंग्रेजी टेलिप्रिंटर्स से छपती है। उस के बाद उन का अनुवाद करता है तब कहीं वह जा कर हिन्दी में छप सकती। ऐसा करने में उन को तकलीफ होती है क्योंकि जबरे तो शाम को चलनी शुरू होती है और रात को एक बजे तक की जबरे छप कर पहुँच जाती है। भाषावार बाला

[बी चार्च फरनेव्हीष]

5 बजे बाहर ले जाते हैं। लेकिन बाहर भवनबाहर करने वैठे तो 10 बजे के बाद ही बदरे मिल सकेंगे। यह मूल कारण है जिस से हमारे हिन्दी के अखबार तीक दूर से हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं छप पाते। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की सारी जिम्मेदारी कम्प्यूनिकेशन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को लेनी चाहिये। वे हिन्दी के भवत हैं। लेकिन अगर वे रिन्युलानी टेलिप्रिटर के इस काम को अच्छा तरह नहीं करते और ठीक बहत पर नहीं करते कि हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर यहा बातये जाएं ताकि हिन्दी के अखबारों का सुधार हो सक तब तक यही बात चलती रहेगी कि लोग कहेंगे यह लिखे लोग कि बिना अंग्रेजी का अखबार पढ़े हुए उन की समझ में नहीं आता कि हुनिया में क्या हो रहा है। मैं इस को तकलीफ नहीं मानता। जो अंग्रेजी समझकूँ हैं वे इस तरह की बात को ले कर बहानेवाजी करते हैं। लेकिन यह समस्या हल होनी चाहिये।

यह जो रिपोर्ट है उम के ग्राहीर मे लिखा हुआ है कि पिछले साल टेलिप्रिटर्स मे मालिक और मजदूरों के गिरफ्ते बहुत अच्छे रहे। 37 दिनों की हडताल रही सिटी अलाउस के बारे मे। उम के मन्दस्थ मे लिखा है कि 37 दिनों के बाद मवियों की मध्यस्थता की बजह से उम हडताल को बिना शत वापस ले लिया गया और बिना शत वापस लेने के बाद उन्हे 12½ रु० दे दिये गये। मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता यह कि मरकार और मजदूरों के गिरफ्ते अच्छे रहे हैं कि 37 दिन हडताल करन के बाद मध्यस्थता सरकार मे की और उन के बाद 12½ रु० दिये गये। पहले ही वे दिया होता तो 50-100 टेलिप्रिटर और बन जाते। यही स्थिति भारे पोस्ट एड टेलिप्राक डिपार्टमेंट के बारे से है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि बम्बई शहर मे जब जारिया शुरू हुई तो पोस्टमैनों ने कान बन्द कर दिया था और कहा कि उतरी नहीं है।

इस लैटे काम करें? उन्हें यूनिकार्ड नहीं दी गई। मैंने सुना है कि शार० एम० एस० के बने बाबूबैन रहते हैं उन्हें केवल 25 रु० के लिये बाहर जडे काम करना होता है। मजदूरों के बास्ते जो कायदे बने हुए हैं, मजदूरों के के बास्ते जो नीतिया बनी हुई है, और जो बुद्ध प्राप की सरकार चाहती है कि निवी सेवों के मालिक अपने मजदूरों के साथ अच्छा बरताव करे, मैं चाहूँगा सरकार भी और बास कर पोस्ट एड टेलिप्राक डिपार्टमेंट जिस मे लडे चार या पाँच लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, अपने कर्मचारियों के बारे मे वही नीतिया रखें और उन को वही सुविधाये देने के बारे मे सोचें। उन को मकान देने के बारे मे भी सोचें। ऐसा काम नहीं किया जाना चाहिये जैसे कहा गया था कि तीसीरी पक्क बर्बादी योजना मे 5 हजार मकान बनवाये जायेंगे कर्मचारियों के लिये। नेकिन उन मे से शायद एक भी नहीं बना। रेलवे ने बम्बई शहर मे जो डेक सौ या दो सौ मकान बनवाये थे वह बैसे ही खाली पड़े हुए हैं। उन्हे भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कर्मचारियों के बारे मे जानीति है उस का तकाल सुधारने का काम भवी महोदय करे।

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 commemoration 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 a 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 still a proof of negligence 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 Udbumchola 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, Olavakkot, Alwaye, Ernakulam and Cochin A.D.'s, Thiruvalla, Kottayam and Calicut from my state 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. Sreekanth 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) Sir, 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 have 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:

“तु च नास्त्य रक्षण —

“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 evergreen 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:

“**‘भूजेत्पर्यं परिष्यक्ता न प्रोत्सुन्दित तद्बुला:’**”
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 1968 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 प्रकाशनाथ शास्त्री (हाथ) :
उपोष्यक महोदय, शिक्षा बनालय ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले बोक्षण की थी कि पांच बर्षों बाद भारत में कोई विश्वविद्यालय इस प्रकार का नहीं होगा जहाँ प्रारिष्य भाषाओं शिक्षा का भाष्यम न हो गई हों। नृह मंत्रालय ने भी अभी कुछ दिन पहले यह बोक्षण की थी कि लैनैव लौक सेवा भाषोग में चौदह भाषाओं के भाष्यम के परिकार्ये एक बर्ष

के अंदर प्रारम्भ हो जावेगी। जिस मंत्रालय ने भी लगातार जपना कर्ते द्वारा जपानी में अंग्रेजी कर दिया है। लेकिन बीस बर्ष के बाद क्या तोहँ भाषालय इस प्रकार का भारत में है जो कि अभी तक यह अनुबन्ध करता है कि विद्यालय ही भारत में कार्य कर रहा है, स्वतन्त्रता भारत में नहीं आई है, तो वह बेबत संचार भाषालय है जिस के मध्ये डा० राम मुख्य रिंग है। डा०राम मुख्य रिंग को यह जान कर दुःख होगा कि जिस मंत्रालय के बीस बर्ष की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी उस मंत्रालय के जो इस प्रकार के प्रकाशन हैं जिन का जनता से सीधा सम्बन्ध है वहाँ हिन्दी का प्रयोग सर्वथा नहीं हो रहा है।

मेरे हाथ में उन के मंत्रालय के छपे हुए दो लिफाफे हैं, एक एक्सप्रेस डिसिवरी का और एक साक्षात्य। बीस बर्ष के पश्चात् भी उन लिफाफों में एक भी प्रकार संचितान में स्वीकृत राजभाषा हिन्दी का नहीं आ पाया। वै सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये हसकी भाषा का प्रयोग करने का प्रायः आदी नहीं है। लेकिन सरकारी भाषीनीरी बीस बर्ष पूर्व भारत की स्वतन्त्रा प्राप्ति के बाद राष्ट्रीय निर्णयों के अन्तर 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 समूहिक रूप में उन के चिलाक चिडोह का बांडा उठाना पड़ेगा।

इसी बात का दूसरा पहलू यह है कि नेहरूय गृह मंत्रालय ने सभी मंत्रालयों को यह आदेश दिया था कि अगर सन् 1965 के बाद अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग हो तो उस में यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिये कि अपर अपर हिन्दी को ब्राह्मणिकता दी जायेगी और नीचे उस के बाद अंग्रेजी रहेगी। लेकिन आज भी डाक के टिक्कों पर किताफ़ों के अपर और दूसरे भाषाओं में हिन्दी नाम की चीज़ नहीं है। जहाँ कहीं भी जिसी नहीं आई है उसमें प्रायः स्वतन्त्र संचार भाषालय कर है। संचितालय के अनुसार और यह मंत्रालय के अंदरों के अनुसार

[बी प्रकाशकीर जास्ती]

अभी तक दरबाराता को उन को भवना स्वाम इस मंत्रालय में नहीं भिज पाया है। इसी बात का परिचय देते हुए मेरे गिर बी जार्ज कार्लेंडीज ने कहा था कि इसी मंत्रालय द्वारा जिस टेलिप्रिटर के कारबाने को सात साल काम करते हो गये उस की अभी तक जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट आई है उस में कहते हैं कि पिछले साल 2200 का लक्ष्य था लेकिन हम ने 2700 टेलिप्रिटर बनाये हैं। डा० राम सुब्रग सिंह क्या अपने उत्तर में बतायेंगे कि हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर की कितनी भाग उन के पास है। हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर बनाने का लाभ केवल हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को ही नहीं होगा, हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर बनाने का लाभ भराठी समाचारपत्रों को होने वाला है और भूजराती समाचारपत्रों को होने वाला है। सभी राष्ट्रों के मुख्य भंडी एक बत से इस बात का निश्चय कर चुके हैं कि देवनागरी को वैकल्पिक 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? मत्रालय में बड़ी चतुराई से इन शब्दों को रखा है अपनी रिपोर्ट में। उन्होंने लिखा है कि :

“समझग एक वर्ष में यह निर्णय कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा।” यह नहीं लिखा कि एक वर्ष के बाद हिन्दी टेलिप्रिटर उपलब्ध होने लगेंगे। निर्णय कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा। अभिप्राय क्या है? अभी दो-तीन वर्ष और लगेंगे। क्या संचार मंत्रालय अंग्रेजी की अभिवादेता इतनी समझता है कि बराबर दो तीन वर्ष तक अंग्रेजी के टेलिप्रिटर इस देश में बनाने की आवश्यकता है? हिन्दी के टेलिप्रिटर की आवश्यक ही नहीं है? भारतीय भाषाओं को, अचानक बंगला, तमिल, गुजराती और दूसरी भाषाओं को इस प्रकार के टेलिप्रिटर की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं जब भारतीय भाषाएं उभर रही हैं और

अंग्रेजी भारत के जा रही है, ऐसे समय में केवल अंग्रेजी टेलिप्रिटर बनाते रहने की बात समझ नहीं आती।

दूसरी बात मैं बिलेव क्य से जो कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह कि मैं डा० राम सुब्रग सिंह को इस बात के लिये अभिवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गुड मार्निंग और गुड आफ्टर्नून को बदल कर नमस्कार लगू करता दिया। जो टेलिफोन आपरेटर एसजेओं में काम करते हैं उन को बड़ी कठिनाई होती थी। सुबह में शाम तक उन्हें गुड मार्निंग, गुड नून गुड आफ्टर्नून और गुड ईविनिंग कहने के लिये बड़ी देखती पड़ती थी। इस के लिये उन्होंने नमस्कार शब्द चलाया है ताकि प्रात काल से सावंकाल तक उन्हें शब्दों का परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े। लेकिन मैंने डा० राम सुब्रग 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 मूँह उच्चारण करे। अगर वह भारत से नहीं सीखना चाहते तो घुँगेव जिस समय भारत में प्राये तो हमारा राष्ट्रीय अभिवादन क्या होता 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 देना चाहिये। नमस्कार शब्द व्याकरण की दृष्टि से और भाषा शास्त्र की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध है, इस का व्यान रखना जाना चाहिये।

जहा तक टेलिफोन का सम्बन्ध है, इस के लिये सुकार के रूप में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्बेन्ट्र और बारे में लोगों को बहुत शिकायतें हैं। और तो और पार्लियामेंट के ऐव्हर्टों का टेलिफोन डेंड-डेंड दिन तक बराबर रहता है। चार-चार

काल्पनिकाल्पनिक लक्षणोंका भी अहंकार होने नहीं
मत्तु, यह योऽपादियमेह सेवकों का हाव
है, योऽपादियमेह सेवकों का हाव
किंतु शोषी होनी हावी है, या, मनुमान प्राप्तानी
से, लगावा जा सकता है।

प्रतिक्रिया अकार्यान्वयन क्षेत्री ने टेलि�-
फोन की अवधारणा, राशि के लिये, जोकिकरोड़ों
रुपयों में है, सचार मन्त्रालय के कहा है कि
ऐसे उपयोग बरते, जायें जिस से यह करोड़ों
रुपयों की राशि प्राप्त की जा सके और यो
देव, का जाता हुआ धन है उस को बचाया
जा सके।

ऐसी ही स्थिति पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के डाकखानों
के सम्बन्ध में भी है। मेरे कई भिन्नों ने सुमानव
दिया कि केवल आय की दृष्टि से ही डाक-
खानों की स्थापना न हो बल्कि इस लिये
कि राष्ट्र का ही एक भाग गरीब और पिछड़े
हुये क्षेत्र है। वहां पर अधिक से अधिक माला
में तारंगर और डाकखानों की स्थापना होनी
चाहिये।

भाज तार सेवा इसनी निष्क्रिय होनी
चली जा रही है कि लोग अपने पव एक्स-
प्रेस डिलिवरी से भेजना ज्यादा पसन्द करते
हैं, बनियात तार द्वारा नहीं के। चिदिव्या पहुँचे
पहुँच जाती है और तार बाद में पहुँचते हैं।
जब मंत्री महोदय से शिकायत की जाती
है तब इष्ट-उपर के जवाब दे लिये जाते हैं।
क्षेत्रीय तार तार डाक तार बोर्ड के बेपर-
मन्त्री को भेजे। जब मैंने शिकायत की तो
उत्तर आया है कि आप के पैसे बापू कर
दिये जायेंगे। क्या यही उत्तर इस का होना
चाहिये कि आप के देसे बापू सेवा दिए
जायेंगे? आप यह डाक तार बोर्ड और
सचार मन्त्रालय की कियाशीलता का पर-
चारण है?

वे एक सम्पूर्ण लेकर माली बात सम्पूर्ण
क्षेत्र आकाश है। आप यह बहुत अच्छा कर

कर रहे हैं कि छवपति शिवाजी, और महा-
राणा प्रताप तथा अम्बा राज्यीय पुस्तकों
के पोस्टेज स्टैम्प निकाल रहे हैं। बहुत से
निकाल भी चुके हैं लेकिन इस दिल्ली के
साथ एक बहुत बड़ा इतिहास अमर गहीब
स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द का लगा हुआ है जिन्होंने बांदी
चौक बंदाश्वर पर अपनीों के साथने अपनी
आती खोल कर उन की संपीलों को बनाई
दी थी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि स्वामी श्रद्धा-
नन्द का पोस्टेज स्टैम्प भी जारी किया
जाये।

भी नाम राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डाक तार विभाग की
मार्गों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।
मुझे इस विभाग का करीब 12 साल का
अनुभव है और डाक तार विभाग के कर्म-
चारियों की जो तकलीफ है उनका भी मुझे
पूरी तरह से अनुभव है। जब पोस्टमैन
कड़कड़ाती हुई सर्वी और तेज धूप में अपने
झपर आठ दस किलो का गड्ढ बांध कर पार्श्व
और चिट्ठियां लेकर दौड़ता है तब सब लोग
खस की टह्हियों में बैठे होते हैं और बैचारा वह
दरवाजे खट्टवाटता है। वह जनता की जो
सेवा करता है उस सेवा के बदले में उसे भिलता
क्या है? उन बैचारों के लिये बड़े-बड़े
शहरों में रहने के लिये स्थान नहीं है।
दो-दो लीन-लीन मील दूर वह रहते हैं और
इयूटी देने के लिये भाग आते हैं। डाकखानों
में जो सुबह की डूपदी होती है उसको मिस्टर
इयूटी कहते हैं। उसके लिये जब उसको
छ: बजे डाकखाने चुंचना होता है तब उसे
पाच बजे बर से निकलना पड़ता है। वह
अपने बच्चों को सोता हुआ छोड़ देता है।
डाकखाने के बाबू और एकर कड़कड़ाती
सर्वी के घर से निकलते हैं जब कि सूरज सात
बजे निकलता है। कुछ दिनों तक जारी
में तो बच्चों को पता ही नहीं चलता है
जब तक इतवार नहीं आता कि उनके
पिता ये बूरे में रहते हैं या नहीं। सुबह
पांच बजे बच्चों को ज्ञोता छोड़ कर वह चले

[श्री नालू राम अहिरलाल]

जाते हैं। 11 बजे जब वह लौटते हैं तो बच्चे स्कूल चले जाते हैं और शाम को जब वह घर पहुंचते हैं तो बच्चे सोये हुए होते हैं। तो उनको तो जब तक इनकार नहीं प्राप्ता है बच्चों की पता हो नहीं चलता है कि बास्तव में उनके पिता जी घर पर है या कहीं बाहर गये हैं।

15. *hru.*

श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, नेलवे 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 टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट आर्सिम के लिए जहा भी बिल्डिंग की जरूरत होती है किसाये पर बिल्डिंग लेना पम्पन्द करता है। यह नहीं कि डाकखाने के काम की सुविधा की दृष्टि से अपनी तरफ से बिल्डिंग बनाये उसके बजाये जहा भी जैसी भी बिल्डिंग मिल जाये किसाये पर ले लेंगे। चाहे उस में खड़े-खड़े काम करना पड़े तो खड़े खड़े ही करेंगे और किसाया अदा करेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जहा उक्करत हा वहा किराये की बिल्डिंग न ले कर अपने पोस्ट आर्सिम भवन बनाये जाये और जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेड-क्वार्टर्स है वहा पर कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन और तार विभाग का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है मैं टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ अभी कई माननीय महस्यों ने बनाया है कि हम को अपनी प्रामदनी की दृष्टि से नहीं बल्कि जनना की सुविधा की दृष्टि से डाकखाने खालने चाहिए क्योंकि हमारा देश पिछड़ा देश है और यहा पर डाक की सुविधा ए हम ने अभी बाद से चालू की है और इसमें मध्य प्रदेश तो इनका पिछड़ा हुआ प्रेषण है कि जो कई रियायतों को मिला कर बना हुआ है। वहा पर बहुत लम्बा चाला आदिवासी क्षेत्र फैना हुआ है जिसमें डाकखाने की सुविधा नहीं है। उसमें कुछ इलाका ऐसा है जैसे आगरा से ग्वालियर, ज्ञासी, दमोह,

सामर, टीकमगढ़ और छत्तीसगढ़ का यह पूरा का पूरा डकैत एरिया है। इनमें कई जगहों पर जो पुलिस स्टेशन हैं वहा पर टेलीफोन या तार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। डाके भी पड़ जाय तो तीन-चार दिन तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर खबर नहीं पहुंचती है। उससे कई परेशानियां होती हैं। शासकीय काम में और जनना के बामों में भी कई प्रकार की असुविधाएँ होती हैं। इसलिए मेरा मुश्किल है कि माननीय भवी जी आगामी योजना में जहा पर भी ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके हैं जो डकैतों से प्रम्मन परिया हैं वहा टेलीफोन और तार में उसे मन्त्रिन बर्द दे।

श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन आगे करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे भोपाल से बीना नव टेलीफोन कनेक्शन है और टीकमगढ़ वे निया कानपुर में होकर सम्बन्ध जोड़ना हाता है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि बीना का टाकमगढ़ में सम्बन्ध जोड़ दिया जाये जिसमें टीकमगढ़ में भोपाल तक सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जाये। इसी नगद में टीकमगढ़ से जनाग तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन है। जनाग का भजगनीपुर और छत्तीसगढ़ से जाओ दिया जाये ताकि टीकमगढ़-रीवा सीधा टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा। इसी शब्दों के माय मैं मारग वा ममर्थन करना है।

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 Posts 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 paisa 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 rules 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 Daschowdhyur.]
pay Patel 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 dwelt 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 allowance, 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 Somavane

Shri Nambar (Tiruchengode) I want only three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will get 1½ minutes, but a little later.

Shri Somavane (Pandharpur) 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 desired. 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 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 श्र० श्री० सहगल : (बिलासपुर) समाप्ति जी मैं संचार विभाग के टेलीप्रिटर्स के ऊपर आपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। जो रिपोर्ट है उसके देखने से मालूम होता है कि 31 दिसंबर 1966 तक 5 314 टेलीप्रिटर्स हमारे यहाँ हैं। उसमें से कुल 72 टेलीप्रिटर्स देवनागरी की-बोर्ड के हैं। मैं आप के माफें मत्ती जी से अर्ज करूँ कि जब हम हिन्दी को अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा बना रहे हैं उस हालत में जैसा कि मेरे मिल ने अभी कहा है हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा टेलीप्रिटर्स हिन्दी भाषा में देना अति ग्रावर्यक प्रतीत होता है।

अब मैं जहा से चुनकर आता हूँ उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। पटरिया एक स्थान है बिलासपुर कास्टीट्यूएंसी में। वहाँ और लोरमी में किसी किस्म से भी पोस्ट-आफिस की अवस्था पूरे तार से न होने के कारण वहाँ पर जो एजामिनेशंस होते हैं उनके लिये जो पेपर्स जाते हैं उन पेपर्स को भी दूसरी जगह से मुद्रिती से ले जाकर देना पढ़ता है। रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय का वह सेंटर बनाया गया है तो वहाँ पर पोस्ट आफिस की अवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे जितने भी पेपर्स जाते हैं वह उन सेवाओं को मिलें। उसी तरह से उसी कास्टीट्यूएंसी में बलौदा एक स्टेट कास्टीट्यूएंसी है। वहाँ जो पोस्ट आफिस आप रन कर रहे हैं उसको भी सब-पोस्ट आफिस के रूप में बना करके वहाँ पर टेलीफोन और तार की अवस्था पंडरिया लोरमी में की जानी चाहिए। उसी तरह से कट्टोरा दहलील में भीर चुरी तथा दूसरी जगहों पर टेलीफोन

[की था० शि० सहगल]

की व्यवस्था नहीं है। यदि आप पंडितराया में से पा कर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करते हैं जो कि काफी दूर भूमेली की तहसील में है तो आधारिक दृष्टिकोण से या और दूसरी दृष्टि से डिपार्टमेंट यह कह सकता है कि आयद उससे आयदा न हो लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि आप वहां पर कुछ रोज़ के लिए व्यवस्था करें और व्यवस्था करने के बाद मैं उसको देखें।

इसके बाद मैं आप से यह कहूँगा कि पोस्टल इंशोरेंस के लिए आप ने जो व्यवस्था की है उस आयदा के जरिये जो आप ने रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट 3.5 परसेंट था उसे 4.1 परसेंट जोकि टोटल इंटरेस्ट जो अनिंग थी बैलेसेज में आप के पोस्ट आफिस के इंशोरेंस में उम्मीद बढ़ाया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इससे लोगों को फायदा होगा और लोग इसकी तरफ आये आयेंगे और वह इस तरफ आयदा डिपाजिट करेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि जो हमारे यहां के माननीय मदरस्यों ने अपने विचार रखते हैं उनको आप अपने मन्त्रालय से एकाधिकरण करायें।

राज्यों में आपकी जो कमेटिया हैं हर एक स्टेट में आपकी कमेटिया हैं सेंटर्स आप ने बना दिये हैं उनमें आप ऐसे आदानप्रदानों को रखते जोकि बराबर अच्छे तरीके से ठोक तरीके से उम्मीद बैठ सकते हैं। उन कमेटियों को आप आयदा अधिकार दीजिये ताकि वहां के लोगों को जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनमें वह पूरी मदद कर मिलते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं संचार विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

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 "nothing 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 I. 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) : समाप्ति महोदय में केवल 2 मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगी। मेरे अपने निवाचित लोहा में जो पिछड़े हुए ताल्लुके हैं जहा कि रेल व टलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। नारायणखेड़ और रामायणपेट ताल्लुको में न तो रेल है और न टलीफोन है। एक्षेक्षास से करीब तीन महीने पेश्तर टलीफोन की बाबत मैं वहां के रीजनल मार्किसर से बोली थी और कहा था कि यहा पर टलीफोन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जनरल मैनेजर ने कहा था कि टलीफोन लग जायगा और उसके लिए जब्ते आदि भी लगा दिये गये थे लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि अभी तक भी वहां टलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। मेरो कांस्टी-ट्युएंसी में जैसा मैंने कहा न तो देन है और न टलीफोन की व्यवस्था है। मंत्रालय को इस ओर विशेष रूप से देखना चाहिए और वैकाश एरिया में कास करके इस तरह की सुविधा की व्यवस्था करायी जाहिए।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

जहाँ तक ट्रक कौल का सवाल है मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह चीज कहनी पड़ती है कि यहाँ बहनों को ट्रक बिलता नहीं है। मैं इसके लिए 20-20 और 25-25 भर्तवा रिंग करने करते थक जानी हूँ और जब तक मैं 20-25 रिंग बेकार न कर ट्रक नहीं मिल पाता है। लेकिन हैदराबाद में ऐसा नहीं है। हैदराबाद में मुझे ट्रक कौल आसानी से मिल जाता है। वहाँ सम्बद्ध विभाग के कर्मचारी यह भूमि जानते हैं कि संसद सदन्या श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई टलीफोन कर रही है और मुझे कनेक्शन मिल जाना है लेकिन यहाँ दिल्ली में भर्ती कोई पर्वत नहीं करता और वह लक्ष्मीबाई एम० पी० को कुछ नहीं गिनने और जैसा मैंने कहा इस तरह से मुझे यहा पर ट्रक कौल करने के लिए परेशान होना पड़ता है। मिनिस्टर साहब को इस और देखना चाहिए। 6 बजे टेलीफोन करके देखिये आप को कोई दफनर में मिलता नहीं है। टाइम के बास्ते टेलीफोन करनी है लेकिन 5 मिनट तक थठी बजी रहनी है कोई उमं उठा कर सुनने वाला नहीं होता है।

टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारियों में हम नेहोड़ एम० पी० को काफी शिकायत रखती है क्योंकि यह नेहोड़ के माथ जैसा सम्मनापूर्वक इन्हें पेश आना चाहिए वैसे पेश नहीं आने हैं। यहाँ भी हमारी बहनों को इन टलीफोन बालों में शिकायत रखनी है और वही हाल हैदराबाद में भी है। रात को 1-2 और 3-3 बजे यह टेलीफोन बाले डिस्ट्रंग करते हैं सतते में हम नेहोड़ को परेशान करते हैं वे सतते हैं। मैं चाहूँगी कि यद्दी भहोदय इसवारे में जाच करायें और यह चीज बन्द कराये। यही शिकायत गल्से होस्टल बालों को है कि यह टलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारी टलीफोन का गलत बेजा हमेंगा इस तरह से रात में लड़कियों को सताने और परेशान करने में करते हैं। रात में उनकी गीद बेजा तौर पर डिस्ट्रंग करते हैं और यसम्यतापूर्वक अवहार करते हैं। मुझे उनकी ओर से इस बारे में

काफ़ी शिकायतें मिली हैं और मुझ से उन्होंने मांग की है कि मैं यह नामता पार्लियमेंट में उठाऊँ और मंत्री भहोदय का ध्यान इस चीज की ओर दिलाऊँ। वह कहती है कि इस तरह से तो टलीफोन रखना बेकार ही नहीं बल्कि अच्छा आसा 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 बकाया की भाषा। एक तो आँड़िनेरी डाक का पोस्टमैन होता है दूसरा एक्सप्रेस डेलीवरी वाला पोस्टमैन होता है और तार वाला चपड़ासी अस्त्र होता है और यह जो अलग अलग इस तरह में 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 यत्कालय को ध्यान देकर यह चोड़ द बद कराना 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, calenders, 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 virtually 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 unremunerative 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 Muzaffarpur 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 : मगले साल का मतलब क्या दिसम्बर सन् 1968 से है ?

डॉ राम सुभग सिंह : जी नहीं मगर आप कहें 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 TELEGRAPHHS (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 TELEGRAPHHS 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 DEVFLPMENT 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. 25,60,04,000 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 (Udupi). 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 14.2 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 went 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 laterly 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 723 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 190,000 tonnes to 940,000 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 1958 had risen by 20 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, 1958-62. 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 Kamraj Ministers, I mean, the phase of the de-Kamraj 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 ghersos 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; others 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. Tapuriah (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 outdated.

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 foodgrains 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. 550 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. 7.8 to Rs. 12.8 crores, the grant for few agricultural schemes has been raised from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3 crores and the grant for capital expenditure has

been raised from Rs. 2.8 crores to

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 be kindly sit down? I have already called Shri T. Ram.

श्री दु० राम (चरारिंग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता एक ऐसा विभाग और एक ऐसा विषय हैं, जिस पर हम सब को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार रक्कना 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 जमीदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया और नवे सिरे से बेस्ट लैण्ड, बंजर भूमि तथा जगल तोड़का कर लेती करावाने की योजना बनाई। इस प्रकार हर स्टेट में किसी न किसी रूप में जमीन की हृदबन्दी 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 विहार की स्थिति को जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक बालिश्ट भर 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 साझा तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कारण यह है कि पार्लियामेट और एसेम्बलीज में सर्वहारा वर्ग के नुमायदे नहीं आ सके। अले ही हम उसके नाम पर नुमायदी करने आए हों, लेकिन इमानदारी के साथ उम की नुमायदी यहा नहीं हो रही है। हम जो यहा आए हैं हम जमीन जोतने वाले प्र.ए हैं और हम सर्वहारा वर्ग की तकनीकों को नहीं समझते हैं।

आज हम देख रहे हैं कि रेल के भजदूरों और कारखानों के भजदूरों की हड़ताल और उन की यूनियनों की चर्चा तो बहुत होती है, लेकिन लेती की पिछड़ी हड़त और लेती पर काम करने वाले भजदूरों की दर्दनाक स्थिति

की तरफ फिर्सी का ध्यान नहीं है। आज समस्तवाहारी की ओर लारे देश की नवरेसी हुई है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ जो बटनायें हो रही हैं, उनको भीन पाकिस्तान का प्रश्न रहा है और मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ, लेकिन आदिर उन बटनाओं की बजह क्या है? इस की बजह यह है कि पिछले बीस सालों में बेतिहर भजदूरों की दर्दनाक स्थिति के बारे में कांग्रेस और दूसरी पार्टियों के नेताओं ने देशक सौचा तो जहर 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 लाता हुआ है और लेत जोतने वाले उन पर मनमाने ढंग से ज्यादती कर रहे हैं।

हम लोग जो डेमोक्रेसी के रास्ते दे पार्लियामेट में आते हैं, आहे वे कांग्रेस के नेता हों और जाहे दूसरे दलों के, जो सर्वहारा वर्ग के हमदर्द होने का दावा करते हैं, हम जातपात के आगे 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 कही हमारे बोट बराब हो जायेगे और हम पार्लियामेट या एसेम्बलीज में नहीं आ पायेगे। बुनियादी सवाल की तरफ किसी भी पार्टी के नेताओं का ध्यान नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष भरोदय : ये डिमांड्ज तो कूप और एप्रीक्स्टर की हैं।

श्री दु० राम : जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ, उसका एप्रिक्स्टर से ही सम्बन्ध है। जब एक एप्रीक्स्टर नड़ैम नेबरज़ 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 लेत में काम करने वालों का हीसला नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तब तक भ

ती हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अन्तर्स्वादन कर सकेंगे त अपने देश का विकास कर सकेंगे और न ही देश का डिफेंस कर सकेंगे । आज हम अमरीका से भीषण भाग रहे हैं । यह कितनी शर्म की बात है कि जिन छोटे छोटे देशों का हम नाम भी नहीं जानते हैं, वे आज हमें दानस्वरूप खाद्याभ्यास 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 प्रोटोकॉल बढ़ायेंगे ? चूँकि हमारी कृषि नीति अफल नहीं हो सकी, इस लिए हम अपनी जहरत 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 खाद्याभ्यास का उत्पादन नहीं कर सकें, 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 बरीर ह जो है उसको भी हम दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

17 अक्टूबर,

मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि भंती जी को सलाह देना चाहता हूँ उनसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन की हृदयवन्दी कुछ कारण ढंग से करनी चाहिए और साथ साथ उसकी चकवन्दी भी होनी चाहिए । लेकिन चकवन्दी की एक शिकायत सुनने में आती है और वह यह कि जहां जहां यह हुई है अफमर सोग जमीन पर ठीक से बोतना को कार्यान्वित नहीं होने देते । इसलिए इन खामियों की तरफ भी हमको ध्यान देना होगा ।

खाद्य की समस्या को हमें राष्ट्रीय या आन्तरिक स्तर पर नहीं सोचना चाहिए अपितु हमको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खाद्य नीति को साझा करना होगा । यह जोनल सिस्टम वह

क्षेत्रीय व्यवस्था कि अनाज यहां से न आय और वहां से न आये मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । बिहार के लोग भूखों भर रहे हैं, भारत देश के वह भी रहने वाले हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सारे देश के नागरिकों को खिलाने की जवाब-देही है तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कहां का कानून है और कहां का यह क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध है कि संकट की व्यवस्था में प्रजाव का अनाज बिहार के अन्दर नहीं आ सकता है ? इसलिए मेरी भाग इस नीति को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लागू करना चाहिए और यह क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध वाले जितने कानून हैं उनको लात्म करना चाहिए ।

मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह खाद्याभ्यास का काम व्यापारियों के ऊपर न छोड़ा जाय बल्कि सरकार इसमें अपना सक्रिय पार्ट अदा 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 खाद्याभ्यास व अनाज के काम को अपने डिपार्टमेंट से ठीक से कराये और उस पर कारगर ढंग से अमल कराये । आज बात खलती है कि खाद्य नहीं मिल रहा है बिहार को अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन एक बात मैं सरकार से पूछता 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 अन्दर 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 क्यों ऐसा कहा है, खानी कहा है ?

[बी त्र० राम]

मैं बिहार की बात कहता हूँ। जब से वहां पर संयुक्त सरकार बनी है तो वहां के मिनिस्टर्स अक्सर कह दिया करते हैं कि बिहार में एक आदमी की भी यदि भुखमरी से भी होगी तो वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की अवाद-देही होगी। केन्द्र की पालिसी सो एक सेवी सानाने की थी अर्थात् : जितना ज्यादा अनाज किमानों के पास हो उन से वह अतिरिक्त अनाज ले लिया जाय, उन से कुछ कट्टीयून लेवी के रूप में लिया जाय लेकिन लेवी को हटा दिया गया। दिनरात चौगुने जो अनाज के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं तो उसका आविर कारण क्या है ? केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी प्रान्तीय सरकारों से महयोग 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 मरविरे के बाद एक दाम निर्धारित कर दिया जाय लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि कोई कटौत नहीं ही रहा है। कहीं तो 100 रुपये मन बिक रहा है तो कहीं पर 125 रुपये मन बिक रहा है और कहीं पर 80 रुपये मन बिक रहा है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर सर्जी के साथ आप कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तो वह खाद्य स्कट केवल तीन महीने ही देश में बना रहने वाला नहीं है बन्क यह काफी लम्बे अर्थे तक चलने वाला है। कृषि नीति को सफल करने के लिये खाद्याभ के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि चौमुखा विकास हमारे देश का हो ताकि देश आगे उन्नति के पथ पर बढ़े। इसके लिए हमें खाद्याभ की समस्या को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी। बगेर खाद्याभ के हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। आप के माध्यम से सरकार को भेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स का काम अगर स्लोडाउन भी करना पड़ा जाय, तो 5 साल के लिये उसे बर्वाश्त करना चाहिए लेकिन खाद्याभ का काम युद्धस्तर पर किया जाय। उदाहरण के लिये जैसे

इर्टीजेशन का काम है उसे सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता सरकार को देनी चाहिए। हमारे पूर्व सरकारों ने बतलाया कि अमुक योजना बन्द करने से हम इर्टीजेशन का काम कर सकते हैं तो वैसा करने में हमें हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए। आज तभा कृषि नीति को सफल बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि आज तक जो इस बारे में हमारी डिलमिल नीति रही है उसका हम परिचय कर दें। हमारी इस डिलमिल नीति का ही यह परिणाम हुआ है कि योजना बनने पर भी हम उसको कारगर ढग से लागू नहीं कर पाये हैं, उसे अमली जागा ठीक तरह से नहीं पहना पाये हैं।

मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार के पास यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि सिवित लेव, इर्टीजेटेड 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 भिलनी ही चाहिए लेकिन इस 2 एकड़ जमीन के माथ साथ हल, बैल बीज और चार महीने का खाना जब तक दूसरी फसल नहीं हो जाती तब तक खाने के लिये सरकार को सुहेया करना चाहिए। ऐसा कान्तिकारी 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 भन्दर जो डिलमिल नीति चलती रही है वही अगर चलने वी 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 वी वहा पर गवर्नरेंट ने प्रदान करने के लिए हरियाणा के बैल उन्नत बीज उन्नत हल से लैस होकर उस काम पर काम करने में भी जाटे में रही और किसानों को उस तरफ मुख्तातिव नहीं कर पाई लेकिन सरकार अपने तरीके से

बेती करने के भावले में किसानों को आकर्षित नहीं कर पाई और दूर काम में बाटा पड़ता यथा । नतीजा यह हुआ कि किसान जो पहले उनके बेती करने के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों को अपनाने लगे थे इसके बाद उनका बाजान फिर से अपने वही पुराने हस्त और बैल से बेती करने की तरफ मुड़ातिव हो गया । इस तरह से जो नये वैज्ञानिक व आवृत्तिक तरीके से बेती करने का सरकार ने उन कामों में प्रदर्शन किया था जो योजना बनाई गई थी वह असफल रही और एक पैदावार पुराने तरीके से ज्यादा की गई है भूमि सरकार से निवेदन करना कि वह इस खाद्यान्न की समस्या को एक राष्ट्रीय अधिकार पर टैक्स करे और इसमें सरकारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष वाली भावना को न आने दे । न ही सरकार को खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करते समय अगर कोई अरनी गलती दुर्घट्ट करनी पड़े तो उसे करने में उसे हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए और उसे इज्जत का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए । सरकार को मुस्तैदी के साथ एक निश्चित योजना बना कर सभी दलों का सहयोग लेकर इन भरले हां हल करने का प्रयत्न तत्काल अरम्भ कर देना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृपि व खाद्य मवालय की बजट डिभाइस का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

ओ य० इ० शर्मा : (अमृतसर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाज देश के अन्दर जितना अन्न का सकट है उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । 1943 के बाद इस 1966-67 के अन्दर दूमरी बार हम इस स्वतंत्र भारत के अन्दर एह ऐसे अकाल को देख रहे हैं जिसके अन्दर मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने बिहार प्रदेश को एक शमशान के क्षण 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 भाज जो देश का किसान आकाश की ओर देख कर बादल 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 भाषे पर एक कलंक है । इस देश में सन् 1951-52 के अन्दर जितना उत्पादन होता था, मैं समझता हूँ कि भाज 19 वर्ष बोतने के बाद भी इस देश का उत्पादन 20 प्रतिशत से 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, अरबों लक्षों की भारी भरकम योजनायें जिस तरीके से बनी और देश के सारे साधनों को जिस प्रकार से इस पर लगाया गया, उसके उपरान्त भी हमें भाज पहले से डाई गुना आयात बिदेशों से करना पड़ रहा है । अपना पेट भरने के लिये हमे दुर्निया के देशों से 20 वर्ष पहले से डाई गुना अधिक अन्न मांगना पड़ रहा है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि भाज भारत के खेत क्यों केवल भूमि पैदा कर रहे हैं । खेत में देने की ताकत है, किसान मैं लेने की ताकत है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य सबसे बड़ा यह है कि दोनों के बीच किस प्रकार दीवार बन कर यह सरकार और उसकी दुर्भाग्यता 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 ? उसके देने की शक्ति बढ़ाई है ? खेत तो गावों के अन्दर है, जमीन गावों के अन्दर है । मैं कहूँगा कि गावों को दृष्टि में रखकर, जहां अन्न उत्पन्न होता है, उसको दृष्टि में रख कर, सरकार की योजना नहीं चली ।

सरकार की लग्ज इंटीनिश योजना नहीं है । 10, 15, 20 लाहरों को सजाने के अन्दर सरकार के सारे साधन समाप्त हो गये । भाज किसान के लिये आने जाने के

[वी द० ह० समी]

साधन नहीं हैं, उसको अन्य प्रकार की सुविधायें नहीं हैं। देश के नेताओं ने नारा लगाया दिल्ली के देवताओं से लेकर प्रदेशों में भस्त्रलोक के मानवेतर लोग नारे लगाते रहे: अब उगाओ, अब उगाओ, अब उगाओ। न अब उन नेताओं के पेट पर उगना था, न अब उन की मेजों और कालों पर उगना था। जितनी खेत की आवश्यकताएँ थीं उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये था। सरकार और सरकार के ढाढ़े 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 बोने 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 छये छपाये आकड़े हैं वह इस बात की मुह कोलती नवीरे है कि इन सब चीजों में सरकार भूरी तरह से विफन हुई है। न सरकार किसान को अच्छा बीज पहुँचा पाई न उसे बोने 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 कॉपिंग 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" मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। कै जैसे हम देखते हैं कि किसाई भी जब बकरी को हलाल

करने के लिये लाता है वह कलमा लेता लाता है पवित्र कलमा लेता लाता है और तब बकरी हलाल की जाती है, वह खिया जाते हैं कि स तरह से बकरी हलाल करते हैं उसी तरह से सरकार की जबान पर "जय किसान" का कलमा भी रहा और वी ४८० की कटार भी रही और वह भारत के किसान को जबा करती चली गई। प्रतिवर्ष जितने करोड़ रुपये हम अमरीका और दूसरे देशों के देते हैं अगर सरकार किसानों की हासत को सुधारने के लिये इस रुपये की भदद भेती तो किसान अपने वेरों पर बढ़ा हो जाता और देश की धरती शस्य श्यामला हो कर यहाँ के लोगों की भूमि को मिटाती।

आज स्वेच्छा नहर पर एक राजनीतिकता का फाटक लगा हुआ है आज वहाँ अड़े पड़े गये हैं। दोज भंडी भहोदय गिरिमिठा कर कहते हैं कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन कोशिश फलवती नहीं हो रही है। हम भंडवा रहे हैं लेकिन वह आ नहीं रहा है। यह अड़े तो पड़े गे क्योंकि संमार हमारे लिये इकने बाला 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। पूँजी अवृद्धास्व के अन्दर एक सापेक्ष परिवारा है। अगर हमारे देश का किसान बैलों से खेती करता है तो हमारे देश में गाड़ पूँजी है चारा, गोबर और उसी तरह से बैल पूँजी है गोमूत्र पूँजी है। आज हमारे यहा तरह तरह की नई नई बातें कही जा रही हैं हमारे खेतों पर भूरी तरह भेकेनाइजेशन नहीं हो पाया आज हम अपने को इस के बोय नहीं पाते भेकेनाइजेशन का पूरा पैराकरनेलिया हम नहीं बढ़ा कर पाये हमारे देश में आज स्कलफ्लूस लेवर

नहीं है स्पेशर पार्ट्स नहीं है हम बीरे बीरे इस को कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो पूँछी हमारे हाथ में है जो चीज़ पाने पास है उस को भी हम बरबाद करते बाले जा रहे हैं। जो पास नहीं है उस के लिये किसान तरसता है। आप हम किसान के पास नये किस्म के ग्रीजार नहीं पहुँचा पा रहे हैं। आप पंजाब को देखिये पंजाब में 25 हजार ट्रैक्टर प्रयोग हो रहे हैं लेकिन पंजाब के अन्दर कोई ट्रैक्टर नहीं है। ट्रैक्टर इतना महगा है कि कोई मामूली किसान उस को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता। अगर ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त हो जाता है तो स्पेशर पार्ट्स नहीं प्राप्त होते। किसानों के पास गांवों में एक भी वर्कशाप नहीं है। किसानों के जीवन की जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाई है उन को वर्ती महोदय यहा बैठ कर नहीं जान सकते। मैं एक किसान परिवार से आया हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि बोवाई बहुत बोड़ दिन होती है। बैल के पेट में अगर दर्द हो जाये तो तेल पिला कर बैल को चलाया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर ट्रैक्टर के पेट में दर्द पैदा हो जाये तो सारा शहर धूम कर के भी उस को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। यह हमारी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। मेरा कहना है कि हम को यह सारी बीजें हल करनी होंगी। हम को सारी बीजें पहले से किसान के पास पहुँचानी चाहियें भी लेकिन वह हम कर नहीं पा रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से जहाँ तक बीज का सवाल है आप ने प्रत्येक कम्पनीटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक में शायद 25-25 एकड़ का पुराने बीज का कार्म बनाया था। लेकिन बीज कार्म की जो पुरानी योजना थी वह विफल 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 अंतर काम करने वाले ढांचे ने काम किया। उस में से बीज खेती के लिये नहीं पैदा हुए

कुछ राजनीतिक लोगों के पेट के लिये हमें सांचा चलाने के लिये ही सारा काम हुआ। निवी दीर पर वह भूमि बेची जा रही है और पुराने छोटे सीढ़े कार्मस को छोड़ कर बड़े सीढ़े कार्मस की योजना तैयार की जा रही है कि जीवी पंच वर्षीय योजना में सामग्र 13 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सीढ़े कार्मस आगे-नाइज किये जायें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के सूरतगढ़ का कार्म 32 हजार एकड़ का है। उस का तजुर्बा सामने रखा जाये जो कि एक बाटे का नामूर है। आप इस पर विचार करे कि क्या यही सरकारी ढांचे की प्रभागिकता है अप्रामाणिकता से काम करने वाले राजनीतिज्ञ ऐसा ही ढांचा तैयार कर सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से हाइब्रिडिंग की बात कही गई है जो संकर बीज अनेक प्रकार के बीजों की कास ब्रीडिंग से बन रहे हैं। इन बीजों के सम्बन्ध में कहा जा रहा है कि पुराने बीजों को जितना पानी चाहिये जितनी खाद चाहिये हाइब्रिडिस 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 माध्यन पानी आदि के नहीं दे पा रहे हैं तो फिर इन नये बीजों के लिये पानी कहाँ से पहुँचेगा। जो हमारी कूलें हैं, हमारी नहरें हैं, कुएं हैं उन की देख रेख ठीक से नहीं हो रही है। बिहार में यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि वहाँ टैप्यूट बैलों के लिये कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है। हमारे खाद मंत्रीजी इस समय है नहीं जो कि बिहार से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। गंगा की वह दूरती है। वहाँ पर 10-12 फीट पर पानी निकलता है। यहाँ पर जो राज्य मंत्री उपस्थित है वह इस बात को अपने मंत्री महोदय को बतलाये कि मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पांचिर खाद तक वह वहाँ पर करते क्या रहे हैं। अब आग लगने पर कुएं खोदने वाले

[बो १० द० शर्मा]

है ? और वह भी इस लिये खोदना सम्भव हो रहा है कि कांग्रेस का पद्धता वहां से साफ हो गया । वहां पर विरोधी दल बाले बैठे हैं । बर्ना अगर कांग्रेस होती तो वह कुंभा न छोड़ते कुंभा खोदने के लिये कमेटी बिठलाते । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो स्थिति प्राप्त यहां पर वह इन लिये है कि ठोक योजनायें नहीं बनीं । ठोक मिनिस्टर्स की मोटिंग में मुख्य भविधों ने सरकार से याग की कि अपने सारे साधनों को जुटा कर छोटी सिचाई योजनायें बनाई जायें । हम 80 की सदी माध्यनों को लगा कर छोटी सिचाई योजनायें छड़ी करें ।

आज गांवों की क्या जस्ति है । हमारे अंजाब से अन्दर सब जगह बाटर लागिंग है भेंग आ गई है । पलड़ एक परमानिन्ट फीचर बन गया है । 1955 से कोई कोई जिला, कोई न कोई ज़ेल बाड़ के नीचे रहा है । पिछले दस सालों में सरकार इस बाड़ को राखने के लिए कोई व्यवस्थित योजना नहीं बना पाई । मैं समझता हूं 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 भी है । जहां तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात है, किसानों को भूमि पर मिलिक्यत मिलने की बात है, मैं समझता हूं कि आप भी इस बात को महसूस करेंगे कि किसानों के ऊपर यह बड़ा गम्भीर संकट है । मेरे सामने बैन्डोरिज़ और कंडिशनल इन बैंकें हिस्ट्रिक्शन स्टीम की रिपोर्ट है । उस के सलाहकार लिखते हैं कि यह जो पांच जिले हैं उत्तर प्रदेश के, एक अलीगढ़ जिले को छोड़ कर भार जिले ऐसे हैं जहां पर जो किसान हैं, जो काश्तकार है, उस की कानूनी मिलिक्यत तय नहीं है । केवल यही अभागा देश है, जिस में बेटी पर काम करने वाले, पसीना बहाने वाले किसान की कानूनी मिलिक्यत तय नहीं है ।

भूमि पर जो कानूनी तौर पर काविज है, वह मेहनत नहीं करता है । इस बजह के हमारे किसान की प्रेरणा भर नहीं है, उस का काम करने का उत्पाद भर रहा है, क्योंकि दिन रात काम करने के बाद उस को पसीने के दाम बहुत नहीं होते हैं । सरकार ने भूमि सुधार के कई कानून लो बनाए, लेकिन वह अभी तक किसान की कानूनी मिलिक्यत तय नहीं कर पाई । हम ने कितनी बार कांस्टीट्यूशन में फेर-बदल की, कितने ही कानून बनाए, जो कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बैठेंगे किये जा रहे हैं ।

संस्कृत में कहावत है कि गणपति बनाने चले ये और बन्दर बना दें । अब यही भूमि-सुधार के पीछे सरकार का उद्देश्य अच्छा हो गया, 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 सूड़ी पीछे पूँछ के रूप में चली गई है । इस भूमि सुधार से हिसान को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है । आज किसान को कानूनी मिलिक्यत तय नहीं है, भूमि पर उस का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, भाफ़े में उसकी पसीने का दाम मिले, हम प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं है उस को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है ।

जहां तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, उस के दामो और गने के दामों में जो अन्तर है, उस को देख कर सरकार की असफल मूल्य नीति, सरकार की धांधली और किसान के प्रति उसके अन्याय का चिन्ह 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.

बी ब० इ० लर्नी : मैंने कुह में जो बात कही थी, आवाद नीती नहोस्य ने उस को वितरण से नहीं तूला। वह नहीं कहा करे। इस सरकार की ओर से नारे तो भूल सकाए जाते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक अवक्षार का सम्बन्ध है, वह समादि लक्षा कर बैठ जाती है।

आज हमारे देश में जो स्थिति है, उस को दृष्टि में रखत दुए हमें इस सिद्धान्त को आवाद चाहिए कि देश में उत्पादन की वृद्धि हो, वितरण में न्याय हो और उपभोग में सम्बन्ध हो। जहां तक उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को किसान और खेती को किन्निर्दियों का विचार करके उन को समृच्छित सुविधाय उपलब्ध करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक वितरण का सम्बन्ध है सरकार को एक आद-नीति और एक वितरण नीति लेकर जलना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके विपरीत आज हमारे देश को टुकड़ों में बांट दिया गया है और हमारी नीतियां टुकड़ों में बल रही हैं। हमारे सीमान्त लोगों में, उदाहरण के लिए कालका में, जहां हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ हरिमाणा जुड़ता है और पठानकोट में, जहां हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ दंगाब जुड़ता है, लोग सेर सेर भर भर बांट के लिए तरसते हैं। जब लोग रोटी पका कर साथ में आते हैं, तो बाईं पुरुषों के लोग उनसे रोटी ले लेते हैं और उनको खानी लेते हैं। ये टुकड़े और बेरयड़े हमारी बर्तमान समस्या का एक मूल्य कारण बने दुए हैं।

आधिकार यह देश एक है और उस में एक नीति अपनाने की आवश्यकता थी, ताकि देश में कल्या कुमारी से लेकर कामीर तक 'एकान्तता' की आवाना पैदा होती, अब उत्पन्न करने कामे औरवार को पहीने का

दाम विसर्ता और उपभोक्ता को सही प्रकाश से बस्तु प्राप्त होती। मैं आरतीय च संघ की ओर से सरकार को कहाई के तात्पर यह इस सदन को वही विषयवस्ता से कहुआ चाहा हूं—सरकार को कहाई के तात्पर इसलिए कहता हूं कि यह सरकार नीती से किसी बात को नहीं बुनती है—कि देश में ग्राम जोनल सिस्टम को खल करना चाहिए। आहे कोई सिक्का स्टेट जोन हो और आहे इतरा जोन हो उन सबको खल करना चाहिए। इसके कारण हमारे देश में बहुत हानि हो रही है, स्कर अपार बढ़ रहा है, अम का अपव्यय हो रहा है, न सो भूज व्यक्ति को सस्ते दामों पर अम प्राप्त हो रहा है और न वके किसान को पहीने का दाम प्राप्त हो रहा है। इसलिए यह जोनल सिस्टम समाप्त करना चाहिए।

आज हमारे पास जो बोड़ा या बहुत अम है, हम सब मिल कर संघर्ष के साथ उसका उपभोग करे। हम अपनी जेवना को तीव्र करके जेती की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करे। इसके अतिरिक्त जो कुछ भी अम हमारे पास है, उस के भंडार की भी वरस्ता करें। आज दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति यह है कि जेत के कीड़े से लेकर दावत की भेज पर बैठे हुए कांग्रेसी नेता तक के द्वारा अम बर्बाद और जाया हो रहा है। बेकारा किसान तोते, कीड़े, और जहे आदि का पुराने ढंग का इलाज तो जानता है, लेकिन इन पोलिटिक्स ऐस्ट्रेस के इलाज का उसे जाना नहीं है। चारों तरफ से जो राजनीतिक मकाड़े खा रहे हैं, उनसे किस प्रकार बचा जाये, वह यह नहीं जानता है। यह हम सब के सोचने का विषय है। आज अम का जो दुर्घटना हो रहा है हम सब मिल कर उसको रोकें। स्वर्णीय जी लाल बहादुर जात्यानी ने इस सम्बन्ध में देश को जो एक ऐरेनाल्सक दिला दी थी, वहि यह सरकार उसको कायद रखती, जो जोधपुर के अन्तःकरण को और बह विसर्ता।

[वीर द० द० लक्ष्मी]

भारतीय जनसंघ कांगाल के प्रश्न को दसों 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 वृष्टिकोण लेकर, इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या को हल करने के लिए सारे राष्ट्र की प्रेरणा को जाग्रत करे और इस सदन के सब पक्षों के माथ 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 भोहताजे साकी हो गया,
मैं भी तू, मीना भी तू, साकी 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.

हल किसवर लिख से हो तत्काल के देशो दर्शन,
तू अगर समझे तो तेरे पास वह तुझां 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 kilo 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 roded 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 88 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. Erratic 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. Nayyar (Palghat): 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 Gadilingama 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 (31)].

"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 Ramasvtar 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 (Kesaria): 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. Naymar: 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 Ramavtar 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 Bhola 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 Gadilingana 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 Ramavtar 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 Gadilingana 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 Ramavtar 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 (90)].

Shri E. K. Nayyar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Panchayati Raj in Kerala (91)].

Shri Bhola 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 (93)].

Shri Ramavtar 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 Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate allotment of food to the Kerala people (101)].

Shri Ramavtar 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. (118)].

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 losses 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 Rs. 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 watercruising 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, depthing 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 ferment.

Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the real culprit is this Government at Delhi. They have been ruling rather ruining this country uninterrupted 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 this 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, in some cases almost insurmountable, 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 feedgrains 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 till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday July 12, 1967/Asadha 21, 1889 (Saka)