

Wednesday, December 16, 1959

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXVII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[December 14 to 22, 1959/Agrahayana 23 to Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)]



THE SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 27)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N. B.—The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 16, 1959/
Agrohavayana 25, 1981 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Harbour on W. Coast

925. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- what steps, if any, are being taken to establish a 1st Class harbour on the Western Coast to serve the needs of Karnataka people;
- how far it has progressed; and
- at what cost?

Shri Raj Bahadur: (a) The Government of India have constituted a Committee known as the Intermediate Ports Development Committee for selection of suitable intermediate ports in India for intensive development in order of priority. This Committee is expected to submit its recommendations to the Government of India by March 1960. On receipt of the recommendations of the Committee a clear picture of the development of ports required under the Third Plan will emerge.

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

Shri Keshava: May we know if this committee is called upon to consider the report of the previous committee which was constituted for 217 (A) LSD-1.

this purpose, the members of which were from the U.K.?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member seems to refer to Mr. Posthumus who visited this port. If that is the particular thing in his mind, I think that would also be taken note of by the I.P.D.C.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know who are the members of this committee? May I also know whether this Intermediate Port committee will also look into the question of the major ports, like the development of Mangalore port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is the object of the committee that it should look into the priorities that should be given for the development of ports on the west coast and the east coast for development as intermediate ports. The Chairman of the Committee is the Development Officer, Shri Mathrani. On it are represented ship owners, certain officials and port organisations.

Shri Achar: During the last Budget debate, the hon. Minister made an announcement that Mangalore and Tuticorin will be developed, and that is the decision of the Government. May I know what steps are taken to give effect to that decision, and whether that announcement is effective?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I indicated the probabilities. They are still under consideration.

श्री राज बहादुर : इस कमेटी का कार्यसाल हुआ एक साल से ज्यादा होता है। क्या कहा जाए है कि इसकी रिपोर्ट में इतनी देरी हो रही है और मार्च सन १९६० में इसकी रिपोर्ट की जाएगी?

परिवहन तथा संचार अंदाज़ में राज्य-मंत्री: (श्री राजबहादुर): मैं यह निश्चित रूप से तो नहीं कह सकता कि इस कमेटी को बने एक साल से प्राचिक समय हो च्या, लेकिन यह निश्चित बात है कि इस कमेटी को विभिन्न पोर्टों पर जाना होगा और उनकी अवस्था को देखना पड़ेगा कि किस पोर्ट में कितना ट्रैफिक आता है और कितना यातायात है। उसको देखते हुये और पोर्ट का हालत को देखते हुये इन्हें सिफारिश करना होंगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Question No. 924 may also be taken up.

Shri Yajnik: Question No. 964 may also be taken up because it deals with a port on the west coast, in Cambay.

Mr. Speaker: We will come to it later on.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not sure whether this can be answered together.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the terms of reference to this committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The terms of reference are: (1) selection of suitable intermediate ports in India for intensive development, in order of priority taking into account (a) the broad national consideration as well as regional requirements; (b) engineering aspects with emphasis on economy of construction and maintenance and (c) traffic potential of the hinterland and transport costs;

(2) determination of the extent of development required at these ports Question No. 1186 on the 7th September having regard to the needs of the entire area to be served and the financial implications thereof.

Subsidized Hostel at Cuttack

*921. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1186 on the 7th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the estimate for the permanent hostel building for the children of Railway employees at Cuttack has since been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the estimate; and

(c) how many students are now putting up in the subsidized hostel which has been opened up in another railway building?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 13.

Shri Panigrahi: In answer to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister said that no estimate has been made so far. When it has been decided to have a permanent building, may I know why no estimate has been made so far?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We do intend to have a permanent building eventually. In view of our present not very satisfactory financial position in the Railways, we have deferred the matter. But, all the same, we have started a subsidised hostel in a building. The purpose is being served. We need not put up a very big building.

Shri Panigrahi: Originally, it was meant to house 100 students. Therefore, the scheme was to construct a permanent building. Are we to understand that when they have deferred it, they are going to house only 30 and they are not going to stick to the original scheme?

Mr. Speaker: How many students are there?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We had made a start to accommodate 25. So far, only 13 have reported. As more and more come in, and more accommodation is necessary, we will make arrangements for them.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the class of railway employees whose children are admitted in the hostel? What are the expenses per month per inmate?

Shri Shashawas Khan: The hostel is open to the children of railway employees of all classes. The position is that while they are open to all, subsidy is available to the children of staff drawing up to Rs. 300. The rates are: for those drawing up to Rs. 100, their children have to pay Rs. 7-8-0 per month; those drawing from Rs. 101 to 200, Rs. 12-8-0 and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, Rs. 20 per month. Over Rs. 300, it is actual expenses.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister stated that there is accommodation available for 25 and that only 13 are admitted and when they come, they will be admitted. Is it not a fact that higher secondary school students are not being accepted in the hostel?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The whole idea of starting this hostel was to provide educational facilities for the children of the employees posted outside their linguistic zone, so that their study may not suffer, and if they are posted outside, their children may be accommodated in this hostel. These hostels were to be run on austerity standards, so that a large number of students may be accommodated. In the beginning there has been some confusion in the staff and even local students have been admitted in some of the hostels. If local students are admitted, I am afraid the whole scheme will fail. There is no restriction whether the students should be collegiate students or higher secondary students. All students who are children of employees posted outside their linguistic zone are entitled to be admitted to these hostels.

Dam on River Beas

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 368 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have since submitted formally the scheme for the construction of dam on the River Beas;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(c) whether final decision regarding the selection of site for the dam has been taken; and

(d) if so, the location thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Rajasthan Government have also submitted any scheme and if so how far they differ from each other?

Shri Hathi: No. The Rajasthan Government has not yet submitted a scheme. The project report when ready will be transmitted to the Rajasthan Government and their comments obtained.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Central Government has any scheme in hand so far as the construction of a dam on the Beas is concerned and if it is so, what is the nature of the scheme?

Shri Hathi: The Central Government has no scheme in hand. It is for the State Government to evolve a plan.

Shri Hem Raj: Is it the intention of the Central Government to harness the waters of the Beas and whether they have requested the Punjab Government to finalise a scheme?

Shri Hathi: The Punjab Government is carrying on investigations for the utilisation of the waters of these rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

Shri Hem Raj: Is it also a fact that there is another scheme regarding the

Sutlej-Beas link, and the Punjab Government want priority for that instead of for this Pong scheme?

Shri Hathi: I would say that the scheme broadly consists of the following. One is the Beas-Sutlej link. There are in that scheme, again, two alternatives; the third is the Pong-reservoir. But none of these is yet finalised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the hon. Minister is not aware of two different viewpoints on this scheme, and if so, whether Government have made any attempt to bring together the two Governments and discuss the scheme as a whole so as to expedite the matter?

Shri Hathi: They are preparing a factual note on the basis of the studies which were carried on by the Punjab officers; and this note will be circulated to all the States concerned, namely Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, by the end of this month or so.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the experts of the World Bank also have submitted a scheme for the utilisation of the waters of this river?

Shri Hathi: No, there is no scheme, it is only a proposal; no definite plan or scheme has been submitted.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the estimated cost of this dam?

Shri Hathi: I cannot say at this stage.

Transmitting Stations on East and West Coasts

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Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether the design and estimate for the construction of transmitting stations and other ancillary buildings

for the two chains on the East and West Coasts have been finalised by the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved it; and

(c) whether construction has started according to the plans approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the requisite equipments that are to be installed at the two coasts have been procured by Government, and if so, from where they have been procured, and the amount paid for them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The estimated aggregate cost of both the schemes is Rs. 96 lakhs, with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 48.31 lakhs. The equipment is to be obtained under the Colombo Plan. A part of it has already been obtained.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that the services of an expert engineer have been sought for from abroad, and if so, whether he has arrived in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, for purposes of installation of this equipment, we have requested for the services of a foreign expert from U.K.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the installation of a transmitting station in the Andamans region has also been taken up along with this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These schemes are quite distinct; they are for East Coast and the West Coast; they are for the purpose of having an effective range of 250 to 300 miles for radio communication with ships, with centres at Bombay and Calcutta.

Shri N. N. Patel: May I know the place selected on the West Coast?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Each of these chains will have four land-based radio-transmitting stations; one will be known as the master station, and the others will serve as slave stations. The master station in the West Coast will be located at Savar Kundla.

Report of Mr. Posthuma

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*924. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 942 on the 17 August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the final report from Mr. Posthuma, Deputy Director, Port of Rotterdam, has since been received;

(b) what steps have so far been taken according to his advance copy of the Report;

(c) whether any dredging work has begun at Auckland Bar and Beaumont's Gut; and

(d) whether studies on waves, currents, tides etc. are being carried on at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 38].

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (ii) of the statement, may I know whether over and above the advertisement, any contract was made with these countries which are manufacturing these dredgers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Our plan for this port is to buy a new dredger as well as a second-hand dredger. We also invited tenders for contract dredging. The results of the efforts in regard to contract dredging have been indicated in the statement. An order for the new dredger has been placed; for the second-hand dredger, a team was sent to Hong-Kong,

and it was proposed to be sent also to France.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether for want of this dredger, the procuring of which is taking so much time, the other works will be hampered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think the other works will be hampered, because, unless and until we divert the dredgers which are at present employed on other works to Auckland Bar and the Beaumont's Gut, there is no question of the other works being hampered.

Shri Raghunath Singh: With reference to part (a) of the question, after seeing the statement, it appears that Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton of UK are the consulting engineers of the Port Trust. May I know when the note was sent to this firm, and how long it is pending with them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member knows that it was only in September, 1959 that the final report of Mr. Posthuma was received, and, therefore, I think it has been done after that.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In view of the fact that the Hooghly river is desilting very fastly, and Calcutta port is going to become obsolete, may I know whether Government are taking any steps in this respect? The thing is pending since the last sixty years; observation is going on since the last sixty years.

Shri C. D. Pande: But this Government came into power only a few years ago.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Since it is going on for the last sixty years, it cannot be said that the siltation is going on 'fastly'. Nevertheless, there are three steps that we have got to take, firstly, buying dredgers and employing them for desilting, secondly, river training works, and thirdly, supply of fresh water from above. On all these three matters, we are fixing our

attention, and we are trying our level best to do whatever we can as quickly as possible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Port Trust River Surveyors' Association that out of their experience of many years' work on this river, they had submitted certain concrete proposals for pursuance by Government, and if so, the reaction of Government to those proposals which are based on the actual situation and the experience of these people?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the situation is concerned, nobody is in a fog about the real position. It is a very well known position. Experts from various countries who have come and examined the Hooghly have given their opinions too. So, I do not think there is any difference of opinion, so far as that goes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: My concrete question was this. They had made certain proposals, regarding river training, dredging etc. May I know what exactly has been done by Government on those proposals submitted by them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not quite aware of the particular recommendations of the association to which the hon. Member refers, but I shall have the matter looked into.

श्री अ० ला० हिमेशी : बाटर एंड पावर कमीशन ने पूना में रिसर्च की थी कि हुगली नदी को ट्रेन किया जायेगा और इसकी सफाई की जायगी और वहां से जहाज बर्चर चुड़रेंगे और वही आसानी हो जायगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर और इसकी सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने कितने कदम उठाए हैं और कितने बाकी हैं और जितने बाकी हैं, उन के बारे में क्या विवरण हैं।

श्री राज बहादुर : सेंट्रल बाटर एंड पावर रिसर्च स्टेशन, पूना, निरन्तर इस

समस्या में लोग कर रहा है और इस का पर्याप्तन कर रहा है। समय समय पर भी सुलाक उस ने दिये हैं, वे विचार में लाए जाते हैं और उन के भनुसार कुछ कार्य किया जाता है। ब्रेग्र और ट्रेनिंग संकाय बर्चर जो खारीदे जा रहे हैं, वे उसी के अन्तर्गत लिये जा रहे हैं।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether any survey has been made about the railway link between the Haldia port, the new port that is to be established there, for the carriage of cargo etc. between the port and the hinterland where the cargo is to be brought and also taken to?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have indicated to the Railway Ministry the need for an experimental survey to link Haldia by rail.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Posthuma had already indicated that dredging operations are very expensive. So, what is being done to stop this continuous drain, and yet, at the same time, keep the port alive? For, we shall have to take fleets of dredgers on hire. At the same time, we shall also have to take steps to see that the port is kept alive.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Howsoever expensive these dredging operations may be, I think, so far as the Hooghly is concerned, we shall have to resort to dredging for all time. Of course, these efforts will be supplemented by river training works, as also by the supply of fresh water from the head.

Generation and Distribution of Electricity

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Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

• 1925. { Shri Vidy Charan Shukla:
Shri Narashman:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have formulated any national policy for the generation and distribution of electricity; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table.

Shri Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The policy regarding the generation and distribution of electricity is laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 30th April, 1956. This Resolution was published in Annexure to Chapter II of the publication entitled "Second Five Year Plan—1956".

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this matter was ever-considered by the Cabinet, since we discussed it during the last Budget Session, because the hon. Minister promised to reconsider it and have a policy decision laid down?

Shri Hathi: I do not know whether subsequent to the Budget Session this matter was again discussed at Cabinet level.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I know what progress has been made in the matter of having an All-India zone in the matter of distribution?

Shri Hathi: As I have stated some time before, we are trying to have 6 zonal grids and ultimately to have one grid. But that would take some time. We are starting with the southern zone first.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the State Governments have been consulted in this matter and whether any of the State Governments have agreed to have one grid in each State and to have a uniform rate for distribution of electricity?

Shri Hathi: So far as the zones are concerned, there is a general agreement among the states. So far as the rates are concerned, it will yet take some time to have a uniform rate unless you have got one common grid. Because there are different generating stations that might take some time; but we are looking into that question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The policy as adumbrated in the Second

Five Year Plan was that the multi-purpose power projects will be supplying electricity both to industry as well as for rural electrification. May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that from one of the major multi-purpose projects like the D.V.C. a large portion of the power generated is supplied to big industries and very little for rural industries? May I know whether this is not going against the policy enunciated?

Shri Hathi: Generally, power from the D.V.C. is supplied in bulk to the State Government and it is not the D.V.C. that distributes it in retail. But it is a fact, as the hon. Member has suggested, that much of the power is consumed by big industries

An Hon. Member: Tatas.

Mr. Speaker: Which is the other industry which wants this? What is the meaning of cross-examining and saying Tatas? The biggest industry will naturally consume the largest quantity of power.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, when the D.V.C. was started it was meant for other industries than Tatas.

Mr. Speaker: Who said so?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was there; subsequently the Tatas come....

Mr. Speaker: This kind of running commentary disturbs the proceedings.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Several sessions back I asked a question with regard to the profiteering Government is indulging, in particularly with reference to the D.V.C.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put the question straight.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the reply given, even with the zonal policy, may I know what control the Central Government has in regard to the retail prices because the D.V.C. sells it at one anna whereas in my town, Ranchi, we have to pay 7 annas

per unit. I want an explanation as to where that money goes.

Shri Hathi: The retail distribution is done by the State Government. So, the State is concerned and not the D.V.C.

Shri Jaipal Singh: My question has not been met. I want to know whether the Central Government has any control over the selling price.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Central Government, which distributes to the State through whom individual consumers take their supply any control over the retail prices? That is what Shri Jaipal Singh wants to know.

Shri Hathi: The distribution of power in bulk is done by the D.V.C. to the State Government or to the big consumer. But the retail sale of power is done by the State Government or the licensees to the consumers. So far as licensees are concerned, there is a definite statutory provision limiting their profits to not exceeding 2 per cent above the basic rate. So far as the States are concerned, they fix the rates having regard to the cost of production, to the overhead charges and other things. The Centre has no power over the State Governments in fixing the prices.

अ) राम तिह आई बमां : क्या यंत्री महोदय को जात है कि अगले बरस तक चम्बल योजना से बिजली मिल सकेगी, लेकिन राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने इसके वितरण के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है?

Shri Hathi: I do not know how this question arises from the original question.

Mr. Speaker: This refers to the national policy which covers Madhya Pradesh also.

Shri Hathi: If it covers that, then, I will reply. Chambal is a joint project between the two States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. And, the

share of the power to be distributed between the two States has been defined. That has been allotted. So far as the cost is concerned, they have not yet finalised it because, firstly, the cost will have to be allotted to irrigation and power. That is being worked out.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mathur. (Interruptions). Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: The scope of the question is limited. On the general national policy I am not going to allow all details with respect to each State being asked. The hon. Minister has just now said that so far as distribution by the State Governments is concerned or fixing the rates is concerned, he has no jurisdiction.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister has admitted that there is no such thing as a national policy; but there is only zonal policy. Accordingly, we have to ask questions on matters relating to zonal arrangements. There is no national policy as yet.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore the question ought not to have been admitted. For the question if there is any national policy the simple answer is there is no national policy.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Having given details....

Mr. Speaker: Why should I go into zonal policy?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am grateful to the hon. Minister for having admitted that there is a statutory limitation to the profits that may be made on retail sales. He has said that it is somewhere about 2 per cent. or so. May I know how it is that when the D.V.C. supplies bulk electricity to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation at the rate of one anna per unit the public get it at the rate of 5 annas per unit? Is that 24 per cent?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know....

Shri Hathi: I have followed the question. What the hon. Member says is that the D.V.C. supplies power to the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation at a certain rate and they charge higher rates. He wants to know whether the difference is 2 per cent. above the bulk rate. I will have to look into it. I want notice; I do not have the exact figures with me here.

Mr. Speaker: We are going into details.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Not going into many details, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will ask a general question without any details. May I know whether the Central Government have taken into consideration the generation of power through atomic energy? What place does it find in the general scheme of our national policy regarding the generation of power because this is going to be done under the Central Government? If it is so, what is the future of generation of power through atomic energy?

Shri Hathi: Really, as the industrial policy has laid down the future development of generation and distribution of electric power is to be exclusive responsibility of the State. So, even if it is atomic energy it would be the responsibility of the State.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether in all the States, State Electricity Boards have been formed? If not, in which State has it not been formed and why?

Shri Hathi: We are going to the question of formation of boards. One State has not formed; all the others have done it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister mentioned that the West Bengal Government was having part of the money from the supply of electricity got from the D.V.C. I would like to know what is the percentage of the D.V.C. supply that goes to it.

Shri Hathi: I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: All these are details.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that there is increased emphasis on agricultural production, may I just ask whether there is any proposal under consideration or whether any decision has been arrived at that there should be reduced rates of charges for electricity for agricultural purposes? Has any direction been issued from the Central Government in this regard?

Shri Hathi: So far as agriculture is concerned, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has communicated to the State Governments that agriculture should be given power at a lower rate and that even some subsidy may be given.

Shri Assar: The Government have set up an expert committee to finalise the distribution of power from Koyna project. May I know whether it has submitted its report and if so, what is its recommendation?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this general question.

Shri Narasimhan: The Minister has stated that the idea is to have six zonal grids for the whole of India. The idea has been almost put into practice in the southern zone. May I know whether there is any timed programme for progressively implementing and bringing into existence the six grids?

Shri Hathi: We have not chalked out any timed programme.

Colorisation of Vanaspati

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*926.	Shri S. M. Banerjee:
	Shri Panigrahi:
	Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
	Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:	

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Shankar Lal:
Seth Govind Das:

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

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to colour vanaspati;

(b) whether some suitable colour has been found for the colorisation of Vanaspati; and

(c) if so, what is that colour?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Government are not opposed to the colorisation of Vanaspati but a final decision in this regard will depend on the finding of a suitable colour.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that there is tremendous pressure from the vanaspati dealers on the Government not to colour vanaspati so that they may have the adulteration continued?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir.

लेड गोविन्द दत्त : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने यह राय दी है कि यह जमाया हुआ तेल हमारी तन्दुरस्ती को बहुत नुकसान करता है और ऐसी हालत में यदि तिसके इसे रंग देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, इसका जमाया जाना ही बन्द करना जरूरी हो गया है ? तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि इस का जमाया जाना बन्द कर दिया जाय ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This question has come before the House in one form or another. My learned friend has been indicating that the remedy is to ban the manufacture of vanaspati. The hon. Health Minister has made it clear that vanaspati is also put on par with ghee and coconut oil as far as the bad effects are concerned, so that excessive use of it is

harmful. But there is no indication as yet that it leads to any disease or anything like that.

Shri C. D. Panda: Of course it is known that vanaspati is not as good as ghee but there is no medical opinion to prove that it is harmful to human system. If there is no harmful effect, I want to know whether colouring will not produce psychological effects on the people who take it with the impression they are taking something which is supposed to be harmful.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The necessity for colouring has been accepted by the Government. It is to check adulteration of ghee. It is sought to be coloured not with a view to discourage the consumption of vanaspati.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since the Indian experts have failed to find a colour for vanaspati, will this problem be turned over to foreign experts?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even the foreign experts have not been in a position to find a suitable colour as in foreign countries also it is used. It is called margarine. It is used in large quantities and there is no such objection as is raised to vanaspati here.

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : क्या यह दुष्प्रस्त नहीं है कि वनस्पति की कीमत मामूली ग्राउंड नट घायल से, जिस से वह बनता है, तकरीबन दुगानी है और इस बजह से गरीब आदमी जो वनस्पति खाता है उस से उसे एक नामिक बेसिस पर आधी बैल्य भी नहीं मिलती जो कि ग्राउंड नट घायल से मिलती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Purified oil—the consumption of that is much better than vanaspati.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

बी ब्रह्मला बीर शास्त्री : यह बस्त मेरे नाम में भी है, इस तिये मुझे तो घब्बर मिलना ही चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: मैं जानता हूँ। रोज ही यह प्रश्न यहाँ पर आता है।

Ever since I came to this Parliament, vanaspati is before us.

श्री प्रकाश बीर जाटी: मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब बच्चों की मिठाईयों में दालने के लिये और सोडा बाटर के लिये रंग मिल सकता है, और वह स्वास्थ्य को हानि नहीं पहुँचाता, बनसपति में मिलाने के लिये अब तक इस मध्यालय को रंग बच्चों नहीं मिला?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Ghee Adulteration Committee which has gone into the details with regard to this question has prescribed certain qualifications. The colour must be easily soluble; it must be pleasing; it must be fast and should not disappear with heating. Hitherto, it has not been possible to find out a suitable colour. It cannot be put on par with colouring water or sweets. Colouring of sweets is not stable; when heated it will disappear.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I have also given my name.

Mr. Speaker: I know a number of hon. Members have put their names. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: The Home Minister admitted that this is used for adulteration of pure ghee. If that is so, what steps do the Government propose to prevent this? We wanted colourisation of vanaspati for this purpose. Till now, it has not been possible. So, what steps are proposed to be taken.... (Interruptions).

Shri A. M. Thomas: Steps have been taken according to the recommendations of the Ghee Adulteration Committee. They wanted the compulsory addition of sesame oil to vanaspati so that the detection of vanaspati in ghee may be possible when the Beaudoin test is applied. So, that is compulsorily done.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But did not this Committee also recommend that this should be coloured? Did they not give a colour? The Government did not accept the colour.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They recommended that vanaspati should be coloured orange by using carotene oil concentrate. That was experimented and it was found that that colour was unstable and disappeared when vanaspati was heated or was kept even without heating for some months. It may have some toxic effects too.

सेतु गोविंद दास : क्या सतीशचन्द्र दासगुप्त ने इस सचबन्ध में.....

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Why not hon. Members make experiments in the houses and then come here?

नकली बंशलोचन
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*६२७. **श्री प्रकाश बीर जाटी :**
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में नकली बंशलोचन बहुत धर्मिक मात्रा में तैयार किया जा रहा है?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भाष्यादिक और अन्य धर्मियों के निर्माण में नकली बंशलोचन धर्मिकतर प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसके फलस्वरूप ये धर्मियों कम प्रभावकारी हो गई हैं; और

(ग) प्रति बच्चे कितनी मात्रा में बंशलोचन विदेशी से आयात किया जाता है और देश में इसकी कुल कितनी जगत है?

परिवहन सचा संचार नियाय में राज्य-संघी (जी राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, बंगाल, बिहार और दिल्ली के कुछ

स्वानों में वंशलोचन तैयार किया जा रहा है और उसका आयुर्वेदिक और अन्य औषधियों के नियम में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, किन्तु औषधियों में नकली वंशलोचन के उपयोग किये जाने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) क्योंकि देश के आपार वर्गिकरण में यह मद विशिष्ट रूप से नहीं दिलाई जाती है, अतएव वंशलोचन के आपार आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इसके अनुत्तरापन (साइसेन्सिंग) आकड़े भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

I shall read the answer in English also.

Shri Amjad Ali: Sir, this Vanshlochan has been written in Hindi and we have been trying to understand it. We do not know what it is.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may wait till the answer is given. If he has any doubts, he may put a question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: (a) and (b). Yes, it is reported that at some places in U.P., Punjab, Bombay, Bihar and Delhi, Vanslochan is being manufactured and used in the manufacture of Ayurvedic and other medicines but Government have no information about the use of spurious Vanshlochan being used in drugs.

(c) The import statistics of Vanshlochan are not available as the item is not shown specifically in the Trade Classification of the Country. The licensing statistics are also not available.

Shri Prakash Singh Jaiswal: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस नकली औषधि वंशलोचन का प्रयोग करने से औषधि का उल्टा प्रभाव हो रहा है, और यहां तक शिकायत मालूम हुई है कि देश में नकली वंशलोचन के प्रयोग से कैन्सर रोग भी बढ़ रहा है?

Shri Raj Bahadur: यह तो प्रत्यक्ष है कि प्रगर कोई स्पूरियस या नकली औषधि इस्तेमाल की जायेगी दवाओं में तो उस से नुक्खान होगा। लेकिन यहां तक आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे पास ऐसा कोई यंत्र या किया नहीं है जिस के द्वारा उन का वर्गीकरण किया जा सके या उन के बारे में जांच या परख की जा सके।

Shri Prakash Singh Jaiswal: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां नकली औषधियों का इस्तेमाल होता है वहां पर इस प्रकार के डाक्टरों या वैद्यों को दंड देने के लिये इस संत्रालय की ओर से कोई विशेष अवस्था की जा रही है?

Shri Raj Bahadur: मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां दंड देने का प्रश्न आता है, उस से पहले यह प्रश्न आता है कि किसी द्रुग या औषधि की ठीक तरह से जांच हो सकती है, अॅडाटिफिकेशन या टेस्टिंग हो सकती है या नहीं। उस के लिये जो आवृत्तिक वैज्ञानिक तरीके हैं उन को उपयोग में लाया जाय और उनके द्वारा औषधि को परखा जा सके तो शायद यह सम्भव हो सके कि अपराधियों को भी दंड दिया जाय। इस के बिना अपराधी को पकड़ना मुश्किल है।

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know what is the particular purpose served by this medicine and for what disease it is used?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a good stimulant. It is used for heart and liver diseases and for general weakness. It is known as bamboo camphor or bamboo manna.

Shri Prakash Singh Jaiswal: मैं तो जान पदार्थों की मिलावट भी एक दंडनीय अपराध है लेकिन औषधियों में मिलावट करना तो और भी अधिक दंडनीय माना जाना चाहिये। क्योंकि रोगी बैद्य या डाक्टर के पास यह आपा लेकर आता है कि उसका सही तौर पर इसाम

ही सके और पुनः स्वस्थ हो सके लेकिन अगर अकली शौधियों के द्वारा उसका रोग और वह जाय सो वह और भी गम्भीर अपराध और परिवर्तनीय हो जाता है और क्या भवालय ऐसे अपराधियों को विशेष रूप से बंदित करने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य जो कह र हैं उस से मैं पूर्ण रूप से सहमत हूँ लेकिन उसका उपाय तभी संभव हो सकता है जब कि शौधिय के असली अथवा नकली होने की परत अथवा जांच हो सके और उसके परत करने का कोई तरीका मालूम हो ।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the good of pursuing a technical subject like this. All adulterations will be prohibited, but the difficulty is how to detect the adulteration. That is what the Ministry is finding out.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्रीमन, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बवत बाजार में एक परसेट भी असली वंशलोचन प्राप्य नहीं है और जब कि आयूर्वेद की अधिकतर शौधियों से इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है तो आज जो इस वंशलोचन के सम्बन्ध में इसका ६६ परसेट एडल्ट्रेशन चल रहा है उसको रोकने के बास्ते सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मुझे भी इसका पता है कि असली शौधिय नहीं प्राप्त होती और वह दुर्लभ है लेकिन इस समस्या पर विजय पाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और वह यह है कि एक यूनिट स्थापित की जाय जो कि आधुनिक डंग से बुटनी, कैमिस्ट्री, स्पैक्टोग्राफी, और क्रोमेटोग्राफी के जरिए से इन शौधियों की जांच कर सके, परीक्षण कर सके और उनके द्वारा यह मालूम हो सके कि कोई शौधिय जो विक रही है वह असली है कि नहीं ।

श्री C. K. Bhattacharya: What are the countries from which this particular thing is imported?

श्री Raj Bahadur: I have not got the names of the countries here.

श्री व० ल० बहादुर : वंशलोचन के परीक्षण के संबंध में अभी हमारी सरकार की इतना ज्ञान नहीं है कि वह नकली है या असली है लेकिन क्या सरकार इसके हेतु अर्थात् उसकी असलियत का पता लगाने के लिए वैद्यों और डाक्टरों की कोई जांच क्रमेटी बिठावे जाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं ने निश्चेदन किया है कि एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव या तज्ज्ञाव विचाराधीन है ।

मुकामा और बटी री के बीच रेल यातायात

*६२८. श्री शोभाराधर बास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के मुकामा बटी री जंक्शन सेक्शन पर (गंगा के पुल से होकर) रेल यातायात बन्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि इस वर्ष अत्यधिक बर्बाद के कारण मुकामा और हीदाह स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन घंस गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यातायात कितने दिन के लिये बन्द किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या लाइन की मरम्मत कर दी गई है और उस पर पुनः यातायात आरम्भ हो गया है ; और

(घ) उस पर कितना अवधि हूँधा, और लाइन की मरम्मत में कितना समय लगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The traffic was suspended between Mokameh and Barauni from 22.00 hrs. on 1st October, 1959 upto 3.15 hrs. on 5th October, 1959 due to derailment of train engine of 20 Dn. Mithila Express and then upto 15.20 hrs. on the

same day due to slips on the railway-line between Rampur Dumra and Link Cabin.

(e) All the affected railway lines have been repaired and traffic resumed.

(d) The approximate expenditure incurred for repairing the damages due to the slips between Tal Junction and Link Cabin, Rampur Dumra and Tal Junction (new up line) and Rampur-Dumra and Link Cabin lines was Rs. 97,000. The new line section between Tal Junction and Link Cabin, which was seriously affected, was blocked from 18th August to 5th November, 1959.

Shri Shree Naryan Das: What was the nature of the damage? May I know whether the line was washed away or the line was sunk?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There was very heavy rain. This embankment is very high. Therefore, there was some amount of washing away and the line slipped.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The cost of this work seems to be very high. May I know what was the estimate for this repair work and whether the actual cost exceeded the estimated amount to a great extent?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know about the estimate, but the actual cost is Rs. 97,000.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, this was a new line. There was a large earth formation and high embankments. In August this year there was heavy rainfall in that area and earth work at many places was washed away. About seven lakhs c. ft. of earth was therefore used and all that had to be transported from a distant place because earth was not available nearby as all the area was flooded. Large quantity of boulders also had to be used with the result that the cost increased because it was to be done as an emergency work.

Sugar Production

*228. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate of the sugar production by 1961 on the basis of past experience has been made;

(b) whether any shortfall of the target contemplated in the Second Five Year Plan period is expected under this estimate; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the deficit?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and c). Do not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Government has made any estimate of the total production of sugar by the year 1960, if not up to 1961; and, if so, may I know what it is?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That estimate also has not been made.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government have considered the problem in respect of the major factor in sugar production, that is, the cane grower; if so, may I know whether Government have seen the demands put up by cane growers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and they intend to meet their demands by fixing sugar cane price at Rs. 2 a maund?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sugar production depends on various factors. Firstly, there is the installed capacity. Secondly, there is the availability of sugar cane to the factories. My hon. friend raised a point about incentives. Recently, as the hon. House is aware, the price of sugarcane has been increased from Rs. 1/7/- to Rs. 1/10/- Certain other incentives have also been given. Government think that those incentives are adequate, and it is not proposed to increase the price to Rs. 2 as has been suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that a strike is going on from yesterday by the sugarcane growers; if so, whether any steps have been taken to talk to the representatives of sugarcane growers and arrive at a settlement so that it may not affect our sugar production this year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have also seen certain Press reports with regard to the strike that has been organised by certain organisations which have not been recognised. There has not been any strike notice received so far from any recognised union or association of cane growers. I might also say that the strike move is ill advised and Government would not be in a position to accede to their request.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow strike and other things to be brought in as a side issue. This relates to sugar production.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the strike is not being conducted by some recognised association. May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know what is the criterion.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Everybody starts a strike. Is it the hon. Member's desire that the hon. Minister here must run to the spot and see to it?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Mills in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been closed down and there is scarcity of sugar.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let it be. Sugar is not such an essential commodity. Nobody will die of starvation if sugar is not there. I am not going to allow such supplementaries.

Almost every day the question is raised. It would appear as if we are taking sides with sugarcane growers, the sugar industry and so on (Interruption). Order, order. Let us starve for want of sugar for some time (Interruptions). All that I am requesting hon. Members to see is, we ought not to create an impression that we are taking sides either with sugarcane growers or with the sugar industry. The main consideration for this is the essential need of the community. If somebody wants to hold the community at ransom let them suffer; for some time we shall do without sugar altogether (Interruptions). Order, order. I am not going to allow hon. Members to indirectly bring in other issues and then try to help the sugarcane growers as if we all will die they do not produce sugar. (Interruptions). I am not worried. I am not going to allow any advantage to be taken as a side issue with respect to every relating to cane growers. The price question is raised every time. Let us give away Rs. 100 per maund of sugar and starve the rest. This kind of special pleading for a particular interest is going on here, as if we have no other business other than this (Interruptions).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is scarcity of sugar.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter; let us go without sugar.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to ask.....

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to ask a question about sugarcane production.

Mr. Speaker: I have proceeded to the next question.

Shri Tangamani: The whole question is about sugarcane production.

Mr. Speaker: We are not on sugarcane production, we are on sugar.

Soya Beans

*930. Shri F. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the high nutritional value of Soya beans; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to popularise their production and consumption?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Soyabean has not gained popularity because the cooked product has a very repulsive nutty taste. Processing technique for removing the nutty smell by deoiling has to be developed, as is done in U.S.A., before the bean can become popular. However, it has been decided to bring the uses and nutritive value of Soyabeans to the notice of the public. Accordingly, arrangements for publication of popular articles on this subject in journals like Indian Farming, etc., are being made.

Shri F. C. Borooah: May I know if Type 63 of soya bean seed was distributed to U.P. farmers sometime ago by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and, if so, what was the result and what was the reaction and the response of the people?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want notice of the question.

Shri F. C. Borooah: What is the total area of soyabean that has up to now been brought under cultivation and what is the crop expected in 1959?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The area at present is absolutely negligible. We are trying to advocate the sowing of soya bean, but that will be after we arrange for the processing and create some taste.

Shri F. C. Borooah: May I know if there are any proposals before the Government to give special facilities to the soya bean cultivators and, if so, what are they?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No special facilities are being proposed, but we are keen that soya bean should become popular and the demand should increase. If that is attained, we will encourage cultivation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Food Technological Institute at Mysore has developed a process of preparing soya bean milk, and is it a fact that it has been found possible to work it out on a commercial basis?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This institute has also manufactured milk as well as dahi from groundnut and they are much better and are liked by the people. It may be that soya bean also is equally useful, but we have not got sufficient quantity of it yet.

Shri Hem Raj: What is the nutritive value of the soya bean?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is highly nutritious. There is no doubt about it. It is very advantageous from the nutritional point of view.

Shortage of Medical Personnel in Rural Areas

*932. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a new proposal to overcome the shortage of medical personnel in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 39.]

Shri Kodiyan: From the statement I find that the Central Council of Health in their resolution referred to in this particular statement has recommended that a more practical way to attract medical and ancillary personnel to the rural areas is to provide them with suitable residential

accommodation and transport. I want to know whether this recommendation is being implemented by the State Governments.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. The State Governments are trying to implement this recommendation as best as they can within their financial resources and the implementation is at various stages of progress.

Shri Kodiyan: A suggestion was made to the State Governments by the Central Government that a system might be evolved so that a fresh medical graduate initially taken into Government service gets a stipulated period of experience in general departments, for example in urban areas. May I know whether any State Government has so far implemented this recommendation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot specifically say whether any State Government in particular has adopted or implemented this recommendation as such. But the essence of the whole problem is to provide an additional attraction to medical and ancillary personnel to go to rural areas. Also, it has been advised or suggested that the posts should be integrated with the posts in the headquarters and other urban centres.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : या में जान सकता हूँ कि अंडिकल के लियों में निकलने वाले प्रेजुएट केवल शहरों में ही सिमट कर न रह जाएं बल्कि गांवों की ओर बढ़े इसके लिए वा य मंत्रालय ने कोई योजना तैयार की है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इसीलिए सेंट्रल हैल्प काउंसिल ने इस सवाल पर विचार किया और कुछ सिफारिशें की। उन्होंने कहा कि जो लोग देहातों में जाना चाहें उनको गवर्नर्मेंट सरविस में प्रिफरेंस मिलना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त उनका यह भी मुकाबला कि जो ऐसी सरविसेज हैं जिनका रूल एरिया में जाना जरूरी समझा जाता है उनको कुछ एट्रेनिंग दिया जाय, प्रधिक एलाउंस दिया

जाए और यातायात की ओर रहने की सुविधाएं दी जाएं।

Shrimati Ilia Palchoudhuri: From the statement I find that the West Bengal Government says that occasionally difficulties are experienced due to shortage of specialists, particularly in rural areas. I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take so that these posts may become very attractive to specialists—and their scale of pay being raised—when they take up these posts in the rural areas.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, it depends upon the State Governments themselves as to what facilities or attractions they are inclined to give or extend to the medical personnel. That is where we stand today.

मेड गोवेन्ड वास : जब कि भ्रमी हमारे यह चिकित्सकों की कमी है, क्या यह विचार किया जा रहा है कि जहाँ तक देहातों का मंत्रिय हूँ वहाँ तक हम कुछ आयुर्वेदिक और धारालय कायम कर सकें और वास स्टेंडिंग के बैठों का नियम लिया जाय, जिससे चिकित्सकों की कमी की यह समस्या कुछ हल हो सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाँ तक मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है आयुर्वेदिक और धारालय तो देहाती धरों में सभी राज्यों में स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं, यद्यपि उनकी संख्या भ्रमी कम तो है ही।

Shri Keshava: May I know if it is a fact that admission to medical colleges is being regulated by prescribing a compulsory service in rural parts for five years, after the course is completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think that is being done. On the other hand, the recommendation of the Central Council was different.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether Government have made any estimate

about the actual shortage of medical personnel in the rural areas?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am afraid that estimate is not with me.

Water Supply in Calcutta

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Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
*933. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation team to study Greater Calcutta's water supply and drainage problems is going to be assisted by an Indian team of experts;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation is going to make only technical recommendations or it is also going to make financial contribution towards the project; and

(c) whether the Government of India is going to make any financial allocation for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technical recommendations only for the present.

(c) The matter will be considered after the report of the World Health Organisation team is received.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the requirement of water supply is about 300 million gallons and actually what is supplied is about 80 million gallons, could we know whether, in view of this huge shortage, this matter is going to be expedited and when that report is expected to be obtained?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was exactly for this reason that our delegation to the 11th session of the South-East Asia Regional Committee of the WHO made a proposal about the appointment of

a team of specialists to survey the problem, and that has been done. It was only on or about the 14th October, 1959 that this team went out to Calcutta, and they are supposed to have started their work. The final report of the team is expected early in February, and some positive action can be taken on that after the report is received and examined and decisions taken thereon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know, if the report is received in February, whether the allocation will definitely be made in the coming budget year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the budget proposals are formulated between October and December, or between October and January, and that may not be possible, if the report itself is received in February. Nevertheless, so far as financial assistance for this purpose is concerned, it is a continuous process, and I think already approval has been given under the national water supply and sanitation programme for certain loan assistance to West Bengal Government for various projects.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether this expert committee is entrusted with the study of the problem of silt and salt in the deltaic region of West Bengal, along with this subject?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think they have been given the problem of water service, drainage and sewage for study. I do not think the problem of silt and salt comes in that.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any request for grant or loan on account of the need for increasing the water supply to Calcutta has been received either from the Corporation of Calcutta or from West Bengal Government, and, if so, when such a request was received and what action has been taken on it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have stated just now, and I may repeat it. The Government of India have already approved, under the national water

supply and sanitation programme, certain loan assistance to Calcutta Corporation. Rs. 145 lakhs were given for that under the central scheme alone. Another sum of Rs. 20.5 lakhs has been given to the Calcutta Corporation for the water supply and drainage scheme. A further sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allocated for the Calcutta Corporation for the current financial year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the disposal of sewage from a big city like Calcutta is just being left in the open, may I know whether this particular team will be going into this matter of the disposal of the sewage or turning of that sewage into fertilisers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Greater Calcutta area or the Calcutta area has inherited this problem of disposal of sewage as an inevitable factor of the pre-independence era, just as other parts of the country have also done. This particular team is going into this question and I hope the report it produces will be beneficial or helpful in tackling this problem.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: In view of the fact that the people of Calcutta find it a problem to get drinking water in summer due to increased salinity of the river Hooghly, will these experts be requested to find out methods to desaline the water that is supplied to Calcutta in summer?

Shri Raj Bahadur: When the problem of water supply has been given to them for examination, I am sure they will also go into the question of the sources from which water supply to Calcutta area can be augmented, so that the salinity problem may also be solved.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In view of the fact that there is going to be a Master Plan for the drainage of water due to floods and so forth, is that committee in touch with the WHO people who are considering this question as regards the Greater Calcutta area?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a suggestion which I will communicate to the

proper authorities.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Silo-cum-Elevator in Calcutta

*931. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 772 on the 25th August, 1959 and state the further progress since made in installing a Silo-cum-Elevator in Calcutta port area?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Certain preliminary works like diversion of road etc. have been practically completed. The structure at Calcutta will require pile foundation owing to the low bearing capacity of the soil. The pile foundation work is now in progress. This along with substructure work is expected to be completed by about February, 1960. After that the superstructure of prefabricated material received from U.S.A. will be erected.

Steel for Agricultural Purposes in Punjab

*934. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel allotted to Punjab for agricultural purposes during the year 1959 so far is not commensurate with the demand of the State;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the quantity allocated for the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indigenous production being yet insufficient and imports inadequate due to shortage of foreign exchange, it is not possible to meet the demand of the States in full.

(c) During the I and II quarters of the year 1959-60 a quantity of 6,995 tons of good steel has since been allocated and a quantity of 6,798 tons

is proposed for III and IV quarters. Besides this, 599 tons of scrap has also been allocated to Punjab State during the year 1959-60. These quantities represent nearly 80 per cent of the demand of the State during the same periods.

Ice for Fish Preservation

*935. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

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

(a) what is the position of supply of ice in the Ernakulam and Cochin areas for the preservation and transport of fish as also for the fish processing industry; and

(b) whether the Ice Plant supplied by Government of India and being installed in Cochin has been put under commission?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The private fish processing firms have their own ice-making plants to meet their requirements. To meet the needs of the other interests of fishing industry, about 25 tons of ice is produced by two private firms in Ernakulam and Cochin.

(b) The Government of India has not supplied any ice-plant to the Government of Kerala for erection at Cochin. A plant is under erection by the State Government which will be put into operation towards the end of 1960.

Amalgamation of Railway Unions

*936. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 751 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) what further steps, if any, have since been taken by Government to bring about unity between the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Railwaymen; and

(b) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of Agricultural Research Institutes

*937. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to reorganise the Statistical Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics with a view to co-ordinating the training programme of both with the Indian Statistical Institute at Calcutta, is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the nature of progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics is the redesignated name of the Statistical Wing and the proposal to coordinate its training programme with the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta has been given effect to.

(b) The scheme provides for (i) selection of candidates by a Joint Selection Board and (ii) the adoption of a uniform standard by the Indian Statistical Institute and the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics for the Professional Statistician's course. This will facilitate the optimum use of the facilities at the Indian Statistical Institute and the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics and ensure the continued availability of suitable candidates with a uniform basic training in theoretical statistics. Encouragement is also given by the grant of a fellowship of Rs. 150 p.m.

(c) (i) The Statistical Wing of the Indian Council of Agricultural Re-

search has been redesignated as Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics.

(ii) The Advisory Board on Training Courses of the ICAR to advise and guide in the training work of the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics has since been reconstituted.

(iii) The reorganised training programme has been put into operation from the current session which started from August, 1959, and selection of trainees for the Professional Statistician's course at Indian Statistical Institute and Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics was made by an ad hoc Joint Selection Board representing Indian Statistical Institute, Central Statistical Organisation and Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Special Powers to deal with Corruption Cases

*938. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently instructions were issued to the General Managers of all zonal Railways, to use their special powers whenever they strongly suspect corruption in any of the railway employees;

(b) if so, the number of occasions when the General Managers had exercised their special powers in dealing with cases of corruption, since the issue of above instructions;

(c) the class of railway employees who were so proceeded against; and

(d) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Under the Proviso to para 1708 of the Indian Railways Establishment Code, General Managers have for long had summary powers to terminate the services of non-gazetted Railway servants in accordance with the service agreement without assigning any reason.

(b) During the last five years, action has been taken in 78 cases on all the Railways.

(c) Class III — 73

Class IV — 5

78

(d) The services of the employees concerned were terminated.

Metre Gauge Locomotives

*939. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nikex Hungarian Trading Co., Budapest, Hungary, had undertaken to supply 40 Metre gauge Locomotives @ Rs. 1.95 lakhs each through contract No. R.2/1236/S-1929/55 dated the 20th March, 1956;

(b) if so, whether deliveries were made according to the terms of the contract;

(c) whether Krauss Maffei, Germany and Nodges Benet & Co. Ltd., Westminster, U.K. had undertaken to supply Metre gauge locomotives worth over Rs. 3 crores; at Rs. 3.50 lakhs each and TELCO (India) has undertaken to supply Metre gauge locomotives worth over Rs. 4 crores at Rs. 4 lakhs and over each;

(d) if so, the detailed reasons for the great difference in prices as against the Hungarian contract; and

(e) what is the system of making purchases of locomotives and what precautions are taken against placing contracts on exorbitant prices?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, but this was for YL type (a very light passenger locomotive).

(b) The deliveries were made between June 1957 and January 1958 instead of between October 1956 to February 1957 as per original contract terms. The question of levying penalty for the delay, under the terms of the contract, is under consideration.

(c) No order for M. G. locomotives has ever been placed on Hodges Bennett & Co. Ltd. of U.K. The orders for imports placed on Krauss Maffei of West Germany were direct purchase orders placed as far back as 1951 and 1954 viz. for 50 YP locomotives in 1951 at a cost of Rs. 3.43 lakhs per unit and 150 YP locomotives in 1954 at a cost of Rs. 3.19 lakhs per unit.

(d) The price of more than Rs. 4 lakhs per unit paid to TELCO for supplies in 1956-58 was not the price of any individual purchase order placed in the period corresponding to the aforesaid import orders, but was paid for supplies made under a programme of indigenous manufacture extending over years and designed to eliminate imports eventually. With a phased programme providing for progressive reduction of prices, comparison of the price paid at any one stage of indigenous development with the prices for import orders would not be correct. Moreover the very light YL type passenger locomotive imported from Hungary (tractive effort 13,700 lbs.) is not comparable with the YP & YG type locomotives manufactured and supplied by TELCO (with tractive effort of 18,400 lbs. and 23,450 lbs. respectively).

(e) Before the establishment of indigenous manufacture, locomotives were purchased, like other equipment, on the basis of inviting global tenders and selecting the cheapest of the technically acceptable offers. For reasons explained in the answer to (d) above, prices of such imports cannot appropriately be compared with the cost of indigenous products, particularly in the initial stages of indigenous manufacture.

Air Service to Gorakhpur

*940. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the stoppage of air service at Gorakhpur, air station and staff quarters have been built at Gorakhpur aerodrome; and

(b) if so, whether Indian Airlines Corporation is considering to restart air service to Gorakhpur either by diverting one of the two air services between Delhi and Calcutta via Gorakhpur or permitting some other agency to take up this service?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) A small terminal building as well as some staff quarters are under construction at Gorakhpur (Kusmi aerodrome). The construction projects were approved during 1955-56, when the Indian Airlines Corporation were operating scheduled air services through Gorakhpur.

(b) The Indian Airlines Corporation have no proposal at present to resume air service to Gorakhpur because of poor traffic. So far there has been no request from any non-scheduled operator for operating air services to Gorakhpur.

Price of Rice in Tripura

*941. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice sells at some places in Tripura at Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 per maund whereas it sells at Rs. 25 per maund at Agartala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any State trading in foodgrains in Tripura; and

(d) if so, what is the total quantity of foodgrains purchased and sold during 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) Tripura is not served by rail and the cost of transport by road from one part of the territory to another is heavy. This accounts for disparity in prices in different parts of Tripura. The prevailing market price of rice at Agartala is Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per maund, while the lowest price in the territory is Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per maund in Tellamura.

(c) Yes, Sir, rice and paddy are being procured in Tripura.

(d) During 1959-60, the Tripura Administration purchased the following quantities of rice and paddy:

Rice (From 1st April 1959 30 tons to 21st Nov. 1959

Paddy (—do—) 90 tons.

From 1st April, 1959 to 21st November, 1959, 15730 tons of rice and 896 tons of wheat were issued for the Government stocks for sale to the public.

जल धारा: जल-विद्युत परियोजना

द्वारा सुभग सिंह
*६४२ श्री राम हृष्ण गुप्त:
श्री अशोक सिंह सरहदी:

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मर्त्ति यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जलधारा जल-विद्युत योजना के बारे में भारत और भूटान के बीच एक करार हुआ है ;

(ख) उक्त योजना पर कब काम आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इसके नियमि पर कितनी व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हायरी):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) परियोजना पर कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है ।

(ग) परियोजना पर फारेंच तथा वितरण कार्य सहित ४४५.०० लाख रुपय व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ।

Reduction in Air Freight Rates

*943. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India International is considering reduction in the freight rates, as has been done by the Pan American Airways;

(b) if so, what will be the new freight rates; and

(c) if reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Both the Air India International and the Pan American Airways are members of the International Air Transport Association—an association of airlines, which fixes and controls worldwide cargo rates. Such rates are binding on all members of the Association.

2. At the Traffic Conference of the International Air Transport Association, held at Honolulu in September-October, 1959, it was agreed to do away with a large number of specific commodity rates applicable between Area III (Asia, East Indies, Australia and New Zealand) and Area I (North and South Americas, West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands) via the Pacific route and replace them with weight discounts. These weight discounts range from 25 per cent to approximately 65 per cent for bulk shipments ranging in weight from 45 kg. to 10,000 kg. All member airlines of International Air Transport Association operating on the trans-Pacific route which includes the Pan American Airways are expected to adopt the revised cargo rate structure. The Air India International are not operating on the Pacific route and, therefore, this change in the trans-Pacific rate structure does not directly affect them.

C.H.S. Scheme

*944. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the administrative set-up of the Contributory Health Service Scheme;

(b) whether it has any independent office of its own to control day to day administration of the Scheme.

(c) if not, the channels through which the scheme is being administered; and

(d) the reasons why steps have not yet been taken to put the scheme under its own administrative office?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The administrative set-up of the Contributory Health Service Scheme, which functions under the Ministry of Health as a wing of the Directorate General of Health Services, consists of:

- (i) Director General (Head of the Department of Health Services)
- (ii) Director, C.H.S. (Administrative Head of the Organisation)
- (iii) Assistant Director (The post is vacant at present) General of Health Services, C.H.S. Scheme.
- (iv) Deputy Director (Administration) (C.H.S.)
- (v) Assistant Director (Incharge of Medical Stores Depot functioning under the Contributory Health Service Scheme.)

(b) There is no independent administrative office of the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

(c) The administration of the Contributory Health Service Scheme is being carried out by the Ministry of Health through a separate wing set up under the Directorate General of Health Services. This wing is under the administrative charge of Director, Contributory Health Service Scheme.

(d) Since other similar and allied hospital services are also being administered by the Directorate General of Health Services, it is not considered necessary or desirable to set up a separate office for the administration of the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

Land Mortgage Bank in Himachal Pradesh

*945. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Land Mortgage Bank in Himachal Pradesh for the benefit of the agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) Draft legislation for enabling a Central Land Mortgage Bank to be organised in Himachal Pradesh is under final scrutiny of the legal Branch of the Administration. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan for 1960-61 for contribution by Government to the share capital of the proposed Land Mortgage Bank and a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for Government subsidy for appointment of qualified managerial staff.

Agricultural Production in Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

*946. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation that the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin could, with proper development, yield four times more agricultural produce and support double its present population;

(b) what are the main lines of development envisaged therein; and

(c) whether Government is examining the suggestions put forward?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) An official report of the survey has not yet been received by the Government

of India. However, at the 10th Session of the F.A.O. Conference, a synopsis of the study was made available to the delegates.

(b) The main lines of development are understood to be as follows:

(1) Fuller control of use of water, and

(2) stepping up crop yields through irrigation, fertilisers, varietal improvements and good cultural practices.

(c) The Government will examine the suggestions after the official report is received from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Cobalt Beam Therapy Units

*947. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work in regard to the installation of Cobalt Beam Therapy Units at Vellore, Cuttack and Trivandrum under the Colombo Plan;

(b) the total non-recurring and recurring cost of each unit;

(c) how much cost would be borne by the Centre; and

(d) when would these units be ready for use?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Cobalt Beam Therapy Units have not yet been received under the Colombo Plan for installation at Vellore, Cuttack and Trivandrum.

(b) to (d). The Government of Canada have allocated a sum of \$1,20,000 for the purchase of 3 Units. The Central Government will not be required to incur any expenditure. Further details are not available.

Averted Train Accident

*948. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether villagers averted an accident to the Katihar bound Jogbani

passenger train on the N.F. Railway on the 14th November, 1959;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the villagers have been awarded for their help?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 12th November, 1959, and not on 14th November, 1959, at about 07.00 hours between Kasba and Purnea stations on the Jogbani-Katihar section of N.F. Railway, some villagers attracted the attention of the Driver of 122 Down Jogbani-Katihar Passenger to stop the train because of a broken rail. After examination of the track by the Engineering officials, the train was allowed to proceed onwards.

(c) The question is under examination.

Charging of Extra Fares

*949. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent heavy floods passengers were required to pay extra when the trains were diverted via longer routes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in the case of passengers who purchased tickets after the notification of the restriction in booking over the direct route.

(b) The normal rule is that fares should be paid by the route by which a passenger is carried, as the distance travelled is the proper measure of the service rendered. In the case, however, of tickets issued prior to the notification of restriction over the direct route, the contract for carriage entered into is honoured without collection of any additional charges.

Settlement Operations in Manipur

*950. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in connection with survey and settlement operations in Manipur;

(b) whether objectives of the Land Reform measures are being carried through; and

(c) the amount of money so far spent on these operations?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Ahmedabad Railway Station

*951. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expedite reconstruction of both broad gauge and metre gauge platforms and both the railway lines at Ahmedabad station;

(b) whether any plans have been prepared for the purpose and the estimated costs thereof; and

(c) the concrete measures that Government have adopted to reconstruct the station so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) At present only M.G. portion of the yard is being remodelled.

(b) Yes, Sir. The estimated cost of M.G. remodelling scheme is Rs. 166.25 lakhs.

(c) The M.G. remodelling scheme does not include reconstruction of the existing station building

गढ़मुक्तेश्वर में गंगा नदी पर पुल

*६५२. श्री भरत दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९५८

के तारांकित प्रवर्ष संख्या ७७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की है करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और मुरादाबाद के बीच गढ़मुक्तेश्वर में गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस पुल के निर्माण १९५८ ब्रह्म कुल कितनी लम्बी हो चुका है; और

(ग) काम को यथावैध समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) श्रीर (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (विविध परिवहन ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४०)

(ग) चालू आयोजना में ही काम पूरा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Tankers from Poland

{ **Shri D. V. Rao:**

Shri Ramam:

*953. { **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**

Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether Government of Poland have offered to supply ocean going ships, tankers and fishing boats on non-transferable rupee payment basis, with provision of deferred payment facilities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, Sir. An offer for building of ocean going cargo ships and tankers for India on rupee payment basis has been received from Poland and the Shipping Companies have been informed of this offer.

River Waters Dispute between Madras and Kerala

*954. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 830 on the

17th August, 1959 regarding the sharing of the Cauvery waters by the Mysore and Madras Governments and state:

(a) whether Government have since settled the objection raised by the Mysore Government;

(b) whether Planning Commission had agreed to the three schemes; and

(c) what are the pending issues between Madras and Mysore States?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of the three schemes, Mettur Canal is a First Plan Scheme and has since been completed. The two other schemes namely, Kattalai Bed Regulator and Pullumbady Schemes, were included in the Second Plan on the assurance given by the Madras Government that the schemes will utilise only the surplus waters of Cauvery without prejudicing the distribution of such waters between Mysore and Madras States and that in the event of deficiencies, they will be fed by improving duty and effecting economies on the existing canal systems in the Cauvery Basin in Madras.

(c) Differences have arisen between the two Governments in regard to the three projects *via* Mettur High level Canal, Kattalai Bed Regulator and Pullumbady Scheme undertaken by the Government of Madras on the Cauvery River. The Government of Mysore urged that the Government of Madras should not proceed further with these schemes. The matter is still under examination.

Misuse of Teleprinter Lines

*955. **Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Express Newspapers Limited, Delhi, have been fined for misuse of teleprinter lines;

(b) if so, what is the amount of fine; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop the misuse of the teleprinter lines?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No, Messrs. Express Newspapers (Private) Limited, Madras and not Delhi, have been asked to pay a penalty for violation of certain Clauses of Contract made by the Company with the Government.

(b) Penalty imposed is Rs. 2,345 only

(c) Government hope that the penalty imposed will have a salutary effect but in the event of further misuse, the matter will have to be dealt with according to the Contractual terms.

Delhi Transport Undertaking

*956. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Transport Undertaking has been unable to cope with increasing traffic needs in Delhi city; and

(b) if so, nature of the alternative measures proposed to be taken to meet the traffic needs of Delhi city?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Delhi Transport Undertaking has been making all possible efforts to cope with the rapidly increasing traffic in Delhi and has increased its fleet strength from 277 in 1951 to 590 at present. By the end of this month the strength is likely to be 618. There is a further proposal to acquire 100 buses during 1960-61. With this increasing strength of the fleet, the D.T.U. hope to meet the passenger requirements of the city.

Eradication of Small-Pox and Cholera

*957. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:
 Shri Sadhan Gupta:
 Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
 Shri Madhusudan Rao:
 Dr. Samantsinhar:
 Shri Nanjappa:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme for launching campaign for eradication of Small-pox and Cholera in the country;

(b) if so, when this programme will be started; and

(c) in which States this will be launched first?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Central Expert Committee on Small-pox and Cholera were considered by the Central Council of Health in their meeting held on the 28th and 29th November, 1959 and the following resolution was adopted:

"The Central Council of Health approves the recommendation of the Expert Committee on Small-pox, endorses the proposal for the appointment of a Small-pox Control Commission, agrees with the Plan of Pilot Projects in 1960-61, with Districts of 10-15 lakhs population as units, and recommends that provision for the latter be made in the next year's budget by the Ministry of Health as a Centrally sponsored scheme, and suitable preparatory action taken in hand by the State Governments."

It is proposed to implement the above recommendation during 1960-61.

Rural Indebtedness

*958. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether indebtedness among the peasantry in the country is on the increase;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made;

(c) if so, the result of such a survey; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to overcome this difficult position?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). The Rural Credit Survey Committee (1952) which went into the question of the credit requirements for agricultural production purposes has, on the basis of enquiries conducted in selected districts, given some tentative data regarding the debt per indebted family in rural areas. The Committee has itself stated that the data indicated are of varying degrees of reliability. No detailed survey has recently been made. It is, therefore, not possible to say whether indebtedness among the peasantry is on the increase. Steps are, however, being taken to consolidate and expand the cooperative movement so as to provide larger institutional credit. Debt settlement legislations are also in force all over the country.

Central Tractor Organisation

*959. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Mohammed Imam:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri Jadhav:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri Panigrahi:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to wind up the Central Tractor Organisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reasons are:—(i) no workable machines were left with the Organisation after transfer of its units for priority work in Dandakaranya Project, (ii) non-availability of foreign exchange for purchase of new machinery and (iii) inability of the State Governments to pay the full cost of operations.

Silting of Hirakud Reservoir

*960. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reservoir at Hirakud is gradually silting up; and

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to prevent such silting up of the reservoir?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the silting pattern in the Hirakud reservoir. Project authorities are conducting silt surveys and data have to be collected over a period of a few years to come to a conclusion as to the extent of silting.

To flush off, as much as possible, the silt which enters the reservoir, a large number of under-sluices at low level have been provided in the Hirakud Dam. In addition, Soil Conservation measures are being taken up in the Mahanadi catchment to reduce the silt charge in the river.

Road Transport

*961. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to relax the restrictions on the size and weight of road transport vehicles in the light of the country's transport needs and limited automobile production and replacement capacity; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of India have already advised the State Governments to allow registered laden weight of 25 per cent above the certified gross vehicle weight in the case of transport vehicles marketed from 1953 onwards and 12½ per cent over and above the certified Gross Vehicle Weight in the case of vehicles marketed upto 1952 and to issue a notification for the purpose under the amended Section 36 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The provisions of this Section were brought into force from 15th January, 1959. All the State Governments, except Bombay, have already issued the necessary notifications. There is no other proposal under consideration at present for relaxation in the size and weight of transport vehicles.

Pilferage of Mail

*962. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadli:
Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) whether pilferage of mail has recorded any increase since January, 1957;

(b) if so, by what percentage; and

(c) how do Government propose to lessen it?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) In 1956-57 the percentage of complaints with reference to traffic handled was .00007. In 1957-58 it recorded an increase of 14 per cent. and in 1958-59, the increase was 42 per cent. over the percentage of 1956-57.

(c) Instructions have been issued to Heads of Circles, to cause intensive

special checks of mails to be made in course of transit and also in offices of delivery, it has also been decided to intensify inspection and supervision.

Recognition of Medical Degrees

*963. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Indian Medical degrees are recognised in U.K. and U.S.A.; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to ensure recognition on the basis of reciprocity in case of degrees which are not so recognised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the Indian medical qualifications recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 41.]

No Indian medical qualifications are recognised in U.S.A. There is no reciprocity between India and the U.S.A. in the matter of mutual recognition of medical qualifications awarded by the institutions in both the countries.

While all the United Kingdom medical qualifications which are included in 'Table E' set out in the Medical Register printed and published by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom are recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the Indian medical qualifications are recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom on individual merits with reference to the Inspection Reports of the Inspectors of the Medical Council of India and the Indian Medical Council's recommendations. The Medical Council of India have taken up with the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom the question

of settling a fair scheme of reciprocity between the two countries. As regards the recognition of the Indian qualifications in the U.S.A. the Medical Council of India had approached the various States in the U.S.A. for establishing reciprocity between the two countries but the American authorities did not agree.

Cambay Port

*964. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to develop the Cambay Port into a major port;

(b) if so, the result of the surveys made by the Government for the purpose;

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the number of years that will be required for developing the port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The reply is in negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Schemes costing Rs. 3.68 lakhs in respect of Cambay Port have been included in the Second Five Year Plan. As cost of one of the schemes has gone up by Rs. 5.78 lakhs, it is estimated to incur an expenditure of Rs. 9.46 lakhs on these development works. Information in respect of the up-to-date expenditure is still awaited from the Government of Bombay and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(d) Does not arise.

Integrated Occupational Health Service

*965. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a detailed scheme for an integrated occupational health service in India has been submitted to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have communicated their views to the Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The question will be answered by the Minister for Labour and Employment on the 18th December, 1959.

Wheat from U.S.A. under P.L. 480

*966. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Achar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 219 on the 7th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have discussed with the United States authorities the import of three million tons of wheat under P.L. 480; and

(b) if so, the result of discussion?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The agreement for the import of about 3 million tons of wheat from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 was signed on the 13th November, 1959. A copy of the Agreement has already been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

Strike by I.A.C. Pilots

1492. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Panigrahi:
| Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1093 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of taking disciplinary action against the pilots of I.A.C. who participated in the strike in August, 1959; and

(b) if so, the nature of action taken?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have reported that the Central Executive of the Indian Commercial Pilots Association met the Chairman of the Corporation on the 28th August, 1959, and accepted collective responsibility for the strike on the 15th August, 1959. They, however, expressed regret for the strike and gave an assurance of co-operation and goodwill in future. With a view to promoting harmonious and efficient working, the management withheld disciplinary action against individual members of the Association, but deducted a day's pay from the salaries of the Pilots who were absent from duty on that day or who took part in the strike in any other manner.

Development of Visakhapatnam Port

1492. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3437 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state the nature of the progress

made so far in the development of Visakhapatnam Port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 33 per cent. of soft material dredging has been completed and further dredging is in progress. Estimates and designs for the construction of the additional berths had been prepared on the assumption that the soil conditions at the site of the berths were more or less the same as those at the site of the existing berths and sanctioned. But investigations have revealed that the soil conditions at the two sites are different. Revised designs and estimates have, therefore, been prepared and are under scrutiny by the Development Adviser in the Department of Transport. Lay-out plans and estimates for the Belt Conveyor system for mechanical handling of ore are under preparation by the Development Adviser.

Q.T.S. on Northern Railway

1493. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Quick Transit Service has been introduced on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the names of the sections on which it has been introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 42.]

Tube-wells in Bombay State

1494. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any help has been promised to Bombay State for digging tube-wells for irrigation purposes during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The State Government is eligible to receive a long-term loan to cover the expenditure incurred on construction of irrigation tube-wells.

(b) The State Government has allocated Rs. 45.23 lakhs for tube-well construction during the current financial year.

"Rabi Campaign"

1495. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments co-operated with the Central Government so far as the "Rabi Campaign" is concerned;

(b) which State did not co-operate;

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

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

Manufacture of Vanaspati

1496. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some restraint is being imposed on the manufacture of Vanaspati; and

(b) whether Government is proposing to introduce some cheap alternative in its place?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No restraint as such is being imposed on the manufacture of Vanaspati. There is, however, a twofold control of a regulatory nature (i) requiring a licence to be obtained for the installation of a new factory or expansion of an existing unit and (ii) requiring the quality of the product to conform to prescribed specifications.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Foodgrains to U.P. and West Bengal

1497. { Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Jadhav:

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains allotted to Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 giving monthly figures State-wise; and

(b) what was the per capita availability of foodgrains in the country during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and how far it was below the minimum standard?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 43.]

(b) The rough estimates of the per capita availability of foodgrains per day in India during the years 1958 and 1959, after taking into account the foodgrains imported during these years, are as follows:-

1958 14.4 ozs; and

1959 16.6 ozs.

In India, unlike other countries, a large percentage of population depends mostly on cereals and pulses and does not get other subsidiary and protective foods. According to nutrition experts, the per adult consumption of food per day should be such as would provide a minimum of 3,000 calories. In 1959, the per adult availability per day of cereals and pulses amounted to about 19.3 ozs. and if other food articles which an average person takes is also taken into account, the caloric value of food per adult per day is not likely to be more than about 2,500 calories, which is less than the minimum recommended by the nutrition experts.

317 (A) LSD—3.

Loss in Freight Charges

1498. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1406 on the 12th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the overloading of boulder wagons booked to Ayodhya have since been concluded;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the railway employees responsible for this act?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Lilabari Airfield

1499. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 900 on the 12th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the construction of pucca runway at Lilabari airfield in Assam has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of days when planes could not land there during the period from 1st May, 1959 to 31st October, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The work of construction of pucca runway at Lilabari could be started only in the last week of December 1958 after providing a temporary diversionary runway to enable uninterrupted aircraft operations. Due to heavy and continuous rains, the work had to be stopped during the last monsoon and was resumed on 1st November, 1959. About 80 per cent of the work has been done and it is expected to be completed by the end of June, 1960.

(c) Eighty-five; fortyfive days due to the un-serviceability of the aero-drome and forty days due to bad weather and operational reasons.

Corruption Cases on Northern Railway

1500. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases pending on the Northern Railway as on the 1st December, 1959; and

(b) the nature of the cases pending?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 224.

(b) (i) Acceptance of illegal gratification.

(ii) Falsification of records.

(iii) Misappropriation of Government money.

(iv) Misuse of Railway labour and material.

(v) Misuse of passes and P.T.Os.

(vi) Under-weighment of consignments.

(vii) Non-recovery of wharfage and demurrage charges.

Reservation for the Promotion of S.C. and S.T. Employees

1501. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 86 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) what progress has since been achieved in implementing the orders issued to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotional vacancies; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officials who

have been benefitted by it in each Railway, cadre-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Most of the Railways have worked out the vacancies due to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employee since 4th January, 1957 and have started making selections.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 44.]

Telegraph Services in Kutch

1502. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegraph services in Kutch and particularly in Abadasa Taluqa are generally out of order when there is either excessive rain or severe cold;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the services; and

(d) the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Breakdown of telegraph services in Kutch particularly in Abadasa Taluqa has been in many cases due to heavy storm and rain and consequent floods. There has been no breakdown due to severe cold.

(c) and (d). The frequency of preventive maintenance of the lines is being increased. Wherever possible, action is being taken for shifting the lines so that they run alongside the roads, thereby making inspection and accessibility easier. In addition, replacement of the lines is being effected, wherever necessary.

Tourists to Agra

1503. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian and foreign tourists who visited Agra during 1959 till 30th November, 1959; and

(b) the facilities extended to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total number of tourists visiting Agra is not available. However, the number of tourists that stayed in hotels, Dak Bungalows, Rest Houses, etc. in Agra from 1st of January to 31st of October, 1959, figures for which are available, is as under:

Indians	15,686
Foreigners	13,222

(b) Facilities extended to tourists in Agra include tourists information, travel literature, and guide services.

In addition the following facilities are available to tourists in Agra:

Several good hotels of which one can be described as first class, taxis operated by private operators, two tourist coaches, and about a dozen taxis operated by the U.P. Roadways.

Flood Control

1504. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to introduce collapsible Dam System as a flood control measure as in vogue in the U.S.A.?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The reply is in the negative.

Onions

1505. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted for stepping up production of onions to various States in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Research Schemes on onions have been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bombay only, with a view to conduct intensive research on onions for improving the

yield, keeping quality, colour, shape and size of the bulbs. The amounts sanctioned by the Council for the purpose for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 are as under:

Name of State	Amounts sanctioned (Council's share)	
	1958-59 Rs.	1959-60 Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	3,400/-	3,350/-
West Bengal	4,150/-	4,100/-
Bombay	3,165/-	

Passenger Amenities on Northern Railway

1506. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far during 1959-60 for providing amenities for passengers at the following Stations on Pathankot-Amritsar Section of the Northern Railway;

(i) Gurdaspur.

(ii) Dhariani.

(iii) Batala; and

(b) the nature of amenities provided Station-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No amount was spent on any of these stations during 1959-60 for providing amenities to passengers.

(b) Does not arise.

Bus Transport in Punjab

1507. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Central Government assistance given to Punjab State to implement the nationalisation scheme of bus transport; and

(b) the progress so far made in the matter by Punjab State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A

provision of Rs. 98.26 lakhs and Rs. 28.39 lakhs was included in the Second Five Year Plan for the road transport schemes on the former State of Punjab and Pepsu respectively. Since the Punjab State has not set up a Road Transport Corporation so far, no expenditure has been allowed to be incurred from the plan provision, but some extension of nationalised services has taken place there, which was financed from their own resources.

So far as the former Pepsu area is concerned, an expenditure of Rs. 17.70 is likely to be incurred upto the end of the current financial year. The targets in respect of route mileage and vehicles and the likely achievements upto 31st March, 1960 are indicated below:

Target	Achievements upto 31-3-60	
Route Mileage	788 miles	637 miles
Diesel buses	103	58

The Ministry of Railways have contributed a sum of Rs. 7.176 lakhs (upto 31st March, 1959) as their share towards the capital of the Pepsu State Road Transport Corporation, which started functioning from 16th October, 1956.

Apart from the above, no other assistance has been given to the Punjab Government for their bus transport nationalisation schemes.

National Highway in Punjab

1588. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the metalled and unmetalled National Highways in Punjab; and

(b) the time by which the unmetalled length is likely to be metalled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total

mileage of National Highways in Punjab is 798. All this mileage is metalled.

(b) Does not arise.

Simple Fertiliser Co-ordinated Trials

1589. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agronomy Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has a scheme of Simple Fertiliser co-ordinated trials in operation;

(b) if so, which are the States in which these trials are being conducted;

(c) how long these trials have been going on; and

(d) what are the results and the main recommendations made to the cultivators based on these trials?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) States:

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Assam.
3. Bihar
4. Bombay
5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Madras
8. Mysore
9. Orissa
10. Punjab
11. Rajasthan
12. Uttar Pradesh
13. West Bengal.

Union Territories:

1. Delhi.
2. Himachal Pradesh.

(c) In 13 States/Union Territories since 1953 and in the remaining 8 since 1956.

(d) The results of some of these trials have been published in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Research Report Series No. 1 "Fertilizer Trials on Paddy" and Research Report Series No. 2 "Fertilizer Trials on Wheat". As the responses to plant nutrients varied from State to State and region to region, the results have been communicated to the State Departments of Agriculture, who participated in this project, for making suitable recommendations to the cultivators in particular agro-climatic regions.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

1510. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those improved implements which have so far been tried by the Agricultural Engineering Section of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and later recommended to the cultivators in the country; and

(b) the nature of the investigations which are now undertaken by this Section to improve the seed-drills and harvesting equipment?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 45].

Central Potato Research Institute

1511. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, is bringing out a monthly publication "Potato Journal";

(b) if so, the date of the first publication and the number of issues brought out so far and its net circulation; and

(c) the expenditure incurred and revenue earned therefrom?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research with

the help of the Central Potato Research Institute, has started a bi-annual journal entitled "Potato Journal".

(b) First published in April, 1959. Only one issue has so far been brought out. The second issue is under print. 500 copies are being printed.

(c) Expenditure incurred Rs. 1500

Revenue earned: Rs. 375

Like other technical journals, the Indian Potato Journal has to be subsidised.

Mobile Libraries on Northern Railway

1512. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile library service has been provided on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, on what section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints Lodged at Delhi Junction

1513. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints lodged at Delhi Junction Station in complaint book during 1959 so far; and -

(b) the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 46].

Telephones

1514. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications still pending for telephone installations in Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur Districts of Punjab; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in giving the connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

Gurdaspur .. 181

Hoshiarpur .. 49

(b) The resources available are limited and additional connections are authorised as and when materials can be allocated for individual systems.

Punishment awarded to Railway Employees

1515. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees punished for various offences, including sleeping while on duty either by stoppage of increment or by fine, on the Northern Railway during 1958 and 1959 (upto 30 November, 1959) Division-wise and Class-wise; and

(b) the amount of money collected or saved by way of (i) fines, and (ii) stoppage of increments, Class-wise, during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

D. S. Office, Ferozepore Division

1516. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class IV employees appointed by D. S. Office of Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway during the year 1958-59;

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes among them; and

(c) the number of those who come from Ferozepore Division?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 239.

(b) 89.

(c) 209.

Co-operative Rice-milling Units in Punjab

1517. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative rice-milling units for which the Government of Punjab have so far sought financial assistance or loan;

(b) the number of rice-milling units in Punjab State at present; and

(c) what will be their number by the end of Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 5.

(b) 1725.

(c) 1900.

P. and T. Boards and Committees in Punjab

1518. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Committees and Advisory Boards have been formed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Punjab State during the current year;

(b) whether any Members of Parliament or State Assembly have been nominated on them; and

(c) if so, the political party to which they belong?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No Committee or Advisory Board was formed by the P. & T. Department in Punjab State during the year 1959. The following Advisory Committees formed prior to 1959 however continue to function in the State:

(i) One Regional P. & T. Advisory Committee.

(ii) One Telephone Advisory Committee.

(b) and (c). New members were nominated on these committees from time to time on the expiry of the normal term of membership. The information regarding political party to which the members belong is given below:

Telephone Advisory Committee
Members of Parliament One Congress
M.L.A. One Congress

Regional P & T Advisory Committee
Members of Parliament Two Congress
M.L.A. One Congress

Asian Highways Plan

1519. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1085 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in finalisation of plan regarding Asian Highways sponsored by the Economic Council for Asia and the Far East?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The details of the plan for the development of international highways were examined recently by three Zonal Working Groups, representing the countries of the regions concerned. The first group met at Bangkok to consider the road network of Viet-Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Malaya and Burma; the second group met at New Delhi to cover Burma (Western connections), East Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Nepal and connections to West Pakistan; and the third group met at Karachi to cover West Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran. The recommendations made by the Groups will now be examined by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Urban Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

1520. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2260 on the 7th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether all the four urban water supply schemes of Orissa, which were

approved for execution, have been executed; and

(b) if not, which of the schemes have been executed by now?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cultivable Waste Land in Orissa

1521. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 955 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the required information about cultivable waste land for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 has been made available by the State Government by now; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of cultivable waste land in Orissa now?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) 19.54 lakh acres.

Rural Credit

1522. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 636 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the General Report, embodying the findings of the survey regarding field investigations for assessing significant changes on the demand side of credit and study of the working of various types of cooperatives, has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the findings for meeting the demands of credit in rural areas?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The General Review Report on the First Follow-up

Rural Credit Survey is in the Press and is expected to be published by the end of this year or early next year.

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

Transport Problems in Delhi

1523. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1233 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the Study Group appointed to study the mass transport problems in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Study Group have been considered by the Delhi Transport Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and are being implemented by the Undertaking as far as practicable.

U.N. Mission on Community Development Programme

1524. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 349 on the 7th August, 1959 and state the decision, if any, taken by Government to implement the recommendations contained in the United Nations Mission's report on the working of the Community Development Programme in India?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The Report of the

Mission was received in the Ministry only towards the end of September last. A brief note giving its salient features is placed on the Table. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 47.) The various suggestions and observations made in the Report are under examination.

New Slaughter-house in Delhi

1525. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 108 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Corporation Architect has submitted scheme regarding the construction of New Slaughter-house in Dehi;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been examined and approved; and

(c) when the actual work of construction will start?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government have not received any such scheme. The question of re-locating the Slaughterhouse at Rohtak Road is still under consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

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

Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

1526. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1992 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the additional plot of land for further expansion of the Willingdon Hospital has been acquired; and

(b) if so, the nature of further steps taken so far in expansion of Willingdon Hospital?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karan Singh): (a) and (b). It has been decided to expand the Willingdon Hospital by the construction of additional Wards in the Lawrence Square and a new Out Patient Department on the Irwin Road. Sanction for the execution of the above works has been accorded and steps have been taken for the vacation of the quarters affected in Lawrence Square area and on Irwin Road before construction is undertaken.

Waterlogging due to Railway Lines

1527. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 94 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Committee appointed to consider the problems arising out of the extraordinary floods of the Gurgaon and Mathura Districts during the 1958 monsoons; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Several inter-departmental meetings have been held, initially under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Shipping and later on of the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, to consider the problems arising out of the extraordinary flooding of Gurgaon and Mathura Districts during the monsoons of 1958. Several suggestions were considered at these meetings and recommendations made. These pertain to the efficient drainage of these two Districts which is a matter for the State Government and/or the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to deal with. The Ministry of Railways will be concerned only when the construction of the culverts etc. across the railway line is involved. This Ministry will be prepared to carry out such works provided the concerned party is willing to bear the cost as per extant rules.

Subsidiary Food

1528. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1762 on the 29th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the views of the State Governments regarding proposals for assessing the long-term potentialities of subsidiary food have been ascertained;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Replies have been received from some of the State Governments to the Circular Letter issued by the Government of India on the subject; but not all these are fully informative. However, the State Governments have expressed general agreement with the objectives proposed by the Working Group convened for formulating proposals for the development and popularization of subsidiary foods. Further discussions and consultations will be necessary for finalising the actual schemes for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

National Shipping Board

1529. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 795 on the 25th August, 1959, and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the National Shipping Board;

(b) if so, whether they have been examined; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

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

Naval Training School, Ratnagiri

1530. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1190 on the 7th August, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to establish a Naval Training School in Ratnagiri?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1190 on the 7th September, 1959. The matter is still under consideration.

Fruit Cultivation in Delhi

1531. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:

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

(a) whether the programme to promote fruit growing in the Union Territory of Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) In the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to bring 700 acres under new orchards and carry out rejuvenation of another 700 acres of old and uneconomical orchards.

In order to provide incentive to the cultivators to take up fruit growing, loans at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre are advanced for planting new orchards and at the rate of Rs. 65 per acre for the renovation of old orchards. An amount of 2.20 lakhs is to be advanced as loan for this purpose during the 2nd Plan.

In order to meet the growing shortage of trained gardeners to manage

orchards, it is also proposed to train 40 gardeners during the Second Five Year Plan.

"Nyaya" Panchayats in Delhi

1532. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1358 on the 10th September, 1959 and state:

(a) how many "Nyaya" Panchayats have started functioning throughout Delhi; and

(b) whether any arrangements have since been made for the training of the Panches of these "Nyaya" Panchayats?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 22 Circle Panchayats which will also perform judicial functions have been established and are expected to start functioning by the end of December, 1959.

(b) Yes. Training will be imparted by experienced Sub Judges, Magistrates and Revenue Officers in Judicial work for a period of one week.

Appointments on Railways

1533. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of total appointments made on Railways, category-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these appointments have been filled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a)	Class.	1957	1958	1959 (upto 30.9.59)
I		261	196	54
II		..	4	1
III		15951	14187	5003
IV		37598	35787	12271

(b) Not to the full extent.

(c) As far as Scheduled Castes candidates are concerned the quotas reserved for them in respect of non-technical posts have been almost fully utilized but a sufficient number of persons possessing the qualifications necessary for technical posts have not been available.

In regard to Scheduled Tribes, there is a general paucity of candidates possessing requisite qualifications for both non-technical and technical categories.

Foreign Exchange Earnings

1534. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the Indian Shipping since the start of the First Five Year Plan up-to-date; and

(b) the total allotment of foreign exchange for development of Indian Shipping during the same period as against the total demand thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The available information is given below:

The total gross freight and passenger earnings of Indian shipping companies in the overseas trades for the years 1951-52 to 1957-58 are indicated below:

Year	Rs. (in crores)
1951-52	7.90
1952-53	9.60
1953-54	8.60
1954-55	10.50
1955-56	13.42
1956-57	17.45
1957-58	20.98
	88.45

These earnings are partly in rupee currency and partly in foreign exchange. The figures of disbursements in rupees and in foreign exchange are not available so that it is not possible to work out the net earnings.

The total amount of foreign exchange released for acquisition of ships in the private sector in respect of the calendar years 1951 to 1958 are furnished below:

Year	Rs. (in crores)
1951	2.11
1952	1.56
1953	0.94
1954	2.93
1955	5.38
1956	8.75
1957	9.39
1958	8.94
	40.00

The total amount of foreign exchange released for acquisition of ships in the public sector, in respect of the financial years 1951-52 to 1957-58 are indicated below:

Year	Rs. (in crores)
1951-52	Nil
1952-53	Nil
1953-54	0.73
1954-55	1.18
1955-56	Nil
1956-57	2.06
1957-58	0.72
	4.69

The total demand for foreign exchange for shipping during the First Plan years can be taken to be the same as the amount released in those years as there was then no difficulty about foreign exchange. The foreign exchange position deteriorated only from 1957 since when restrictions have been placed. Even so small amounts of free foreign exchange

have been released and also a substantial amount of yen credit has been made available to meet a part of the demand.

परिवार नियोजन बोर्ड

१५३५. ओर सूमवत राय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंशी ग्रह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूबसा और प्रस्तरण मंत्रालय ने परिवार नियोजन बोर्ड की प्रवार सम्बन्धी चलचित्र तंथार करने के लिये क्या सहयोग दिया ; और

(ल) क्या यह सच है कि परिवार नियोजन बोर्ड ने एक अलग चलचित्र प्रदाता (फिल्म स्टूडियोजेक्टर) मंगलने के लिये अनुमति मारी थी और उनकी प्रारंभा अस्तीकरण कर दी गई थी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंशी (बी करमरकर)

(क) अब तक सूचना और प्रारंभ मंत्रालय ने परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी चलचित्र और ३७७ स्लाइड्स तंथार किये हैं।

(ल) जी नहीं।

Coir Co-operative Societies

1536. { Shri Narayananankutty
Menon:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Officer appointed to enquire into the working of the Coir Co-operative Societies in Kerala State has submitted his report;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations relate to Thondu (Husk) Societies, Primary Societies, Marketing Societies, and Unions and the administrative set up. The main recommendations are:—

(i) Exclusive membership in Thondu Societies should be provided to the Primary Coir Production Societies thus ensuring better co-ordination between the Thondu (Husk) and Primary Societies;

(ii) Systematisation of accounts and standardisation of methods must be attended to;

(iii) The number of Thondu Societies should be limited;

(iv) Primary Societies should be made Societies for the benefit of workers and small manufacturers by confining their activities only to these classes. They should arrange sale of coir produced by members through Central Marketing Societies and improve standards and quality of production to ensure a uniform price;

(v) The Central Marketing Societies should insist on improved quality of production and enforce better standards. Their internal and external selling departments should be strengthened. The Societies should be assisted by Government to provide godown facilities.

(vi) A systematic procedure for intensive supervision by the Department should be followed. A more thorough system of audit is required. Administrative delays should be minimised.

(c) These recommendations are being examined by the Government of Kerala. The State Director of Industries and Commerce (Coir Wing) has also been asked to take action where irregularities in the working of the Societies have been noticed.

Spares for Bulldozers

1537. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Government of Bombay for releasing foreign exchange to import spare parts for bulldozers during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, whether the required foreign exchange has been sanctioned?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Air-Dropping of Food in West Bengal

1538. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food was air-dropped in the flood affected areas of West Bengal recently;

(b) the total quantity of food so air-dropped;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one man was killed by the food so air-dropped and several persons were injured; and

(d) if so, the total number of persons who sustained injuries and died as a result of the food air-drops

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 500 bags of Chira, about 5,000 lbs. of Gur and about 5,000 maunds of rice.

(c) and (d). 3 persons received injuries in the course of air-dropping; of these, 2 persons died.

Railway Time Table

1539. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how the Railway authorities

have accepted M.P.s' suggestions since the introduction of the scheme of taking opinion of M.P.s in framing Railway Time Tables of various Railway zones?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The procedure regarding prior consultation with Members of Parliament for suggestions regarding changes in timings of trains etc. before finalisation of the half yearly Time Table was introduced with effect from the issue of the Time Table which came into force from 1-10-54. During the period from 1st October, 1954 to 30th September, 1959, 944 suggestions were received from Members of Parliament by the various Zonal Railways. Out of these, 265 suggestions have been accepted and implemented. The balance of 679 suggestions could not be accepted due to lack of traffic justification, unsuitability of timings proposed and operational difficulties.

Tenkasi Station

1540. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for treating Tenkasi as a hill station for the purpose of granting hill station travel concession;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined by the Railway Board; and

(c) the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Representations have been received for treating Courtallam, which is served by Tenkasi, as a hill station for the purpose of rail concession.

(b) Yes.

(c) The request has not been agreed to.

Ph.D. Scholarships by I.A.R.I.

1541. { Shri B. K. Gaiwad:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Pannose:

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

(a) the number of scholarships awarded to Ph.D. students for the year 1959-60 in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; and

(b) the number of scholarships reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the same period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is awarding eight research fellowships of the value of Rs. 150 per month to Ph.D. students. No fellowships have been awarded so far for the year 1959-60. These research fellowships are awarded on the basis of merit and no reservation is made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

In addition to these fellowships, the University Grants Commission, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs are awarding some scholarships to Ph.D. students of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute on the basis of merit. Selection for such scholarships by these bodies is made on an All-India basis and there is no fixed number of such scholarships for students of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Ph.D. Fellowships of I.C.A.R.

1542. Shri B. K. Gaiwad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fellowships instituted for Ph.D. Post-Graduate training leading to degree by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, for the year 1959-60;

(b) the number of scholarships reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for the same period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 26.

(b) and (c). The Council awards fellowships with a view to developing and encouraging agricultural research for which talent and merit are the essential pre-requisites. The fellowships are, therefore, awarded purely on consideration of merit irrespective of caste or creed.

लालाम का संभरण

१५४३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : कला लालाम तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५७, १९५८ और १९५९ में घब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न प्रकार के लालाम कितनी कितनी म.का में और किस किस मूल्य पर प्रत्येक राज्य को दिये;

(ल) उपभोक्ता को दिये गये लालाम पर प्रति मन केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुल कितनी ह.नि हुई; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस हानि से बचने के लिये यथा उपाय करने का विचार है?

आला भ्राता हृषि उपमंत्री (श्री भ्र० म० चालस) : (क) १९५७, १९५८ और १९५९ में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य को गेहूं, चावल और मूल्य लालाम जितनी मात्रा में दिये उमका एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिचय ३, घन. बन्ध संख्या ४०]

बेट्टु का नियंत्रण मूल्य १४ ल० प्रति अक्ष. और दालारण चालस का १६ ल० प्रति अक्ष

(६) अच्छी किस्म के लालांगों का मूल्य १८ रुपये से ३० रुपये तक है। मोटे लालांगों (मकर और ज्वार) का मिर्यम मूल्य ११ रुपये तक है।

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष १९५६-५७, १९५७-५८, और १९५८-५९ में लालांगों के प्रति मन पर कुल हाजिर इस प्रकार हुई है:

(६० प्रति मन)

लालांग १९५६-५७ १९५७-५८ १९५८-५९

वेत्तु १.८६ २.४४ ०.४५

लालांग ५.४० ५.७८ २.७७

मोटे लालांग .. ०.२६

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष १९५६-५७, १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में कुल हाजिर इस प्रकार हुई है:

(लालांग वर्ष में)

लालांग १९५६-५७ १९५७-५८ १९५८-५९

वेत्तु ७६६.५२ ६६६.८७ ४४३.२६

लालांग १०७६.१२ १६०७.३५ ५७१.७७

मोटे लालांग .. ०.१५

(घ) देश में लालांगों के मूल्यों को व्यापी बनाने और उन लोगों की कठिनाई हट करने के लिये जो किसंचे भाव नहीं है सकते हैं, सरकार जान बूझकर हाजिर उठाती है। घर: इससे बचने के लिये कोई उपाय करने का प्रसन्न ही नहीं उठता।

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

1544. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the expansion of Integral Coach Factory, Perambur has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Introduction of Second Shift:

Introduction of second shift working with a view to more intensive utilisation of Machinery & Plant and increased production of integral type coaches, to meet the requirements of coaching stock. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 89-44 lakhs has been planned for this purpose.

(ii) Permanent Furnishing Unit:

Provision of a permanent furnishing unit for interior furnishing of the shells produced in the Integral Coach Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 3-7 crores. The expenditure during the Second Five Year Plan will be of the order of Rs. 1-8 crores. The Integral Coach Factory authorities were advised in June 1959 to go ahead with the scheme.

Khungar Committee

Shri Sanganna:	1545.
Shri Subodh Hansda:	
Shri S. C. Samanta:	
Shri R. C. Majhi:	
Shri J. B. S. Bist:	

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee under the name of Khungar Committee has been appointed to report on the Panchet-Maithon area of D.V.C.;

(b) if so, whether any recommendations have since been made; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) be in the affirmative, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A Committee known as the Augmentation of Water Resources Committee has been

set up by the Damodar Valley Corporation to study *inter alia* the present and future water requirements of the Damodar Valley region and the need for augmenting the flood control capacity of the Damodar Valley Projects. Shri S. D. Khaungar is the Chairman of this Committee.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Ticket Checking Body

1546. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to revive the Central Ticket Checking Body; and

(b) the reasons for its discontinuance since after August, 1957 and its revival now?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Central Ticket Checking Organisation originally functioned from January to August, 1957. The purpose of the organisation was to assess, independently, the extent of ticketless travel on the different sections of the railways, so that suitable remedial action may be taken. The organisation was closed on completion of the investigations necessary for the purpose; but it has been revived from August 1959 for a short period, to assess once again the prevailing situation.

Agra Fort Railway Station

1547. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new metre gauge wing of Agra Fort Railway Station was opened recently; and

(b) if so, what better passenger facilities have been provided at this new wing?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following passenger facilities have been provided in the new M.G. Wing.

(i) 2 bath rooms.

(ii) 4 flush type latrines & 4 flush type urinals.

(iii) 2 water taps.

(iv) Concourse hall.

(v) 5 benches in the concourse hall.

(vi) A foot over-bridge.

(vii) Parcel office.

(viii) Reservation and enquiry office.

(ix) Booking office.

(x) High level passenger platform of full length.

Port at Haldia

1548. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosh:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

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

(a) whether any contract has been given to any firm for construction of the port at Haldia of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what is the name of the firm and on what terms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Administration Committee

1549. Shri Vidy Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 418 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken in the matter of Central assistance to the States for implementing the recommendations of the Agricultural Administration Committee involving financial implications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the financial implications involved in the implementation of the Committee's recommendations for each of the States, as per requirements intimated by the States; and

(d) what is the position with respect to Government's consideration of the recommendations concerning the Centre?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No decision has been taken so far as specific financial requirements have not yet been intimated by the State.

(b) & (c). Do not arise

(d) The recommendations of the Agricultural Administration Committee falling under different categories have been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

It will be seen that the bulk of the recommendations concerning the Central Government are closely inter-linked with those of the State Government. As the implementation of the recommendations concerning the States is held up pending working out of the financial implications by each State, there has been no parallel action so far about the recommendations concerning the Centre. However, in regard to the following recommendations, decisions have been arrived at independently of the States' action, as indicated below:—

Para 2.5. Formation of a Committee for the Centre once in 5 years to examine programme and policies of Central Commodity Committees and other Central Institutions dealing with Agriculture.

A proposal to appoint a Commission on Agriculture instead of a Committee, to examine, among other things, policies of Central Commodity Committees and other Central Research Institutions dealing with agriculture in its broad sense, is under consideration.

Paras 8.4 to 8.6 (a) Setting up of Centrally Administered Godowns for fertilizers & (b) Deferring of interest on Central Govt. fertiliser loans to the States.

(a) The distribution of fertilizers being primarily a State responsibility, it has been decided not to pursue the question of setting up of Centrally administered godowns.

(b) It has been decided not to levy any interest on fertiliser loans to the States for the year 1959-60. From the next year, the loan is proposed to be sanctioned at the normal rate of interest.

Para 8.11. Increasing the quota of iron & Steel for Agricultural purposes for the States.

The quota for the States has been doubled from the IVth quarter of 1958-59 and the States have been addressed in regard to its operation.

Accident to Kalinga Airlines Aircraft

1550. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 808 on the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the pilot of aircraft VT-DGR or management of Kalinga Airlines had notified to the Director General of Civil Aviation the details of the accident at Kolapuni on the 21st

July, 1959 under Rule 89 of Indian Aircraft Rules;

(b) if so, what are the notified details;

(c) whether it is a fact that both engines of the aircraft were broken in the accident; and

(d) whether Director General of Civil Aviation had called the pilot or management to submit a report under Rule 70 of Indian Aircraft Rules?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mehiuddin): (a) and (b): The accident was notified by the Commander of the aircraft on wireless telephony. His message stated that the aircraft was 'badly damaged due bogged while taxiing at Kolapani. Both engines to be changed due both propeller hitting ground'.

(c) No, Sir. The engines were not broken but the reduction gear housings of the two engines were damaged. The engines were put back into service after overhauling and replacing the reduction gear housings.

(d) Rule 70 does not require the submission of any report by the Pilot or the management; but an enquiry was held by an Inspector of the Director General of Civil Aviation. Pilots and other employees of the Company submitted statements and gave oral evidence.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tripura

1551. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the minor irrigation schemes adopted by the N.E.S. Block, Dhamarapur, Tripura so far;

(b) the total acreage of land irrigated by these schemes so far; and

(c) the number of minor irrigation schemes under consideration of the Block for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Presumably the block concerned is Dhamanagar block. Various schemes including bunding of cherras, excavation of tanks and distribution of pumping sets have so far been adopted.

(b) 3,975 acres.

(c) 8.

गाड़ियों में डकैतियां

1552. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : द्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अक्टूबर, १९५६ से भवतक दिली प्रौर मुगलसराय के बीच उत्तर रेलवे की चलती माल गाड़ियों और सवारी गाड़ियों में कुल कितनी डकैतियां हुईं;

(ख) इन डकैतियों में कितने मूल्य का माल और नकद रूपया लूटा गया; और

(ग) इन डकैतियों में कितने यात्री और रेलवे कर्मचारी जरूरी हुए?

रेलवे उपर्यंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज लां) :

(क) दिली प्रौर मुगलसराय के बीच सवारी गाड़ियों में एक अक्टूबर, १९५६ से भवतक लूटमार की एक और डकैती की दो घटनायें हुई हैं। माल-गाड़ियों में इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है।

(ख) ११,६६० रुपये नकद, एक मोने की अंगूठी और एक कम्बल (जिनकी कीमत मालूम नहीं है) लूटे गये।

(ग) कोई नहीं

Detention of Howrah-Bombay Mail

1553. Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 3 Up Howrah-Bombay Mail was detained at Howrah station for about an hour on the 30th October, 1959; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Alarm chain was pulled by a passenger from first class carriage No. 5713 as soon as the train started right time from Howrah with the apparent intention of allowing his friends who had come to see him off, to get down from the compartment he occupied.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बस्ती

1554. श्री पर्यावरण वेद. क्या तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के मंडी जिले के मुकेत नामक स्थान में कुछ बनों में बिरोजा निकालने का ठेका दो बर्ष के लिये बिना नीलामी के दे दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बनाने नियंत्रण के विशद कुछ व्यक्तियों ने भरकार को अन्यावेदन भेजे हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर हाँ, मैं हों, तो सरकार इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

हृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० व०० कृष्णप्पा): (क) जी हाँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने यो साल के लिये नीज का समय बढ़ा दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार के पास कोई भी अन्यावेदन नहीं आया है वह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है कि

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के पास कोई अन्यावेदन आया या नहीं और वह प्रथासमय में की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बस्ती में डाकघर

1555. श्री राम शंकर लाल: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बस्ती से पूर्व जिला गोरखपुर और बस्ती से पश्चिम जिला गोड़ा की डाक वाहनों के डाकघरों में छंटती है किन्तु जिला बस्ती की डाक रेलगाड़ी में छंटती है;

(ख) क्या बस्ती जिले की डाक भी गोड़ा में छंटती है;

(ग) क्या इस प्रबन्ध के कारण डाक में एक दिन और देर हो जाती है और डाकघर में डाला गया पत्र निकट से फिट डाकघर में दो दिन में पहुंचता है;

(घ) क्या बस्ती में डाकघर स्थोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (झा० प० सुब्रह्मण्य): (क) डाक-पारेषण में अत्यधिक शीघ्रता लाने के उद्देश्य से ही गोरखपुर तथा गोड़ा जिलों की डाक या तो गोरखपुर व गोड़ा के डाक दफतरों में अधिवा गाड़ी में काम करने वाले सेवकों में छाटी जाती है। इसी उद्देश्य से बस्ती जिले के प्रमुख भाग की डाक गाड़ी में काम करने वाले सेवकों में ही छाटी जाती है।

(ख) बस्ती जिले के कुछ भाग की डाक गोड़ा के डाक दफतरों में छंटती है।

(ग) उत्तर नकारात्मक है।

(घ) उत्तर सकारात्मक है।

(5) रेलवे द्वारा कोई स्थान मिलते ही बस्ती में डाक दफ्तर खुल जायेगा।

Leprosy in Tripura

1556. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Tripura the work of collecting data regarding Leprosy and lepers is not going on satisfactorily; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Control of Pests

1557. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what States and Union Territories have tried the experiment of aerial spraying of insecticides over the crops to control the pests;

(b) what crops and areas were covered during the year 1958-59 and this year so far;

(c) what was the amount of average expenses per acre;

(d) what portion of the costs were borne by the State Government, the Union Government and the agriculturists;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for aerial spraying; and

(f) what steps are being taken by Government to meet the demand?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Following crops and areas were covered:

	Acre 1958-59	Acre 1959-60 (So far)
Sugarcane	3,849	5,716
Paddy	6,856	
Jowar	7,033	14,905
Cotton	1,633	6,000 (Privately)

(c) Average expenses per acre for aerial operations, excluding the cost of pesticides etc., is between Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 depending upon the total area sprayed.

(d) The Government of India does not bear any portion of the cost of aerial operations whether undertaken at the request of State Government/Union Territory or individual agriculturists. The charges recovered by the State Governments from the cultivators are not known to the Government of India. For locust control, however, no charges are recovered from the cultivators.

(e) Yes.

(f) (i) It is proposed to strengthen the existing aerial Unit in the Third Five Year Plan.

(ii) To encourage private firms to undertake such work.

Over-Bridge in Siliguri

1558. Shri Manaen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a railway over-bridge has been constructed near North station in Siliguri; and

(b) if so, the date of completion and the use it has been put to since?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir—a road overbridge has been constructed by the Railway Administration for National High Way No. 31, near Siliguri junction station on the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(b) The bridge proper was completed in January, 58. The road approaches, however, have yet to be constructed by the State Government due to which reason, it has not been possible to bring the overbridge into use.

N.W. Railway Co-operative Credit Society

1559. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1025 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) when was the N. W. Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society, Delhi registered and who were the Chairman and directors of that society;

(b) whether any notice in the Railway Gazette or newspapers was issued for the guidance of railway employees;

(c) if so, when;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the amount of Rs. 2.80 lakhs collected represents the total amount of loans due and if not why the whole amount could not be collected;

(f) whether the depositors' claims have been got verified by the Pakistani counterpart of the society; and

(g) if not, how it is proposed to distribute the amount collected on pro-rata basis?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The N. W. Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Delhi was recognised on 25-7-1953 under Section 43 of the Displaced persons (Debt Adjustment) Act, 1951 by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi. The

following constituted the members of the Committee of the society:

(1) General Manager, Northern Railway—Chairman.

(2) F.A. & C.A.O., Northern Railway—Vice-Chairman.

(3) 3 members nominated by the General Manager of the Northern Railway.

(4) 9 members of the society representing several departments of the railway.

(b) No notice was published in the Railway Gazette. There is no information whether the society published any notification in the newspapers.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It was for the society to issue the notice in the newspapers. It did not approach the railway administration for issuing any notice in the Railway Gazette.

(e) Information is not readily available whether the sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs collected represents the total amount of loans due, as the recoveries were made by several offices of the Railways.

(f) No. All possible efforts were made to get the claims of the depositors verified by the N.W.R. Society, Lahore. These attempts have not proved successful so far.

(g) The claimants will be asked to produce satisfactory evidence in the shape of share certificates, pass books, deposit receipts or other documents in their possession to prove their claims.

Jhelum Channel

1560. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount sanctioned for the widening and deepening of out fall of the Jhelum Channel; and

(b) whether the work is being done by the State Government or by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The scheme for widening and deepening the outfall channel has not yet been sanctioned. The Project Report and estimate for the work are being scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) The work will be executed by the State Government.

Reduction in Manganese Freight Rates

1561. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 643 on the 21st August, 1959 and state whether there is any proposal to reduce further the manganese freight rate?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No, Sir.

Bodinayakkanur-Madurai Branch Line

1562. Shri Gulam Mohideen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss incurred by Government from 1st April to 30th September, 1959 on the Bodinayakkanur-Madurai branch line of the Southern Railway; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to convert that line into a profitable one?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Approximately Rs. 76,000, without taking into account interest charges.

(b) The following steps have been taken or are under consideration to reduce the loss, by reducing the ex-

penditure on the section and increasing the earnings:—

Reduction in expenditure

(i) The goods train service is kept to the absolute minimum. Also, the question of converting one of the two passenger trains now being run over the section into a mixed train is under consideration.

(ii) The possibility of closing down one or two stations on the section as Block Stations and operating them as flag stations is under examination.

Increase in earnings:

(i) The prospects of developing passenger traffic by reducing the fares for Third Class in competition with the Road services is under examination.

(ii) Arrangements are being made to provide a Quick Transit Service for developing cardamom traffic originating on this section.

Sea Island Cotton

1563. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total acreage under cultivation with Sea Island Cotton in the year 1958-59;

(b) what was the average yield per acre; and

(c) what is the total acreage now under cultivation of this cotton?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 1,049 acres.

(b) 252 lbs. of kapas.

(c) An area of 3,955 acres (3,085 acres in Kerala State and 900 acres in Mysore State) has been sown with Sea Island Cotton during 1959-60.

Research, Design and Standards Organisation

1564. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to locate the Research, Designs

and Standards Organisation in about two years at Lucknow;

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting that office for this temporary period to Simla; and

(c) whether Government have considered the financial cost both to Government and the employees over this double shift and the dislocation of families, children's education etc?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) At present different wings are located at Delhi, Lucknow, Chittaranjan and Tatanagar. It is proposed to locate the entire organisation at Lucknow ultimately.

(b) A proposal for locating the entire Mechanical Wing at Simla as an interim measure is under consideration.

(c) These factors would also be taken into consideration before taking a final decision.

दिल्ली दूध वितरण योजना

१५६५. सेतु गोविन्द दास : क्या खात्र तथा राष्ट्रीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दूध वितरण योजना पर कुल कितना रुपया खर्च होगा :

(ख) (ख) कितने कितने रुपये की किस-किस काम की मशीनें खरीदी गईं, इमारत पर क्या खर्च हुआ और इस योजना के प्रधीन काम करने वाले अधिकारियों के बेनेन और भत्तों पर क्या खर्च होगा ;

(ग) वितना दूध बेंचा जायेगा और कितना दूध मक्कल, आइसकीम और दूध की दूसरी चीजें बनाने के काम में लाया जायगा ; और

(घ) पंच हजार रुपये से अधिक मूल्य की मशीन किन-किन फर्पों से खरीदी गई हैं और उनमें से प्रत्यक्ष के क्या दाम हैं ?

राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्त्री (अंग्रेजों बोन फूटनाम) :
(क) ३३६ लाख रुपये

(ख) डेरी के सामान का मूल्य इस प्रकार है— २० दूध इकट्ठा करने और ठंडा करने के केन्द्रों के लिये ३५.५० लाख रुपये ; केन्द्रीय डेरी के लिये सामान ६५.५० लाख रुपये ; दूध की गाड़ियां और दूध के टेनक्स २६.५० लाख रुपये और अन्य विविध सामान के लिये ३० लाख रुपये । दूध इकट्ठा करने और ठंडा करने के केन्द्रों के भवन-निर्माण, केन्द्रीय डेरी जिस में रिहायशी ब्वाटर्स भी शामिल हैं और मिल्क बूथ्स के निर्माण पर ८० लाख रुपया व्यय होने की आशा है और ८६.५० लाख रुपयों का उपबन्ध ढोर कालोनी के लिये किया गया है । आज कल इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त अफसरों का मासिक बेनेन और भत्ता लगभग १६,००० रुपये है ।

(ग) यह प्लान्ट आज कल ३६५ मन द्वाय दूध तैयार कर रहा है । क्योंकि अभी अतिरिक्त दूध उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिये मक्कल, आइसकीम और दूसरे दूध के पदार्थ बनाने के लिये दूध की कुछ मात्रा देने में अभी ममत्य लगेगा ।

(घ) इस जानकारी के तैयार करने में उसके परिणाम की तुलना में अधिक परिश्रम लगेगा । ५,००० रुपये से अधिक की मात्री मशीनें बनेमान निर्धारित काम के अनुमान डी० जी० एम० एफ० डी० के द्वारा खरीदी गई हैं ।

First Class Coaches

1566. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many berths and toilets are there in all first class conventional eight-wheeler coaches; and

(b) how many berths and toilets are there in all first class eight-wheeler vestibuled coaches?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Amenity Schedule provides for at least one toilet for every 6 first class passengers. Compartment type first class standard each has 22 berths and 6 toilets. The standard first class corridor type coach has 24 berths and 4 toilets.

Contravention of Drug Control Act

1567. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of contravention of Drug Control Act detected in Delhi in 1958;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched in 1958;

(c) the number of cases of 1958 decided so far;

(d) the number of cases pending; and

(e) the action taken to expedite the pending cases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 401

(b) 17

(c) 15

(d) 2

(e) Only two cases are pending in court. In both cases, the evidence for the prosecution has been concluded.

Collision between Train and Trolley near Banspani

1568. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Down Banspani train had collided against a rail motor trolley on the 27th June, 1969

on the Nuamundi-Banspani line of the S.E. Railway;

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of suitable action against the staff held responsible is under consideration of the Railway administration.

Extension of Railway Line

1569. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for extension of the Railway from Rangapara to North Lakhimpur on the Assam section of the N.E.F. Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The proposal has not been included in the Railway's Programme as approved by the Planning Commission for construction of new lines during the current Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

गोडा स्टेशन

१५७०. श्री वाजपेयी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री वह बताने की है। करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर स्थित गोडा स्टेशन के यार्ड के विस्तार के लिये आस पास के गांवों के किसानों की जमीन ले ली गई है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी जमीन सी नहीं है और वह किसानों को कोई क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं नहीं है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे थार्ड के विस्तार से और नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने से कुछ गांवों के आने-जाने के रास्ते बन्द हो गये हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रामवासियों ने जुलाई, १८५६ में गोंडा रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक जापन रेलवे मंत्री को दिया था; और

(इ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके बारे में भव तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है?

ऐत वे उपमंत्री (अ. सें. बैं. रामवाम):

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) लगभग १४८ एकड़ जमीन के मालिकों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए भूमि अभियहन अफसर (Land Acquisition Officer) के पास १६६८८ रुपये ६७ नये पैसे की रकम जमा की जा चुकी है।

(ग) थार्ड के विस्तार के लिए दो समपारों को उनकी मौजूदा जगह से हटाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन मौजूदा सड़कों पर पहुंचने के लिए दो नये समपार बनाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(इ) सदाल नहीं उठता।

प्रतिस्टेट इंस्पेक्टर आफ बक्स

१५७१. श्री वाजपेयी क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा विसम्बर, १८५८ में प्रतिस्टेट

इंस्पेक्टर आफ बक्स के प्रशिक्षण के लिये कुछ उभमीदवार बुने गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और उन्हें कितने मास का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया;

(ग) प्रशिक्षणार्थियों पर कुल कितना व्यय दृष्टा;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को अभी तक कोई काम नहीं दिया गया है;

(इ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ज) क्या निवाट भविष्य में उन्हें काम पर लगाये जाने की कोई सम्भावना है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज स):

(क) जो नहीं।

(ख) से (ज). सदाल नहीं उठता।

Foreigners in Indian Agricultural Research Institute

1572. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals now employed in various departments of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to give proper training to our own experts who in time can replace these foreign nationals?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

१५७३. श्री भक्त दर्जन: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १२ विसम्बर, १८५८

के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४१७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश परिमण्डल में डाक और तार विभाग की इमारतें बनाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ल) १९५६-६० के वित्तीय वर्ष में उक्त परिमण्डल में डाक और तार विभाग की इमारतें बनाने का क्या कार्यक्रम है ; और

(ग) इन में से प्रत्येक इमारत पर कितना खंड होने का अनुमान है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुभरायन) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में ही ही प्रगति एक विवरण पत्र (अनुबन्ध 'क') में दर्शाई गई है जो पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४६]

(ल) और (ग) १९५६-६० में होने वाले बड़े-बड़े निर्माण-कार्य तथा उनकी सम्भावित लागत एक विवरण-पत्र (अनुबन्ध 'स') में उल्लिखित है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध मंख्या ४६]

उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़कों बनाना

१५७४. श्री भक्त दशंन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की ३३ सड़कों में से प्रत्येक के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ल) भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उनमें से प्रत्येक सड़क के लिए अब तक कितना धन दिया है।

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ल). इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०]

Parlakimedi Light Railway

1575. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvements have been made to the rolling stock of the Parlakimedi Light Railway during the last one year for the convenience of the travelling public;

(b) if so, what are the improvements; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefore?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Coaches passing through shops have been provided with

(i) Safety catches in all I & II class and ladies compartments of III class coaches.

(ii) Mirrors and shelves.

(iii) Towel Rails.

(iv) Bottle openers.

(v) Coat Hooks in lavatory.

(vi) Stainless steel pans when replacement is necessary.

(vii) Light and Fans wherever possible.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Council of Health

1576. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Central Council of Health was held in

New Delhi on 29th November, 1959;
and

(b) if so, what are the main decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution No. 1

The Central Council of Health, considering the progress of the schemes included in the Centrally Aided and Centrally sponsored categories in the Second Five Year Plan, recognising the need for the promotion of certain basic needs for the development of health services in the country, and appreciating the desirability of achieving uniformity of approach and action on an all-India level, strongly recommends to the Government of India the proposal for the division of various health schemes in the Third Five Year Plan between National and State Groups, the former category of schemes to include those of Water supply and Drainage, Control|Eradication of Communicable Diseases, Training of Personnel, Family Planning and other appropriate problems.

Resolution No. 2

The Central Council of Health having taken into account the views of the States in respect of the progress of Health activity in the country in the First and Second Five Year Plans,

recognising the need for the expansion of health programmes on a much larger scale than has been possible so far, particularly in the matter of provision of Water supply and Drainage facilities to the rural and the urban populations, recommends unanimously

(i) That not less than 10 per cent of the total plan outlay should be provided for 'Health' in the Third Five Year Plan.

(ii) That the Rural Water supply Scheme Programme should be accelerated in a manner as to be completed within the Third Plan period and in no case later than the Fourth Plan,

(iii) That the Urban Water Supply Schemes should be phased so as to be completed within the next two or three Five Year Plans, and

(iv) That Drainage and Sewerage Schemes should, wherever practicable, be taken up in the urban areas simultaneously with the Water Supply Schemes and that this Programme should be completed within the next three or four plans.

Resolution No. 3

The Central Council of Health approves the recommendation of the Expert Committee on Smallpox,

endorses the proposal for the appointment of Smallpox Control Commission,

agrees with the plan of pilot projects in 1960-61, with districts of 10—15 lacs population as units; and recommends

That provision for the latter be made in the next year's budget by the Ministry of Health as a centrally sponsored scheme, and suitable preparatory action taken in hand by the State Governments.

Resolution No. 4.

The Central Council of Health notes with satisfaction the progress made so far in the control of communicable diseases, especially in Malaria and Tuberculosis.

considers that much greater effort is required in this field,

approves generally the programme of control|eradication of communicable diseases proposed to be included in the Third Five Year Plan

hopes that the eradication programmes in respect of Malaria and smallpox will be pursued vigorously to a successful conclusion in the Third Plan period.

urges that coverage for leprosy and filaria be extended on a much larger scale than heretofore, and

considers that domiciliary treatment facilities based on a network of T.B. clinics should be expanded throughout the country.

The Council considers further that the health education aspects of these programmes must receive due attention in the interest of their successful implementation.

Resolution No. 5.

The Central Council of Health recognising the importance of the place of the District Hospitals in the organisations of medical care programmes,

recommends that upgrading and reorganisation of the District Headquarters hospitals, including provision of an adequate number of beds and specialist services, should be given a high priority in the medical relief programme of the Third Plan.

It recommends further that referral services be developed at the District and Subdivisional levels,

that adequate ambulance, transport and communication facilities should be provided for this purpose,

and that Training Programmes should be geared to meet the requirement of specialists.

आगरा-बम्बई राजपथ

१५७७. श्री राह च० शर्मा: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की हृषि करेंगे कि :

(क) आगरा-बम्बई राष्ट्रीय राजपथ का चम्बल नदी पर पुल बनाने का कार्य कब तक समाप्त होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) इस ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण के पश्चात बर्तमान टीन के पुल को किस स्थान पर से जाया जायेगा?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय द्वे राज्य-मंत्री (एवं राज बहादुर) : (क) पुल बन चुका है, केवल इसकी मज़बूती की जांच करना (testing) ही बाकी है। यह कानूनी सम्बन्धतः ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ तक पूर्य हो जायेगा।

(ख) मोजूदा अस्थायी पुल के पीछे को दूसरी जगहों पर इस्तेमाल किया जायगा।

Diversion of Bombay-Agra Road at Nasik

1578. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay-Agra Road is to be diverted at Nasik by constructing a new Bridge on the Godavari river; and,

(b) if so, what is the progress made so far in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In respect of the diversion, part possession of land has been taken and for the remaining land negotiations are going on. In regard to the bridge, the excavation work for foundations is in progress.

Export of Foodgrains from Manipur

1579. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permits for export of rice, wheat and paddy from Manipur are issued by Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Manipur Administration according to the Manipur Foodgrains (movement) Control Order, 1958;

(b) the number of permits issued during 1958 so far; and

(c) the quantity exported from Manipur during the period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 116 permits for the export of a total quantity of 6,688 mounds of rice, paddy, wheat and their products.

State Trading Organisation in Tripura

1580. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a State Trading Organisation exists in Tripura;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to introduce such organisation in Tripura to procure paddy and rice from the market at a certain fixed price;

(c) whether any industrialists or group of individual traders or any co-operative society or societies have been permitted to procure rice and paddy from the market in Tripura; and

(d) if so, whether the minimum prices for both rice and paddy have been fixed by the Tripura Administration to be adhered to by the licensees?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) and (b) There is no State Trading Organisation as such, but the Food Organization of the Tripura Administration performs the functions relating to state trading.

(c) Procurement of rice and paddy in Tripura is being made through agents appointed by the Tripura Administration. As far as possible co-operative societies of the locality are appointed, but in areas where such societies are not functioning individual traders are also appointed as agents.

(d) No statutory minimum prices for rice and paddy have been fixed, but the Tripura Administration is making purchases of rice and paddy

at the prescribed prices and this helps the cultivator in getting a reasonable price for his produce.

शामगङ्ग में ऊ.र. पुल

१५८१. { प्रे मानक भाई आपत्ति :
प्रे क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के शामगङ्ग रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊरो पुन बनाने के लिये कब आदेश दिये गये थे;

(ख) कब निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हुआ था,

(ग) किस तारीख को निर्माण सामग्री कारबाने से शामगङ्ग रेलवे स्टेशन पहुंची थी;

(घ) क्या सामग्री पहुंच जाने के बहुत समय बाद तक भी पुन का निर्माण पूरा नहीं है हुआ.

(ङ) यदि हां. तो उसने का कारण है : और

(च) क्या ऊरोका पुन के न होने के कारण वहां बहुत सा दुर्दलाय हो गई है और वहां दो व्यक्ति गङ्गा से कुचले जा चुके हैं?

उत्तर : (प्रे शाहनवाज खां)

(क) दिसम्बर, १९५७ में।

(ख) और (ग). जूलात, १९५६।

(घ) और (ड). जो नहीं। गंडर अभी जून, १९५६ में मिले हैं और काफी काम हो गया है।

(च) यह सब है कि अरविंग्टन रूप से स्टेशन में आय दो व्यक्तियों मारे गये।

जिसका कारण यह है कि उन्होंने अधिकृत रास्ते, अर्थात् सम्पार से हो कर लाइन को पार नहीं किया जिसे रेलवे ने इस काम के लिए बनाया है।

Railway School at Cuttack

1582. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not spending the money sanctioned nearly two years back to extend and furnish the school buildings of the Railway Settlement at Cuttack; and

(b) the time by which the school buildings would be extended?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Funds were not available for the work

(b) The work is being taken in hand now.

Kosi Project

1583. Shri S. A. Mehdil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimate of Kosi Project has been raised from Rs. 47 crores to Rs. 52 crores to make provision for additional benefits;

(b) what are those additional benefits; and

(c) what is the cost to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Government to be shared in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The revised estimate for the Kosi Project stands at Rs. 44.76 crores. The question of upward revision of this estimate to provide for additional benefits is not under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The entire cost of the project will be borne by the Government of Bihar. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not required to bear any part of the cost of this project.

12:02 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, you have been pleased to disallow my adjournment motion on cane strike as a continuing matter, though you have admitted it has begun only yesterday. My submission is that it cannot be a continuing matter. The cane strike about raising of prices of cane is a matter which directly concerns the Central Government. Supplies of cane to the majority of the mills have been stopped. We have received 10 or 15 telegrams . . .

Mr. Speaker: From whom? From those who have stopped the supplies of cane, asking the hon. Member to represent to this House and increase the price? From whom has he received telegrams?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have received telegrams from the cultivators.

Mr. Speaker: Cane-growers refuse to supply cane and sent telegrams to hon. Members here to persuade this House to help them in striking and getting more money. For that purpose, I must adjourn the proceedings of this House. I have disallowed this motion. I have already said, I am not going to allow adjournment motions if one man says, "I am going to threaten with a strike."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not one man, but 30,000.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be 30,000 or 30 million. Nobody can embark on a strike and force this House to adjourn its proceedings to just accommodate him. There are reasonable methods to adopt. I am not going to allow it; I have disallowed it. Hon. Members must tell their constituents and other people who think that they can be helped by hon. Members through this House, that if they only embark on a strike to force this House or the Government and to adjourn the proceedings of this House just to accommodate them and enable them to get some more money, I am not going to allow (Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1795[59].

it. I will disallow it. I am really surprised; hon. Members ought not to persist like this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I feel Parliament must become the mirror of the views of the people . . .

Mr. Speaker: I equally feel that Parliament ought not to be used as an instrument for coercing the Government or the Parliament. Therefore, I have disallowed this; I am not going to allow it in any shape or form. (Interruptions)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): If this is to be disallowed, what is to be allowed? There is no question of coercion in this.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I do not wish to question your ruling. But is it within the province of the Chair to make observations about public problems and take sides?

Mr. Speaker: I have been invited to give my opinions about this matter. If this adjournment motion had not been tabled here, I would not have embarked on such a thing; I am bound to give my opinion. I have to decide as to whether this adjournment motion ought to be allowed or not, first of all whether it is within the province of the House, whether it is in public interest, whether it is urgent, etc. I do not find that it is in public interest. Public interest would be jeopardised if I allow this motion here. That is my considered view and I am entitled to hold it. (Interruptions)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You were pleased to say that there was some sort of coercion here. That is not the question. These people came to the Minister and represented to him. The House should know what happened to that. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am walking out of the House . . . (Interruptions).

(*Shri Braj Raj Singh left the House.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am really sorry that this most important matter is not being debated here. (Interruptions).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, on behalf of Shri Karmarkar, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of each of the following Notifications published in Manipur Gazette:—

- (i) No. 41/19559-MDL|S(W)-AS(W)(1) dated the 10th November, 1959, containing the Manipur Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1958.
- (ii) No. 41/19559-MDL|S(M) dated the 12th October, 1959 containing the Manipur Prevention of Food Adulteration (Supplementary) Rules, 1959 (Interruptions).

(Placed in Library. See LT-179/59).
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1351 dated the 5th December, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1376 dated the 9th December, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-199/59.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF ENGINEERS

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Report of the Committee of Engineers. (Interruptions). (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1796/59).

RE: ORDER IN THE HOUSE

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, there is no order being maintained in the House. Hon. Members continue standing while others are speaking.

Mr. Speaker: If those hon. Members who insist on speaking notwithstanding the fact that I have proceeded to some other matter, think they can go on disturbing the proceedings of the House, I will have to do without them.

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I move that the hon. Member be suspended from the House for the day.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The question is (Interruptions). The hon. Member will kindly retire from the House for the rest of the day. (Interruptions). It is open to the Leader of the House to say it. The Leader of the House is the representative of the House; so far as the order is concerned, he can bring it to the notice of the Speaker. When the Speaker is hesitating, he would like to have confirmation from the Leader of the House as to what he should do. Certainly, in taking the opinion of the Leader of

the House, I have only done the right thing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): The Leader of the House says it only when an Opposition Member is involved; not when it is a Member of his own party.

An Hon. Member: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): After hearing it, you can say there is no point of order. You cannot do so before hearing it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I move that all hon. Members in any part of the House who are challenging your ruling be suspended from the House for the day.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What right has he to ask you that a person who raises a point of order be suspended? Does anybody have that right? (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Sir, on a point of order in regard to what the Prime Minister has just chosen to suggest, I ask you if it is in order for the Prime Minister to bring forward an omnibus motion of that sort that whoever is contesting your ruling should be asked to leave the House? (Interruptions). I request you not to come to a decision merely because the Leader of the House is a very great personality. The Leader of the House does not seem to be aware of his responsibilities as the Leader of the House. (Interruptions). He says that you are to ask every Member who contests your ruling to leave the House. That is a sort of copy-book maxim which he has no business to impose upon us in this manner.**

**Expunged, as ordered by the Speaker.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not for me to say whether I realise my responsibilities or not, but I do realise and know that some hon. Members opposite do not know what their responsibilities are. I did so—I have never done so for the last few years—I ventured to suggest it because the other day, you were pleased to say that it was my duty to draw your attention when things occur in this House which are contrary to the procedure of this House and the dignity of this House. Now, I am not going into the merits of the question, but repeatedly we have seen the dignity of the House being ignored and being offended against and people doing this not only by voice, but by strange gestures throwing them about. It is an extraordinary sight in this Lok Sabha.

Some hon. Members: Shame!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: People are moving their arms and shouting. While you are standing they do not sit down; they are standing. They carry on arguments while you are talking, and they do not listen to you. I do submit that this is an offence against all rules of procedure and the dignity of the House. And I venture to say that any person who functions in that way should be proceeded against. It is for you. I did not mention names; I can mention names later but I may suggest that any person who acts that way may be asked to withdraw and made known that you will be pleased to take such action.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is open to the Leader of the House, if he chooses, to bring forward a motion in conformity with the rules of this House, naming certain members, and certain procedures necessarily follow. Before that is done, Sir, it is gratuitous on the part of the Leader of the House to make that kind of remarks which he goes on making. I am equally interested in regard to the regulation of the House in conformity with the rules, and I do not wish your ruling to be contested at all. Actually I came very

much late in the proceedings, and I am not very well aware of the kind of questions that have been raised. But the kind of omnibus suggestion just made by the Prime Minister goes against the grain of Parliamentary institutions and I wish he will remain beware of that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What I have been noticing for some time is this, and I have been repeatedly saying it. What the hon. Leader of the House said, I am afraid, is too little. So far as I am concerned, and the order in this House is concerned, I have disallowed the three adjournment motions and I have informed the hon. Members of that fact. Now, whenever any hon. Member feels that on an adjournment motion which I have disallowed, which I have not allowed to be brought here, there are some merits and the matter has to be taken up, it is open to him to convince me, to write to me and so on; not to raise it then and there. In spite of my direction, hon. Members are repeatedly doing it here. The other day when some representations were made, though I disallowed some adjournment motions, I said that I require the assistance of the hon. Leader of the House in this matter. I also said that so far as asking any hon. Member to withdraw from the House for the day is concerned, I could do it myself, but if I have to do it for a little more time, say, for a week and so on, on account of the persistent conduct on the part of individual members, I want the assistance of the Leader of the House. The Leader of the House is here, not to assist me alone but to assist the House as a whole and to advise the Speaker and to bring the conduct of any individual recalcitrant member to his notice for taking such action as may be necessary. Today all that he said was in view of the fact that a number of hon. Member were standing up simultaneously notwithstanding the fact that I began to call the hon. Ministers to proceede with their work—one hon. Minister, another hon. Minister and a third hon. Member—and they went on speaking one after the other, in

[Mr. Speaker]

spite of my direction not to do so. The hon. Members from this side were speaking, three or four or five of them. What has the Leader of the House said? All that he said was that "in accordance with the rule take action against such of the hon. Members who defy your order and make it impossible for us to proceed". It is not a question of omnibus motion. The rule is there, and that applies to everyone who causes disturbance. I am really surprised at the conduct of the hon. Members. I look to the leaders of each group to control his following, and see to it . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: They have failed to control.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee has come here to defend their cause. I agree with him, so far as the particular points that have been raised are concerned. There is no general order asking all of them to vacate. But he must equally take notice of the fact that some hon. Members here, in spite of our having gone to some other subject, went on getting up and going on loudly protesting. When I said that I will proceed to the next item, he raises a point of order. A point of order can be raised, and abused also. After all this disturbance, when I did not allow him to proceed, he says "On a point of order". It is open to me to see whether the point of order is based upon something, or merely is a ruse to get an opportunity to get the other point adjourned. It is open to me to find out that. If once, twice or thrice I call upon an hon. Member to order and then he suddenly gets up and says "A point of order, Sir", am I merely to yield? Have I no discretion in this matter to see how did the point of order occur? After I have asked him to sit down once, twice and thrice, he says "On a point of order, Sir" as though I ought not to have asked him to sit down. It is rather strange. A per-

son who wants to defy my order wants to evade it by saying it is a point of order, and if I do not admit it, immediately all hon. Members get up and say "you have not acted properly". I do not know how I can get on. If it is a regular defiance, I am afraid, I will have to take more serious action than what has been suggested to me by the Leader of the House. The Leader of the House has not gone out of his way. On the other hand, it is I that suggested that I want some help, and he came to my help today. He has kept quiet all these two-three years and it is only now that he offered help, lest he be misunderstood; otherwise, it may be misunderstood, because he is the leader of the party also. Under these circumstances, he has not done anything wrong. On the other hand, he has assisted me and the House. I would welcome such reasonable assistance from all hon. Members of this House, as all of us are jointly interested in keeping order in this House.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Your orders about action against members have gone completely unattended to.

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Amrit Singh Saigal. I find he is not here. Sardar Jhulan Sinha.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MINERAL OILS (ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg

to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
introduce the Bill.

12.18 hrs.

DELHI LAND HOLDINGS (CEILING) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri B. N. Datar on the 15th December, 1958 that the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Today was allotted for the food debate.

Mr. Speaker: The time so far taken for this is 1 hour 18 minutes. This is partly over. When this is over, the food debate will be taken up. There is nothing sacrosanct about the food debate, and no time will be curtailed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the time for food debate?

Mr. Speaker: It will have five hours.

Shri Sureshram Nath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): May I know how long we will continue with this?

Mr. Speaker: We will have two hours at the most.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Originally five hours were allotted, and I understand the time has not been changed.

"Mr. Speaker: When we wanted to discuss and pass it here we allotted five hours. Now it is a motion for reference to the Joint Committee. Now, it stands on the same footing as the other two, with some variations here and there. We can have two hours or, at the most, two and a half hours. If more hon. Members want to speak and there are more points, I will allot more time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): These three land reform Bills which have come before this House one after the other in the course of the last few days raise some very important points. In the course of the debate Shri Ranga has raised certain fundamental concepts which go against the entire idea as formulated by the Planning Commission. The aim, of course, has been the shaping of a new pattern of land ownership and cultivation that will have in it the germs of future development and that is why the question of ceilings has been put forward with so much emphasis and it has also been fought bitterly by those who oppose land ceiling.

There is, of course, also the question of ends of social justice. If we want co-operation and if we want the development of co-operatives, there must be a lessening of the wide disparities which have developed in our rural economy, because without a narrowing down of the big disparities that are there in the villages, it is not possible to have effective co-operatives which we are to develop as a future pattern of community life. That is why that question is being debated on a very wide scale.

The question of distribution of land to the landless is now being combated

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President

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with the argument that this will immediately bring about a fall in production. But this much has to be understood that the end of land reforms is not distribution of land alone. The distribution of land is a pre-requisite for the evolving of the future land relations and the pattern of community life. Therefore, if it is not an end, distribution has to be ensured to the landless and the poor. But with it the development of co-operatives, making available to the peasantry with small holdings the instruments of production, seeds, fertilisers and all other improved methods of cultivation, credit which is a very important thing and all these things have also to be brought about. Without these two things going side by side there can be no question of new land patterns evolving. That is why the question of production has to be looked at from this point of view.

It is important in this connection to quote what the panel on land reforms of the Planning Commission has very categorically stated. They say:

"In our view the fall in agricultural production is likely to result not so much from the small size of the land of the newly created landowners as from the lack of other instruments of production besides land, such as, bullocks, seeds, manure etc. If land is distributed and these people are expected to look after themselves then certainly there will be fall in production. The risk of fall in production can only be for a temporary period until these arrangements have been made and thereafter production is likely to increase progressively and substantially."

Therefore the question is as to how we can integrate the two so that there will not be such a dislocation. That is the question that we have to take up.

Having made these general observations I go on to the question as to what is going to be the first question which will arise as soon as you impose a land ceiling. But before I go on to that point, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why in contravention of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, which recommended that the ceiling should be three times the family holding, a ceiling of 60 standard acres has been made in the case of Delhi. As far as I could make out from the clauses, we have no such thing as a 'basic holding' in this Bill as there is in the Tripura Bill. There is no such thing as a "family holding" defined clearly although this 30 standard acres clause is there. Then the ceiling, I suppose, is 60 standard acres. Therefore I recommend that this matter be gone into in greater detail by the Joint Committee. I would like that these three categories of holdings be clearly stated and also that the ceiling should conform to three times the family holding as has been laid down in the report of the land reforms panel of the Planning Commission.

Now I come to this question of ceilings. Under the Delhi Act there is one thing, as far as I could make out from the Delhi Land Reforms Act, and that is that there is no specific clause for resumption. But the eight acre holding which is stated in this, I presume, is the basic holding. Now these eight acres obviously have to be resumed. I would like that some such clause should be interpolated in this Bill as there is, I believe, in the Bombay Act, namely, that this land should be allowed to be resumed by people whose income in the main is derived from land.

What is the position in Delhi State? In Delhi State, as far as I could get the figures of Delhi State, the majority of the people live in Delhi City itself. Of the total population of Delhi, by far the majority of people live in Delhi City and the rural population is very little. If that is so, their

source of income will also be largely urban. Yet, a very large number of them have land also. If we really want to see the ends of social justice and also if we want to see that food production should increase by the tillers themselves actually producing and cultivating then some such proviso should be included that if the owners of the land draw their income in the main from land, the question of resumption or eviction or taking into their own purview and handing of the land should be allowed. Otherwise I think this will not be very fair.

Another point which I would like to raise is that the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill has to be viewed in the background of the particular conditions of Delhi and with the idea of giving land to the landless and keeping that in the forefront. Now what are the special features of Delhi which are not so in the case of either Tripura or Manipur? Delhi is the tiniest State in India and the growth of Delhi subordinates every interest of the rural people to the urban needs of the Capital. That is my feeling. What have we seen in the last few days? 30,000 acres of land is being acquired for the purpose of the green belt. Also, today I find that 900 or 500 acres—I forget the exact figure—is going to be acquired for the industrial estate. A few years ago I found during the course of my work in connection with the West Pakistan refugees' rehabilitation that a large number of people in the villages living right roundabout Delhi actually brought to our notice as to how land was being acquired in the name of refugee rehabilitation. I would read out for the hon. Minister this memorandum submitted on behalf of the inhabitants of the villages of Munirka, Mohammedpur, Humayunpur and Hauz Khas. These are the villages roundabout Delhi. It says:

"By four separate notifications dated 8-3-87 issued under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1964, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, made an order acquiring practically the entire land of all

the four villages for the alleged purpose of a housing scheme."

I want the Joint Committee to keep this point in view. This whole question of housing schemes for Delhi is going to be a very major thing which will eat into the excess lands because I find that there is an omnibus clause in the Bill, clause 1(2)(c) which says that this Act shall not apply to

"the areas held and occupied for a public purpose or for a work of public utility and declared as such by the Chief Commissioner or the areas acquired under any enactment relating to the acquisition of land for a public purpose."

This is a point which I would like the Joint Committee as well as the Ministry to take into consideration.

What happened in the case quoted earlier? They say:

"Thousands of Bighas of barren land are available in the neighbourhood of these villages. Our request that consideration be given to the suggestion that this alternative side offered by the villagers may be utilised for the purpose, which has been vaguely given out as the building of housing accommodation under some housing scheme, has gone unheeded."

All right. Then they say:

".... no further cultivable land should be acquired until and unless the tens of thousands of bighas of land acquired decades back, is actually built upon, . . ."

that is, this land is acquired and is left unused for years on end. Nobody knows as to how many years hence they will actually be built upon.

They even say that—

"At the very outskirts of the five villages lies a vast tract of barren land measuring several thousands bighas which was acquired by the Government over thirty years back, but which has not been built upon or even levelled for that purpose, till this day.

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Such land is lying unutilised all-round the city. thousands of bighas of privately owned land acquired by a handful of influential and rich colonisers from ignorant and needy villagers at dirt cheap rates, often as low as annas four per square yard, is lying around the city. Some of this land has been levelled and divided into plots which are being sold at fabulously high rates, going upto Rs. 40 or even Rs. 60 per square yard. Large areas, however, can still be found in the same condition in which they were acquired from the original owners. The colonizers are deliberately keeping this land idle since they find that with the expansion of the city the value of the land is appreciating every day and every month."

This raises very fundamental points. Firstly, there must certainly be planned development of a city. I do not at all say that there should not be some growing space. But, in a small tiny State like Delhi, if you allow acquisition of land helter skelter, without any planning in the sense that there is no time limit, put to execute the plans of acquisition be allowed to run amok, it will be difficult. You are taking away land from so many villagers who depend entirely on agriculture. You give them a very small compensation in comparison to the market rates today. On top of that, you allow that land to lie fallow without being utilised for building purposes. So, you have to be very careful in giving these full powers to the Chief Commissioner for declaring anything a public purpose.

Secondly, as regards the question of housing, I would say that you must put up a time limit. Even if there is acquisition, that acquisition will be for a three year period and after that, if it is not built upon, those who were the original owners have the right to ask you to give back that land to them provided they pay back the compensation. Some such clause must

be there. Now, we find so many co-operatives are there. We do not know everything. We have heard so much of corruption in which even the names of many leading figures in Delhi are bandied about. I do not know how far it is correct, but this much is true that the co-operatives, in the name of co-operatives, have been taking away land from the villagers at very low rates. Those who are cultivators are lured by some money. Then, these are used for land speculation. We must guard against this question of land speculation, keeping in view that the excess lands must be available for the poor peasantry and the landless and the maximum land should be brought within the purview of this Bill.

After having said this, I come to the question of definition of family. This question has been gone into also in greater detail in the Planning Commission level and also by the Kisan Sabhas and other peasant organisations. Here, the definition includes dependent children and grand children. There is much to be said, regarding the definition as it has been put in many other Acts. Where the family is limited to minor children. My feeling is that it should not be left as dependent children. If it is kept as dependent children, in the joint family system as it is, in a city like Delhi, it may lead to evasions to avoid ceiling. I would say that the entire question should be viewed from this point of view that in a joint family system, only to make the definition as including dependent children, may be liable to be mis-used. Rather I would say that it should be "minor children".

I welcome the provision to calculate the ceiling from a date 10 months back, that is with retrospective effect. Of course, this is a much greater advance from the ceilings imposed in the West Bengal Act. The West Bengal Act has a ceiling. But, that objective of nullified ceiling is completely by-passed, because individual ceilings have been

prescribed there. Each man, his wife, his children, his grand children, his daughters-in-law have the land subdivided among them and there are *malafide* transfers. You can hardly get any excess land for distribution. Here at least you have got a family holding. Also you are calculating the ceiling on land retrospectively, ten months back. But, I do not know the conditions in Delhi. I would request the Joint Committee to go into the whole question whether even within this particular date that has been suggested, it covers the bulk of transfers which have already been made. I do not know the history of this. I have heard in Rajasthan and other States, wherein expectation of ceilings being imposed transfers have already started. Therefore, this matter has to be gone into.

Mr. Speaker: In the amendment that the hon. Member is suggesting, is she not giving opportunities for them to have more land? If it is restricted to minors, the other persons, each one of them, in his or her right would be entitled to have 25 acres. The dependent children also have to be content with the maximum that is allowed to a family. If they are thrown out of the family definition, each one, in his or her own right, will be entitled to an additional 25 acres. Is it not so?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I think at the time of the passing of this Bill, the ceiling would be imposed.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever may be the ceiling.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: If it is 25 acres . . .

Mr. Speaker: The ceiling is five acres. This five acres is now restricted to the husband, wife and all the dependent children whether majors or minors. But, if the dependent children who are majors are excluded from the category of family, each one of them, in his or her right will be entitled to land and this will lead to division of property as she fears, and the condi-

tion of no land being available to outsiders will occur.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I do see some logic in what you have stated. I agree that the matter should be gone into very carefully. My suggestion may not be valid. But, my idea is that we should plug any loophole, by which that *malafide* transfers will be lessened.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): Why *malafide* transfers?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I do not know what the legal terminology means. I say *malafide* in the sense that they want to avoid the ceiling.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They should.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is a matter on which we differ. We do not think that the ceiling should be avoided. Ceilings are something that are being put forward as an instrument of social good and therefore we should not try to avoid it.

The main weakness of this Bill is the absence of a satisfactory machinery for determining the exact land possessed by an individual or to find out the exact excess of land, to prevent illegal transfers to prevent *malafide* eviction. All this is being left to the powers of the Chief Commissioner. By this Bill, the Chief Commissioner is being given over-riding powers. Through the rule-making powers, he will do all these things. Everything more or less depends on him. Our experience in West Bengal has been that this leaving it entirely to the executive has led to certain bad results. That is why I would like to propose for the consideration of the Joint Committee the constitution of Land tribunals as they have been suggested in the Kerala Land Reforms Act. We have found that even when *malafide* transfers have taken place in West Bengal, illegal evictions have been taken place yet it has been very difficult for us to

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get the executive to change it. Therefore, some sort of quasi-judicial or fully judicial body should be constituted which will have powers of the court to examine documents, to call for evidence. Both the parties should be in a position to be able to put their case before the land tribunal. The reason why we suggest a Land tribunal is, if we were to do this in the ordinary civil courts, or the judiciary as it exists today, it takes a long time. Therefore, I strongly feel there should be special Land tribunals as suggested by the Kerala Bill. I would like the Joint Committee to go into this question.

For example, here in the Kerala Bill is a whole chapter on the constitution and powers of Land tribunals. Firstly, the constitution of the Land tribunal itself gives an idea. "The tribunal shall consist of three members for the purpose of performing the functions of the Land tribunal. Of the three members, one shall be a person nominated by the Government from advocates with not less than three years' standing at the Bar or from persons who are or had been judicial or revenue officers. He will be the President. The other two will be elected from among themselves by the members of the local authority or the local authorities of the area for which the Land tribunal is to be constituted". Whether this particular constitution could be changed here or there or not, that is another matter but by and large such tribunals should be constituted. There are many things that that Land tribunal can do. I feel the question of fair rent will be a very important thing to which these tribunals can apply their mind. The question of compensation itself is very important. The question of evictions, restorations, resumptions which land is to be taken and which land is not to be taken is important. All that is left to the rule-making powers. Everything has been left to the rule-making powers. That is very danger-

ous. Since the hon. Minister stated that these three Bills are model Bills, I should say that you must take into consideration the experience which we have gained from the Acts that are in force in the other States and, therefore, the Land Tribunal is very important. There is also the question of right of appeal. I feel some such thing should also be there.

An Hon. Member: To the magistrate?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You may consider the pros and cons of the right of appeal.

There is the question of the deposit to be made by the tenant of the purchase price. This is another point which I would like the Joint Committee to take into consideration. It is said that an Asami can have the right to become the bhumidar or owner or tenant on payment of so much money. One of the big problems which we have found is that the poor tenants are unable to utilise this right to become bhumidar because they do not have the money to deposit as the law lays down. They must pay that money, otherwise they cannot become owner of the land. But if they are not able to do so, they should be allowed to continue on the land by the payment of the rent which they were paying earlier. I do not know whether that is covered, but I would like this to be clarified that they should not be ejected just because they are not able to pay the money within the time-limit, but if they continue to pay the rent—and that rent should also be determined as fair rent—they should not be evicted.

There is a good provision in clause 7 which attempts to regulate illegal transfers, but there is an expression "to the extent possible", and that

has to be read in conjunction with sub-clause 4 where it is said:

"Where any excess land is selected out of the land transferred, the transfer of such land shall be void."

That, of course, clears the position, but the formulation in clause 7(1) is that "no land shall be selected out of the land transferred". Here I should like it to be categorically stated by the use of the words "except as specified in sub-clause (4)" or something like that. This is a question of clarification since, obviously, the intention is to try to stop illegal transfers. If there have been transfers, the computation of the excess land will be taken from the transferee of this land.

Clause 7(5), I believe, is dangerous in the context of Delhi. It may not be dangerous in a place where there is a lot of land, where there is no such affluent urban population as there is in Delhi. Clause 7(5) says:

"Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the excess land to be selected shall in no case include the homestead land of a person."

The homestead of a person should not be taken away, that is quite all right, but the Explanation says:

"For the purposes of this subsection, 'homestead land' means the land on which the homestead (whether used by the owner or let out on rent) stands together with any courtyard, compound and attached garden, not exceeding one acre in the aggregate."

If it is only one house for residential purpose and part of it is rented out, that is all right, but I would like to be made very clear that it will only apply to the residential house alone and will not include housing colonies built up and let out on rent. I want to be clear on the point that this

will not be used as a way of circumventing the aim of this Bill by building three or four houses on the excess land. That should also be looked into.

I do not know whether the question of forced land surrenders which have taken place is within the purview of this Bill or not. It is the finding of the Land Reforms Panel also that out of fear or out of lure of money, tenants and sub-tenants have surrendered their lands. In the Kerala Bill they have made a provision for that in clause 5 which reads:

"Where on or after the 11th day of April, 1957, a tenant holding land less in extent than the ceiling area has executed a deed surrendering his leasehold right to the landlord, but has not actually transferred possession of the land to the landlord, such deed shall be deemed to be invalid and the tenant shall continue as tenant."

Fixity of tenure, has, of course, to a certain extent, been granted by this Bill.

I do not know how far share-cropping is a problem in Delhi, but that has also to be taken into consideration. If it is share cropper's land, at least a portion of the land should be left so that that man is not completely driven out and thrown to the wolves.

Lastly, I would like to say that the question of distribution has been left completely to the executive. This is a very big lacuna in the Bill. — At least the principles of distribution must be laid down. That is one of the main aims of a ceiling; otherwise, what is the use of a ceiling? Shall we leave it to the executive to decide it? Surely, it should be decided on some principles being laid down as to whom it should be given etc. A clause for assignment of land should also be in the Bill. If particularly knotty cases come up, they can be referred to Land

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Tribunal. The Kerala Bill has provided:

- (a) fifty per cent. shall be assigned to the landless agricultural labourers of which one half shall be assigned to the landless agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes residing in the same village or adjacent villages;
- (b) thirty-five per cent. shall be assigned to small holders and other landlords who are not entitled to resume any land;
- (c) the remaining fifteen per cent. shall be assigned to the cultivators who do not possess more than 5 acres of double crop nilam or its equivalent:

Provided that where the excess land that is available for assignment in either keyal or kole nilam, such land shall be assigned only to co-operative societies formed by landless agricultural labourers."

Some such thing should be there regarding distribution. Without that ceilings will not achieve the social objective for which we have undertaken them.

That is why I say I object to the wide powers which have been given to the executive. This is my main objection. Here is a small compact State, with the city of Delhi growing and growing and grasping the entire State almost. If we want to look after the interests of the rural people, especially the rural poor whose main income is from land, then we should not leave these things entirely to the Chief Commissioner, who, after all, is an official, an urban person, a person who is liable to be influenced by the City of Delhi. I feel that these large rule-making powers should not be left

to the executive, but the principles should be actually incorporated in the Bill and the social objective of having ceilings, i.e. land distribution for the landless and poor peasants is brought about.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): with your permission, I want to make a short statement.

The Government of the United Kingdom have been in communication with the Government of India and other Commonwealth Governments about a meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. It has now been arranged to hold a meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London beginning on 3rd May, 1960. The Prime Minister of India hopes to attend this meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

12.48 Hrs.

DELHI LAND HOLDINGS (CEILING) BILL—contd.

पंडित ठाकुर बास भांजव : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जो बिल यहां पर पेश किया गया है उससे ऐसा मालूम नहीं देता है कि दिल्ली के मामले को किसी खास उसूल पर तय करने की कोशिश की गई है। जहां तक म समझ पाया हूँ इस बिल को तैयार करने का आपका असली मकसद यह मासम देता है कि यह एक माडल बिल हो ताकि

1 और स्टेट्स के अन्दर भी इसी पैटर्न पर और बिल बनाये जा सकें। दिल्ली की जो स्टेट है, जैसा कि अभी श्रीमती रेणु बच्चवर्ती ने बताया है, दरअसल एक क्लोटी जी स्टेट है

है जिसके अन्दर ज्यादातर भवन लोग बसते हैं और बहुत घोड़े लोग हैं जो रुस एरियाज में रहते हैं। जो यह बिल है इसके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि सिर्फ १६६६ एकड़ जमीन ही ऐसी होनी जो कि इसके कलस्वरूप सम्बंधित की जा सकेगी। मुझ को पता नहीं कि कहाँ तक यह बात दुरुस्त है लेकिन चूंकि आनंदेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने जब ये फिरां दी जा रही थीं, इनके बारे में कोई एतराज नहीं किया और नहीं बताया अपनी नरफ से कि असली फिरार क्या है, इस बास्ते जो यह फिरार एक आनंदेबल मैम्बर ने दी है इसको मैं सही मानता हूँ। इस फिरार के बारे में उन्होंने डिमर नहीं किया है।

इसके अलावा यहाँ यह भी बताया गया है—श्री जंजराज सिंह जी की नरफ से कि ऐसे आदमियों की तादाद जो कि ३० एकड़ से अधिक जमीन रखते हैं ४२ के करीब हैं और जो ६० एकड़ से अधिक रखते हैं उनकी तादाद सिर्फ़ छ है। अगर इतना सा मामला है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है कि क्यों इतनी तकलीफ़ उठाई गई है, क्यों यह बिल बनाया गया है, क्यों इसको यहाँ पेश किया गया है और कैसे यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह बिल दूसरी स्टेंट्स के लिये एक माडल बन सकता है। प्रावलेम कुछ नहीं है। १६६६ एकड़ जमीन सम्बंध है। ४२ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन के पास तीस एकड़ से अधिक जमीन हैं और छः आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन के पास ६० एकड़ से अधिक जमीन है। जब ऐसी हालत हो तो ऐसी स्टेट के लिये कोई माडल बिल नहीं बन सकता है और वह सारी कंट्री के लिये माडल बिल साबित नहीं हो सकता है और न उसकी आशा रखी जानी चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि दूसरी जगहों पर जो प्रावलेम है वे दिल्ली से बिल्कुल फिरांट हैं। दिल्ली के लोग कैपिटल के नजदीक रहते हैं, ज्यादा तर अपनी आमदनी अबैन सोसिस से हासिल करते हैं और दूसरी स्टेट्स में यह प्रावलेम नहीं है। मेरा स्पाल है

कि जो इस बिल को यहाँ लाने की कोशिश की गई है इसकी बजह कुछ और है; इससे दिल्ली का जो प्रावलेम है वह तय नहीं होता है। इस सेंस में दिल्ली का जो प्रावलेम है वह हल नहीं होता है। इस सेंस में यह बिल दूसरे प्राविसिस के लिये कोई पैटन नहीं बन सकता है क्योंकि वहाँ की कंटिंगेंस बिल्कुल डिफेंट हैं।

जो भी हो, जिस तरह से यह बिल बनाया गया है और जिस तरह से कहा गया है और स्पाल किया गया है कि यह अमल में आएगा, वह स्पाल भी गलत है और वह दूसरी स्टेंट्स के बास्ते पैटन नहीं हो सकता है। जैसा कि मेरी बहन रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने आमी कहा कि अगर यह सीलिंग इस लिये लगाई जा रही है कि इनकम को बराबर कर दिया जाए, डिसपेरिटीज को हटा दिया जाए, तो भला क्या दिल्ली की डिसपेरिटीज इससे हट नहीं हैं। अगर डिसपेरिटीज ही हटती थीं तो ए और बी की क्यों तमीज़ की जा रही हैं, रुरल और अबैन में क्यों फर्क किया जाता है। एक आदमी बड़े बड़े महलों में रहता है, एक एक मिनिस्टर तीन तीन हजार रुपया माह-वार लेता है, ये भी तो डिसपेरिटीज हैं और डिसपेरिटीज अगर नहीं हैं तो और क्या है। करोड़ों रुपया एक आदमी की आमदनी है और कुछ की आमदनी तो इतनी है कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं है। क्या वहाँ पर इन डिसपेरिटीज को हटाने की जरूरत नहीं है? इस तरह की डिसपेरिटीज सब स्टेट्स के अन्दर हैं। ऐसी हालत में रुरल एरियाज के लोटे से तबके को निकालना और वहाँ पर मामले को, सोशल प्रावलेम को इस तरह से तय करना बिल्कुल नाजायज़ है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है कि क्यों डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जाता है। अब्बल तो डिसक्रिमिनेशन अबैन और रुरल एरियाज का समझ में नहीं आता है और दिल्ली के अन्दर इस तरह का डिसक्रिमिनेशन यह तो और भी समझ में नहीं आता है।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कुछ अर्सा हुआ जैसा अभी श्रीमती रेणु चंद्रवर्ती ने फरमाया कितने ही ऐसे एवियाज हैं जिनको कि एक्वायर किया गया रिहैबिलेटेशन एक्ट के तहत और जब मामला हाईकोर्ट के सामने गया तो हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि जो बिल बना था उस गर्जे से कि लोगों को मुनासिब मुआवजा न दिया जाए उसको ही रद्द समझा जाए और उसको रद्द कर दिया। उस बिल के रद्द होने के बाद जब पांचवां एमेंडमेंट आप दी कांस्टीट्यूशन बिल यहां आया उस बक्त उन लोगों ने अर्जियां दीं, सब मैम्बरों के पास वे लोग पहुंचे और इस हाउस के अन्दर झगड़ा उठा और यह कहा गया कि क्यों इतना कम मुआवजा उन लोगों को दिया गया है। अब आप देखें कि जो मुआवजा इस बिल में प्रोपोज किया गया है वह उससे भी कहीं कम है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह सिर्फ आई-वाश है, यह कोई चीज़ नहीं है। उस बक्त जब वह बिल चल रहा था तो होम मिनिस्टर माहब ने कहा था कि वह देखेंगे कि मुआवजा कम न रहे। जो बाद मिनिस्टरों की तरफ से यहां किये जाते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वे पूरे भी किये जाते होंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ जस्टिस किया गया होगा और मुआवजा भी कुछ अधिक दिया गया होगा।

दिल्ली के आन्ध्रपाल की जमीन दरअसल बहुत कीमती हैं। वैसे तो जमीनें सभी जगहों पर ऊंची कीमत पर बिक रही हैं लेकिन जहां तक दिल्ली का सवाल है यहां पर जमीन एकड़ों के हिसाब नहीं बिकती हैं, स्क्वेयर गजों के हिसाब से बिकती हैं। यहां पर दिल्ली में जमीनों की कीमतें आसमान को छू रही हैं। यहां पर जमीन की कीमत १५०० से २००० रु० एकड़ के करीब है। अगर यह कीमत सही है तो क्या मैं बड़े अदब के साथ पूछ सकता हूं कि फाइनेंशल मैमोरेंडम में जो १,१०,००० रुपये की रकम बताई कम्पेसेशन के देने के लिये रखी गई है, क्या वह

काफी होगी? मेरे स्थाल में तो यह कुछ भी नहीं है, यह बहुत कम बैठती है। यह क्या कम्पेसेशन हुआ। इसका मतलब तो यह है कि फिलवाका हमारी हकूमत के सामने उन गरीब लोगों के साथ जिन की जमीनें ली जाएंगी सख्त जुल्म करना है, डाका मारने की तरह का यह एक काम होगा। क्या वजह है कि जिस कुनबे के पास तीस एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है, उसको आप लूटना चाहते हैं उससे उसकी जमीन जबर्दस्ती छीनना चाहते हैं? क्या वह इतना ही बदकिस्मत है कि उसके साथ इस तरह का सलूक किया जाए क्या यह मुनासिब है? क्यों आप उसको इतना कम मुआवजा देते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि यह अनकाशनबेल है, इट इज ए फाउंडेशन दी कांस्टीट्यूशन।

सारा मामला जो सीलिंग का है वह इस तरह का है कि उसके ऊपर कट्टी की ओपीनियन्स डिवाइडिड हैं। अब आप देखें कि यह फैमिली क्या बला है, और क्या सीलिंग आप रखते हैं? सारे हमारे एट में हमारे लैजिस्लेशन में आप सिंगल इंडिविजुअल को ही मानते हैं, उसको एटिटी मानते हैं, फैमिली को आपने इंडिविजुअल करार नहीं दिया है। आप इनकम टैक्स असेस करते हैं, और जिनको वह अदा करना होता है, उनसे आप इंडिविजुअल के तौर पर ही लेते हैं, फैमिली के तौर पर नहीं। आप इनकम टैक्स फैमिली से बसूल नहीं करते हैं। उसमें आप इंडिविजुअल को एटिटी मानते हैं। जहां तक हिन्दू ज्वायंट फैमिली का ताल्लुक है उसके ऊपर कितना ही झगड़ा चला है और फाइनेंशल मिनिस्टर साहब ने प्रामिज भी किया है कि वह एक कमेटी मुकर्रर करेंगे। जब आप इनकम टैक्स में इंडिविजुअल को एटिटी मान कर चलते हैं तो जहां तक जमीन का ताल्लुक है उसको छोड़ कर आपने फैमिली को यूनिट बनाया है। अब फैमिली किस तरह से यूनिट बन सकती है? फैमि

होती है ? जब किसी की सारी हो जाती है वह वह फैमिली वह जाती है किर जाह बच्चे हीं या न हीं या तीस बार बच्चे हीं क्यों न हीं ? तो मैं अच्छे करका जाहता हूँ कि जिसी भी हिन्दूमते हिन्दूस्तान में सा के भूताविक चली है, इंडियन्जुल को ही माला गया है फैमिली को नहीं । हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रम्पर भी इंडियन्जुल का जिक्र आता है, परतन का जिक्र आता है, फैमिली का जिक्र नहीं आता है कहीं पर भी ।

ऐसी सूरत में फैमिली को जमीन दी जाये, यह इनहरेंटली रांग है और वह चीज़ फिलाका ऐसी है जिसमें सराबी के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । हमने एक तर्ज-बीज निकाली थी कि भौत और मर्द बराबर हों, उनके बराबर हक्क हों । भौतों को हिन्दूस्तान में जो काइनेशली इंडिपेंट बनाने की बात है उसकी इस कानून में सहज मुद्दालिपत है । आपने जो दफा ३ में कहा है उसमें आपकी मंशा क्या है ? आपने बहाँ पर कहा है कि जिसकी बीबी हो, जिसके चिल्डरन हों और चिल्डरन न भी हों, फैमिली हो, उसके बारे में आपने सिखा है :—

"No person either by himself or, if he has a family together with any other member of his family (hereinafter referred to as the person representing the family) shall, whether as a Bhumidhar or an Asami...hold land in excess of thirty standard acres in the aggregate."

इसका मतलब यह हूँधा कि एक आदमी जिस की बीबी है, जिसके बच्चे हैं, आह चिल्डरन हैं, वह तीस एकड़ से अधिक जमीन नहीं रख सकेगा और वह अपनी फैमिली को रिप्रेजेंट करेगा । इसका मतलब यह है कि उसकी बीबी और उसके इंडिपेंट चिल्डरन चाहे वे बड़े हों या छोटे, चाहे मेजर हों या माईनर, एक तरह से जब उसमें मर्ज कर दिये

जायें और वह उसको रिप्रेजेंट करेगा । इसका सीधा सा मतलब यह हूँधा कि जो ३० स्टेंडर्ड एकड़ आप देंगे या उसके नाम कर देंगे, अगर उसकी बीबी के पास जायदाद है और ऐसे बहुत केसिस हैं जिनमें बीबी के पास, बच्चों के पास वह लड़कों के पास अपने पास अपने बाप की जिन्दगी में जायदाद होती है, ऐसी सूरत में अगर उन पांचों को आपने ३० स्टेंडर्ड एकड़ दे दी और उस फैमिली को रिप्रेजेंट कराया परतन से और उस आदमी को वह उत्तरा दे दिया, वह स्टेट्स दे दिया जो कि वह इजर्वें नहीं करता है, तो इससे बहुत सी स्थिरियां पैदा होती हैं । किन शर्स कह सकता है कि अपनी बीबी का भी वही रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव है ? क्या बीबी को वह अस्थार नहीं है कि अपने आप को वह रिप्रेजेन्ट करे या किसी और से कराये ? आपने इसको इस तरह का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कैरेक्टर दे दिया है । इस के बाने यह है कि अगर बीबी के पास ५० एकड़ जमीन हैं, जो उसके बाप के पास से उसके पास आई है, या उसने अपने आप स्तरीदी है तो वह ५० एकड़ जमीन, लाविन्द की जमीन और लड़कों की जमीन जो हैं उस सब को पूल कर दिया जायेगा और पूल करने के बाद ३० एकड़ उस एक आदमी के नाम कर दी जायेगी । बाकी का क्या होवा ? बाकी जमीन सरकार की होगी । यानी बीबी की जमीन, बच्चों की जमीन जो वह बर्वर किसी हिन्दक के सारी की सारी काफिस्केट करके ले ली जायेगी । मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह कोनसा कानून है, किस उस्तूर के नीचे, किस लाजिक के नीचे आप और तो और सारे मेजर माईनर चिल्ड्रेन की जायदाद काफिस्केट कर लेंगे ? एक आदमी से आप कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे पास ३० एकड़ जायदाद है तुम सब के मालिक हो । मान लीजिये कि उसके बार लड़के हैं, उनके पास जमीन हैं तो उन बच्चों का क्या बनेगा ? आप उन बच्चों को क्या देंगे ? यह इस एक्स में दर्ज नहीं है कि अगर आप एक फैमिली को ३०

[पंचिल अक्षुर दस्त भार्वण]

एकड़ देंगे तो आप सबको प्रोपोर्सेनेट जमीन देंगे या नहीं। फैमिली के दूसरे आदमी क्या करेंगे, यह एकेट इसके बारे में साइलेंट है। अगर एक आदमी के पास ३० एकड़ जमीन हो जावेगी तो उसके मरने के बाद जमीन का क्या होगा? वह उसके वारिसान के पास आयेगा। तब उसके वारिसान के पास अलग अलग टुकड़े ही जायेंगे या जितने वारिसान हैं जिन की जमीन को आपने लिया है उनको भी उसी ३० एकड़ में से दिया जायेगा? अगर उसी ३० एकड़ के हिस्से किये जाते हैं तो जिस आदमी के बार लड़के हैं उनमें से हर एक के पास साढ़े सात एकड़ हो जायेंगे। लेकिन जो बीबी यी जिसकी सारी की सारी जमीन प्राप्तने काफिस्केट कर ली ओ कि ५० एकड़ भी, उनको भी सिक्के साढ़े साल एकड़ जमीन यिलेगी। ऐसी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह किस तरह का कानून है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसी तरह से कानून के अनुचिक नहीं है। प्रोपोर्सेनेटली भी हुई जमीन को ही प्रोपोर्सेनेटली उन के नाम किया जाना चाहिये। किर जिस आदमी के पास ३० एकड़ जमीन होगी वह तो उसे बेच सकता, आप ने उसका राइट छीना नहीं है। लेकिन आज आप एक अबीब तरह का कानून बनाते हैं कि अगर कोई शहर अपनी प्राकृति को अपने लड़कों और औरतों के नाम करता है तो, जैसा मेरी बहन ने अभी कहा, वह मैलाकाइडी ट्रांसफर हो जायेगा। मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी उन लोगों में से एक हूँ जिसने ऐसा किया है और आयद इस हाउस के कम से कम १०० मेट्रर एसे होंगे जिन्होंने ऐसा कर दिया। लेकिन आखिर हमने क्या गजब कर दिया? जिस जमीन में सारी फैमिली का हक था, खूबूलन ज्वायेंट फैमिली में, उसमें लड़कों का हक इन्हेंट राइट होता है। आप उनको यह हक क्यों नहीं देना चाहते? क्या सारे हिन्दू बच्चों का हक मारना

चाहते हैं अगर आप वह लोग जायदाद का बटारा चाहते हैं तो आप क्यों हुच्छत करते हैं? हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने मैलाकाइडी ट्रांसफर का जिक पहले इस हाउस में किया है। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह मैलाकाइडी ट्रांसफर नहीं है। अगर एक आदमी अपनी बीबी के नाम, अपने लड़कों के नाम जायदाद करा दे तो किसी तरह से मैलाकाइडी ट्रांसफर नहीं है। यह पूरे इंसाफ का रास्ता है। किर यहाँ मैलाकाइडी ट्रांसफर का ही सबाल नहीं है। क्यों नहीं आपने यह दृष्टि दे दिया कि फलां तारीख के बाद कोई आदमी अपनी जायदाद को रेहन ने नहीं कर सकेगा। अगर उस की जब मैं भी कोई जायदाद नहीं आती है तो आप इस एकेट को ही ऐसी डेट कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद के सारे ट्रांसफर्स नाजायज कराए दे दिये जायेंगे। यह बहुत गलत चीज़ है। आप किसी शहर को जायदाद को ट्रांसफर करने से रोक सकते हैं लेकिन जो आप लास तारीख की बात कहते हैं यह गलत है, उसूलन गलत है, आप जस्टिस के माय लेल कर रहे हैं, यह बेइसाकी है। कोन कह सकता है कि यह इन्साफ है। इसलिये ऐसी बात रखना कानूनन गलत है, इन्साफ से गलत है, मारनी गलत है, ईक्विटेबली गलत है।

13 hrs.

अब मवाल पंदा होता है कि सीरिंग करनी चाहिये या नहीं। मैं सीरिंग के लिलाफ नहीं हूँ। जब हमने लोगों की कंसेट से जमीदारी खत्म की, जब हमने इंटरवीडिवरीज को खत्म किया, जो जमीन को छोते नहीं, उससे कायदा उठाते हैं बगेर काम किये हूए, उनके आपने खत्म किया, और हम सब लोगों की भवाना से खत्म किया, कास्टिंग अलेक्सांसी के हुच्छ से खत्म किया तब वह एक बालदार काम था। लेकिन जब सीरिंग का मामला आया, और उस बहत जब वह मामला चल था, मैं उसकी बोझी सी हिंदी बयान

करना चाहता हूँ, वह समझने के बास्ते कि कि हम भी करने वा रहे हैं वह दुरुस्त है या नहीं उस बाबत भोका गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर खालों पेजेन्ट प्रोप्रेयटर्स होंगे जो अपनी जमीन आप बोयेंगे और पैदावार करेंगे क्योंकि यह हृष्यमैनिटी का तज्ज्वाल है कि जहां पेटिटक्स्चर होता है वहां पैदावार मबसे अव्वल होती है। चुनाव मैंने अमेंडमेंट कॉस्टिट्यूएंट अमेंट्सली में रखा उसमें था कि अगर सरकार पेजेन्ट प्रोपर्टी की जमीन लेना चाहे बगैर मुश्तावजे के तो वह एप्रो-प्रिएशन होगा। वहां यह रहना चाहिये कि किसना मुश्तावजा होगा। चुनाव में वहां यह सवाल आया। वहां जो कुछ हुआ मैं उसकी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९५१ के कॉस्टिट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट एक्ट में जो सन् १९५५ में अमेंडमेंट आया तो उस की दफा २४ को दफा ३१ बनाया गया। जब हम ने उस को चेंज किया तो हाउस में कई एक ऐश्योरेंस दिये गये गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से। मैं उन की तरफ तवज्ज्वल दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब हम ने पंजाब की तरफ से एतराज किया जिस बाबत कॉस्टिट्यूशन को तब्दील किया जा रहा था कि पंजाब में एस्टेट की तारीफ ऐसी है कि उस के अन्दर एक इडिविजुअल होल्डिंग आ जाती है उसके लिये साफ तौर पर थी राजीरखिल ने मेरे इशारे पर एक अमेंडमेंट दिया तो अमेंडकर साहब ने हाउस में ऐश्योरेंस दिया कि जब इडिविजुअल का सवाल आयेगा तो मैं सेंट्रल एक्ट पर प्रेजिडेंट की मंजूरी नहीं होने दूगा, अगर इस तरह की बात आई जिस में एक्सप्रेप्रिएशन का बास्ता आये। जब यह सन् १९५१ का एक्ट बचा उस में भी साफ तौर पर कहा गया कि इतना कम मुश्तावजा नहीं होता। मैं पढ़ित नेहरू के बड़े सोट करना चाहता हूँ। जब कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल आया तो उन्होंने कहा कि कम्पेन्सेशन ऐडिक्टेट होगा। इबर हमारे हस्त हिमाम साहब बैठते थे, उनके एक सवाल के जबाब में उन्होंने कहा

कि ऐडिक्टेट कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा। इह पर उन की स्पीष्ट हुई थी। जब सन् १९५५ में दफा ३१ बनाई गई तो उन्होंने किर करमाया:

"Compensation shall be adequate, shall be equitable, shall be just"

यह तीन नपक हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर माहब के कहे हुए है कि अच्छा कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा बल्कि मिसाल देने में कहने लगे कि मुमकिन है वह १०० परसेन्ट न हो, मुमकिन है वह ६० परसेन्ट न हो, लेकिन वह ६० परसेन्ट से आमे नहीं गये।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर माहब की राय परीक्षण कर्मिशन और हमारी गवर्नमेंट मानती तो देश में इतना कोहगम न भवता जो आज मचा हुआ है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर माहब या हिन्टी होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस का द्वालम है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सीलिंग के बारे में नावों में और बहुत में इलाकों के अन्दर एक बड़ी भारी गलतफलमी फैली हुई है और आप ही बड़ा भारी डिस्ट्रिफ्यूक्शन फैला हुआ है। हर एक आदमी आज तंग है। पंजाब के अन्दर तो कई एक मुसाइड के केस हो गये क्योंकि जिस के पास ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन थी और उस के दो तीन लड़के थे वह चाहता था कि कुल जमीन लड़कों के नाम कर दे, आज उस के रास्ते में रुकावट डाली जाती है। कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे लड़कों को जमीन नहीं देंगे। आज वह मर जाय तो जमीन लड़कों को मिल जायेगी, लेकिन अगर आज न मरे, कुछ दिन और जिन्दा रह जाया तो सारे कुनबे के तमाम डिपेन्डेंट्स को मिला कर ३० एकड़ जमीन मिलेगी। अगर एक आदमी है तो उस को भी ३० एकड़ और कई आदमी हैं फैमिली में तो उन सब के लिये भी ३० एकड़। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस मायसे को

[विंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ठोक कीजिये और इस तरह से न बढ़िये जिस तरह से आज आप बढ़ रहे हैं। आप लाजिक को तो मुलाहजा फरमाये। अगर एक आदमी है जो कि बैचेलर है या अकेला है तो उस को भी ३० एकड़ अगर उस की बीवी है तो उन दोनों को ३० एकड़। यूकिलिड की पहली चीज़ जो है कि “होल ईज ग्रेटर देन दि पार्ट” आप ने उस को भी गलत कर दिया। अगर फैमिली में पांच आदमी हों तो भी ३० एकड़। यह कौन सी लाजिक है? मैं विलुल समझ नहीं पाता कि मैं इस अरिथमेटिक का क्या करूँ कि एक आदमी हो तो ३० एकड़, पांच आदमी हों तो भी ३० एकड़, अगर बीवी हो तो मियां बीबी दोनों के लिये ३० एकड़ है जिस में वह गुजारा करें। क्यों किस बजह से? मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि शायद कोई मुल्क ऐसे हों जहां एक एकड़ से पैदावार ज्यादा होती हो, हमें बताया गया कि जापान में एक एकड़ से बहुत ज्यादा पैदावार होती है, और शायद वहां पर सीलिंग इस से भी कम हो, लेकिन कितने ही हमारे जैसे मुल्क हैं जिनमें कोई ऐसा नहीं है जिस में इतनी थोड़ी सीलिंग हो जितनी यहां रखती गई है। इसकी बजह से देश के अन्दर बड़ा भारी कोहराम मचा हुआ है। हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा, शायद आंध्र के लोगों ने कहा कि हम ३६०० रु० करत नहीं कर सकते, उहोंने ५४०० रु० अपने लिये मुकर्रर किये हैं या करने जा रहे हैं। मैं तो बड़ा खुश हुंगा अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में किसी तरह से एक यूनिफार्म सीलिंग हो जाय, एक यूनिफार्म चीज़ बने क्योंकि हम हिन्दुस्तान में डिमाक्रेसी भी चाहते हैं, ईक्वेलिटी भी चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज हमारे यहां मुख्तियार हालात हैं, आज हिन्दुस्तान के एक प्राविस में और दूसरी प्राविस में रुल हालात एकसां नहीं हैं तब एक ही तरह की सीलिंग सब जगह रखना मनमिव नहीं होगा। जब आप ने कल

त्रिपुरा का बिल पास किया तो सोलिम २५ एकड़ रखता, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के लिये आप ने २५ एकड़ की सीलिंग रखती है। एक एक फैमिली की बेसिक होलिंग आप ने २.५ एकड़ और ६.४ एकड़ रखती है। पंजाब के अन्दर हर एक मजदूर, हर एक एप्रिकल्चर लेबरर आज ८० रु० में कम नहीं कमाता है, कोई भी शरूप इस से कम नहीं कमाता।

अब यह जो आपने तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ की सीलिंग लेड होलिंग्स पर रखती है तो उसका नतीजा वही होने वाला है जो कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि यह तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ पावरटी है और वही चीज़ हम यह सीलिंग रख करके करने जा रहे हैं। यह पोलिट्रिकली विलुल गलत है और इलेक्शन्स के अन्दर कोई गांव वाला नहीं आ सकेगा और वह पक्के मकान नहीं बना सकेगे और अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं सकेंगे। मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी ताम्मूल नहीं है कि यह सीलिंग योड़ी है और इतने कम लेड पर सीलिंग नहीं लगानी चाहिये थी

श्री मू० बं० जैन(कैथल): आप किसने पर सीलिंग चाहते हैं? कितनी सीलिंग होनी चाहिये आपकी राय में?

रंजित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मुझे उसके बतलाने में कोई ताम्मूल नहीं है और मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस ने एक बी० कमेटी बिठाई थी और उसका मैं चेयरमैन था। यह कमेटी उस बत्त बैठी थी जब कि हमारा सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान शुरू होना था। करीब १०० के उस कमेटी बी० में मैम्बर्स थे। उस कमेटी ने इस के बारे में विचार किया था और इसकी रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि मैं क्या चाहता हूँ। उसमें मोस्ट आफ दी मैम्बर्स की यह राय थी कि यह ३० एकड़

की सीरिंग बहुत चोटी है। जहाँ तक सीरिंग रखने का सवाल है तो सीरिंग के मायने हैं हाइएस्ट पीसिल जिसके कि रखने की इजाजत हो। लेकिन अगर आप ३० एकड़ पर ही सीरिंग रखने का इसरार करते हैं तो मैं खुश हूँगा अगर आप हर एक को ३० एकड़ लेंड इनप्योर कर दे।

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: What is the matter?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Nothing Sir, I was going out.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is better that you go out. I cannot prohibit that.

मैं जानता हूँ कि ऐसा करना मुमिन नहीं है क्योंकि कितने ही ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनके पास केवल डेंड एकड़ या दो एकड़ ही जमीन है या फिर्ही के पास तीन एकड़ तक है तो क्या आप उन लोगों को तीस एकड़ जो सीरिंग रखने जा रहे हैं देने के बास्ते तेश्वर हैं? सीरिंग के मायने हाइएस्ट पीसिल होने चाहिये। हमारे कूँठ मिनिस्टर भाहब ने राज्य सभा में बड़े जोर शोर स कहा कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और उन्होंने कहा कि उनके लिए मिकेनिकल कल्टीवेशन लिया जाय। उत्पन्न बढ़ाने के लिये उन्होंने चार चीजें आवश्यक बताई हैं। इर्गेशन हो, फटिलाइजेशन हों, सीड़स हों और मिकेनिकल कल्टीवेशन हो। अब आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि क्या तीस एकड़ में मिकेनिकल कल्टीवेशन मुमिन है? ट्रैक्टर से आप खेती करने के लिये कहते हैं तो एक ट्रैक्टर के बास्ते १०० एकड़ जमीन होनी चाहिये। अब जो मेरे दोस्त पूछते हैं कि इसके अन्दर क्या सीरिंग हो तो मूँह यह कहने में जर भी रामबूल नहीं है कि मेरे खाली में सीरिंग दरमसल में आम-

दर्नी पर निर्मार करती है। अगर दो एकड़ पर इतनी आमदनी होती है कि कि बड़े भज्जे लरीके से अपनी गुजर चल सके और जो स्टन्डर्ड थाक लिंबिंग हम चाहते हैं उस पर वह चल सके तो मूँह दो एकड़ पर भी सीरिंग लगाने पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। इसलिये सब ल अमदनी का है और मैं तो कहना चाहूँगा कि दस हजार रुपये सालाना की गांव व लों को अमदनी की इजाजत होनी चाहिये और दस हजार की उनको जरूर इजाजत देनी चाहिये जब तक कि अप सारे देश के बास्ते कोई सीरिंग मुकरंर नहीं करते हैं।

बी० रणरें सिंह (रोहतक) : द०० रुपये महीने के हिसाब से कर दें जिनको ८०० रुपया महीन मिलता है उन पर इसको लगा दे।

बी० रणरें सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं चहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर संजीदी से सोचा जाये। मैं अदब से अब फरना चाहत हूँ कि जब मुश्राविजे के ममल चल, तो लडाई के जमान में भिसिटी ने गांव वालों की जमीनें ली थीं तो यह कह दिया गया था कि उन्हें जमीन की अधीक्षी कीमत दे दी जाय तो मैं बड़े अदब से पूछता चहता हूँ कि क्या इस हउस के बहुत मेरेबने अपनी अधीक्षी जायदाद गवर्नमेंट को देने को तेयर हैं? इसलिये मैं तो कहूँगा कि जो चीज हम अपने ऊपर नहीं लगाना चहते उसको हम उन गांव व लों के ऊपर क्यों टूँसना चाहते हैं? हम लोग तो आये दिन गवर्नमेंट से एयर के भत्ते के बस्ते लगड़ते रहते हैं और हम मांग करते हैं कि हमको और ज्यदा भरा मिला करे, और ३०, ४० रुपये कपी नहीं हैं। अब यह कहाँ का इसाफ है कि: गांव वालों की यह सीरिंग लगा कर इतनी कम अमदनी कर दी जाय जिससे उनकी मुजर न चल सके न पक्के मकानों में रख सकें और न बच्चों को तार्लिम दे सकें और न आगे तार्लिम के बास्ते भेज सके। उसूलन ५५ गलत है

[रंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

है और दिल्ली के अन्दर तो बिलकुल गलत है। अब दिल्ली में ४२ आदमी जिनके कि पास तीस एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है और ६ आदमियों के पास ६० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है तो इन सोनो ने क्या कहते कहा किया है जो अपने उनकी जमीनें इन मुधावजे पर ले लें ?

श्री दू० अ० रैन : ४२ लाख से बढ़ कर आपको ४२ का दर्द ज्यादा मालूम होता है।

रंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मुझे आपका दर्द ज्यादा है जो कि अपनी जायदाद को इस तरह रखना चाहते हैं और दूसरों की जायदादें छीनना चाहते हैं। आप इस देश के अन्दर एक इस तरह की पढ़ति कायम कर रहे हैं जो दरअसल गावों के अन्दर बड़ा डिस्ट्रिट्सफैक्शन पैदा कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरी शायरी से चन्द मेम्बर साहबान जो कि इंटरेस्ट कर रहे हैं, मूल्यांकन नहीं है। मैं उनको उस कमटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के लिये कहूँगा जिसका कि मैंने जिक्र किया। उसमें भोस्ट अफ दी मेम्बर्स ने यह ३० एकड़ की सीरिंग को नापसन्द किया था.....

श्री मू० अ० रैन : कांग्रेस विकास कमटी का जो फैसला है वह कहा गया ?

रंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कांग्रेस विकास कमटी का फैसला हमारे सिर पर लेकिन प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का फैसला कहां गया जिन्होंने कि दिसियों दके यह करभाया है कि हम डिस्ट्रिट्सफैक्शन आप पावरटी नहीं बाहते। हम तो चाहते हैं कि पीस एंड स्ट्रीटी हो। अब गवर्नरेंट ४० परसेंट इर्गेशन गारंटी देती है तो ३० एकड़ में ३६०० रुपया नहीं मिलेगा और ३०० रुपया एक आदमी की हाइएस्ट इनकम हुई तो अब

३०० रुपया से ज्यादा तो शहर का एक मामूली से मामूली आदमी भी हासिल कर लेता है। दरअसल यह जो फैमिली सीरिंग की बात है यह बिलकुल गलत है और यह जिस तरह सीरिंग लगाई है यह दुरस्त नहीं है।

इसके अलावा अब इसमें यह लिखा है कि आइन्डा जो लोग भर जायेंगे उनकी जायदाद गवर्नरेंट में बैस्ट होगी। अब हिन्दू ला, मुस्लिम ला, इंगलिश ला, क्रिकेट्यन ला दुनिया भर के लोग में आप जायेंगे कि अब आदमी भर जाता है तो उसकी जायदाद फलाने को जायेगी ऐसा उनमें लिखा हुआ है और अगर कोई भी उसका पाने वाला नहीं रहेगा तब ही वह जायदाद स्टेट वे अन्दर जायेगी। अब यहां पर उसकी जायदाद का क्या होगा ? जाहिर है कि अगर तीस एकड़ है तो उसकी जायदाद सीधे गवर्नरेंट को जायेगी और किसी को नहीं जायेगी। फिर कौजिये कि किसी के चार लड़के हैं तो वह जाकर साड़े सात सात एकड़ हुई और उस केस में क्या होगा। जो उनकी जमीन थी वह तो सीरिंग में चली गई और उनकी कोई जायदाद नहीं रहेगी भले ही उनका बूढ़ा वाप एक वर्ष के बाद भर जाय। साड़े सात एकड़ रह जायेगी और अपनी जायदाद जाती रहेगी। कम से कम आपको इन चीजों का बिल बनाते समय व्यान रखना चाहिये था और उसका कुछ इलाज सुझाना चाहिये था। आपको इसमें लिखना चाहिये था कि इनको प्रपोर्शनेट मिलेगा।

इसके अलावा जो इसकी स्कीम है उसको जरा मूलाहिजा फरमायें। अभी मेरी बहन श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने केरल बिल की तरफ हवाला दिया। मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं केरल बिल के बहुत से सैक्षण्य से बाकिया नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं सुशा हूँ कि वहां की कायूनिस्ट सरकार ने भी कम से कम सिबिल कोर्ट्स को यह काम सौंपा है कि कम्पोरेशन सम्बन्धी मामलों को तय करें।

रेवेन्यु और एक्वीव्यूटिव आफिसर्स के हाथ में मुश्त्राविजे के मामले तय करने का अधिकार नहीं छोड़ा है। मैं भी इसका हामी हूँ कि यह काम सिविल कोर्ट्स को दिया जाय। अब यह कहां का इत्साफ है कि एक आदमी के लिये भी ३० स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ है और दस आदमियों के वास्ते भी ३० ही एकड़ सीलिंग रखी जाय

श्री ३० सिंह शैलता (झज्जर) : केरल में फैमिली कंसिडरेशन रखा गया है कि कितने आदमी हैं।

राष्ट्रिय डाकुर वास भाग्यवत् : आप केरल से ज्यादा वाकिफ हैं।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा या कि जहां तक हकूम का सवाल है मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के मुश्त्राविजे के मामलों का सारी दुनिया में सिविल कोर्ट ही फैसला करते हैं और यह मुतासिब भी है कि उन्हीं के जरिये इनका फैसला हो। आज क्या चीज है? मेरी एक एकड़ जमीन भी अगर सरकार ने तो उसके वास्ते एक्विव्यूटिव आफिसर जाकर अपनी रिपोर्ट देता है कि उसको इतना मिलना चाहिये और फिर मुझे अधिकार है कि अगर मैं उसके फैसले में गहृत न होऊं तो मैं जाकर सिविल कोर्ट में उसके लिलाफ अर्जित कर सकता हूँ और मैं यह दरखास्त कर सकता हूँ कि मेरा मुश्त्राविजा कम है और चुनांचे मैंने एक मुकदमा सिविल कोर्ट में इस बारे में किया हुआ भी है और सिविल कोर्ट ही यह फैसला करेगा कि मुझे कितना मुश्त्राविजा मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन इस बिल के जरिये सिविल कोर्ट्स का यह अधिकायार छीना जा रहा है। हमारे पंजाब के रेवेन्यु ला में यह प्राविजन है कि अगर किसी की जमीन सरकार एक्वायर करे और उसको मिलने वाले मुश्त्राविजे से असंतोष हो तो वह सिविल कोर्ट में जाकर अपने राइट्स को डिटर्मिनेशन (सिविल कोर्ट्स

करते हैं लेकिन आज आपने इस एक्ट के अन्दर जो हमारा सिविल कोर्ट्स में जाने का ओरीजिनल राइट है उसको भी एक तरह से छीन लिया है और यह काम डिप्टी कमिशनर और कमीटेट अधिकारी जो कि रेवेन्यु आफिसर हींगा उसके लिये यह मुश्त्राविजे का फैसला करना रख दिया है। अब न्यूश्त्राविजा जो इस बिल के जरिये उनको मिलने वाला है उसका मैं जिक्र करते ही आप सुन कर हैंगर हो जायेंगे। इसमें लिखा है कि गवर्नरमेट जो फर्ट २५ एकड़ फालतू जमीन लेगी वह लैंड रेवेन्यु का ४० गुना होगा, नेक्स्ट २५ एकड़ के लिये लैंड रेवेन्यु का ३५ गुना दिया जायेगा और उसके बाद के २५ एकड़ लैंड के लिये लैंड रेवेन्यु का तीस गुना होगा। उसके बाद २५ एकड़ एकमेय लैंड के वास्ते मुश्त्राविजा लैंड रेवेन्यु का २५ गुना होगा। और वाकी एकमेय लैंड के लिये लैंड रेवेन्यु का बीस गुना होगा। मेरे ख्याल में दिल्ली में यह २० गुने की आयद किसी को मिलने वाली जमीन नहीं प्राप्त होगी और परमात्मा कर कि न आप और अच्छा है कि मरकार को ज्यादा जमीन माल मंके। नोकें पहुँच ४० टाइम्स क्या चोज है कि हास मिनिस्टर ताहब मुझे महावानी करके बतलायेंगे कि यहां पर लैंड रेवेन्यु कितने आन पर एकड़ निया जाता है?

१० मान संघ अद्वार : डार्ड स्पष्ट ज्यादा से ज्यादा होगा।

राष्ट्रिय डाकुर वास भाग्यवत् : आठ आने या ६ आने के करीब होता है। वह फरमा सकें सौ बेहतर होगा। मुझे तो योड़ी सी शिक यत है, माफ करेंगे मिनिस्टर स हब। उन्होंने हमको यह भी नहीं बताया कि दिल्ली में ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रखने वाले या ६० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रखने वाले कितने कालकार हैं, और वह इस मामले पर हमारी राय चाहते हैं।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भाग्नव]

अब फर्ज कीजिये कि अगर ६ आना या आठ आना हो तो एक एकड़ पर २० रुपया मुश्वावजा मिलेगा, जो कि चालीस गुना होगा।

बू० रजनीर सिंह : मह ६ आने बोधा होता है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Member is interrupted the reporters cannot take down the speech.

There are others also to speak.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I also want to speak.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I have been trying also.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भाग्नव : तो जनावर बाला, हम सुनते हैं कि दिल्ली में जमीन की कीमत १२०० और १४०० फी एकड़ से १ लेकर दो ढाई हजार फी एकड़ तक है। अगर आप आठ आने के हिसाब से मुश्वावजा देंगे तो एक एकड़ का ज्यादा से ज्यादा २० रुपया देंगे। और ठीक है, आप इन्हांने ही देना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि आपने एक लाख दस हजार तो कुल मुश्वावजा रखा है। ऐसी हालत में लोगों को अपनी पुँजीनी जमीन के लिये जिसको उन्होंने आपने बाप दादा से इनहैरिट किया है क्या मिलेगा। उनकी जमीन खोस ली जायेगी और उनको २० रुपया फी एकड़ दिया जायेगा। क्या यह कम्पेन्शन है। तो मैं अदब से गुजारिश करता चाहता हूँ कि यह मुश्वावजा ठीक नहीं है। यह तो कास्टीट्यूशन पर फाड़ है।

इसके अलावा आप मुलाहिजा फरमायें, कि किन चीजों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है। मैं जनावर की तबज्जह इस बिल के कलाज १ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसके सब कलाज २ ए में यह दिया गया है।

"It shall not apply to the areas which immediately before the 1st

day of November, 1956, were included in a municipality or in a notified area under the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 or in a cantonment under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924; the areas owned by the Central Government or any local authority; and the areas held and occupied for a public purpose or for a work of public utility and declared as such by the Chief Commissioner or the areas acquired under any enactment relating to the acquisition of land for a public purpose."

जनावर बाला, मेरी अदब से गुजारिश है कि इन चीजों को निकाल लेने के एक ही माने हैं कि आप इस कानून को सिर्फ खरल एरियाज में ही नाफिज करना चाहते हैं। जो जमीन केंटोनमेंट्स में और म्युनिसिपल एरिया में है वह तो सेक्रेटेंस कंट है। चीफ कमिशनर जिसको कह दे कि यह पब्लिक परपरज के लिये है वह जमीन तो बच जायेगी बाकी नहीं बचेगी। आपने इसमें गोशाला की जमीन को भी नहीं बचाया है, न क्रिमेशन ग्राउंड को बचाया है और गांव के कामन परपरज के लिये जो जमीन है उसको भी आपने नहीं बचाया है।

और मुलाहिजा फरमाइये कि आपने एकमप्लेनेशन में क्या टूट-फुल मेंटेंस रखा है। वह इस तरह है :

"Explanation:—In the case of a company, an association or any other body of individuals, the ceiling limit shall be thirty standard acres."

जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि अगर कोई एमोसिएशन है गोशाला की या कोई किसी चैरिटेबल काम के लिये जमीन है उसके लिये भी आपने यही लागू कर दिया है कि ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये। सबके लिये एक ही रास्ता रखा है, टके सेर भाजी और सेर खाजा। अंधेरे गरी चौपट राजा।

बी० रमशीर सिंह : डेपर्टी फार्म को एमेस्ट किया है।

रंडित डाकुर दास भार्गव : इस बिल में तो नहीं है।

एक मानवीय सदस्य : २६ में है।

रंडित डाकुर दास भार्गव : वह तो उनमें है जिनको कि चीफ कमिशनर एमेस्ट करेगा। उसमें भी लूपहोल हैं। उनको मैं भूला नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जहाँ तक इस क्लाऊज १ का सवाल है उसमें डेपर्टी फार्म को शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now. He has taken sufficient time. He may take a few more minutes.

रंडित डाकुर दास भार्गव : तो मैं जनाब की खिदमत में यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जो बन्द बारों में ने अर्ज की है उनके अलावा भी मैंने ४१ अमेडमेंट आफिस को भेजे थे। उन्होंने उनको इसलिये शाया नहीं किया कि यह बिल ज्वाइंट कमटी को जाने वाला है।

Mr. Speaker: All the amendments that have been tabled to this Bill will be sent to the Joint Committee for consideration.

रंडित डाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इंडिविज्युल के लिये ३० स्टैच्डर्ड एकड़ रखें तो मैं उसके हक में हूँ क्योंकि उसको उस जमीन से ३०० रुपया माहवार की आमदनी हो जायेगी और उससे उस आदमी का स्टैच्डर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़ जायेगा। लेकिन जो मियां बीबी है उनको तो ६० एकड़ तक रखने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये क्योंकि आप औरतों को भरदों के बराबर हकूक देना चाहते हैं। आप औरत का हक जायल न करें ताकि अगर औरतों को भरदों के बराबर हकूक देना चाहते हैं।

इसी तरह से बालिग लड़कों के राइट का सवाल है। मैं गवर्नरमेंट से कहता चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पालिसी बीन वालों या दूसरे कम्पूनिस्ट मुल्कों की तरह की नहीं है कि एक आदमी की जायदाद ले लो और उसको गोली मार दो। हम वह चीज़ नहीं करना चाहते। मैं तो आपकी पार्टी का मेम्बर हूँ। अगर मैं सस्त बोलता हूँ तो मैं तो आपका कांशेस एराउज करने के लिये ऐसा बोलता हूँ। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिसकी जमीन इतना कम मुआवजा देकर ली जायेगी और इस तरह से खोसी जायेगी उसको उतना ही दुख होगा जैसा कि बीन के उन लोगों को हुआ होगा जिनको गोली मार कर उनकी जमीन छीन ली गई। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि यहाँ के लोग अपने बाप दादा की जमीन को निहायत अजीज मानते हैं।

बी० सिंह दौलता (झज्जर) : गर बीन में जमीन ने लेते हैं तो वह दूसरी जिम्मेवालियां भी अपने ऊपर ले लेते हैं। बच्चों की एनुकेशन की जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर ले लेते हैं।

रंडित डाकुर दास भार्गव : आपने यह फर्क देख लिया, होग, कम्पूनिस्ट रेजीम का, मुझे तो नहीं मानूम।

चुनावे में यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आप इसमें थोड़ा अमेडमेंट कर दें। आप कम्पेन्सेशन क्लाऊज में यह रखिये कि मरकेट बैल्यू दी जायेगी। यह थोड़े आदमियों की जमीनें हैं। ऐसे बड़े आदमियों की जमीनें नहीं हैं जिनके पास पांच पांच हजार और छः छः हजार एकड़ जमीन हों। पहले भी इसी तरह के मामले में पन्त जी के पास काश्तकार रोते अर्थे थे और उन्होंने उनको माश्वासन दिया था और कहा था कि हम ठीक कर देंगे। उन्होंने ठीक किया भी होगा। तो एक तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पेन्सेशन माकूल होना चाहिये। इसके अलावा जैसा कि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मैंने अब जिपा सीलिंग को इतना छोटा न रखा जाये। इससे और ज्यादा बड़ापा जाये। आग गोलिंग मुकर्टर करने वाले, यह भी देवें कि सारे हैंड्स्ट्रॉट्स में व्याप हो रहा है। पंजाब में भी सीलिंग को बड़ाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वहां का स्टैन्डर्ड अपरेटिंग बढ़ा हुआ है। इन दो बातों का ध्यान रख कर आप इसके आगे चलाइये इसके पहले आगे न चलाइये।

इसके अलावा आप मुमाहिजा फारमायें कि बांक कमिशनर को कुछ एक्जेम्प्शन देने की इजाजत दी गई है। इसमें भी काफी लूपहोल हैं। जिनकी ओफ कमिशनर के पास पहुंच होंगी उनका तो काम हो जायेगा।

मैं अब जरता हूं कि जिस दिन यह कानून दिल्ली में नाफिल होगा वह कोई रेडेलेटर डे होगा या बैंक लेटर डे होगा इस पर आप गोरे करें। उसके बाद तो आपने दरवाजा हो बन्द कर दिया। आपने कहा कि उस दिन जो आर्चर्ड होगा उस पर सीलिंग लागू नहीं होगी। मैं अदब में दरिद्रापत करना चाहता हूं कि यह उनके बाद से आर्चर्ड नामने को मुमानियत हो जायेगा, क्योंकि आइन्डा कोई बाग नहीं बना सकेगा। इसमें यह बाबा गया है कि जिसको ओफ कमिशनर कह देकि यह आर्चर्ड है उसको एक्जेम्प्ट कर दिया जायेगा। जो उस दिन के बाद आर्चर्ड बनाना चाहे उनको वहां न एक्जेम्प्शन दिया जाये।

इसके अलावा मैं अब जरता चाहता हूं कि जो जनोन पर्वलिक मूटेनिंग को है, ममलन क्रिमेन आर्चर्ड है, पास्वर आर्चर्ड है या गोलावला है इनको इसकी जद से निकाल दीजिये।

आपने लिखा है कि जो कम्पेक्ट एरिया है वहां भी

एक मालनीय सदस्य : बाग को जो एक्जेम्प्शन दिया जायेगा वह सीलिंग के बाद दिया जायेगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास [भार्गव] : इसमें लिखा है कि जिसको ओफ कमिशनर बाग करेंगे उसको एक्जेम्प्ट किया जायेगा।

यह टीक है लेकिन आइन्डा के लिये आर्चर्ड बनाने का दरवाजा बन्द नहीं कर देना चाहिये। कोई बजह नहीं है कि आइन्डा आर्चर्ड बनाने का दरवाजा ही बन्द कर दिया जाये।

हमेक्ट जमीनों के बास्ते भी गुजाइश है, जिन पर हैवी इनवेस्टमेंट हो और जिन पर स्टूक्चर हो। लैंकन इसमें हैवी इनवेस्टमेंट को और स्टूक्चर को डिफाइन नहीं किया गया है। इसको भी डिस्कीशन पर छोड़ दिया गया है। इसकी बजह से आपके पास बहुत शिकायत भवता।

आप प्रोडक्शन में कमी नहीं चाहते। यही हम भी चाहते हैं। यही कहा जाता है कि सीलिंग की जारी है प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए। मैं तो इसको नहीं मान सकता। आप सीलिंग से किस तरह से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा सकेंगे। एक तरफ सरकार कहता है कि को आपरेटिव ज्यामिंग में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाये और दूसरी तरफ बड़े लेंगे को गोड़ कर वह उन के टुकड़े करने जा रही है। मैं इस बात से एधी करता हूं कि छोटे छोटे, एक एक, डेक डेक एकड़ के लेंगे से हमारी प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकती और सौ, दो सौ, चार सौ एकड़ के लेंगे में ही बिहौलिक कलर्ट बेशन हो सकती है और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकती है। लेकिन मैं यह अब जरता हूं कि जो बड़े खेत मौजूद हैं, उन को गोड़ कर उन के टुकड़े किये जा रहे हैं और छोटों को इकट्ठा करने की बात सोची जा रही है। अगर

सरकार का मंशा यह है कि आमदारी ज्यादा न हो, तो उस के लिए और तरीके हैं। वह उन पर एशिकल्चरल इनकम-टैक्स लगा सकती है। जितनी चीज़ लोग उहरते से ज्यादा बैदा करते हैं, उसको सरकार लैंच सकती है। लेकिन सरकार को यह तरीका अहितयार नहीं करना चाहिए। इधर सरकार बड़े लेत बनाए और उधर बड़ों को छोटा बनाए, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। ये दोनों बातें एक दूसरे के नुकालिक हैं और यह उस्तूलन गलत है। कम से कम १०० एकड़ का लेत तो रखना ही चाहिए। १०० एकड़ के लेत का आलिक जितनी पदावार करेगा, अगर उस लेत को दस दस एकड़ में तकसीम कर दिया जायगा, तो उस में उतनी पदावार नहीं ही सही। सरकार ने मिनिमम रेंजिंग इक्ट रखा हुआ है। वह उस को और सस्त कर सकती है। एक आदमी ज्यादा जमीन नहीं बो सकता। उसके गुजारे के लिए बोस डाल दीजिए, ताकि लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले और लोगों को कायदा हो, लेकिन मैं इस किस्म के एक्सप्रिंटेशन के हक में नहीं हूँ, जो कि कानकिकेशन के बराबर है। यह बाजिब और दृष्टि नहीं है। यह तरीका हमारी कास्टीच्युएन्ट असेम्बली का नहीं था, हमारे ब्राइट बिनिस्टर और होम बिनिस्टर का नहीं था। आप उनकी १६५५ की तकरीबों को बोड़े। उन्होंने बुद्धरमाया कि औटी औटी जमीनों के नुकालिक हम कम्प्रेंजेन के लाको नहीं चाहते। उन के ग्रापने अलकाइ है कि ऐसा नहीं है कि हम उन को नूटलों। अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं सक्त हूँ ऐसा है। आप ४८५० सकहा देंगे। रंडित रेहर साहब की सीच है। जब श्री हसन इमाम ने शीच में दबल दिया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि एशिक्ट मिलना चाहिए।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए यह फिल नियाम है दिल्ली के लिए गैर-उहरी है। यहाँ न तो बड़ी जमीनों की प्रावस्त्रम है और

न छोटी जमीनों का। बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के लिये यह इरण्जिं रेटेन न माना जायगा। इस लिए मेरी नाकिस राय में अगर इस बिल को बापस ले लिया जाता, तो बेहतर होता, लेकिन अगर ज्वायंट कम्पों को भेजा जा रहा है तो वे उस्तूल कायम किए जाने चाहिए, जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये मुनासिब और ठीक हैं। इस में तीस एकड़ और कम्प्रेंजेशन बर्यरह के बारे में ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन से देश को तुक्सान पढ़ूँ जाए। संविल कोटं के कम्प्रेंजेशन के बारें ने १८६४ से आज तक एकट चल रहा है—६४ बरस से वह एकट चल रहा है और वह बहुत भुक्त बाहर छुआ है। सरकार उस कानून हटायें और उन उस्तूल को खंडन कर दो, जो कि इतने बरसों तक हमारे देश में नाफ़ज़ रहे जिन से हमारे देश के लोग बखूबी बांधिए हैं।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: जो मराठे रखी हुई है, वे बड़ी बाड़ी थोड़ी रखी हुई है

Mr. Speaker: I thought he had finished. Some hon. Members got up because they thought he had finished.

Shri Datar: Except him.

Mr. Speaker: Has he concluded?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, Sir, I have not. At the same time, if hon. Members are so anxious I am not anxious to take much time of the House. I was saying that so far as limitation is concerned you have fixed three months or six months. I should say, Sir, that in a matter like this, when the property will go away for all times, we should not fix such small periods of limitation. When I give you the amendments, Sir, you will find my suggestions.

जहाँ इस में तीस महीने किए हैं, वहाँ में एक साल की नियाम की है। जहाँ सरकार

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ने योड़ी भियाद रखी है, नैने उस को बड़ाने की कोशिश की है। वह भियाद बढ़ाई जा रही चाहीए, प्रारंभ सरकार चाहती है कि लोग अपने इकुका तोक फैला करा सकें।

रितिजस ग्रीर बैरिटेल इंस्ट्रीचूरून्ड्र के लिए इस वास क्षात्र रखा दुप्रा है और वह है क्षात्र १०(५)। उस में ऐसी इंस्ट्रीचूरून्ड्र ने बारे में लिखा है कि अगर वे गर्वांट में बैस्ट कर जांयें, तो गर्वांट क्या करेंगी? नैने गर्व करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कम से कम उन तो हाथ न लगाए। उन नो वह अपनी किसत पर छोड़ दें। जिन्होंने रितिजस ग्रीर बैरिटेल इंस्ट्रीचूरून्ड्र बनाई, जिन्होंने रंदियों के साथ जीती रही, उन नील्हों ने वह खाहमखाह तकीया न रुकाए। जो ग्रीरों बैरिटेल में दी गई है, उन नो वापत ने नैना ग्रीर सरकार को दे रेगा वाजिब नहीं है। कहा यह गया है कि जो ग्रीरों नी जायी, वह ग्रीरल परवत्र है लिए गी जायेगी। मैं इत्रा चाहता हूँ कि कहां दर्ज है वह ग्रीरल परवत्र, जित के लिए जीती नी जायगी। एक्लाव में लिखा है कि इस इस्ट के ग्रीरों किसी ग्राम के परवत्र है लिए ग्रीरीन दे दी जायगी और उसमें ग्रीर कमिशनर हाथ नहीं लगायेगा। तेकिन इस में यह दर्ज नहीं है कि जो ग्रीरीन, जो कि १६६६ ग्रीवा होगी, ली जायगी, वह कितने आदमियों को दी जायगी ग्रीर कितने बोस पर दी जायगी। अगर ग्रीर हाए इन्हें ले कर उस के पांच सौं हाए वसूल कर लिए जाते हैं, तो यह जायज्ञ नहीं होगा। इस में यह दर्ज होता चाहिए कि जो १६६६ ग्रीरों ग्रीरीन आयेंगी, उस को सरकार किस तरह इसों गाल करेंगी, ताकि हम नो ऐसी हासिल हों कि जिस गर्व के लिए सरकार ने जीती ली थी वह उस को उसी गर्व के लिए इस्तेमाल कर रही है। किर यह भी सवाल है कि वह जीती क्यों न

प्रोत्रायटरी बाड़ी में बैस्ट कर दी जाये, क्यों गर्वांट में वह बैस्ट करे? कोई वजह नहीं है कि वह गर्वांट में बैस्ट के। अबल तो फ़ैमिली को डिप्राइव किया जाना और फिर प्रोत्रायटरी बाड़ी को भी हटाना, यह ठंक नहीं है। अंडर दिला गर्वांट से पहले प्रोत्रायटरी बाड़ी उस की हकदार है। अगर सरकार की गर्व अच्छी होगी, तो यह हाउस कहेगा कि उसने ठंक किया है। लेकिन न तो गर्व ग्रीर न शरायत इस में दर्ज है, जिन पर उस को मिलेगी। मैं अर्ज करता चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत हेस्टली ड्राफ्टिंग है और उस में तो बोर्डरों नहीं आयी हैं, जो कि एक मार्गी बिल में हम देते हैं। इस में किंवदं नहीं हैं, परपत्र नहीं हैं और न ही इस का प्रोतीजर ठंक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को सिर्फ़ इस लिए लाया गया है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को डायरेक्शन दे दिया जाय और कोई दुर्जनत न कर सके और यह कहा जासके कि हम ने यह बिल पास कर दिया है, प्र.प्र.सिज वाले क्या बहो हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई मार्गूल गर्व नहीं है। इसको ज्वावंट करेंगे बड़े ग्रीर से इसे। अगर इस को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए रेटर्न बनाना है, तो यह ज्वावंट करेंगे का काम होगा कि वह फ़िलवाके इस को रैटर्न बनाए, दर्ना रिपोर्ट कर दे कि दिल्ली में इस की ज़हरत नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: May I know who are all the hon. Members who have not yet taken part in any of the three Bills and who want to participate in this discussion?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Sir, Rohtak is nearer to Delhi than any other constituency.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Barring those that I have already called, I

intend calling only those who have not taken part in the other two Bills. Has the hon. Member taken part in the discussion on any of the other two Bills?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Yes, Sir; I spoke on the Manipur Bill. But I am conversant with Delhi better than most of the members.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter. We cannot go on spending time on this. This is being referred to a Joint Committee. The principles are the same.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: My submission is that the contribution of those Members will be material who have intimate knowledge of Delhi State. Rohtak is much more nearer to Delhi than any other constituency.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Before I call an hon. Member who is near Delhi let me call an hon. Member who is in Delhi. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): While speaking on the Manipur Bill, Sir, Ch. Ranbir Singh discussed Delhi and Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Shri Amjad Ali if he has not already spoken.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): I spoke on the Tripura Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Then I won't call him. There is no time.

Shri Amjad Ali: Sir, I would like to make one submission. There are three Bills relating to Tripura, Manipur and Delhi. If you restrict the time and say that an hon. Member can take part in the discussion only on one occasion, the hon. Minister ought to have moved his motions for consideration in respect of all the three Bills together and placed all the three Bills together for consideration of the House. He has moved

them one by one. Each Bill has got its own principles, each one is distinct from the other and we have got to say something on each one of them.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The principles are more or less the same, but under the rules we cannot move for consideration all the three Bills together.

Shri Amjad Ali: If you put a restriction now, we will not be able to express our views. Again, time limit is imposed only on some Members. I am constrained to remark, Sir, that the hon. Member who preceded me has taken full 45 minutes. The bell was rung nearly five times. I do not grudge his being given more time, but others who have stood up four or five times are not given any chance.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is the first chance that I have got on these three Bills.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will call all hon. Members. It is only a question of time. Why should I prevent an hon. Member from speaking?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Yesterday, Sir, we were only two Members who wanted to speak and the Chair mentioned our names and said that they could easily be accommodated—myself and Pandit Jyotishi. As regards Shrimati Subhadra Joshi I have no grievance, but she represents Ambala even though she lives in Delhi. I represent Rohtak and live in Delhi. Rohtak is much more nearer to Delhi. Therefore, my claim is much more than any other hon. Member.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): We all live in Delhi for six months.

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): Sir, I have not taken part in any of the three Bills.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to accommodate all hon. Members. Hon. Members should take only ten minutes

[Mr. Speaker]

each. If he has any special points, I shall call Shri Amjad Ali later on. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (भारताला) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई बरसों के इतिहास के बाद यह बिल दिल्ली बालों के लिए सदन में आया है। जब यहां पर असेम्बली थी, तब भी इस बारे में कांशिश की गई, लेकिन तब ने चलते चलते इस बिल को इतर्फ़ देर लग गई। हमारे कई आनंदेबल नेम्बज़ ने एतराज़ किया है कि दिल्ली ने बहुत कम लोग हैं। जिन पर इसका असर होता है— सिफ ४६ या ४८ मादाना है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would like to conclude this debate by 3.00 P.M. We have still 1½ hours. Only some four or five hon. Members more want to participate in this debate. If they take only 10 to 15 minutes we can accommodate all of them who have risen in their seats so far.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I point out one thing? If my information is correct, time is sometimes allotted party-wise. The majority party—the Congress Party—also has got a time limit. Have they not exceeded their time limit? On this side of the House, I am constrained to remark...

Mr. Speaker: It is not done in every case. It is done in the case of food debate and other special debates. So far as Bills are concerned it is not done. Sometimes I allot the time entirely to this side of House if they are interested in a particular Bill. Whoever is interested in a Bill I allow him to speak. Hon. Member would have seen from the proceedings that in some cases Members only from this side have spoken. We have no time now.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: My submission is that the names may be noted. Yesterday we were only two. Some

more have come now. Some others may come in afterwards. There may also be a change in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Those hon. Members who want to participate may rise in their seats and give their names.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Shri Sarju Pandey.

Shri Datar: He is not here.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sarju Pandey was here. Then, Shri Amjad Ali; Ch. Ranbir Singh; Shri M. C. Jain; Shri C. K. Nair; Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi; and Shri D. C. Sharma. Shri D. C. Sharma is far away from Dehi.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: My submission from land also; he has no connection with land. He is an absentee landlord whereas I am a cultivator.

Mr. Speaker: Among these hon. Members, how many spoke on the last occasion in connection with the other Bills?

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): I did not speak.

Mr. Speaker: Anyway the Joint Committee is there. Those who have already spoken, I think, are Ch. Ranbir Singh and Shri Amjad Ali. Of course, they will be called after the others have spoken. About 11 names have been given to me.

Shri Datar: For how long will the debate go on, Sir?

Shri Speaker: I want to conclude it by 3 p.m. Does the hon. Minister want to reply?

Shri Datar: I have to reply to a number of points.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him at 3 p.m.

Shri Datar: I might be called at 2.30 if possible.

Mr. Speaker: There are a large number of Members wishing to speak.

Shri Amjad Ali: Why should he reply?

Shri Datar: You can say everything against it and I should not reply! This is surprising.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; the debate will go on till 3 o'clock. I will then call upon the hon. Minister who may speak for half an hour. The Bill will conclude by 3.30.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I am going to oppose the reference to the Joint Committee. No Member has so far opposed the reference to the Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: He can vote against it if he wants.

13.43 hrs.

[**SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN** in the Chair]

श्री च. र. पत्ताभी रामन: सभापति महोदय अभी यह कह गया है कि दिन नी में चूंके बहुत कम आदमियों पर इसका असर होता है, ४५ या ४६ आदमी दी एंसे हैं जिन पर इसका असर होगा, जिन से जमीन ली जा सकेगी, इस वास्तु इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं इन सिनेसिले में यह अपने वरना चाहती हूं कि आदमियों का नम्बर चाहिं कितना ही हो, चाहे वह बहुत ही या ज्यादा, दिल्ली के जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो डोटे नोग हैं, उनका यह दुर्भाग्य नहीं होता चाहिए कि । कि दिल्ली छोटी है और यहां पर कम लोगों पर इसका असर पड़ता है, इसलिये जो उसका की बात है वह यहां पर न हो। यह गलत बात होती है। दिल्ली के लोगों ने अपनी असम्बली को खो कर अपने बहुत से अधिकार खो दिये हैं। छोटी होने पर और असम्बली न होने पर यह दूसरा उन पर कुछ अधिकार इस तरह से होने लगे कि यह छोटी सी चीज है और चाहे यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये अच्छी है, लेकिन यहां के लोगों को इसकी

जहरत नहीं है तो इसको वे बदायित नहीं करेंगे। अगर यह एटीच्यूड यहां पर लिया गया है तो दिल्ली का यह बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य होगा।

यह भी अजं करना चाहती है कि हम लो। जब यह कहा है कि सीलिंग हो तो यह बात कतई गलत है कि वह गांवों में ही लगे, शहरों में नहीं लगे, या हम गांवों और शहरों में फर्क करना चाहते हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि शहर की आमदनियों पर भी यह हो जाए, शहरों में जिन की जायदादें हैं, उन पर भी सीलिंग दी और साथ साथ जो इतना नका कमाने हैं, व्यापार से या दूमरे तरीकों से, कपड़े से या कूदप्रेस से या लोहे से तथा दूसरे साधनों से उनकी आमदनी पर भी हमें उसी तरह से मीलिंग लगानी है, उसी तरह से उन पर भी पाबन्दी लगानी है और उसी तरह से कंट्रोल उन पर भी चाहा है कि जिस तरह से हम गांवों की जमीनों पर सीलिंग लगा कर कर रहे हैं। हम डिफरेंशियेशन करना नहीं चाहते हैं और चाहा है कि सभी जगहों पर जो लाल्खों ग्रीब नोग है हिन्दुस्तान के, चाहे वे गांवों में रहने हों या शहरों में रहते हों, उन सब की उसी तरह से रक्षा हो। जिस तरह से हम गांव वानों की कर रहे हैं, या गांव में रहने वाले लोगों के हितों की रक्षा कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी चीज में यह अजं करना चाहती है कि यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है और मैं चाहती हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर रोशनी डालने की कृपा करें कि जहां हमने यह कहा है कि पांच आदमियों की जो फैमिली होगी, उसको ३० एकड़ जमीन रखने का हक्क हासिल होगा और अगर कोई एडिशनल मैम्बर उस फैमिली में होगा उसके लिये पांच एकड़ पर मैम्बर के हिसाब से जमीन रखने का उस फैमिली को अधिकार होगा और यह लिमिट ६० एकड़ तक जा सकती है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अगर किसी फैमिली में छः मैम्बर होंगे तो उस फैमिली को ३५ एकड़ जमीन रखने की इजाजत होगी। पर

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जे.शी]

इसमें कहीं भी यह मेंशन नहीं किया गया है कि जो कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी होगी—उसको कितनी जमीन रखने की इजाजत होगी। जो एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया गया है उसमें यह कह दिया गया है:—

"company or association or any other body of individuals".

मेरा ऐसा रूपाल है कि कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज इसमें कवर हो जाती है" एनी अदर बाड़ी आफ इंडिविजुअल्स"। अगर वे इसमें कवर हो गईं तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि अगर एक फैमिली में छः आदमी हैं तो उनको तो ३५ एकड़ रखने की इजाजत होगी और एक कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी में जिसमें कम से कम कानून के मुताबिक ग्यारह आदमी होने चाहिये और अगर ग्यारह आदमी हैं, ग्यारह मैम्बर हैं, तो उसको सिफँ ३० एकड़ रखने तो इजाजत होगी। अगर यह इंटर-प्रेटेशन सही है, तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह . . .

बी० रत्नबीर सौ. : ३३३ एकड़।

श्रीमती सु श्रद्धा जोशी : वह कैसे ?

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर मेरी वह इंटरप्रेटेशन सही है तो खतरा यह है कि हमारी जो कोओप्रेटिव फार्मिंग की पालिसी है उसको इसमें एनकरेजमेंट देने की बात नहीं आ सकती है और उसको एनकरेजमेंट देने की बात हो सकती है। इसमें पेज ११ पर यह जरूर कहा गया है कि चीफ कमिशनर को यह इजाजत होगी कि तीन महीने के अन्दर अन्दर कोई अर्जी देगा तो उसमें कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी को एजेंम्पशन दी जा सकती है। पर इससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ज पुरानी कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं उनके लिये एजेंम्पशन मिलने के बांस हैं यहार जो कोओप्रेटिव सिस्टम है जोकि कोई पुराना सिस्टम नहीं है, आज भी हम उसको एन-करेज करना चाहते हैं, भविष्य में भी

उसको एनकरेजमेंट देना चाहते हैं, उसको एनकरेज करने की बात इसमें अगर है तब तो ठीक है और अगर नहीं है तो डाली जानी चाहिये कि उनके द्वारा जमीन खरीदने, आगे परचेज करने में तथा दूसरे मामलों में कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी। उनके लिये जमीन एक्वायर करने में कोई रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये और उन पर यह सीलिंग की पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को कोओप्रेटिव्स बनाने के लिये एन-करेजमेंट मिल सके और वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोओप्रेटिव्स बनाने की कोशिश कर सकें।

इसमें इस बात का भी जिक्र नहीं किया गया है कि जो जमीन गवर्नरमेंट लेरी उसका वह क्या करेगी। इसके बारे में साफ मंशन इसमें नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह बात इसलिये अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि इस हाउस में और हाउस के बाहर भी हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बार-बार यह कहा है कि हम कोओप्रेटिव्स . . . चाहते हैं और उन कोओप्रेटिव्स में विसो तरह की जबरदस्ती करना नहीं चाहिये। तो फिर अगर हमारी नैनि यह है कि इनको बढ़ावा दें तो जो जमीन फालत्र मिले, वह मेरी राय में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोओप्रेटिव्स को देने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

जैसा कि अभी भारंग जी ने कहा कि कीमत का जहां तक साल्लुक है कि किस कीमत पर वह दी जायेगी, उसका भी व्यापार रखा जाना चाहिये। हम लगा ने देखा है कि स्लम्स की तथा दूसरी जो जमीनें न रन्नरेंट ने सीं उनको कोडियों के भाव पर ली और उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राफिक लेकर के लोगों को दिया। बहुत असरी नहीं हुआ है, एक अब दूसरी ही हुआ है जबकि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के दबल देने के बाद से दह बीज बन्द हुई और गवर्नरमेंट की जो जमीन है उसके बारे में वह

कहा गया कि वह मुनाके पर न दी जाये, कम कीमत पर उसका स्ल्यू डैलस के लिये इस्तैमाल किया जाये। भेरो गुजारिश यह है कि जिस चीज़ को हम भूमत चुके हैं वह चीज़ दुबारा नहीं की जानी चाहिये और हमको यह प्रोवाइड करना चाहिये कि वह कास्ट-प्राइम पर, कम से कम कीमत पर, बिना किसी प्राफिट के कोशोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज़ को दे दी जायेगी। इस तरह से हमें प्रोवाइड करना चाहिये जिससे प्रक्रिटोरियलिंग करने को गुजाइश न रहे और ज्यादा प्राफिटोरियलिंग करने को कोशिश न की जा सके। इतने ही चन्द शब्द मूलं कहने ये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब और यह हाउस उन पर गीर करेगा।

Shri Amjad Ali: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I expected my hon. friend Shri Daar to give, in his opening remarks, the quantum of land that is approximately available in connection with this measure which we are going to legislate. That is a point which I wanted to know from him. Till now, it has not been made known to us, and it has caused good enough difficulty. We do not know what quantum of land is now available to give effect to this Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill which we are going to enact.

The other thing which I wanted to know from him was, when the survey and settlement was last done in Delhi, because that would be very material in calculating the compensation. Compensation, as my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, said, is rather too little for the population which is living in and round-about Delhi. The city of Delhi is growing, and being the capital city, it is growing faster and faster. The rural population there have got to give up their lands, but in case they have to get compensation, at what rate will they get it? That was my anxiety also.

The other fact which I wanted to bring before the House is the manner of disposal of the excess land.

In other land reform Acts, we find there is a chapter devoted to it. But here in this Bill, if I am allowed to make that remark, no thought has been given to that. No thought has been given to the mode in which excess lands will be distributed. In other land reform Acts, certain categories of people have been enumerated and the order of preferences has been given. The first preference to settle on excess lands goes to the people affected by calamity. The second preference goes to co-operative farms and the third preference goes to landless cultivators. This can be changed either way, but there ought to be a certain system in which you have got to dispose of the excess land which you have got.

Under clause 26, the Chief Commissioner may, on an application made to him in this behalf within three months from the commencement of this Act, exempt from the operation of section 3 certain categories of persons. Some farms or co-operative societies also would be given exemption from the operation of this Act. But one thing to which we should pay attention is, what the nature of the co-operative society should be. In some Acts where co-operative societies have been exempted, the membership is restricted to 20 or there-about. A limit should also be fixed on the quantity of land that is going to be given to the co-operative societies. Unlimited quantity should not go to a co-operative society. For the consideration of the Joint Committee, I suggest that a proviso like this should be put in, viz.,

"Provided that if, within three years from the commencement of this Act, or three years from the date of registration of such society, whichever is later, at least half of the total lands held by such society is not brought under cultivation, then the provisions of this Act shall apply."

This should be put in. My friend, Pandit Bhargava, tried to make the

[Shri Amjad Ali]

point that co-operative societies should be exempted with a view to better production. Better production nowadays means improved food cultivation by mechanised farms. That should also be one of the aims. Then, lands not exceeding 500 bighas, utilised for large-scale farming with the help of power-driven mechanical appliances by any person or society should also be exempted. Then, so far as specialised farms being used for cattle-breeding, dairy or wool-raising are concerned, these specialised farms must be of a particular type and of a particular nature. The quantity of land that way also should be fixed. No unlimited quantity should be given. That is my fear and we have to guard against it.

Then, one thing which I wanted to bring before the Joint Committee and which has been agitating the minds of several hon. Members of this House, is the definition of 'family'. I have consulted some of the land reform Acts in different States. Family should include a joint family. Joint family means a family whose members are descendants from a common ancestor and have a common mess and shall include wife or husband, as the case may be, but shall exclude married daughters and their children. Shri Supakar yesterday was very much anxious to put in widowed daughter or daughter-in-law in the family where they remain and the old widowed mother. Of course, this will include all these people. There should also be a proviso, viz., provided that a family consisting of father, mother, sons and unmarried daughters holding lands jointly shall be presumed to be joint in spite of having a separate mess. That is my contention.

Mr. Chairman: Then they belong to another family.

Shri Amjad Ali: Because the ancestral property continues to be in the joint family, it will continue that way. That is my contention.

One fact which was mentioned by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty was the question of bringing forward a board. Here a lot of power has been given to the Commissioner. The Commissioner, as a matter of fact, is a single person and a lot of power—from making rules to distribution of excess land—has been given to him. Boards come last in the queue. Whatever nomenclature you may adopt, there should be a board for the distribution of this excess land. In other places, we find that the land reforms board consists of two non-official members nominated by the State Government, two officers of the Central Government, namely, the Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department or any other officer of the State Government nominated by it and the Land Reforms Officer who shall also be the Secretary to the Board and a Chairman nominated by the State Government. This will be a very healthy provision.

Clause 10(1) deals with the amount of compensation that has to be paid and the mode of calculation. Unless we know at what rate they are going to pay, my fear is that they will get too little, and if they are given at this rate, no compensation at all will be due to them. That point also will have to be looked into by the Joint Committee.

14 hrs.

लौ० रणजीत सिंह : गभापति महोदय, मैं श्री पटेल का जो यह अमेंडमेंट है कि इस बिल को प्रबालिक औरीनियन एलिसिट करने के लिये सर्कुलेट किया जाये, मैं उसके लियाफ हूँ। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना क्यों मान लिया। इस बिल में जो काइवेशियल मेमोरांडम दिया गया है उसका देलने से मालूम होता है कि गवर्नर्मेंट इस तरह के एक्सेस सेल के एवज में जो मुश्किल देने वाली है वह

करीब १,१०,००० रुपये के होगा। कर्मसेशन के नाते कुल १ लाख १० हजार रुपये देने लोंगे जब कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी जिसकी कि यह बिल सुपूर्दृ किया जा रहा है वह अग्रर एक दिन के लिये भी बैठे तो कम से कम उसके ऊपर १०० हजार रुपया खंबे आयेगा जिसके कि मानी यह दुप्रे कि दस फीसदी के करीब खर्चा तो इस बिल को एक्ट बनाने में प्रायेगा। जितना मुश्विजा उन लोगों को मिलेगा उसका दस फीसदी खर्चा तो इस एक दिन की सेलेक्ट कमेटी की बैठक करने में ही हो जायगा। इतना ही नहीं, जिस तरह का यह कंट्रोवर्शियल ईश्यु है उसको देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह कमेटी शायद ५, ६ दिन तक बैठे और उस हालत में बहुत आसानी से उसका डबल खर्चा हो सकता है और १० हजार या २० हजार तो खंबे हो ही जायगा। ऐसे यह इसलिये भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे गुरुत्वनिधि से जिन भाइयों ने इस मुश्वाविजे का हिसाब रखवा है शायद उन्हें दिल्ली के बारे में मालूम नहीं है कि दिल्ली में सरकार ने काफी एकड़ जमीन लोगों से ली है और उसका हिसाब भी सरकार के पास है। कोई भी प्रादमी उस हिसाब बो देवे और मुझे बता दे कि दिल्ली में जहां कही भी सरकार ने जमीन ली है वह २, ३ और ४, ६ हजार रुपये एकड़ से कम ली है और उस हालत में मैं उस हिसाब को मान जाऊंगा। जब हर एक जगह सरकारी तौर पर जिस आदमी के पास भी सरप्लस जमीन हो अग्रर आज से एक साल पहले मान लिया जाये कि उसकी कोई १० या १५ एकड़ जमीन स्कूल बनाने के लिये या सड़क बनाने के लिये ली गई तो उसको उसका मुश्वाविजा २०० रुपये एकड़ के हिसाब में दिया गया और अग्रर उसने किसी तरह से बकील के जरिये लड़ भिड़ करके अपनी उस जमीन को छुड़ा लिया तो उसको सिर्फ २००० रुपया प्रति एकड़ दिया गया। कहां ६००० या ४००० रुपये एकड़ और २००० रुपये एकड़ और कहां यह २०० रुपये एकड़? आप इससे अन्वाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जहां तक दिल्ली

का बास्ता है क्या उसके लिये यह ठीक है? इस सदन के अन्दर बहुत बड़े-बड़े मानवीय सदस्य हैं और वे हर एक मामले पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचते हैं लेकिन उन्हें अन्वाजा नहीं है कि दिल्ली के आसपास की जमीनों के क्या भाव हैं। यह भाई जितके कि पास आज हम कानून के मुताबिक सरप्लस जमीन पाने हैं यह कोई किसी रजवाड़े के एंजेंट नहीं है। किसी अंग्रेज को गदर में महायना देने की बजाह से उनको जमीन नहीं मिली है। उन्होंने बड़े तरीन खरीदी है और खरीदी है हजार रुपये और दो हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से। अब मेरे १० दिन पहले भी २, ३ हजार रुपये एकड़ के हिसाब से कुछ भाइयों ने जमीन बेंड़ी हो गई। अगर किसी ने ईमानदारी से काम किया और समझा कि सरकार जिस भाव उसका एकड़ या करेगी उसका हम द्वारा जारी करेंगे तो उनको हम भजा देंगे यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मेरी खबर के मुताबिक तो नायद उन्ह कोई एक एकड़ जमीन भी देने वाला नहीं है। जितना रुपया हम इस प्रयोग समिति के ऊपर खर्चे तो उतना रुपया भी हम बतौर मुश्वाविजे के लिये लोगों को देने वाले नहीं हैं क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि दिल्ली के आम भास्त के काश्त-कार रोहतक और दूसरी जगहों के काश्त-कारों से कही ज्यादा समझदार है और जानकारी रखने वाले हैं। यहां तो जमीन की फसल क्या, जमीन की मिट्टी भी दिल्ली के अन्दर जिस भाव से बिकती है उस भाव पर अन्य जगहों की फसल भी नहीं बिक पाती है, फसल के उतने दाम हम नहीं उठा सकते हैं। ऐसे हालात में हम दिल्ली के बारे में सोच रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा अभी जब पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव बोल रहे थे तो कही एक मेरे साथी बड़े जोर से बोल रहे थे। मुझे मालूम है कि आज का क्या कायदा है। एक तरफ ऐसे भाई जिन्होंने कि देहातों की

[बौ० रणनीति सिंह]

जमीनों को खरीदा और जमीन पर खेती की और जिनकी कि जमीन के ऊपर कोई मुजारे नहीं, उनके ऊपर हम क्या कायदा रखता चाहते हैं। जो यह २००० रुपये की एकड़ का हमने हिसाब रखता है तो तीस एकड़ की कीमत जा कर ६००० रुपये होती है। अब इसके बरबरकस हम देखें कि हमारे श्री रावा रमण १० हजार या १४ हजार की मोटर के मालिक होंगे और उनके अलावा दूसरे और भी साथी हैं जो कि मोटर रखते हैं और मकान भी रखते हैं। अब यह भाई और मैं भी उनमें शामिल हूँ कि जो यह कायदे कानून बनाते हैं। हम खुद ८००० रुपया साल कम से कम लेते हैं बल्कि उससे भी ज्यादा ६००० रुपये साल के करीब हमें मिलता है। इसी तरह से यह प्लानिंग कमिशन के भाई जो कि हमें लैंड पर सीरिंग करने का सुझाव देते हैं वे खुद ३६ हजार रुपये साल तनस्वाह लेते हैं और वह सेकेटरी जिसने कि इसके ऊपर तसदीक की है वह ३० हजार रुपये साल की तनस्वाह लेता है और यह भाई जो कि इस कानून के मुताबिक यह फैसला करने बैठेंगा कि यह एक एकड़ जमीन सीरिंग में आती है या नहीं वह भी कम से कम १० हजार रुपये साल की तनस्वाह लेता होगा। अब आप देख सकते हैं कि एक तरफ तो यह लम्बी-मध्यी तनस्वाहे पाने वाले लोग हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे आदमी हैं जिनकी कि कुल जायदाद ६००० रुपये की है और यह कहां का इसाफ है कि आप रुखल लोगों पर तो यह सीरिंग लगायें और यहार बालों पर जो कि उनमें प्रविक आमदनी करते हैं, उनको टच न करें? मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वे लोग जो कि ४०० रुपये महीना तनस्वाह लेते हैं और ४०० रुपये बतौर भत्ते के लेते हैं, उनके मौरेल्स क्या हैं? वे आखिर जरा अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचें तो कि वे क्या करने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आमदनी पर सीरिंग लगे

और मैं उसके हक में हूँ। मैले ही ५ एकड़ पर सीरिंग लगा दीजिये लेकिन ऐसे तो न कीजिये कि आप सिर्फ एक तरफे पर ही यह सीरिंग लगायें और दूसरी तरफे को अछूता छोड़ दें। अब एक तरफ जिनके कि पास है उनसे हम छीनते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जिसे हम मिडिल इनकम युप कहते हैं उसको मकान बनाने के लिये सरकार २५ हजार रुपये का कर्जा देती है। जिसे लो इनकम युप का आदमी कहते हैं उसे ८ हजार रुपया कर्जा सरकार मकान बनाने के लिये देती है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि वे जरा जबाब दें कि क्या यह न्याय है? आज जो हमारा टैक्सेशन का आयकर कानून है उसके मूलाधिक ३६०० रुपये के ऊपर कोई इनकमटक्स नहीं हो सकता। श्री मू० च०० जैन पर ३६०० रुपये तक कोई टैक्सेशन नहीं हो सकता। उनके ऊपर कोई इनकम-टैक्स नहीं नगें। उनकी इनकम टैक्सेशन नहीं है। और अब दिल्ली के किसी काक्षनकार की जमीन की कीमत ३६०० रुपये है तो वह जमीन सीरिंग में जहर आने चाहिये। इन बातों को हमें गम्भीरता में मोचना चाहिये।

मैं मानता हूँ कि इस बिल में एक-दो चीजें अच्छी रखी हैं। हम मानते हैं कि पाच या ६ घंटे काफी थे इसको पास करने के लिये। इसको पास करने में मुझे कोई बहुत ज्यादा इतराज भी नहीं है क्योंकि मुझे विश्वास है कि एक एकड़ जमीन भी तो कोई बाकी नहीं है। हमें उम्मीदौर पर कानून बनाना है तो वह हम बना लें; इसको प्रवार समिति के मामने भेजने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। और इस तरह देश का २०,००० रुपया और खर्च करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इसके अलावा एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि जिनकी भौतीन मार्गेज होगी उनके मुआवजे का विस त-

से हिंसाव छोड़ा। मैं आपकी मारकत वंशी महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली स्टेट के अन्दर जो जमीन मारगेज है वह दो हजार और देह हजार रुपये की एकड़ से कम में मारगेज नहीं होती। आप उसको देंगे २०० रुपया की एकड़ और उसमें वे दोनों हिस्सेदार होंगे। मुझाबजा मिलने के बाद जिसकी जमीन है उसको अपने पत्ते से १३०० रुपये उस आदमी को और देने होंगे जिसको जमीन मारगेज की बहु है। क्या यह न्याय है? आनंदेविल मिनिस्टर चाहे तो इस पर एक उसूल की बहस कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह न्याय तो नहीं है। मुमद्रा बहिन ने कहा कि दिल्ली में इस कानून से बहुत योड़े आदमियों पर असर होता और इस बिल को लाने की भी जरूरत थी, इसमें कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं थी। वह यहां पंजाब का कानून ला सकते थे, उसको यहां लागू कर सकते थे। इस सदन का इस कानून के लिये इतना बक्त लेना और प्रबन्ध समिति का इतना समय लेना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आप बहां पंजाब का सीलिंग का कानून ला सकते थे, उत्तर प्रदेश का ला सकते थे वा जिस किसी स्टेट के कानून को बहुत प्रचला समझते हों उसको ला सकते थे और लागू कर सकते थे। हमें कोई गिला नहीं होता। हम इस बात से कोई हमदर्दी भी नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात में जरूर चाहता हूँ। एक जज के नामे हमको यह सोचना है कि न्याय होता है या नहीं। कम्पेन्सेशन को आप देले कि एक तरफ राधा रमण जी का जिस बक्त मामला आता है, इमीरियल बेंक के शेषसं के मुझाबजे का मामला जब आता है तो जिस शेषर की फेस बैल्यू १०० रुपया है

ओ २१वा २८वा (बांदनी चौक)
मेने तो शेषर नहीं छारीदे।

बौ: रज्जबीर तिहः : मैं तो यह आपसे बहु के नामे कह रहा था। तो मैं अजं

कर रहा था कि जिस शेषसं की फेस बैल्यू १०० रुपया है उनको यह सदन कम्पेन्सेशन देता है ३०० रुपया। यह ऐसी बात है जिसे हमें जरा शान्ति से सोचना चाहिये। मुझे मालूम नहीं, शायद इस बिल को लिखने वाले की जमीन से कोई दुष्पत्ति है। इसमें लिखा है कि भगवर मकान बना हुआ हो—स्लेट के ऊपर और वह जमीन सीलिंग में आ जाती है तो मकान का कम्पेन्सेशन तो मारकेट बैल्यू के हिंसाव से दिया जायेगा लेकिन खेत का कम्पेन्सेशन, जिसमें इस देश के लिये फसलें पैदा होती हैं, जिसमें देश के लिये लाखों मन गल्ला पैदा किया गया है उस खेत का मुझाबजा २०० रुपया की एकड़ के हिंसाव से दिया जायेगा चाहे वह उसकी कीमत का बीसवां हिस्सा हो या चालीसवां हिस्सा हो। यह हमारा न्याय है। तो यह सोचने की बात है।

दूसरे में आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें यह दिया गया है कि जो जमीन भीलिंग से बचेगी—वह एक, दो, चार एकड़ जो भी हो—वह जमीन गांव पंचायत को नहीं मिल सकती है जब कि चीफ कमिश्नर साहब का उसके लिये हृक्षम हो। उसमें न जाने चीफ कमिश्नर साहब कहां से आगये। इसके लिये आप कोई उसूल रख सकते थे जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एकट में लिखा है कि २५ एकड़ तक जमीन गांव के लिये होनी चाहिये। इस हृक्षम की बात आप यहां भी कर सकते थे। मैं तो बाहता हूँ कि इसमें यह साफ किया जाना चाहिये कि जो जमीन बचेगी वह किन आदमियों को मिलनी चाहिये। मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि इसमें उनका हक है जिनकी जमीन हमने ली है। अभी कल परसों मुझे दिल्ली के एक भाई मिले जिनकी बार एकड़ जमीन में से दो एकड़ नहर के लिये ले ली गई। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस की जमीन से इस तरह दूसरे कालकारों को फायदा पहुँचता है उसको बच्ची हुई जमीन दी जानी चाहिये।

[बौ० रमेशराम लिहा]

जेता कि मेंने कल भ्रंज किया था, जहां इस सदन की इमारत है वहां पर कुछ लोगों की वर्षीय थी। उनकी जमीन लेकर उसमें से कुछ को तो बिल्कुल बेघर कर दिया गया और कुछ को पंजाब के पाकिस्तान आले हिस्से में जमीन मिल गई। जब पर्टीशन हुआ तो वह वहां से उठ कर आगे और यहां बिल्ली में आये। यहां पर उनको क्वामी परमानन्द बेसिस पर जमीन एलाट हुई। वे ६६ कुनबे थे। उनमें से ३० को तो हक वित्तिक्यत मिल गया लेकिन ६ बदफिस्त हैं जो कि किरकी गांव में हैं। उनसे कहा जा रहा है कि क्योंकि यह एरिया शहर के एरिया में आ सकता है इसलिये उनको वहां से भी हटाना होगा। यह जमीन उनको क्वामी परमानन्द बेसिस पर एलाट हुई थी। उस पर उन्होंने भकान बना लिये हैं, कुवें भी बना लिये हैं। उनका कोई लिहाज नहीं रखा जा रहा है। उनको हटाया जा रहा है। मेरे समझता हूँ कि अगर हमें उनको हटाना पड़ता है तो उनकी जिम्मेदारी हमारे ही ऊपर आती है। ऐसे आदमियों का जिनकी जमीन सड़क निकालने के लिये या देश और कौम के फिरी और मफाद के लिये सी जाती है उनको सबसे पहले जमीन दी जानी चाहिये। उनका हक लेंडलेस लेवरर्स से भी ज्यादा है क्योंकि उनकी जमीन से दो चार होने का तरुण है। हमें देश के लिये अनाज की जरूरत है और यह लोग जमीन से अनाज पेंदा कर सकते हैं।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill and the other two Bills pertaining to the Union territories have an importance of their own not only for the reason that they incorporate the recommendations of the Planning Commission in regard to land reforms, but also because they emanate from the Central Government and as such should constitute model Acts for the guidance of the rest of the States. Therefore I am happy that this Bill and the

other two are being referred to Joint Committees for their consideration and we do hope that the Joint Committees will be able and in a position to give a mature consideration to the policy of the Planning Commission pertaining to ceilings.

I feel that it is too late in the day to oppose or even criticize the policy of ceilings in regard to land reforms. That has been accepted by and large by the country. This fits in with the socialistic pattern of society. But the question is that we have got to give each individual a certain standard of living in accordance with the conditions prevailing.

I agree with several of the hon. speakers who have preceded me that ceiling pertaining to land in rural areas alone is discriminatory. In fact, there is a lot of heart-burning on this point. It would be well for the Government to consider it seriously that when they have particularly selected the rural areas for the last few years, there is no reason why a similar policy should not be adopted in relation to urban areas, particularly in regard to the holdings of houses and shop properties. I do believe that the Government will give mature consideration to that fact, for the poor people are being covered by the ceilings while the richer people have so far escaped. But that is not relevant to the issue with which we are concerned. What we are concerned with and what I am submitting for the consideration of this House is that while we accept the policy of ceilings, we must see that the ceiling should be commensurate with the standard of life which we want to give to the people.

Here, what I find is that this Bill envisages a ceiling of five to six acres for an individual. I personally feel that that is too little for the individual. Of course our remarks are only to be suggestions for the consideration of the Joint Committee. Therefore I shall be brief and put in my suggestions about some of the important provisions in the Bill. You will find that

the definition of the family says that—

"'family', in relation to a person, means the person, the wife or husband, as the case may be, and the dependent children and grand children, of such person :"

You will find that in the farmer's family there are no dependent children except infants. Even a child, about the age of seven years, contributes to the family income and I believe contributes more than what he takes.

An Hon. Member: Still, he is called a dependent.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: He is not a dependent. Leave aside the question that he is a member of the Joint Hindu family and, as such, a shareholder, he is otherwise a contributory to the income of the family which a farmer makes by his effort and labour on his land. As such, by no stretch of language can he be called a dependent. He is an individual by himself by about the age of 7 years, who collectively with his father or his brother does labour on the farm or land and as such contributes to the income of the family, income which sustains the family. As such, he could not be called a dependent. Therefore, my respectful submission is that we must have a target, a certain ceiling of holding for an individual, whether a man, father, wife or child. I believe we must have a long range view of things and not a short range view. We have got to look into this question. We are not very much in favour of urbanisation. That emphasis, at present, has shifted more to agriculture than to anything else. We have got to develop the country in the agricultural sector. If that is our objective, and if we have to look to the long range view of things, I would submit, why should a boy of 17 or 16 be deprived of his own share? It would be well and in the fitness of things that the Joint Committee should not look at the ceiling from a family point of view, but should put in a

ceiling from an individual's point of view. Because, the child of today is to be the father of to-morrow and the ceiling should be commensurate so that the child who is to be the man tomorrow may have a certain standard of living. That should be the consideration. You have got to give not only security to the family as such, but you have got to give them incentive also to live up. The child, as I said, is not at all a child in a farmer's family. The child is equally contributing to the income of the family. We should understand that he has got an interest, he has got a future and he has got to contribute to the income of the family. My first submission to the House and for the consideration of the Joint Committee is that the definition of 'family' should be recast in that way whereby the ceiling should be imposed for individual holding and not for a family holding.

Here, again, as I said, the relevant provisions of the Bill envisage a ceiling of five acres. It postulates that every child, if the family is above five, may be entitled to 5 acres. I do not know the incomes which the land in Delhi gives. I do not think it can give much more than the land in Punjab. If the family of the farmer is big and a child has got ambitions and aspirations that he should prosper and go ahead, do you think that the income from five acres would be sufficient for his education? That is one other point which you have got to consider. Can he meet the expenses on his education? We have not reached that stage or that set-up where education is given absolutely free.

I shall be brief; you need not look at the watch. I shall submit my last point regarding distribution. Distribution is a very important element in this Bill. I quite see that landless people should be provided. Certainly. But, I believe that if you envisage a future of collective farming or joint farming, this is the stage when you should start and go ahead with it. When you are having certain

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

surplus areas in the hands of the Government, there is no reason why you should not vest them entirely in the hands of panchayats. They should be able to look after them on the principle of joint cultivation. That also would fit in with the policy of the Government which they envisage and by which we foresee the future.

I should submit one last point. You do not find any definition of standard acre. This is a consolidated Act, complete in itself. It does not depend on any other Act.

An Hon. Member: It does; see clause 2(h).

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I have seen clause 2(h). I have seen the Delhi Land Reforms Act of 1954. That does not contain any definition of standard acre. I have got that here with me. Standard acre is a post-partition term which has emanated when the refugees were being settled, where a certain land with a certain income was considered to be standard and all the other lands, having different incomes, were computed by that standard. Therefore, there is a lacuna which I submit for the consideration of the Joint Committee. They will have to clarify it later.

Another point that I would like to submit for the consideration of the House and the Joint Committee is, we have got to make this Act in the light and context of the development of Delhi as the Capital. I fail to understand why the Government has not chalked out a policy about the future of Delhi. We have certainly got the Master Plan. I would submit that a very important consideration should be before the Government as to what is to be the future of Delhi. If you see the history of every capital of each big country in the last 30 or 60 years, —I am talking of Moscow or Paris or other Capitals—they have grown say from 25 lakhs to a population of 8 million. Here too, the way our capital is growing, we can well say

that Delhi will also go to that extent. This point of view will have to be kept before the Joint Committee while it considers this Bill. The Joint Committee has also to take into consideration the future of Delhi. Certainly Government has acquired—I need not go much into it—certain areas round about Delhi and has taken possession of them—acquired small areas from the displaced persons and others who have purchased small areas for their personal use, not with the object of colonisation. That should be kept in view.

The last point that I submit through the House to the Joint Committee for consideration is, how far it would be legal to give retrospective effect to the provisions of this Bill. Where a certain right has vested in an individual after the 10th of February, 1959, he becomes the owner of the property. How can you legally and constitutionally deprive him of that without payment of compensation? Of course, you can fix the quantum of compensation as you are doing at present. But, certainly, you cannot make it retrospective. I hope the Joint Committee will give consideration to this also.

The last point is about the quantum of compensation. This should also be kept in view. This point has been thoroughly dealt with in detail by my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I would certainly say that when you come to the conclusion as to what compensation should be given, it should be, if not adequate, equitable.

Mr. Chairman: Shri M. C. Jain.

Shri C. K. Nair: I would like to have five minutes only.

Mr. Chairman: He is on the Joint Committee.

Shri O. K. Nair: I want to place some salient features before the House.

Mr. Chairman: This is the usual convention. Others have not even spoken.

श्री मूर्ति जैन : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में इस बिल को लाने के लिये मेरे अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को दिन से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इसके कई कारण हैं। एक उनमें से यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने नागपुर के पिछले सालों इजलास में यह कैलाला किया था कि जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने का जो कानून है वह सन् १९५६ से पहले तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में बन जाना चाहिये, यह मामला खत्म हो जाना चाहिये। मेरे जैसे आदमियों की उस बक्त यह स्थाल था कि १९५६ तक कभी यह काम खत्म नहीं हो पायेगा। इस बारह वरस से हम अपने इनकाशन मैनिफेस्टोज में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ यह बादा करते आये हैं कि जहां तक जमीनों पर सीलिंग का ताल्लुक है— वैसे तो हर किसी की इनकाम पर भी सीलिंग लगानी चाहिये— उसके बारे में आखिर नागपुर में पिछले साल यह मामला जब कांग्रेस के सामने आया तो कांग्रेस ने यह निश्चय किया कि यह तो और मुझे मुश्की है कि उसने इसके हक्क में निश्चय किया और अब जहां तक सेटली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाजे का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में आनंदेबल होम मिनिस्टर साहब यके बाद दीगरे, कानून लाये हैं और उन पर विचार हुआ है और हो रहा है।

इस हाउस में इस बात पर बड़े जोर से बहम हुई कि साहब यह तीस एकड़, स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ की जो सीलिंग रखी जा रही है, यह बहुत कम है। उनका ख्याल था कि सीलिंग तो होनी चाहिये और शायद ही किसी मेम्बर ने यह कहा हो कि वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। यहां तक कि पंडित छाकुर दास जारी जी की यह हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि वह

कहें कि सीलिंग नहीं होनी चाहिये। उन्होंने भी यह कहा कि सौ एकड़ की हृद हो या इससे भी अधिक पर सीलिंग हो। चूंकि उनका दिमाग इस मामले में साफ नहीं था— कहना तो वह चाहते थे कि सीलिंग ही होनी होनी चाहिये लेकिन उनमें यह हिम्मत नहीं थी कि वह ऐसा कह सकते—इसलिये यह कहा कि सौ एकड़ हो जाये, बगैरह बगैरह। इसवास्ते सीलिंग की बात को मानते हुए इस पर मतभेद रहा कि वह क्या हो।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब से पहले राजस्थान में तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ नहीं बल्कि तीस आर्डिनरी एकड़ पर सीलिंग लगी है, यह तीस एकड़ जमीन वह है जिस जमीन पर पानी नहीं लगता है, आबादाशी नहीं होती है और यह हृद राजस्थान गवर्नरमेट ने तमाम पुरानी स्टेट्स जो उसमें शामिल हुई हैं, उनके लिये मुकर्रर की है।

जहां तक पंजाब का सम्बन्ध है, मैं वहां के जमीन सुधार कानून के बारे में खासा अच्छा जानता हूँ। वहां पर जहां तक भविष्य की एक्विजिशंस का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब और फारंग पैमू दोनों में आइन्दा कोई तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन एकावार नहीं कर सकेगा। विरासत के जरिये से या मरने के बाद जो हक मिलता है और वहां स्वारीद कर जमीन ली जाती हो, किसी तरह भी हो, तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से अधिक नहीं ले सकता है। अब अगर किसी के पास तीस एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है, उसके बारे में भी एक बिल इसी संशय में और अगर इस मैशेन में नहीं तो अगले बजट संशय में वहां पेश हो जायेगा और पास हो जायेगा और किसी के पास तीस स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से अधिक जमीन नहीं हो सकेगी। जो फालतू जमीन इस तरह से होगी उसको ले कर के लैंडलेस लोगों या दूसरे आदमियों को देने की बात अभी से वहां की जा रही है।

तो जो दो बड़ी स्टेट्स हैं दिल्ली के आस पास की, उनका हवाला भेजे दे दिया

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

है कि बहां पर तीस एकड़ की बात रखी गई है। अब वहां यह बात हो चुकी है तो यहां के लिये तीस एकड़ से अधिक की सीलिंग की बात करना और उसके हक में दलीलें देना और फिर यह कहना कि जो लैंडलाईं हैं उनके बच्चों की तालीम कहां से हो सकेंगी, वे मकान कहां से बना सकेंगे, मोटर कहां से रख सकेंगे, उनके दवा दारू का इत्तजाम कैसे हो सकेंगे, वे अपने बाल बच्चों को कैसे बिलायत भेज सकेंगे, एक बेमानी बात हो जाती है।

मुझे याद है, इसी हाउस में जब एक्स-पैट्रियर टैक्स बिल आया था, वैल्य टैक्स बिल आया था, गिफ्ट टैक्स बिल आया था तो भी मुझे पता है कि इन सरमायेदारों के नुमाइंदों ने कितने भगवर मच्छ के आंसू बहाए थे और कहा था कि बच्चों को वे कैसे पढ़ायेंगे, उनको विलायत कैसे भेजेंगे, दवा दारू का कैसे इत्तजाम करेंगे और एक तृफान मा बरपा कर दिया था। उम वक्त भी मैंने कहा था और आज भी मैं उसको दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि जो वैल्य टैक्स, एक्स-पैट्रियर टैक्स और गिफ्ट टैक्स बिल इस ऐवान ने पास किये थे वे चालीस करोड़ की आबादी में से पांच सात लाख लोगों पर ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाग् होते थे। उन पांच सात लाख लोगों की दुहराई तो हम देते हैं लेकिन जो ३६ करोड़ ६० लाख लोग हैं, उनके जो बच्चे हैं उनका क्या बनेगा, इसका फिक उनको नहीं हुआ। कैसी तालीम इन बच्चों को मिलती है, किस तरह से ये लोग रहते हैं, इसका फिक उनको

नहीं हुआ। मेरा तज्ज्वर यह है कि इन बड़े बड़े लानदारों के बच्चे शायद ही इतने काबिल होते हों, जितने कि गरीब किसानों के बच्चे होते हैं, वडे वडे लानदारों के बच्चे इस घमंड में ही रहते हैं कि सौ दो सौ एकड़ जमीन उनके पास हैं और पढ़ने की परवा ही नहीं करते हैं, पढ़ने भी ही हैं तो इतने काबिल नहीं होते हैं, जितने कि गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों के बच्चे।

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में एवरेज होलिंग क्या है। चेयरमैन माहब, भगवर आप आंकड़ों को देवें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि १ या २ की आदमी एवरेज पर होलिंग बंटती है। इस तरह से पांच आदमियों के एक कुन्वे की होलिंग यह एकड़ हो जाती है और उस द्वारा एकड़ का हमारा एवरेज होलिंग हो जाता है। इस द्वारा एकड़ के मुकाबले में यहा दिल्ली के कानून में हमने तीस स्टेंडिंग एकड़ रखा है। मैं यहां पर यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्टेंडिंग होलिंग होना है वह आर्डिनरी होलिंग में दृगुना या डेढ़ गुना हो जाता है और यह जमीन की किस्म पर निर्भर करता है। इसका बतनव यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो एवरेज होलिंग है, उसके मुकाबले में हम यहां पर ग्राम या दस गुना रख रहे हैं। इनना हाँने पर भी लोगों को भगवर नसलनी नहीं है तो मेरी राय में उनको नसलनी कभी हो नहीं सकती है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि पांच आदमियों के कुन्वे के लिये जो आपने तीस स्टेंडिंग एकड़ रखता है, यह भी अधिक है। पांच आदमियों की जगह पर यहां पर सात आदमी होने चाहिये और उसके बाद फ़ौ आदमी पांच पांच हो कर ६० स्टेंडिंग एकड़ के बजाय ४० एकड़ किया जाना चाहिये और इससे अधिक जमीन रखने की किसी को इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि ज्ञायंट कमेटी इस पर अवश्य बिचार करेगी।

एक और चीज का बां-बार यहां हावाला किया गया है। वह यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में कुछ बाने कही गई हैं और उनको कोट किया गया है और मेम्बर साहिबान ने कहा है कि वह यह नहीं चाहते हैं और वह वह नहीं चाहते हैं। चेयरमैन साहब, जहां तक भैंसे प्राइम मिनिस्टर माहूब की स्पीचिज को सुना है और ममझा है मुझे याद है कि १६५३-५८ में इन लेड रिफार्म के बारे में पंजाब की हुक्मत बहूत धीरो-धीरी रफतार में चल रही थी, उम बक्त में वहां की अमेंबरनी का मेम्बर था, और हमारा एक बैप्टेशन उनसे मिला था जो कि इन मुधारों में यकीन रखते थे उनके बाद जब वह पंजाब या ऐ ये और कहां पर पञ्चिक स्पीचिज की थी, उन्होंने बहा था कि हमने अगर आजादी हासिल की है तो वह बड़े लंडलांड्स के लिये नहीं की है बल्कि औटे किमानों के; कारदे के लिये की है और उस मुलाकात के बाद पंजाब के कानून में पकामों किस्म के जो नुक्स ये उनको दूर कर दिया गया। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अब नुक्स नहीं है, वह है लेकिन कम है। इसवाले प्राइम मिनिस्टर जाहव का हवाला देना और यह कहना कि वह इसके खिलाफ है, बिल्कुल गलत है। उनको इस तरह से कह कर गलत कोट करना है।

एक चीज पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है हमारे चौ० रणवीर सिंह जी ने तथा दूसरे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने मुझावजे के बारे में बहुत जोर शोर से कहा है, और बहुत तेज़ी दिलवाई है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी एकान ने दफा ३१ कार्स्टीटेशन की जब तरमीम की, उससे पहले कितना मुझावजा किसी प्राप्ती को लेने पर दिया जाता है, यह बात जस्तिफेवल थी, कोट्स इस मामले में दखल दे सकती थी और कह सकती थी कि मुझावजा कम दिया गया है। लेकिन जब जगह जगह पर घटालतों ने और हाईकोर्ट से दखल देना शुरू किया तो उसे देख

पर इस एकान ने कार्स्टीटेशन की उस दफा में तरमीम की और यह करार दिया कि जहां उक्त मुझावजे का सवाल है, जमीन के मुझावजे का—एस्टेट का बहां जिक्र है—उसके बारे में कहा गया कि मुझावजा बाजारी कीमत पर नहीं दिया जा सकता है बल्कि जो भी पालियमेंट या एसेम्बलीज ते करेगी उस मुझावजे को कर्त्ता समझा जाएगा। अगर उनको मुझावजा बाजारी कीमत पर दे दिया गया तो यह सोशलिस्टिक पेटन जो हम लाना चाहते हैं, यह लंबिलग और और लंबिलग डाउन हम करना चाहते हैं, यह कंव नींद का जो भेद सत्तम करना चाहते हैं यह कैसे हो सकता है। किसी की जमीन सी जाए और उनको उम्मीदी मुझावजा दिया जाए, उसको मैं कर्त्ता नहीं मानता हूँ। लेकिन इसके बाय माय में यह जहर समिट करंगा कि जहां तक मुझावजे का सवाल है कह मुझावजा मालियाने मालगुजारी का जो ४० गुना रखा गया है, उसको मैं कम समझत, हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि यह और अधिक होना चाहिये और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जबायंट कमेटी इस पर जरूर गैर करेगी। अब मैं आप को दो एक रेजेशन देता हूँ। यह जो एम्बेशन दिये गये हैं कलज २ में उनकी क्या बजह है? मिस्त्र के तौर पर कैन्टोनमेंट या म्युनिसिपलिटी के अन्दर जो जमीनें आ जायें उन पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा। यह गलत बात है। म्युनिसिपलिटियों के और कैन्टोनमेंट के भीतर मा बाहर जो भी जमीनें आयें उन सब पर यह कानून लागू होना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से चीफ कमिशनर को १० या १५ केसेज में अपनी भर्जी के मुताबिक काम करके एम्बेशन का अस्त्यार दिया गया है। मैं इस बात को भी गलत समझता हूँ, खास तौर पर जो आरचर्ड या फार्म के बारे में है। जो फार्म है उन के बारे में जान कर तो मुझे बड़ी हैरानी हूँ। एक मेम्बर साकूब ने कहा कि आपने आरचर्ड को भी कबर कर लिया।

[श्री मूर० चं० जैन]

जब हमारे लिये बाग लगाने का भी हक नहीं है । हम जब बाग नहीं लगा सकेंगे । अगर ३० स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ से फालतू जमीन हो क्या तभी बाग लगाया जा सकेगा ?

जब यहां पर एक्सपैडीवर टेक्स बिल आया था उस कक्ष जो बातें कही गई थीं, आज वही बातें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं । मुझ विश्वास है कि हाउस इस किस्म की बातों से एफक्ट नहीं होगा और जो तरक्की पसन्द बिल हमारे सामने हाउस में आया है, उसमें जो लूपहोल्स हैं उनको बन्द करने के लिये ज्यायंट कमेटी कदम उठायेगी ताकि यह बिल एक नव्यने का बिल हो और सारे देश के सूबों की सरकार जो अभी धीमी रस्तार से आग बढ़ रही हैं वह जल्दी से इस काम में आगे बढ़े और अपने कानून बनायें और जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से हमने लें रिफाम करने का दावा किया है वह बादा जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में बहुत सारे नक्क सीरिंग के पक्ष में और विपक्ष में दिये गये । सब से पहिले में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के किसान आन्दोलन में यह एक बहुत पुरानी मांग रही है कि जमीनों का बटवारा हो । में समझता हूँ कि बड़े दिनों के बाद यह मौका आया है कि सरकार ने इस बात का साहस किया है कि यह कानून इस सदन के सामने पेश करे । इसलिये मैं आम तौर से इस क्षेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

कुछ लोगों ने यह कहना श्रू किया है कि चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान में जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में डिस्परिटी है इसलिये जमीनों में भी रहनी चाहिये । यह एक अजीब तर्क है कि अगर कोई आदमी खाता काम करता हो तो वह यह लक्ख उठाये कि पहले सब डाकुओं को सजा दे दो तब मुझ को दो । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत गलत तर्क होगा कि चूंकि सावर्जनिक जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में डिस्परिटी है इसलिये

जब तक उसे न मिटा लिया जाय तब तक जमीन के मामले में उसे न मिटाया जाव । यह चुनियादी तौर पर गलत है । बल्कि सब बात तो यह है कि जो भी कदम इसके लिये उठाया जा रहा है वह स्वागत के बोध है और लोगों को उसका स्वागत करना चाहिये ।

दिल्ली की जमीन के बारे में जितना फर्क है लोगों में, उसके भांकड़े भेरे दास मौजूद हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको यहां उद्घृत करें । उससे कुछ ठीक तस्वीर मालूम हो जायेगी । इस सदन में एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन के सिलसिले में बताया गया कि जिन लोगों के पास एक एकड़ से कम जमीन है उन की संख्या ४१ परसेंट है, जिन लोगों के पास एक एकड़ से ज्यादा और दो एकड़ से कम जमीन है उन की तादाद २७.२ परसेंट है । तीसरी तरह के लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास २-६ एकड़ से ले कर ५.१ एकड़ तक जमीन है, उन की तादाद १४ परसेंट है । इसी तरह से २५ से ने कर ५० एकड़ तक के लोगों की तादाद ५ परसेंट है और ५० एकड़ के उपर के जो लोग हैं उन की तादाद ०.७ परसेंट है । यानी इस तरह से बहुत थोड़े आदमी हैं जो कुन जमीन के मालिक हैं । फिर भाँ कहा जाता है कि चूंकि सब जगह डिस्परिटी है इसलिये यहा यह दूर नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं तो मानता हूँ कि यह सीरिंग जरूर हानी चाहिये । इस सिलसले में एक तर्क यह भी दिया जाता है कि चूंकि लोगों के पास बड़े बड़े महल हैं, चूंकि बड़ी बड़ी तम्बाहें ली जाती हैं, चूंकि जो बड़े बड़े विजिनेसमैन हैं उन की मामदनी पर सीरिंग नहीं की जा रही है इसलिये इस पर भी नहीं करनी चाहिये । इस सिलसले में जो पैनल बनाया गया लेड रिफाम के लिये वह क्या चाहता है यह भी उदूत कर दू तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो :

"Monopoly in land and the ownership of large areas by a small minority of the agricultural classes is an obstacle to economic development. This does not apply with equal force to industrial development where large scale organisations may lead both to great economy and efficiency.

इस का जवाब दिया है प्रैनिंग कमिशन ने, लेकिन यहां यह तक दिये जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है और मारे सूबों में यह बिल आना चाहिये। लेकिन ताज्जूब इस बात का है कि हालांकि आप को मानूम है कि गांवों की आज जो स्थिति है वह बहुत गिरी हुई है, और जो बिल आप ने इह लिये बनाया कि उस में लोगों को जमीन मिले, लेकिन वह उद्देश्य इस से पूरा नहीं होता। किर भी कानून ऐसा है जिस की माना है कि जो जमीन वाकी बचेगी वह उन लोगों को बांटी जावेगी जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है। उस की भी कानून के अन्दर महीं तरह में व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इस कानून में यह होना चाहिये या कि जो जमीन मैंनिंग लगाने के बाद बचतों हैं उस को उन लोगों में बांटा जायेगा जो बिल्कुल बगेर जमीन के हैं वर्योंक हमारे मामने यह उद्देश्य रहा है कि जमीन उन लोगों के पास जाय जो महीं भानों में जमीन में खेतों करते हैं। अभी तक यह बात नहीं है। एक तरफ लोगों के पास १६००, १३०० बांदा जमीन है जो बेकार पड़ी है; दूसरी तरफ खेतों करने वालों के पास खेत नहीं हैं। पिछले दिनों में एक साहब ने कहा कि उस ने एक आदमी से पूछा कि तुम्हारे पास कितनी जमीन है तो उसने कहा कि १६०० एकड़ है। किर उसमें पूछा कि खेती कितने में करते हो, तो उसने जवाब दिया कि १०० बीघा तो अपने पास रखता हूं बाकी अपने नाम से रखता हूं लेकिन काम दूसरों से करता हूं। इस तरह की व्यवस्था आज है कि जमीन पर नाम तो अपना लिखा लेंगे पर काम दूसरों से करा लेंगे और इस तरह से गलत तरीक से उस पर कबज्जा

बनाये रहेंगे। आज इसी तरह में लोग बही बड़ी जमीनों के मालिक बने हुये हैं जो खुद खेती नहीं करते बल्कि दूसरों में खेती करा कर उन का शोषण करते हैं। इसलिये इस बिल में यह भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो जमीन फालतू बचे वह उन लोगों में बांटी जाय जो एकेकल्चरल लेबरस हैं या जो स्वयम् खेतों में काम करते हैं।

इस के माय ही माय जो बिल में परिवार की परिभाषा की गई है वह, जैसा श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा, ठीक नहीं है। उस में यह जरूर कहा जाना चाहिये कि माइनर्स जो डिपेन्डेंट्स हैं, वह अगर इस के अन्दर नहीं आते हैं तो उन लोगों को भीका नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह इस तरह की जमीनों पर कब्जा कर सके। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जब यह बिल ज्वायेट कमेटी में जाये तो ज्वायेट कमेटी के सेम्बर साहबान इस बनाज पर भी गौर करें और इस को ठीक नरह से तब्दील करें ताकि छोटे बच्चे इस में आ जायें।

एक चीज़ इस में कही गई है कि बड़े तमाशे की है। स में कहा गया है कि जो आदमी ऐसी जमीन का मालिक होगा जो कि ३० एकड़ में ज्यादा होगा वह उस का मालिक तभी बन सकेगा जब कि वह उस के लिये मुशावजा दे सकेगा। यह कर्तव्य तौर पर गलत है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। उस को बगेर मुशावजा दिये हए ही जमीन का मालिक मान लिया जाना चाहिये। अगर यहा पर मुशावजा देने की बात इस तरह में आती है तो गरीब आदमी तो कभी मुशावजा दे ही नहीं सकेंगे और जमीनों के मालिक भी नहीं बन सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से ऐसी बहुत सी आरीये इस बिल में हैं जिन पर हमें गौर करना चाहिये और इस बिल को ज्वायेट कमेटी में जरूर जाना चाहिये ताकि वहां इस को तोक से तब्दील किया जा सके। इस सिलसिले में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर तरह तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं। कभी

[श्री सरजु पाण्डेय]

प्रधान मंत्री का हवाला दिया जाता है, कभी किसी और का। मुझे याद है पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री कहा करते थे कि मैं भारत माता को मुख्य देखना चाहता हूँ, और लुट ही वह सभीते भी थे कि भारत माता से उन का क्या भलतब है। वह कहते थे कि जब मैं भारत माता कहता हूँ तो मेरा रामतब होता है देश के किसानों से। लेकिन सही बात यह है कि आज खेतों करने वाले किसानों के पास जमीन नहीं है। इस लिये मैं सभीता हूँ कि जो ३० एकड़ की लंबिट रक्खी गई है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि बिल को पास करने के बाद बाटने के लिये कितनी जमीन प्राप्त हो सकती और उस की कीमत क्या होगी? किसी के लिये भी यह कहना अविकल है, लेकिन सब बातों को सोच कर इसे तय किया जा सकता है। मैं सभीता हूँ कि ज्वायेंट कमेटी को इस के बारे में भी और करना चाहिये वर्तीन बहुत से ऐसे परिवार हैं जिन का अगर कितनी ही जमीन दी जाय तो भी उन का गुजर नहीं हो सकता क्यों कि वे मिलके लेनी नहीं करते। इस लिये ३० एकड़ जमीन जो दी जा रही है उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि बहुत थोड़ी भी जमीन निकल पायेगा। उन लोगों के लिये जो उस पर लेना करना चाहते हैं। इस लिये अगर उसे बांटा जाय ऐसे आदमियों में जो लेना करना चासते हैं तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। लेता वाला जमीन ऐसे लोगों को ही जानी चाहिये जो लेनी करने वाले लोग हैं, जो लेनी करना चाहते हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं सदन का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। मिंकं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमरे एक भानीय मदस्य ने कहा कि चीन ने गोकी भार कर जमीन छीन ली। दुर्भाग्यवश चीन को चीनी रोज ही यहाँ आ जाती है। मैं स्वयं चीन को दिफ़ेंड नहीं करना चाहता और न मेरा यह काम है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ

कि सोवियट देशों में या जिन देशों में समाज-वार्दी स्वबस्या कायम है उन देशों के बारे में भानीय सदस्य को अच्छी तरह से भालूरूप है, इस सदन के लोग भी वहाँ गये हैं और वहाँ पर एक मात्र तरीका है जिस से उन्होंने लालू सभस्या को हल किया है। स्वयं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने पिछले दिनों जब फूड पर बहस हो रही थी, अपने बयान में कर्ता है कि चान जिस ने लालू सभस्या को हल कर लिया है वहा यह सबाल नहीं है कि जनता को गोलों भरो। मैं किसी बात के लिये थोड़ी भी जनता को गोलो भारते के लिलाफ़ हूँ। हम चाहते हैं कि जमीनों का बटवारा सम्पूर्ण रूप से ही हो और उस बटवारे के लिये एक ऐसा कानून बनाया जाय जिस से कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन उन लोगों के हाथों में नहीं जो बेता करते हैं। वह मुझे वही निर्देश देगा है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: This Bill deals with four problems. First of all, there is the problem of land ceiling. Then, there is the problem of compensation. Then, there is the problem of distribution of land, and last of all, there is the problem of the workability of this Bill.

Looking at the legislative map of India, I think that two types of legislation have been found to be very deficient, so far as their practicability is concerned. The first kind of such legislation is social legislation. We have passed so many Bills concerning our social problems, but I find that the net result is not in keeping with the trouble taken. Secondly, I would say that so many States have passed Bills regarding land legislation, but the net result has not been in proportion to the trouble taken. Therefore, the Joint Committee should see to it that this Bill is amended in such a way that the incidence of its practicability increases. I find that in this Bill there is more scope for subordinate legislation than I have found in a Bill of

corresponding length or corresponding number of clauses. On page 12, I find that almost all the letters of the alphabet have been exhausted so far as subordinate legislation is concerned. I think this kind of thing in itself is a guarantee of the unworkability of a Bill. So much is left to rules, so much is left to regulations and so many things are to be decided afterwards. It takes quite a lot of time to decide those things. When they are decided, they are placed on the Table of the House. But you cannot scrutinise them as well as you can scrutinise the Bill. Therefore, they are found to be not always up to the mark. The result is that so many loopholes occur and so many gaps are there. All these things make it possible for lawyers and for courts of law to make this Bill, I should say, absolutely ineffective.

For instance, take (g)—the manner of apportionment of compensation, or (h)—the manner of determination of the net annual income. All these things are left vague. They are left in the realm of speculation. They are left in the land of guesswork. I would be very reluctant to pass a Bill like this where the effective principles of implementation are left vague and to be decided afterwards. This is one of the big drawbacks of this Bill.

Now, I come to other aspects of this Bill. First of all, there is the question of ceiling on land. I welcome this in every way. Of course, I am not a landlord—thank God. I am not also a capitalist—thank God. I am just a kind of person who holds a few acres of land.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Landless labourer!

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hope to settle down on that land when I retire.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): When does he want to settle down?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was saying that a ceiling of 30 acres of land is

a good thing. But you must relate those 30 acres of land to the quality of land, as was done in some States. There are all kinds of lands, lands which are irrigated, lands which are not irrigated, lands which are very productive and lands which are not very productive. There are all kinds of lands and here you make a blanket provision of 30 standard acres of land. I think this is iniquitous. The number of acres should be related to the quality of the land and to its productivity. Unless that is done, I think this will not be a very wholesome proposition.

It has been said that the ceiling is very unjust. 60 standard acres have been put as the ultimate ceiling. I think that is a bit too much and I wish that that is reduced, because otherwise there will be only the principle of ceiling which will not work, which will result in no advantage and will not lead to any good to the people.

Again, I find that all kinds of exemptions have been given. There are so many exemptions that I do not know what land will be left for distribution among the people who want land. For instance, if you look at clause 26, you will find that exemption is given to orchards, then to farms in which heavy investments or permanent structural improvements have been made, then to specialised farms which are being run and also to farms which are being run by co-operative societies. All these kinds of exemptions have been given. My feeling is that there should be only one type of exemption and that should apply to a farm which is held by a co-operative society. All other kinds of exemption should be done away with. Otherwise, I think what we are giving with one hand we will be taking away with the other.

Then there is the question of compensation—in clause 10. I find that we have given a whole schedule of compensation. This schedule of com-

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

penalty is, I should say, very much in excess of the social demands and social needs of our country. I wish that the schedule should be curtailed as much as possible. The present schedule will not meet the ends of social justice which we are trying to bring about by passing this Bill. Unless we try to make it equitable, I think it will not be possible to achieve that end.

There is another thing. Reference is made to bonds. In some cases, compensation will be given in terms of bonds. I have seen what has happened to the bonds which have been given to the refugees. I have seen how they have worked. I have also seen that these bonds have helped more those who are capitalists than those who have been holding them. There has been some kind of a very unfair trade in these bonds. I would say that if we are going to give bonds to these landlords, we should see to it that the bonds are made non-transferable. They should not be made use of in the black-market, as the bonds given to the refugees have been.

Then, clause 15 should be made more specific. I find in some States of India that the land which is given for the benefit of the village community is not used for the benefit of that community. It is used for the good of a few persons who hold the village community in their hands. Therefore, I believe that terms like 'works of public utility' and 'benefit to the community' should be specifically defined. Unless that is done, I am sure this land will be made use of by those persons who are supposed to run the village.

It has been said that it may be used by the gaon panchayats for such purposes as the Chief Commissioner may direct. I think that is all right. But I think even here we should not leave much to the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, because the Chief Commissioner cannot look into

every detail of this Bill. So we should specify the uses to which the land can be put.

Then I feel that the landless agricultural labourers, for whom we are doing all these things in terms of the principle of distribution, will not get any hope from this Bill. They will not feel happy when they read this Bill. Of course, some persons will feel unhappy—those who have to part with their land. But their unhappiness if it is justified—I do not think it is justified—must be balanced by the happiness of those who are going to get that land.

15 hrs.

Here I find that there are definite rules for taking away the land; but there are not so definite rules for the distribution of the land. From that point of view, this Bill is not very good. So, we, in this Bill, should also say what use we are going to make of that land so far as the agricultural labourer is concerned. That is what has got to be done. If we do not do that, this land ceiling legislation, I should say, will be useful as far as it goes; but its social utility will be reduced at least by 75 per cent.

This Bill should be a message of hope to the persons who do not own any land. This Bill should be a message of good cheer to those who will get land. But there is not much in this Bill to give that hope. I hope the Joint Committee will include something in it which is in line with that idea.

Shri Gulam Mohideen (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I want to support this Bill on certain aspects.

Those who oppose the ceiling on land often say that we are distributing poverty. If a large number of our countrymen are suffering and if

poverty should be distributed there is no harm. They want to avoid ceiling on that ground. Certainly, if poverty should exist in India let everyone of us enjoy that poverty; let all unite together to drive away that poverty from our land. Let this ceiling be the first step towards driving away that poverty.

Only on land ceiling is brought, not other aspects. But those who oppose the ceiling take shelter by quoting this. Of course, land ceiling is the first step for ceiling on all properties. Sooner or later that must come; that is, the ceiling on all aspects of property. So, they need not take shelter under this and try to oppose the introduction of ceiling on land. We must thank the Government for bringing this land ceiling at least at this hour; we must welcome that whole-heartedly.

In India we see a large number of people suffering. There is no proper production; in every way people are suffering. Let those who enjoy land whole-heartedly bless this ceiling.

As our hon. friend Shri Sharma pointed out there is no benefit for actual tillers. I do not know about the system prevailing here. But in the South, the tillers are coolies on land. They do not enjoy any land: they are denied all facilities. If facilities are given, they are given only to those who are called tenants and those who take the lands on lease. Some provision should be made in this Bill by which the tillers who actually work in the fields may get the benefit of the ceiling.

Many who oppose this ceiling say that this will lead to communes as they are in China or in other countries. What of that? If communes are introduced then it will be only on the basis of democracy because we are wedded to democracy. We are not going to advocate dictatorship. Even if any system is introduced that will be only on the basis of democracy.

I would like to point out another thing. The extra land that is collected should be given only to cooperative societies because there cannot be any discrimination in distribution. Even if you distribute properly, everyone will try to find fault with it.

Mr. Chairman: All these things may be considered by the Joint Committee. The hon. Minister.

Shri Datar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the large number of hon. Members who have supported the principles of this Bill though here and there they have made a number of suggestions which I assure them will be considered by the Joint Committee. Unlike the debate on the two earlier Bills relating to Tripura and Manipur, some hon. Members here like my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Shri Patel have raised some general or, according to them, fundamental objections to the provisions of this Bill. My hon. friend Shri Patel went to the length of threatening us with a bloody revolution unless whatever he suggested was carried out. May I request.....

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Sir, I did.....

Shri Datar: I am not yielding. That was what he said yesterday. May I request the hon. Member to see the signs of the times and to see what the Government has been doing all along.

Shri P. R. Patel: I would like to know from him whether if 80 per cent are put under conditions of poverty he thinks that the 20 per cent who must be possessing wealth will be very happy. What do you think of this? If you think.....

Shri Datar: Let not the hon. Member make another speech. I have heard him and I am going to answer all the points to the extent that it is necessary and relevant.

Sir, my hon. friend spoke about a class which I may tell you is not the

[Shri Datar]

class of agriculturists at all. As he knows and as all of us know there is a large class of absentee landlords. It is quite certain that they are disturbed because they are in possession of certain rights of a feudal character which have to disappear as early as possible.

May I point out here that the object of Government and of the party to which I have the honour to belong has all along been to help the agriculturists. I would place before him the history of Bombay State where in the first Congress Ministry, as early as 1937, the question of tenancy reform was taken in hand by the then Revenue Minister of the Bombay State who is now the Finance Minister of the Government of India. At that time also, I remember, there were some false prophets. I would not say false prophets but prophets who turned out entirely false, that is, all the threats that were issued were absolutely futile. May I also point out to him that in his very State of Bombay considerable reform has been effected and substantial rights have devolved upon the agricultural classes. Under these circumstances it would be entirely wrong to say that the Government are trying to benefit either the urban or other classes of people at the cost of the rural agricultural population or that the Bill has been conceived in the interest of the urban population. The Bill has been conceived to give substantial rights to those who are in occupation of the lands and also to the extent possible, to the other class of persons like the landless labour. While dealing with the earlier Bills, I have referred to the purposes mentioned in the Plan to which we are all—and the House also—committed. Therefore, that policy need not necessarily be written down in the form of clauses in this Bill. We are committed to that policy and I read long extracts from the report of the Planning Commission.

There were certain difficulties and we are trying to overcome all those difficulties and see that the rural population—eighty per cent of our people—benefits by these land reforms. I can assure my hon. friends that we are following a peaceful and progressive policy and there will never be a revolution of the type that he has been envisaging. What he has been envisaging is possibly the future of certain landlords who are likely to lose. . . (Interruptions.) It is perfectly correct. They were in possession of certain rights which have got to be curtailed. So, when the largest population in India is going to benefit by such land reforms, there can be no question of there being any threat, much less an effective threat. So far as my hon. friend is concerned, may I tell him that he is in the land of illusion if he says that we are not helping the agricultural classes. The object of this Bill as also the other similar Bills is to clothe the actual agriculturist with important rights and so it is necessary to take certain excess lands from persons who are having it. Naturally all such schemes would be in the interest of the actual agriculturists and the other landless labourers. We have been following this long-term policy.

The second point that was raised was that thirty acres should not be accepted as a ceiling. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava went to the extent of bringing in all those arguments with which Parliament has been familiar since the time when the question of compensation was duly considered. He has brought in out of the context an observation made by the Prime Minister. It ill-fits in the present context. We are all pledged to see today that the agriculturists as a class come up because they are the largest number. The rural agricultural population has to be looked after in as best a way as possible and that is why these Bills have been brought forward.

The ceilings were considered long ago by the then Delhi State Assembly. They brought forward a Bill known as the Land Reforms Bill and in the very first Bill they laid down that 30 acres ought to be the ceiling. A few months ago, the House will remember, when there was an amendment to the Delhi Land Reforms Act, the Home Minister assured the House that as early as possible we would be bringing forward a Bill for the purpose of placing a ceiling on existing holdings. In pursuance of that, the present Bill has been brought forward.

Again, as some hon. Members have pointed out, in the neighbouring States—in Punjab, for instance—the ceiling is 30 acres. Even now, if I mistake not, just at the present moment, a Bill laying down a ceiling is under debate in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and there also they have put down 30 acres as the limit. Taking into account all conditions, 30 acres is a fairly satisfactory ceiling. When there are more than five members in a family, naturally more land will be allowed to them. I would request the hon. Members to see the relevant section where it is clearly stated that a family consisting of five members is entitled to 30 acres and if there are more than five members an extra five acres for each additional member subject to a maximum of 60 standard acres will be permitted. A number of hon. Members put in certain objections to the definition of 'family'. The word 'family' has to be understood in this particular context in the present Bill. It does not in any way take away or supersede the general definition of the Joint Hindu family in regard to the other matters. Especially in the agricultural families you will ordinarily find that there are other members of the family, both male and female, who participate in actual cultivation. It is for that purpose that this definition has been brought forward. Again, you are aware that generally whenever we

speak of a family, we speak of the family composing of five persons. That also has been taken into account. When a particular family is larger, further provision has been made and the higher limit is sixty standard acres. So far as the question of the standard acre is concerned, a standard acre has to be fixed for this purpose that in the Delhi territory rural areas, there are lands of different qualities and the productivity is not the same. That is why a unit has to be followed taking into account the quality of the land, especially its productivity so far as foodgrains or other crops are concerned. That is why in Delhi it was considered necessary that there ought to be a certain unit—not merely a physical unit. A standard acre may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres or even 2 acres or it may be less. It all depends, as I have stated, on a number of points which have to be taken into account.

There was a criticism that nothing had been stated so far as the distribution of land is concerned. Similar objection was raised yesterday and I have pointed out that it has already been settled by the Planning Commission. I read long extracts to show the various classes of persons who are going to be provided for from these excess lands that would be with the Government. Landless labour will naturally be one. Therefore, the object is to benefit all those classes and to the extent possible. The co-operative societies. Some hon. Members raised the usual objections about the co-operative societies stating that they would be co-operative societies only in name. We are going to see to it that co-operative societies are started on a proper basis and they carry on their work in a perfectly bona fide and progressive manner. May I also point out that whenever there is a co-operative society, then, naturally, the extent of land with every member will also be taken into account. That is the reason why there ought to be no misgivings so far as this question is concerned.

[Shri Datar.]

An objection was raised to clause 26 of the Bill. I may point out that there are also other types of work that have to be developed to the extent that it is possible. There is no immediate exemption as such. What has been done? I would request the hon. Members to find out how restrictive words have been used so that exemptions will not be granted as a matter of course. Incidentally, it was contended that the Chief Commissioner should not be over-weighed with all these duties. But I may point out that it is the function of the Chief Commissioner as Chief Commissioner of the territory to carry out all these items of work. He is the highest revenue officer so far as this aspect is concerned. Therefore, the Chief Commissioner is expected to carry out his work in as efficient a manner as possible.

I would not like to make a reference to the general complaint made against officers. I can assure the House that whenever any officer acts in a manner which is far from satisfactory, which is far from impartial, then always action is taken. A general criticism of this kind always comes from certain quarters, but I would request all hon. Members not to approach our officers with such a measure of mistrust to start with. It is said here:

"The Chief Commissioner may, on an application made to him in this behalf within three months from the commencement of this Act, exempt from the operation of section 3,...."

We have said that he may exempt cases where he finds that such an exemption would be in the interests of the society. Cases where he finds that such an exemption would not be in the interests of the society he will not exempt at all. That is the reason why we have left it to the Chief Commissioner to consider this question. This aspect has not been

noticed by the hon. Member there. So far as provision under (a) of this clause is concerned, it is said under (ii)

"is being used as a farm in which heavy investment or permanent structural improvements have been made and which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, is being so efficiently managed that its break up is likely to result in a fall in production;"

So far as these restrictive provisions are concerned, they are not absolute provisions. These ought to be taken into account and exemptions are not to be granted as a matter of course for every improvement, for every investment or permanent structural improvement.

Sir, we have to develop the country in all possible ways without prejudice to the interests of agriculturists.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): No gestures.

Shri Datar: No question of any lecture, I am explaining the whole position.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is another word "gesture".

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member is hard of hearing I can't help.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I said that no gestures are needed.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is putting force into his arguments.

An Hon. Member: By gesture?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I may remind the hon. Minister, the Prime Minister said today that there should be no gestures.

Shri Datar: My argument is so strong that it does not require any gestures.

Sir, I was pointing out that structural improvements of a permanent character and heavy investments will not necessarily entitle a man to exemption; it would be only when it is found that they have been efficiently managed and their break up is likely to result in a fall in production that exemptions would be granted. Orchards have been referred to. Orchards, cattle breeding, dairy, wool business, all these questions are of great interest to the people of Delhi. In some cases, after carrying on with his agricultural work, an agriculturist can spend his time over these supplementary items of work which are a source of earning for the agriculturists. Under these circumstances, it would not be proper to say that exemptions ought not to be granted.

So far as other points are concerned, I need not go into them except to point out that this Bill, when it is made a law, will apply only to rural areas. In urban areas, naturally, the standard of price is entirely different. It is going to apply only to rural areas. That is the reason why there is a lot of difference between the prices in the urban areas and the prices in rural areas.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What is rural in Delhi? There is nothing rural now in Delhi.

Shri Datar: We have got a definition.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I know the definition.

Shri Datar: The definition is:

"the areas which, immediately before the 1st day of November, 1956, were included in a municipality or in a notified area under the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, or in a cantonment under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924;"

If the hon. Member does not read, what can I do?

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Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have read. I only wanted to know what remains rural in Delhi; everything is urban now.

Shri Datar: We are not to consider the provisions in this Bill which relate to rural areas by bringing in extraneous considerations so far as Delhi is concerned. Incidentally, subject to all that I have pointed out, I may also mention here that the proximity of the capital of India to this area carries with it certain benefits to the agricultural population also. Here and there it might also bring in some hardships of, perhaps, an unavoidable nature. All the same, all these factors have to be taken into account, and I am confident that in bringing this Bill forward Government are not actuated by any desire to oblige or benefit the urban classes. Our main interest is the rural classes. Therefore, I am confident that those hon. Members who have supported this Bill will find in this an indication of Government's desire to bring them to the highest economic level possible.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put Shri Patel's amendment first.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th February, 1960."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 20 from this House, namely, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Radha Raman, Choudhry Brahm Perkash, Shri C. Krishnan Nair, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Shri Bhola Nath Biswas, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri Surti Kistaiya,

(Mr. Chairman.)

Shri K. Periaswami Gounder, Shri Daljit Singh, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Swami Ramanand Shastri, Chaudhary Pratap Singh Daulta, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri N. P. Shanmuga Gounder, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri N. G. Ranga; and Shri B. N. Datar

and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

11.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

Sir, I shall occupy a little time of the House in the beginning in order to indicate to the House the lines on which the mind of the Ministry and my mind has been working.

It has been a healthy practice during the last several sessions of this Parliament that we discuss the food

situation in the country. Even when the food situation improves, I really desire that this practice should continue because food is a very live and vital subject to the majority of the people and—we cannot say—that time would never come when all that is to be said about it has been done or has been said.

I divide this subject into two parts: one is agricultural production which everybody wants to increase, and the second is distribution. I attach the greatest importance to the first part, namely, agricultural production. Before I come to the distribution aspect, which is sometimes controversial, on which there can be differences of opinion and very legitimate differences of opinion.—I grant that—let me take up agricultural production. So far as the increase in agricultural production is concerned, I do not think there is any Member or any section of this House which has not that particular responsibility at heart. Unfortunately, we have always said that there should be an increase in agricultural production, but hitherto it was not pursued with the real vigour and vitality with which it should have been pursued.

In retrospect, I would make a reference to the point to which I had made a reference elsewhere. That is, when we began our first Five Year Plan, the emphasis was all the time on agricultural production because we rightly realised that unless agricultural production was completed anything that we did would not succeed in that measure in which we want it to succeed. We started after spending several hundreds of crores of rupees the multi-purpose and river valley schemes, etc., so that more land could be brought under perennial irrigation. We began extremely well and got about six million or more acres under irrigation.

In the second Five Year Plan, although that emphasis was not changed, many other things came in. We perhaps lost that perspective, at

any rate, the intense part of it, namely, that agricultural production was of the highest priority and it should always be considered as the highest priority in this predominantly agricultural country. The result was that possibly we did not pursue the Plan as vigorously as we intended to do. You might ask me as to why it is necessary that I should say so. I am not saying so for the pleasure of it, but this kind of retrospection is very necessary because we are on the eve of the third Plan, and we must not commit those mistakes which we might have committed in the second Plan in not having the proper type of emphasis on agricultural production.

Therefore, it ought to be my duty and the duty of my Ministry to see that agricultural production gets the highest priority in the third Plan and that we leave nothing undone so that at the end of the third Five Year Plan it must be said of this country that we are sufficiently self-sufficient in food and that we are not importing or we might have to import one ton from anywhere outside. I am not saying it merely for the national pride of it but it is a necessity, because, unless we do that, our industry and other expansion in other fields will not succeed to that extent to which they ought to. Therefore, I am putting all the emphasis on this. If I may say so, whatever little power I have in me, whatever little thought that I could give to this subject, I will put the emphasis on how to increase agricultural production in this country.

Now, how is it to be done? There is no alternative to higher production in agriculture. The only alternative is hunger, and an increasing dependence on imports from outside, which no country and especially a predominantly agricultural country like ours, as I said, would want to do beyond a particular stage of time. Everybody knows that agricultural production in this country could be increased because if

you take several countries that have made progress in agriculture, you will come to the conclusion to which I have come, namely, that we are perhaps the last country in that grade, in the matter of agricultural production per acre. Although we are a highly agricultural country with something like 330 million acres of land for agriculture, although we have got irrigation of the highest magnitude—there is no country in the world which has got as much irrigation as India has got—in spite of this fact, that we should be the last in the world so far as agricultural yield is concerned is not something of which any country could be proud. Our yield, as hon. Members may know, is only one-fourth ton per acre. It is very simple. Out of the 330 million acres under irrigation last year, somewhere about 280 million acres were growing foodgrains like wheat, rice and other coarser types of grain. We were able to produce a crop which we styled as a bumper crop and that crop was 73.5 million tons. Any student of arithmetics, by dividing that irrigable area by 73.5, would come to the conclusion that our yield per acre is just about a quarter of a ton or a little more. That is all.

You will see that this is the lowest in the world but it does not discourage me. On the contrary, it fills me with a sense of hope that because it is one-fourth of a ton per acre, there is a large way you can go up to increase our production. I am not exaggerating when I say that—I am not talking of the second Plan or the third Plan—this country has a possibility, not in the immediate future but in the distant future, even of doubling, trebling, or even more than that, of our production, because we have not gone beyond one fourth of a ton per acre while the average in many countries which are agriculturally progressive countries is somewhere about one ton if not one and a half or even two tons per acre.

The other day I was inaugurating an international seminar which had

[Shri S. K. Patil.]

something to do with agricultural production. In connection with that, farmers and those who have made a success of their farming methods in many countries had come to the capital city of Delhi. I was told that in Australia, apart from the fact that the average is two tons per acre there, there are some lands in which particular strains of wheat have been developed and those lands give as much as six tons per acre. Imagine our yield of a quarter of a ton and contrast it with six tons there. I am not talking of the soil or the land that is culturable in Australia. But by a systematic application of the technological methods, they have improved their agriculture considerably. Their average is two tons which is also somewhere about eight times as much as India has done.

I met a farmer from Canada who gave me from his personal experience something which really should have heartened us. He told me that it took 20 years—it was sometime back—in order to double the production per acre by the application of fertilisers and by technical assistance that could be given to the agriculturists. In 20 years it was doubled, but during the last two years, by these technological methods and improved technology, they came upon a particular kind of strain in wheat by which, within two years, the wheat production was doubled. When people are talking of doubling the wheat production in two years as against 20 years and the average is two tons per acre and six tons per acre in special cases, you could imagine what a tremendous opportunity lies before us to increase our agricultural production.

Recently, I had the occasion to see some of the world's best research stations in agriculture during my tour, I made it a point to go and see with my own eyes those agricultural stations even in countries which were not self-sufficient in food. England by no stretch of imagination is or

would ever be a self-sufficient country in food, and they have not got the land; they do not even attempt to be self-sufficient. But even with the limited land that Great Britain has got, they have improved agriculture with all the technological research that they are doing from time to time. I saw a farm which had produced 75 cwt. per acre, that is, about 3½ tons. The research is of this type. In a single field, they divide the area into 11 plots, and experiment with different plots this way: one without the application of any inorganic fertiliser and the other with nitrogenous phosphates and potash solely. In the remaining seven, it was a permutation and combination of all these three. The result was, in one strain, by one mixture of fertilisers, they could produce 75 cwts. per acre. We can understand from that the tremendous opportunity that we have got. Instead of taking those things first, if we waste our energies in finding out whether this system of distribution or that system is good, it is waste of time. Of course what we produce has to be distributed, but as the Minister of Food and Agriculture it shall be my duty, and a sacred duty, to see that within a reasonable space of time, this country stands on its own legs and becomes self-sufficient by the application of technological methods adopted in most of the agriculturally progressive and developed countries.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You said "reasonable space of time." What is that time?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member need not be anxious. I am merely saying what could be done. What are aiming at, would come at the end of it.

It is also contended and very rightly by some that there are some wastelands in India which also should be brought under the plough. It is true, but to what extent can we go? I do not minimise that, but statistics are sometimes very dangerous, be-

cause we do not know which of them to believe. Anyway, whether it is 110 million acres or 87 million acres, whatever it is, by and large, I have come to the conclusion that the waste-lands or *esar* lands or saltish lands that you can bring under cultivation by constant application of these technical methods would not be more than, say, 50 million acres, or maybe a little more. Our culturable land may go up from 330 million acres to 40 million acres at the most. It will be a good thing if you compare how much land in other countries in the world is brought under the plough. The total culturable area in India may come to 400 million acres. If you compare it with other countries, you will see that the land that can be ploughed and on which something could grow is only 50 per cent; more than that no country has gone, because the rest of the land really cannot be brought under cultivation. We must do everything in our power to see that as much of these waste-lands are brought under cultivation as possible.

In this connection, I want to make a concrete suggestion. Some States have made laws taking over these lands to the States. Neither the States do anything about it nor is the private man, allowed to do anything, because he does not own it. I am prepared to make a recommendation. If such land exists and if somebody is really prepared to do something in order to bring it under cultivation, I would give him that land almost free, because he is doing a good job to the nation by bringing under cultivation land which does not produce anything. This is very necessary in a country where land does not increase. Geologists tell us that this planet of ours shrinks, but never expands. Thank God, it does not shrink very fast. That is why so much acreage is left to us for ploughing. So, the remedy is, we must have intensive cultivation. There would be no two voices in this House or outside on this matter. Our only

remedy for more agricultural production is intensive and more intensive cultivation, so that per acre we shall produce more than what we are doing today.

This brings me naturally to three or four very important points which really make for agricultural production. The first is irrigation—not only major multi-purpose schemes, but also medium and minor irrigation. Regarding minor irrigation schemes, figures are variously quoted. Sometimes it happens that we do something in a village and we include that land in the minor irrigation. Next time we do the same thing and we include the same land. So, sometimes we get inflated figures. Whatever the figures may be, we should have major, medium and minor irrigation schemes so that there would be a perennial supply. At least, the moisture in the soil should be retained to the extent to which it is possible for us to do. There have been experiments tried elsewhere. It is true you may not have perennial irrigation in the sense that there is water for 12 months, but if you retain water even for a little more time in the soil, that soil responds to cultivation better than the soil which has no water or in which water has not been retained so long. All the methods have to be applied, so that, we may have the maximum benefit out of that irrigation.

At the end of the second Five Year Plan, under minor irrigation alone, we shall have 18½ million acres and at the end of the third Five Year Plan, it will be 33 million acres. In this connection, there is another thing also to which reference has been made in this House time and again, *viz.*, waterlogging. The House must realise that waterlogging is something which is bad. I can quite understand land which has not been brought under the plough, but I cannot understand land, on which millions of rupees have been spent, being waterlogged and going out of cultivation.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

15.46 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sometimes rice grows on these waterlogged areas, because rice does not require a depth of more than 2 feet. But when the alkaline table comes up, it will be useless for anything in the world. So, it is more important than even taming the wasteland. It is better that waterlogged areas are reclaimed by proper drainage, etc. If the States are in difficulty in doing that, it shall be the duty of my Ministry to see that we go to the help of those States to do everything possible. Not less than 1 million acres of land is waterlogged today. I was reading the other day the speech of the Chief Minister of Punjab. In Punjab, alone, according to his figures.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): He should not refer to a State subject; he is referring to the Chief Minister of Punjab.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is just for a change for the House; it is some good reference. He said, an area of 2,37,000 acres was waterlogged. I think it is rather a low estimate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is much more than that.

Shri S. K. Patil: We have more irrigation in Punjab and so, the waterlogged area is also more because we have not adequate drainage, etc. I am mentioning this so that in the third Five Year Plan and even now in the unexpired period of the second Five Year Plan, we shall do everything in our power to see that measures are taken so that the agricultural production is increased, because this is a land which has tasted the fertilisers, etc., and it is attuned to agriculture. So that also ought to be done.

After irrigation comes fertilisers, which is a very important thing.

Many Members and many people in this country sometimes believe in orthodox methods. Orthodox method is good; conservatism is good sometimes. So far as agriculture is concerned, I can tell this House, not because I am against orthodox or conservative methods, that there is no alternative to inorganic fertilisers in order to increase the agricultural production in this country in the measure in which you want to increase it. It was all right sometime back, because you did not bring in nitrogenous phosphates and all that; they were not known. But we are talking of a time when the population of India was so small. Hundred years ago the population of India was under 20 crores. Three hundred years ago it was 5 crores. But the land was the same. Therefore, what was good some 300 or 100 years ago is not good when we have a population of 370 million, where per head you do not get even one acre of culturable area. So, what is necessary today is the application of these fertilizers, scientific application of these fertilizers, so that you can double and treble production.

We have seen that in fertilizers we are backward, and indeed we are trying to make some progress, and during the last three or four years we have come to the position that I am quoting. So far as the ammonium sulphate is concerned, a nitrogenous fertilizer, we produced in our country 4,19,000 tons and we imported 7,15,000 tons, making a total of 11,34,000 tons of fertilizers. It is hardly 50 per cent of our requirements. Today when people know how to use it, the requirement will increase. Therefore, we see how necessary is it to increase or multiply the production of fertilizer, and everything must be done to see that more and more fertilizer is produced. I shall even go to the extent of saying it is much better to import fertilizer than to import food. Because, in half the money we shall get the total wheat or rice or anything that we want. Although we can produce it

ourselves, it is not possible to produce it in a year. We can produce but it takes time, because the factories have to be built. We must import fertilizer so that with the application of that fertilizer we shall produce more food so that at the end we shall find that we are better off. Otherwise, we will have to spend more money in order to import the grain that is in short supply in the country.

In this connection I would like to say what was done before. In the last year we did not import fertilizers in the proportion in which we wanted it. If all fertilizer demands had really been met last year we should have produced more than 73.5 million tons. Possibly, if we had produced 80 million tons there would have been no dearth at all, and no import would have become necessary. I am emphasising that fact, because I want the co-operation of this House when this comes. Even for the Third Five Year Plan, so far as the fertilizer needs of this country are concerned, they have got to be fully and adequately met, as that is the only way by which agricultural production can increase.

When I was in the Rothamsted Agricultural station in the United Kingdom they said that they have used it during the last 116 years in experiments, which proves to the hilt that it is not something that they have read out of a novel. A piece of land was subjected to the application of a nitrogenous fertilizer, the sulphate of ammonia, all these 116 years, and even today it is responsive to the application of the nitrogenous fertilizer and produces more and more. Some people who were wedded to orthodoxy in our country were saying some two years ago when I had not to look after this portfolio that if these nitrogenous fertilizers are used in the land, the land becomes an addict to this fertilizer, as man becomes addict to something else, and as that addiction is bad, even this addiction is bad. There is no ques-

tion of addiction and we have seen that land is still responsive to this fertilizer, and that there is nothing like an immunity that land develops that it does not respond to the proper application of the nitrogenous fertilizers. I am telling this because there is no ground just to imagine that really this is not the right way of doing things.

There are people who say: what about the compost, cow-dung and green manure? I am not minimising their importance. When we do not get the nitrogenous or other fertilizers, surely these are the things which are useful. It may not give you double or treble the quantity, but it will help you to increase the production by 10 per cent, 20 per cent or 25 per cent, and therefore they are important in the scheme of things. So, it has got to be done.

But more and more emphasis has to be laid on having these inorganic fertilizers developed in this country. We should have the factories ourselves. This House knows that we have got Sindri and that gives us quite a substantial quantum of our fertilizers. We are now building one at Nangal, which will go into production in another six or seven months. It is as big as Sindri. Then we have another one, a third one, at Trombay. That will also give us the same quantity of production as Sindri. So, apart from Sindri, Nangal and Trombay will be producing fertilizers very shortly. Nangal will give us heavy water also that is another aspect—which is a bi-product that will be used by the atomic reactor. But I am not content with that. We should not be satisfied with one Sindri, or Nangal or Trombay. We should have fertilizer plants all over the country, a net work of them, because there are difficulties of transportation. All types of difficulties are there and, therefore, if it is possible—and we have seen it is possible—factories not costing Rs. 30 crores to 40 crores, but factories costing round

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about Rs. 5 crores should be had one in every State, or even more than one in every State; along with that the other factories in the private sector, namely, factories producing phosphates and potash should be encouraged so that in total we shall double, —at least double if not more—the production of fertilizers in our own country.

Hitherto, these nitrogenous fertilizer plants are in the public sector. They are in the public sector and they had to be in the public sector, because they cost enormously and, therefore, the private sector is not really prepared to invest this much money. But here is an invitation if really there is anybody in the private sector willing to invest money, because hereafter for 50 years fertilizer is going to be a very very good investment. I can give a tip if anybody wants to start a factory. In regard to nitrogenous fertilizers we shall even go a little beyond the trodden path that we have taken for ourselves for other reasons that I have explained and make it possible to have more factories so that the production of fertilizers in this country, no matter of what type, would increase. All that has got to be done in order that agricultural production does not suffer, because we have not got adequate fertilizers.

That brings me to the seed farms. The third necessity is seed, proper type of seed. As I said, the world today, by the application of these technological methods has gone ahead. They are not merely content with fertilizers they have now gone to the atomic isotopes and in every country, not only in America and Russia but even in Great Britain and other countries—and possibly in our country hereafter—these atomic isotopes are used in order to produce hybrid breed of seeds by which you can treble or quadruple the production of seeds. That is being done. I saw a factory in Great Britain which produces this quite a few tons. Of

course, it cannot be produced in thousands of tons, because you require a small capsule like thing in order to irradiate a large quantity of grain. But when that is done you get results which are really a stounding. That is exactly what is being done in other countries. I am not merely mentioning it. We are trying to do it here, and we have produced some atomic isotopes in our reactors in Bombay which can be used for agricultural purposes.

All these things may appear very good, but our farmers have got to be trained in order that they know how to use these things. There is farming skill in our farmers. If anybody says that our farmers are not well-versed in their work, that is not correct. A farmer may not know the latest techniques. But he knows about irrigation. He knows when rains must come. He knows how to make the utmost use of the water and so on. He knows whatever is good for him. Along with that, the use of inorganic manures irradiating the hybrid seeds have got to be brought to the farmer, because ultimately it is he who has to produce something more.

Then there are different systems prevailing in various parts of the world and everybody is trying to see which system will yield more. There lies our advantage. In those countries I am mentioning agricultural development has gone to the extent where the normal yield has become two tons per acre. They have reached the optimum and there they have the technological spirit to produce more than that of last year or the year before last. All that knowledge is before us, as country after country has been trying to do it.

16 hrs.

I was amazed the other day that instead of talking about any other thing, Marshal Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, began to talk about agriculture. I was amazed by the extent of knowledge he personally had on

the subject of agriculture. He showed me the farm which he had made. There are many farms in Yugoslavia of that type in which double cropping was practised, which is so systematic. In a single farm they take a few furrows of wheat and then in a few feet they have beet and like this they sow wheat, beet, wheat, beet. In the result what they find is that the production of wheat and beet is more than what it would have been if wheat was planted on the entire farm or if beet was planted on the entire farm. I am merely saying that this cannot be done without proper farming skill. It is not merely fertilisers that are necessary, but even the rays of the sun, the direction of the wind, the time when they do it, sow it, transplant it, all these things become necessary. Therefore as early as possible I am sending our own team of farmers to Yugoslavia to see it done actually in the fields by remaining there for some time so that they could do it. It is not that we can imitate what Yugoslavia has done. What Yugoslavia has done is very creditable. A country which was perennially a deficit country in food and used to have all the wheat etc. from other countries, like the United States of America, Russia and other countries have today not only become self-sufficient but can export its wheat. It is exactly what can be done by the application of these technological methods. What Yugoslavia has done, surely India also can do. Therefore farmers have got to be trained.

We have got our training machinery. The Community Development and the Co-operative Departments are trying to do it. They have got their village level workers and so on. I have not yet gone into it very thoroughly, but what I want is this. I want that a village level worker or anybody who goes, whether on behalf of my Ministry or on behalf of the Community Development Ministry, he must be a man who actually farms and who has acquired the farming

skill. I do not want matriculates and other people. They are good people. They can be put in higher jobs. They can be made the Ministry in my place. But surely a man who goes as an extension officer to tell the people as to how to do farming must be a man who knows farming. There is a saying among the farmers that unless you soil your hands with the soil actually and smell it, you cannot understand it or get into the scheme of things of agricultural. That has got to be done. I can tell you that it is not merely a matter of saying that I desire that of everybody employed in this big Food and Agriculture Ministry. We have issued circulars that they themselves should at least for fifteen days in a year, whether they know farming or not, identify themselves with the farmers by going into the farms so that the farmer should feel the oneness about it and that there are white-collared people, better and educated people, who really also feel today that agriculture is a very important thing. The vocation that has been really neglected all these years should come into its own. That has got to be done. It shall really be a great day when many of the hon. Members of Parliament, Lok Sabha and so on, themselves become farmers and come and tell me that they have done this thing and they have done that thing. I can tell you that during the last . . .

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): Very many of them are farmers.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am very glad to know that. I compliment them. My congratulations to them. There should be more and more of them. I met quite a number of Congressmen and Senators, who came from Washington. We were having some kind of a discussion about many things to which I will come later on. Everyone of them said, "I have got a farm. I have got a farm. I have got a farm". President Eisenhower, who came here, in his speech even said that whenever the duties of State could allow him

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to do it he runs to his farm and the very look of it gives him all the inspiration and the vitamins that are necessary to come back to the White House and do his work. I am sure that if many of us ourselves take to this kind of thing, our farmers would feel that his vocation is not a bad vocation. It is really a basic vocation that we must take in hand. This has got to be achieved. Therefore our Ministry, in conjunction and co-operation with the Community Development and other ministries and State ministries, will do everything in our power to see that a large majority of our farmers acquire the new technique that is necessary in order that in a big way we can increase agriculture production.

Then I come to the question of experimental farms. Today we have about 360 experimental farms. We want to have about 200 more and raise the number to about 500 so that they are affiliated to the research centres. Research is meaningless unless there is an experimental farm and we can really experiment on it. We want to have 500 research centres, big and small. All cannot be first-class centres. But there are many things which even in a small way could be done if they can be multiplied. That is also the intention of the Ministry and we have started planning about it.

Research and technology, of which I have just now made a mention, and dissemination of this knowledge must not be confined to where it is produced but it must be disseminated. Thousands and lakhs of our cultivators must get to know that knowledge. When the farmer knows and when really he can do that thing in a particular manner, it is that farmer who will become our teacher. Many things that the scientist does not know, he knows. He knows that he has produced such things. It is that man who applies those things or that science to the land who is a real teacher. Exactly that type of farm-

ing skill is in our farmer. Therefore we want to encourage it in every way possible.

That brings me to a very vital subject. All that has been done and will be done. But what is it really that increased agricultural production wants. I repeat again and again, almost *ad nauseum*, that no progress can be made in agricultural production unless we give that farmer, who is the tiller of the land, the motive as to why he must produce more. Therefore the farmer is the ultimate master so far as this is concerned. Many people may find fault with me and say as to how it is that the farmer must be given this much importance. It is not that it is the importance that is necessary because any scheme that I may devise or the Planning Commission or anybody may devise, any research that I may do, ultimately it is the farmer who has got to put it into operation and really apply it for more agricultural production. Therefore we have got to see that agricultural production and its increase is the responsibility of that farmer. He must be given all the incentive that is necessary so that he should apply it and produce more and more. If we do not give him the proper price what he will do is that he will produce enough for himself and his family. He will not produce for anybody else because he knows that he does not get the money that is necessary for it.

That is exactly the reason as to why I am thinking of having some kind of a statutory advisory committee for price fixation so that constantly, all the twelve months and all the days of a month, agricultural structure will be under review of a competent committee in which there will be a fair representation of the farmers themselves. They will themselves see to it as to what really is good and what should be done. Agricultural pattern has become very complex. All these crops are competitive. It is not very easy. When

some people talk of sugar cane, sometimes I say, not out of a desire of joining issues with them, that sugar cane is always correlated to other crops also, namely, wheat, rice and other crops, the coarser grains and so on and also cotton and other things. Therefore the whole pattern of agricultural structure must be treated as an integrated one. If you touch only one and do not touch the other, you are doing, without meaning it, a great injustice to the people who are engaged in other forms of agriculture. Therefore we want to devise a scheme. It is just beginning. It is not that anything can be grown as soon as the committee is appointed, but that committee, if it is well chosen, may perhaps set the standard as to how this agricultural pattern should be increased. That is exactly the reason why we are doing it. Nobody need be afraid that because we are doing it we are really doing something very revolutionary and are going to spoil anybody's chance. Nothing of this kind.

Suggestions were made to me in the other House that there should be some representation of the political parties in this particular thing. It is not that I am against the political parties. I am one of them. But I would rather not like to have them in an institution like this, which is not run really by any political considerations or any ideology at all except the one politics and the one ideology that the farmer must stand on his legs and must be given sufficient purpose and motive as to why he must produce more although, as I have said, there is no ban on any MP being there if he is really an expert in agriculture. In that case why should he not be there irrespective of the party or the political affiliation that he has got? That is about the statutory committee that is necessary. Possibly in a month or two—we shall try our utmost to see that—that comes into

being so that all these difficulties and problems can be referred to that committee. From time to time they may fix prices not of all commodities but of some commodities wherever it is necessary. They can fix that price for a period of time so that the farmer would know as to what he is going to do next year or the year after, because the land is such that it has got to be patterned at least for three years as to what kind of crop he takes, when the land is going to be fallow and all that. Unless you do it, your difficulties are going to increase. That is exactly the purpose.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will ex-Ministers be members?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know.

While this is being done, and our agricultural production has not come to us, there must be something interim and that interim, I have announced that it shall be my plain duty to see that all our present difficulties are solved. They won't be solved unless this additional production comes and unless I create some kind of a strong very impressive buffer stock in this country. Therefore, I said when I became the Minister, that I shall try to raise a buffer stock of at least 5 million tons of wheat and rice. Many people were angry with me. Some of them gave a little advice also. They said, they will go without food, they will leave two meals a week or a fortnight, I do not know. They said, why is it that we have to go with a begging bowl, etc. I do not want to go into the whole argument. I can assure you that India has never gone with a begging bowl to anybody. Even the food that we get under P.L. 480 and which we shall get for the buffer stock from other countries and from ourselves, it is not some country putting anything in the beginning bowl.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

We buy. There are some considerations which are good to us. Immediately, we need not pay foreign exchange. Ultimately, the liability for paying for every ounce of grain that we buy from other countries, whether United States or Canada, Australia or any others is ours. We have honoured our commitments. We shall always honour our national commitments. Therefore, in order to tide over a difficulty which is of a very short duration namely a year or two, until we get the results, if it is necessary to build up a stock, we must build up a stock.

I would even go and tell my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, because he was very particular, in a very friendly manner, this. Even when India is self-sufficient in food, even when the prices come down to such an extent that price support has to be given in order to keep the farmer where he is, even in that stage, I would require a large buffer stock in this country. Because ours is a vast country; it is called a sub-continent. If there is rain in one part, there is drought in another. The very existence like the Himalayas of this stock of 5 million tons of grains is a kind of a damp squib. If somebody wants to play a trick by raising prices or anything like that, like hot air, I can blow all that grain into that particular State when I know that it is necessary in order to hold the prices.

Holding prices also is something which has got to be taken into consideration. When somebody says that the farmer cannot be paid more because we have to hold the prices because the Plan has to succeed, I can understand that. I concede that Hon. Members will be vying with one another to see that the price line is maintained. May I submit in all humility that the price line must be a straight line and not a curved line as we find today. What we intend by price line is a straight line. Do you call it a straight line that exists in the country today? That the price

of rice which is Rs. 16 or Rs. 15 in Orissa or might be Rs. 17 in Cuttack, should be Rs. 40 in Calcutta: is that a straight line? That rice should be Rs. 15 in Chattisgarh and it should be Rs. 40 in Bombay: do you call it a straight line?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri S. K. Patil: Hon. Members may not have any love particularly for the cities. But, look at the damage that a dissatisfied city can do. All your industrial production comes from the cities. The prices of industrial products are determined by the cities of Bombay and Calcutta. When these prices go high and the cost of living goes high, everything that is produced there, textiles etc., everything goes high. Therefore, the maintenance of the price line, although it is necessary, I maintain, must be a straight line and not a curved line as it is today.

That brings me inevitably—that is the last portion—as to how this distribution has got to be done. Regarding distribution, as I said, there may be differences. Many people sometimes think that we have no policy. So far as I am concerned, I have got a very definite positive policy. I have come to the conclusion that if really the food situation in India has got to improve, surely, this kind of zonal system has got to go. Controls have got to go. Controls, rationing and other things are necessary when emergencies arise. I am not an enemy of controls or an enemy of rationing. They are like the good medicines. I shall always keep them in the mantel-piece, praying to God, Oh God, I should never have an opportunity to gulp them. They should be kept. Do you mean to say that, 13 or 14 years after the war, with no war in the offing for another 15 years—God forbid, it should never come—we should go on with these things, tightening, tightening? It is very impossible indeed. Ultimately if you say that we shall come to that, when we come to monopoly

procurement—good or bad—what will happen is this. Procurement has no meaning unless it is monopoly procurement, which means that Government should get the surplus from every farmer, even if it is one pound, which means that we have got to do everything, and take the corn from the farmer so that it comes to the common granary. If you do that, not only is there too much of pressure on the farmer which acts as a disincentive so far as production is concerned, but it would mean that no political party that advocates that can ever go to the farmer again to demand his vote. So, in the larger interests of the country, you cannot do it.

That procurement would mean that you cannot have a free market. Then you have got to introduce rationing and control and everything. Do you know what it means? Even today the small thing that we are doing—we are doing a big thing—costs the Government of India, and perhaps the States, Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 crores; and if we expand this machinery, possibly Rs. 100 crores will have to be spent, which is money which is unproductive. If necessity dictates such a thing, I am prepared to do that, I am not against it, but surely when necessity does not dictate such a thing, why should it be done. There should be free flow as far as possible?

Therefore, I am positive on one thing, that as far as possible it shall be my attempt to see that I create bigger and natural zones, ultimately having India as the one zone in this country.

All our nationalism is only concerned with our emotionalism; when it comes to personal things, if I have got a little surplus and I have to equally or equitably share it with the one who is in deficit, then nationalism does not come. India's unity has got to be built up, and the greatest test and a very unerring test of it is that all the food that we produce must be equally and equitably dis-

tributed among the 400 million citizens of this country.

It cannot be immediately done. My attempt will be to have larger natural zones. We made a zone in the south. In that south zone what good and progressive States are there, what nice people live there. Of the four States, Andhra and perhaps Madras to a certain extent, have small surpluses, and I must say they have got six or seven districts both in Madras and Andhra which are the best districts in India so far as production goes. They produce paddy in three crops to the tune of three tons per acre in that particular area. To these we have added Mysore, which has a small deficit, perhaps of one or two lakh tons, and Kerala which is really a very fine State, progressive otherwise, but not in food. I have told my friends from Kerala and I would repeat that I shall do everything in my power to help them in respect of anything that is done in their States, no matter what it costs, how many crores, to increase agricultural production. That is being done.

That is because they must not be continually dependent on others, because one does not know; others might regard them as unwanted guests or poor relatives, and surely my Kerala friends do not want to be the poor relatives of anybody.

These four States have been put together. Andhra and Madras have got a surplus of seven or eight lakh tons, and there are Kerala and Mysore which have got a deficit of seven or eight lakh tons. Therefore, I equate them, and I just level what used to be a mountain and a well, and say: here you are, it becomes India. Therefore, this is a very nice thing. Therefore, I am resisting the temptation to break it up, I will not break it up if eventually I find that it leads me to something really very good and helpful indeed.

The Chief Ministers of all the four States have been very helpful to me,

[Shri S. K. Patil]

they have been helping. So far as Madras is concerned, I must say that the Agriculture Minister said that if it was in the larger interests of India and if he could contribute something, he would be willing; he asked me to try my experiment and wished me all success in my experiment.

So also, I am trying to bring Orissa and West Bengal together, and I am happy to announce that today, but for little difficulties about technical things, things have been ironed out, and we have finished 99 per cent of it, and only formal sanction is necessary, and they will be joined together. In such a common venture, I know Orissa will have to make a large sacrifice. Sometimes, the prices slightly rise, but we are protecting it. And we shall see to it, as soon as there is a tendency for a little bit of rise. If there is just a little bit of rise, there is nothing wrong; if, instead of Rs. 16, the price becomes Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 in Orissa, and at the same time, instead of Rs. 40 in Calcutta, it drops down to Rs. 25, then I have achieved my purpose. That is the purpose that must be kept in view, namely that this kind of disparity between the prices must go. And, therefore, they have come together.

My next attempt will be that Madhya Pradesh and Bombay should be joined together. Here, I am telling you something which many of the hon. Members may not be knowing, namely that Chattisgarh which is a part of Madhya Pradesh is the rice bowl of this country. They produce about a million tons of rice. God has given them something. Now, a farmer there naturally wants to make a little more of money, because he has been gifted. Suppose you put a man near water and you ask him not to drink that water; I can quite imagine what his condition will be. Similarly, if that man is told that he cannot get a little more, then, having produced that, the man becomes de-

jected; and surely, the production also to that extent suffers.

Therefore, I am trying, with all my persuasion with my great friend Dr. Katju, who is the Chief Minister of that State. I know his difficulties. He does it in the interests of his people, so that the prices for the non-producing consumers should not rise; therefore, he is protecting it. But, remember, that in that State, and in this country, 85 per cent of the people who produce this grain are not to be protected, because they produce for themselves; it is the 15 per cent or 20 per cent or at the most the 30 per cent in the whole country, of the non-producing consumers who have got to be protected. If the worse comes to the worst, even out of the stock that I have got, I shall give them, in order to maintain fair price shops as long as they want, so that the prices should not rise. But we must attempt, and we must try to do it, in order that there should be a natural distribution of what we have got.

It is a very wonderful phenomenon that God has arranged this country and also our surpluses and deficits in such a manner that by a slight rolling, everything becomes equal. They have been placed in a corner also very tactfully, this has been done. Whether that is the purpose of God in doing so, I do not know.

They created Punjab, such a fine granary of wheat; along with it, they put Delhi and some small unit here and there, which is really not so very good, so that Punjab can help them and look after them. They created this Bihar and this U.P.; they themselves are so powerful that they can look after themselves; they do not require anybody's help. Then, they put Orissa there so that it can be joined on to Bengal. And they put also very diplomatically Madhya Pradesh in such a place that it can very naturally join the Bombay State. And you can see that the conditions also

are such. I have studied the figures of the surpluses and deficits of these two States during the last ten years, and it will interest hon. Members to know that during all these ten years, in no single year, has the deficit of the whole State of Bombay been more than a million tons; and possibly, in no single year, has the surplus of Madhya Pradesh been perhaps less than one million tons; it may be perhaps a little more or a little less this way or that way. I am praying to God that Madhya Pradesh should have more and more of rice and wheat, so that they can create for themselves whatever is necessary, and they can sell also to their neighbour, namely the State of Bombay. I am prepared to give them all safeguards which they require, safeguards in the sense that if the prices go up, and fair price shops have got to be maintained, then any amount of grain will be given in order that they may be maintained, so that nobody could really take advantage of a position like this.

I am quite sure; and many Members from Madhya Pradesh have come to me individually, led deputations and so on and they have assured me that their minds also are working on that proposition. If they are also working on that proposition, then let the likeness in their minds and in my mind come together.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I may state that the majority of the Members from Madhya Pradesh are opposed to this.

Shri S. K. Patil: We do not eat food on the basis of majority and minority. Even the minority requires food. I should really say that the Opposition should have it even more than we have it. What I am saying is this that there is no question of majority and minority here. Do not bring in the question of majority here. It may be true that all those persons do not want it, because they are the surplus State, and, therefore, it is natural that they do not want it.

Shri Chandak (Chhindwara): Most Members from Madhya Pradesh are in favour of creating bigger zones.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not imputing any motives at all. I shall try to do this by sheer reasonableness, by sheer persuasion, by my appeal to Dr. Katju and all these friends, after giving all the safeguards that they need so that they do not come into a position into which they might come and face any difficulty. I can understand the background of their minds, as to why they oppose it. If they are really afraid of the city of Bombay, if they are afraid that the big people in the city may such all the corn that is created in Madhya Pradesh, then I am prepared to cordon off the city of Bombay so that it does not do so, so that it is incapacitated and it does not such; I shall feed that city in some other way, if it is necessary.

I am doing all these things not because it gives me a pleasure to do so, but I am convinced of one thing, that if in a natural way our circulation in all the veins and arteries and ultimately the capillaries continues smoothly, the whole body politic of India will be one and there will be no 'thorns', and whatever we produce, in fortune or misfortune, we shall equally share among ourselves. That is really the test of nationalism through which we have got to go. Therefore, nobody would say that I have no plan and no programme so far as that is concerned.

One or two things more and I have done.

Shri Mahanty rose—

Shri S. K. Patil: He can ask questions afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the blood flow on.

Shri Mahanty rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know whether you called it blood or blood.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

Both are good. This is not a destructive flood; it will not spoil any crop. On the contrary, through it agricultural production will increase.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was only referring to blood flowing into arteries, veins and capillaries.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, that is right.

When I mentioned about the buffer stock, I did not refer to storage. I am trying to build up storage capacity very fast in the next one or two years, if possible within a year. But the difficulties are over acquisition of land in some places, not in all places. I can mention the storage capacity that we have today. The storage capacity and warehousing capacity, both Government and private, today is of the order of 1.5 million tons. We want to make it 5 million tons. We had planned that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan we shall do this. But I am now expediting it so that if I am able to build a buffer stock of 5 million tons, I must immediately have the storage capacity to store that grain. The grain cannot be stored outside somewhere as deterioration would be very great, and those who give us grain would not give it until they see that there is adequate storage facility. Therefore, we are doing our utmost to see that between the private and the public sector, Government and other agencies, we shall build in a year—at the most in two years if there are any difficulties—capacity to store 5 million tons of grain, so that there should be no difficulty at all so far as that is concerned.

The last point is about co-operatives. Talking of these many things, farming skill and technological things and so on, all these things get spoiled today because we have not properly developed co-operatives in this country. Even in countries which are not Communist or leftist, you will find these co-operatives. Even in the United States of America, 60 per cent. of agriculture is done in organised co-

operatives. In Germany, it is 85 per cent—people in organised co-operatives. We can quite understand that no nation which is a surplus nation in agricultural production—and that is true of Australia and Canada too—no nation which has built up a tremendous level of food surplus has done it without the instrumentality of co-operatives. There are service co-operatives, sometimes for some particular purposes. There are co-operative farms also because there are small patches of land. They do it in a voluntary way without any legislation whatsoever. But that has got to be done. Let us not quarrel about the tools. When there is a possibility of increasing the production of these things without quarrelling, surely we need not waste our energies on quarrel.

This is the method in which my Ministry, Government and myself want to proceed in the near future. I want that hon. Members should help me in this business. Some part of the distribution system may not be acceptable to them. Distribution is really with the States. We do not go into that. The States might have made mistakes. We might have made mistakes. But surely when production increases, all those difficulties will really vanish into nothing.

Therefore, let us concentrate on agricultural production. Let us give the motive that is necessary to the farmer. Let us build him up and his personality so that he can stand four-square and say 'I am also something in the country'.

There are today, both in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the U.S.A., quite a number—dozens of them—of members who have come from the stock of farmers' families. They always claim that they are farmers. The farmers today are the most powerful in the American Congress and they should be powerful in our Parliament too. We have neglected the farmer for a long time. Let us bring him into his own. Let us create that confidence. If that confidence is

not in us, we cannot impart it to somebody else.

These are the lines on which the policy of the Government of India is going to run in the near future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

There are some substitute motions. Those who desire to move them may do so.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country is of the opinion that the present zonal arrangement shall not be disturbed or rearranged without the willing consent of the State Governments concerned and that more stringent measures be taken to strengthen the State Trading in foodgrains." (1).

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Food situation in the country, is of the opinion that—

(a) the Government's attempts to make the food situation easy by large imports, controls and semi-controls have not contributed to solve the food problem and make the country self-sufficient,

(b) the food problem may be permanently solved and the country be made self-sufficient in food by the agriculturists and it is desirable that the Gov-

ernment should make efforts to obtain co-operation of the farmers' organisations and through them attempts require to be made by the Government to know the difficulties of the farmers coming in the way of more food production,

(c) the Minister of Food and Agriculture may without delay invite representatives of farmers' organisations and discuss with them the ways and means to give impetus to agricultural production,

(d) the Government may, henceforth, look to the farmers and farmers' organisations to solve food problem, rather than rely on imports." (2).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, recommends that a council of agricultural development be established at the Centre for the purpose of drafting a comprehensive plan for food self-sufficiency and of promoting its execution according to the plan and more rigorous measures be taken to execute State Trading in foodgrains." (3).

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion, that Government has failed,—

(a) to check the rise in food prices and to bring it within the purchasing power of the people by evolving a proper

[**Shri Tangamani**]

and effective price stabilisation machinery;

- (b) to adopt State Trading in food-grains as decided by the National Development Council and in evolving suitable forms to implement it by building up 'food bank' reliant on internal procurement and to change the dominant dependence on imports;
- (c) to develop co-operative farming preceded by distribution of land to the landless from the excess land procured by imposition of ceiling, effective stopping of eviction, distribution of cultivable waste land;
- (d) to replace usurers credit by adequate and timely institutional, governmental credit to supply fertilizers and good seeds in time." (4).

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):
Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country is of the opinion that Government should take the following steps, permanently to solve the food shortage in the country:—

- (a) a food army of a million people should immediately be recruited to bring under cultivation cultivable waste lands in the country;
- (b) immediate steps be taken to distribute the surplus lands in the country amongst landless peasants after imposing suitable ceilings on land holdings;
- (c) land revenue from uneconomic holdings be remitted or in the alternative no revenue should

be charged from any peasant instead Income Tax Act should be made applicable to agricultural holdings;

- (d) a phased programme should be drawn out for the development of small irrigation works so as to exploit the small irrigation potential in the country within a period of two years;
- (e) irrigation rates should be suitably reduced so as to make fullest use of available irrigation facilities;
- (f) prices of agricultural commodities should be so fixed and regulated that difference of prices between two crops of cereals may not be more than 6 nP. per seer;
- (g) the State Trading in food-grains should be strengthened and so applied that the State will not act as a profiteer;
- (h) more emphasis should be laid for the development of green manure and indigenous methods of manures;
- (i) more incentives should be given for intensive cultivation of cereals." (5).

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong):
I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion,—

that in view of growing needs of food requirements with unabatingly increasing population, and prevalence of chronic problems of the agriculturists, despite various measures like, import of foodgrains, State Trading in foodgrains, grow

more food campaign with allied schemes, community development projects and national extension service schemes and various other schemes meant for that purpose, undertaken during the first and the Second Five Year Plans, greater efforts seem to have become indispensable to be made for increasing food production, wherever and by whatever means possible, for sustaining the increasing population and for building up a sure base for industrial development, and as a matter of that, a developing economy of the country;

that adequate provisions be made in the Third Five Year Plan with the determined objective to remove the handicaps of the agriculturists, namely:—

- (a) to effectively control floods, droughts and pestilence and other natural calamities and thereby ensure safe raising of crops;
- (b) to provide for adequate and regulated supply of irrigation water, whether by multi-purpose, large, major, medium or minor irrigation schemes, for the definite objective of increasing agricultural production, main stress being laid on foodgrains, each year, safeguarding from the vagaries of monsoons, providing for drainage of excess water and supply of adequate quantity of water needed for raising various crops in rotation round each year through every crop season suited to various areas and various crops;
- (c) to open out new cultivable lands by reclamation in the plains and by terracing in the hills, providing at the same time for adequate irrigation facilities for utilisation of the newly opened out lands;

(d) to well organise field management committees, village panchayats, village multi-purpose co-operatives, with a view to create necessary incentive amongst the agriculturists all over the country;

(e) to arrange for providing facilities like agricultural credits, improved seeds and implements, marketing, warehousing, subsidiary occupations mainly based on agro-industries suited to various areas and the people inhabiting there, etc., on co-operative lines, and educate the people adequately for the purpose; and

(f) to take all ancillary and incidental steps such as training of requisite personnel, provision for producing and supplying adequate quantity of agricultural credits, improved seeds and implements, etc., on easy terms;

that the above programme be given the first priority in the Third Five Year Plan to compensate the shortfall accrued during the First and Second Five Year Plans, and to meet the twin objectives, namely—

- (a) feeding the increasing population;
- (b) creating a solid base for industrial development in the country;

that an all-out national campaign be launched forthwith to combat the food problem in the country, as a national urgency and emergency, and appropriate steps be taken accordingly." (6).

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion that,—

as an incentive for increased production and to make the country self-sufficient in food, the cultivators should be assured of:—

- (i) a guaranteed minimum remunerative price publicised much in advance of the sowing season,
- (ii) a market that is ready to accept his crops at the floor price at the time when the cultivators want to sell,
- (iii) a suitable local storage for the portion of crops which the cultivators do not wish to sell at harvest time,
- (iv) a permanent agency, statutory or non-statutory with suitable representatives of the farmers on it should be immediately set up, which may formulate price policy and implement this policy.” (8)

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion that the Zonal system for distribution of food-grains be abolished and the country be treated as one unit.” (10)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original motion and all the substitute motions are before the House for discussion. We might fix some time-limit for the speeches.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Hamirpur): Sir, before you do that let

us know how much time you are going to give the Minister because he has already taken 1½ hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken one full hour. But, was it the desire that he should not speak and say all these matters on the floor of the House? Unless that was done, there would not have been any basis for discussion; rather he has helped us.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): The time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are asking for extension before we start. Let us see how we proceed. It is always in the power of the House. The House can do whatever it likes. But there ought not to be any nervousness or impatience on that account. If the House so desires, it may continue to discuss it as long as it likes. Even in that case, to whatever extent we may extend, a time limit should be placed. Or, is it the desire of the House that one hon. Member should go on as he likes?

Some Hon. Members: No. no. The time limit should be there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would 10 or 15 minutes be all right?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Fifteen minutes would be all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; 20 minutes in the case of leaders of groups; otherwise, 15 minutes. (Interruption).

Pandit K. C. Sharma: There is no leadership in food.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Twenty minutes should be the maximum; it will be the ceiling. **Shri Tangamani.**

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after listening to the speech of the hon. Minister, I am at a loss to understand how the question of agricultural production and the question of distribution can easily be

solved. At least in the other House when the discussion took place on the 10th and the 14th of this month, the Deputy Minister was pleased to give certain hard facts and figures. I would like to refer to some of the figures which were supplied by him and also to the four points which I have raised in my substitute motion and I would request the hon. Minister, in the course of his reply, to give his reasons regarding the points I have raised.

Today the hon. Minister did not mention anything about the rise in prices which has become a phenomenon during the past year. In the other House, the hon. Deputy Minister conceded that the prices of rice in the south this year have been higher than what they were last year. I would like to refer to certain figures which would show that the prices of food articles have considerably risen compared to the corresponding period of last year.

The *Economic Weekly* which is the journal of the current economic and political affairs in Volume XI No. 47, dated the 5th December, 1959, on page 1650 gives the following statistics. The food article prices were 118.0 on 15-11-1958 and the present prices are 122.5 taking 1952-53 as the base year, namely 100. They also give the details as to how these prices are rising. I have given only one instance to show how the prices have been rising during the last year. What is it that they have done to reduce the prices? When there was scarcity, committees were formed and in this House, we were assured that at the State level similar committees were formed. I am referring to the foodgrains scarcity and the food movement in Uttar Pradesh. Many committees have been formed. Now, what has become of them? What has happened to their labours? A similar committee was formed in West Bengal and that committee has now ceased to function. No such committee was formed in Madras.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order. If an hon. Member has to talk to a friend

of his, he can sit by him and talk to him in a low tone.

Shri Tangamani: Very recently, there has been a food agitation in West Bengal and reference was made to that in the other House by Shri A. M. Thomas. West Bengal has been hit by floods. Certain areas in the western U.P. have been affected by drought also. So, there was scarcity of foodgrains and the prices had gone up. He has told us that in West Bengal, the price has come down from Rs. 31 to Rs. 26 per maund due to the fact that the main crops have come in. But in the Madras State, when the Governor addressed both the Houses on the 5th, he himself admitted that the price of rice and other food articles had gone up considerably.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabdwip): May I just interrupt the hon. Member?

Shri Tangamani: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding.

Shri Tangamani: In Madras, there has been a demand from almost all the parties that mattered—the Democratic Congress, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the Communist Party and others—that the price of rice must be reduced so that it may be within the purchasing power of the ordinary people. They have said that one measure of good quality rice must be sold at 75 nP. They were able to move a large number of people throughout the country on this question and took a demonstration on 22-11-1959. Although the Congress Party did not officially participate in that agitation, in the discussion following the Governor's Address to the Madras Assembly, a number of congressmen also supported the demand of these Parties, inside the Assembly.

We were here told that Madras State is neither deficit nor surplus. According to the figures that were supplied by the Madras Government, the production of rice is 32 lakh tons. That

[Shri Tangamani]

would make it more or less self-sufficient. Traditionally, two lakh tons of kuruvai rice, a special type of rice grown mostly in Tanjore district, had been going to Kerala. We were told today that the deficit of Kerala was about seven lakh tons and of Mysore, about 2.5 lakh tons. Nearly a million tons will have to be distributed between Kerala and Mysore from the surplus area, Andhra Pradesh. He has also told us today that there was no question of breaking up the Zones. Now, what is the reaction of the Madras Government? Both inside the Assembly and outside also, the Minister of Agriculture has been saying that they are not for the continuance of the zone. They are demanding that the zones must be broken. Here the Government is saying that the zones must be continued and new zones are to come into existence. I would like to know clearly and categorically what exactly is the attitude of the Central Government and the State Governments to this question of zones.

On the question of prices, he has told us that there will be a Price Fixation Committee. We do not know how that committee is going to function, whether that committee will be the same as the committee for State Trading or the method which is going to be adopted will be the same as the one adopted for State trading.

Having said this, I want to go rapidly to the question of State trading. The hon. Prime Minister told us that when the decision has been taken by the National Development Council, the decision must be adhered to. He said:

"When the decision has been taken by the National Development Council, the decision must be adhered to. That is the highest body that we can think of. You cannot have a higher body than the Council. If that body takes a decision, it is responsible for the decision, right or wrong. I do not think that the decision about State trading was wrong."

This is what the hon. Prime Minister said. I would like to know what is the attitude of the Ministry about this question of State trading. I will now come to brass tacks. Last year nearly 13 lakh tons of rice—subject to correction—have been procured both by the Central Government and the various State Governments. The Madras Government promised to procure 2 lakh tons and ultimately 1 lakh tons were procured. Andhra Government also agreed to procure 4 or 5 lakh tons, I do not know how much has been procured. Is this question of procuring rice and wheat from the landlords going to continue by the State Governments and the Central Government? The demand of all parties has been that procurement must be from landlords owning more than ten acres of land. They have also stated a reasonable price to be paid to the agriculturists.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): What is that reasonable price?

Shri Tangamani: The reasonable price will be Rs. 17 per maund.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know what is the cost of cultivation. Has he calculated that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us first grow and then count the cost.

Shri Tangamani: Rice was procured from traders and millers in Madras State by the Madras Government at Rs. 17 a maund, and when they supplied that rice through fair price shops the Madras Government sold it at 14 annas a measure. We were able to tell them that even at that procurement price they will be in a position to sell at 12 annas per measure.

Then, he has told us about the 'food bank' which is going to be set up.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He did not say 'food bank'.

Shri Tangamani: Or a buffer stock which can be called a buffer stock of 5 million tons. I would like to know how that 5 million tons is going to be made up. Is that 5 million tons going to be procured by way of imports or by procurement internally. If it is going to be by way of import alone, I will have to say that the House must know how much money we have been spending for the past eight or nine years on imports of foodgrains. In 1951-52, 4.793 million tons were imported and the cost was Rs. 228.12 crores. The year 1955-56 was the year when we imported less, and we imported 0.432 million tons and the price paid was Rs. 29 crores. In 1957-58, 3.692 million tons were imported and the price we paid was Rs. 167 crores. The total quantity imported in 1958-59 is not known, but we have spent Rs. 191 crores. I would like to know how much we are spending for the year 1959-60 on import of foodgrains. Is it going to Rs. 191 crores or more or is it going to be less? It is very interesting to listen to the hon. Minister when he talks of self-sufficiency, but coupled with this, we have to see that year after year, although we have been assured of self-sufficiency, we are paying at least Rs. 200 crores. I would like to mention here that for importing these foodgrains through these various merchantships, we are spending more than Rs. 20 crores.

I would now refer to unstarred question No. 511 which was answered on 25th November, 1959. In the answer, the figures were given. In 1958-59, we said Rs. 1.38 crores to the Indian shipping companies, and Rs. 21.85 crores to the foreign shipping companies. In the previous year, we paid Rs. 32.78 crores to the foreign companies and about Rs. 2.93 crores to the Indian companies.

The hon. Minister was mentioning that fertilizer plants must be set up, that we could spend more money for getting the fertilizer plants instead of spending money on the import of foodgrains and also paying the shipping

companies. It was very interesting to listen to that aspect. In this connection, I would mention only one instance. There has been a repeated demand from Andhra. It is a surplus State. For nearly five years they have been demanding that they must have a proper fertiliser plant. Year after year has passed by. Only now they have decided to set up a fertiliser plant in Puthakulam. Yesterday, we were told that this scheme may go right into the third Plan itself. The Andhra State Government has taken this responsibility. The Andhra State Government is contributing 51 per cent of the capital. When a State Government is willing to do it, a fertiliser plant in a State like Andhra would certainly help the production of foodgrains. But, how is it that there has been delay in this regard? I would like to know whether the Government here and now will tell me the steps that they are going to take to see that this fertiliser plant comes into existence by the end of the second Plan period itself. In the same way, I would like to know whether the fertiliser plant which is to come by the end of the second Plan period in Tamil Nad, particularly in Neiveli, will be completed or not. It is very interesting to hear about the setting up of one fertiliser plant in each State. Here are some concrete instances where fertiliser plants have now started. I would like to know whether enough foreign exchange will be made available to those various State Governments to see that these fertiliser plants do come into existence.

I was happy when the Minister referred to Community Development. I am also happy that the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation is here now. I would like to refer to one or two news items in Kurukshetra, the 7th anniversary number, dated 2nd October, 1959. Therein, Shri S. K. Dey says that the pilgrimage first began in April, 1951 and that large sums were set apart for the grow more food campaign. He says that the grow more food schemes suffered from inequity in design. This

[Shri Tungamani.]

gravitated towards favoured areas. "If food production is to increase in bulk, the population as a whole should be activated." That is what he says, and he adds that it calls not only for "agricultural work, animal husbandry," etc., etc.

Again, in the issue of *Kurukshetra* for November 14, 1959, in the news item—the editor's box—the question of money spent has been referred to. The money spent is about Rs. 137 crores. It is said:

"It is also necessary to remember that the Community Development cannot make much progress in the absence of radical land reforms and the provision of subsidiary employment in the form of cottage and small-scale industries".

Now, I would like to make two observations. I have said that nearly Rs. 200 crores have been spent in the Community Development. The amount that has been earmarked for agriculture is only Rs. 55 crores. My submission is more money should be earmarked for agriculture. Secondly, Shri Dey himself has declared that it should be followed by radical land reforms and incentive should be given to the farmer. Incentives will be given to the farmer only through radical land reforms which have been accepted by the land reform panel. The panel suggested certain things and if they are adopted, incentives will be given to the farmer. For example, on the question of ceiling, there was a legislation passed on the 12th June, 1959 by the Kerala Assembly. Following the decisions of the Nagpur Resolution of the Congress, it stated that for double crop the ceiling should be 15 acres and for single crop 22½ acres. But to this day, it has not received the President's assent. When there is legislation which calls for radical land reforms as per the suggestion of the land reform panel, that is not immediately enforced.

Another point I would like to refer—I have mentioned it in the substitute motion also—is to develop co-operative farming preceded by distribution of land to the landless from the excess land procured by imposition of ceiling, effective stopping of eviction, distribution of cultivable wasteland. The hon. Minister has given figures about wastelands. In reply to Starred Question No. 680 on 21-8-1959, we were told that a committee of experts has been set up under Dr. B. N. Uppal, Agricultural Commissioner of the Government of India, to ascertain the wastelands available, how much of it can be cultivated, etc. I would like to know when this committee is going to submit its report and whether they have got figures to show how much wastelands have been given to the agricultural landless labour, especially Harijans in the various States.

The last point which I would like to mention and which I have also mentioned in the substitute motion is the question of replacing usurers credit by adequate and timely institutional, governmental credit to supply fertilisers and good seeds in time. I have mentioned how Rs. 30 crores are being spent on shipping freights alone for importing foodgrains. At least 50 per cent of this should be spent on supplying fertilisers in time. Several complaints have come from the agriculturists in various States that they do not receive the fertilisers in time.

Having said this, I would again request the hon. Minister to tell us what is their target they have for 1959-60 and what steps they are going to take for reducing imports, controlling prices and also procuring foodgrains, as per the decisions taken by the National Development Council in November, 1958.

16.54 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, the House has to consider three important measures, viz., (i) Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill, (ii) Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill and (iii) Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, on the 17th and 18th so that these Bills are considered and returned by the Upper House on 21st and 22nd December. It has, therefore, become essential that further discussion on the food situation may be taken up after the conclusion of the above three Bills, i.e. on Monday. I hope the House will appreciate the position and approve the taking up of further discussion on food situation on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Bills have to be passed by both Houses during this session. We have just begun the discussion on the food situation. Hon. Members can study the statement made by the hon. Minister today and they will be better prepared on Monday.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Originally, 16th was fixed for food debate. Now, because of the Delhi Land Ceilings Bill, we started the discussion late. Now if we delay it again for a further period . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will any harm be done if we take it up on Monday? The only view that has been expressed on behalf of the Government is that those Bills would have to be completed within this session, because the other House has also to consider them and send them back to us. That is the difficulty.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is all right. We accept it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Government business has always priority over any other business.

317(A) LSD—10.

Shri Nath Pal: May I know whether the discussion of the report of the Pay Commission, which has been scheduled for 4 o'clock tomorrow has also been changed?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No.

Shri Nath Pal: What is the reply?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It will be taken up at 4 o'clock, as announced.

Shri Tangamani: About the discussion on the Pay Commission Report tomorrow, the time allotted . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing. Now Shri Dwivedy.

16.56 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION—
contd.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Members of this House who were present when we were discussing the food prices on the last occasion must have observed a great difference today. The difference is not because the difficulties of the situation have been removed, or because the prices have really gone down, or because the production has increased; the difference is that we have now a new Minister. Then we had a Minister who was bidding good-bye. Here is a Minister who is slippery and clever. During the period of his ministership he has already headed three Ministries, and this is the third Ministry that he has come to. And I know what he is going to do in this Ministry—not that a new policy is going to be evolved, nor that he is actually going to give us more agricultural production. What I feel is that whereas the other Ministers had been a little bit timid and had not the capacity to come forward with policies, this new Minister is working deliberately for the reversal of the policies that have been decided by the Government of India after many many years of experience.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

He has told us about agricultural production. I would like him to tell us what authority or power the Central Government has really got in increasing the agricultural production in this country. Agriculture is a subject which is within the jurisdiction of the State. If agricultural production is not increased, it is because the States have faltered in their duty. He has not come forward with any proposal as to how he is going to deal with this problem more effectively.

Then, it is really an unfortunate development in this country that about agriculture speeches and exhortations are made by persons who have no experience of agriculture. They go to places like England and America, get some training and then come back and presume they know all about agriculture. So also, I would humbly submit, is the position of our Ministers. They talk loud about seeds, irrigation and all these things. Everybody knows that these are necessary for agricultural production in this country. But the whole outlook here is different. Our entire agricultural policy has been made subservient to the industry. It is not only the industrial outlook but the urban outlook which determines the entire agricultural policy of this country.

Has he proposed any change? I will take only one instance. Can we go

in for intensive cultivation and increased production in this country without giving land to the people? You, Sir, know, and the House knows, that ceiling on land is not a new phenomenon. It has been decided long back by the Planning Commission that ceiling should be introduced as early as possible. If we want agricultural tenure, land tenure, it is not only price, not only water, not only seed or marketing that has to be considered first. He must have the land first. What have we done in that direction? Has anybody made any brave announcement? People say, "Oh! Congress; after Avadi, Nagpur, it has gone a step forward; now State trading and a ceiling on land." Now we have come to the end of December 1959. What is the result? What will be the fate of the ceiling Bills that are before the different State Legislatures? Are we going to complete them before 1959? If you are going to do that, I would like to know—I am conscious about your interruption, Sir, but my "you" is impersonal..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is impersonal, he might continue next time.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 17th December, 1959/Agrahayana 26, 1881 (Saka).

[Wednesday, December 16, 1959/Agrahayana, 25, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No. Subject

920. Development of harbour on W. Coast
 921. Subsidized Hospital at Cuttack
 922. Dam on River Beas
 923. Transmitting Stations on East and West Coasts
 924. Report of Mr. Posthuma
 925. Generation and distribution of Electricity
 926. Colourisation of vanaspati
 927. Spurious "Vanshlochan"
 928. Rail Traffic between Mokameh and Barauni
 929. Sugar production
 930. Soya beans
 932. Shortage of medical personnel in Rural Areas
 933. Water supply in Calcutta

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.

931. Silo-cum-elevator in Calcutta
 934. Steel for agricultural purposes in Punjab
 935. Ice for fish preservation
 936. Amalgamation of Railway Unions
 937. Reorganisation of Agricultural Research Institutes
 938. Special powers to deal with corruption cases
 939. Metre gauge locomotives
 940. Air-Service to Gorakhpur
 941. Price of rice in Tripura
 942. Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project
 943. Reduction in air freight rates
 944. C. H. S. Scheme

COLUMNS

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5300

5300-01

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.

Subject

COLUMNS

945. Land Mortgage Bank in Himachal Pradesh

5302

946. Agricultural production in Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin

5302-03

947. Cobalt Beam Therapy Units

5303

948. Averted Train Accident

5303-04

949. Charging of extra fares

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950. Settlement operations in Manipur

5305

951. Ahmedabad Railway Station

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952. Bridge over river Ganga at Garhmukteshwar

5305-06

953. Tankers from Poland

5306

954. River waters dispute between Madras and Mysore

5306-07

955. Misuse of teleprinter lines

5307-08

956. Delhi Transport undertaking

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957. Eradication of smallpox and cholera

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958. Rural indebtedness

5310

959. Central Tractor Organisation

5310-11

960. Silting of Hirakud Reservoir

5311

961. Road Transport

5311-12

962. Pilferage of mail

5312-13

963. Recognition of medical degrees

5313-14

964. Cambay Port

5314

965. Integrated occupational health Service

5315

966. Wheat from U.S.A. under P. L. 480

5315

967. Strike by I.A.C. pilots

5316

U.S.Q.

No.

1492. Development of Visakhapatnam Port

5316-17

1493. Q. T. S. on N. Railway

5317

1494. Tube-wells in Bombay State

5317-18

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

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1496.	Manufacture of vanaspati	5318
1497.	Supply of foodgrains to U.P. and West Bengal	5319
1498.	Loss in freight charges	5320
1499.	Lilabari Airfields	5320-21
1500.	Corruption cases in N. Railway	5321
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1502.	Telegraph Services, in Kutch	5322
1503.	Tourists to Agra	5322-23
1504.	Flood control	5323
1505.	Onions	5323-24
1506.	Passenger amenities in N. Railways	5324
1507.	Bus Transport in Punjab	5324-25
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1509.	Simple fertilizer Co-ordinated trials	5326-27
1510.	I. A. R. I.	5327
1511.	Central Potato Research Institute	5327-28
1512.	Mobile Libraries on Northern Railway	5328
1513.	Complaints lodged at Delhi Junction	5328
1514.	Telephones	5328-29
1515.	Punishment awarded to Railway Employees	5329
1516.	D. S. Office, Ferozepore Division	5329
1517.	Co-operative rice-milling Units in Punjab	5330
1518.	P. and T. Boards and Committees in Punjab	5330-31
1519.	Asian-Highways Plan	5331
1520.	Urban water supply schemes in Orissa	5331-32
1521.	Cultivable waste land in Orissa	5332
1522.	Rural credit	5332-33
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1524.	U. N. Mission on Community Development Programme	5333-34

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

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1527.	Water logging due to railway lines	5335
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1529.	National Shipping Board	5336
1530.	Naval Training School, Ramagiri	5337
1531.	Fruit cultivation in Delhi	5337-38
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1534.	Foreign Exchange Earnings	5339-41
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1537.	Spares for bulldozers	5342
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1543.	Supply of foodgrains	5346-47
1544.	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	5347
1545.	Khungar Committee	5348-49
1546.	Central Ticket Checking Body	5349
1547.	Agra Fort Railway Station	5349-50
1548.	Port at Haldia	5350
1549.	Agricultural Administration Committee	5351-52
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1556.	Leprosy in Tripura	5357
1557.	Control of pests	5357-58

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. Subject COLUMNS

1557. Control of pests
 1558. Over-bridge in Siliguri
 1559. N.W. Railway Co-operative Credit Society
 1560. Jhelum Channel
 1561. Reduction in manganese freight rates
 1562. Bodinayakanur-Madurai Branch Line.
 1563. Sea Island Co on
 1564. Research Design and Standards Organisation
 1565. Delhi Milk Supply Scheme.
 1566. First Class Coaches
 1567. Contravention of Drug Control Act
 1568. Collision between Train and Trolley near Banspani
 1569. Extension of railway line
 1570. Gonda Station
 1571. Assistant Inspectors of works
 1572. Foreigners in Indian Agricultural Research Institute
 1573. Quarters for P. & T. Employees in U. P.
 1574. Construction of roads in Uttar Pradesh
 1575. Parlakimedi Light Railway
 1576. Central Council of Health
 1577. Agra-Bombay Highway
 1578. Diversion of Bombay-Agra Road at Nasik
 1579. Export of foodgrains from Manipur
 1580. State Trading Organisation in Tripura.
 1581. Overbridge at Shamgarh Station
 1582. Railway School at Cuttack
 1583. Kosi Project

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(i) No. 41/195/59-MDL/S (W) (i) dated the 10th November, 1959 containing the Manipur Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1958.
 (ii) No. 41/195/59-MDL S (M) dated the 12th October, 1959 containing the Manipur Prevention of Food Adulteration (Supplementary) Rules, 1959.
 (2) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
 (i) G. S. R. No. 1351 dated the 5th December, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.
 (ii) G. S. R. No. 1376 dated the 9th December, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956.
 (3) A copy of the Report of the Committee of Engineers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED 5386

Fifty-fourth Report was presented.

BILL INTRODUCED 5386-87

The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOIN' COMMITTEE ADOPTED 5387-5481

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill to a Joint Committee was concluded and the motion was adopted.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

5402

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) made a statement regarding the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

MOTION RE FOOD SITUATION

5408—5526,
5528—30

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) moved for the consideration of a motion *re* food situation in the country. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,
DECEMBER 17, 1959/AG-
RAHAYANA 26, 1881
(SAKA)—

Consideration of the Statutory Resolution *re* Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance, 1959 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1959), consideration and passing of the Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, consideration of the motion *re* price of sugar-cane and sugar and also consideration of the Report of Pay Commission.