

Second Series, Vol. XIV—No. 38
2nd April, 1958 (Thursday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 N. P. (ENGLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

8033

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 3rd April, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exhibition of Government Stores

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*1424 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permanent exhibition of Government Stores required by various Government Departments has been set up as recommended by the Stores Committee appointed by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the main articles that will be exhibited in the Store; and

(c) whether the sample rooms in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay have been completely closed down?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The sample rooms in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay have been completely closed down. It is proposed to set up a permanent exhibition of samples of stores required by Government Departments. Arrangements in this regard are in progress.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government have estimated the cost of setting up the Government Store?

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Shri Manubhai Shah: The costs are being worked out in details as it is a permanent exhibition of a very big size.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know where this Store will be located?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In Mathura Road, covering about 48,000 sq. ft.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government will move in the line which is followed by western countries—that is, there are government stores in every city in those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is just the beginning, and we want to see that practically all the items required by the Director-General, Supply and the different Ministries are properly exhibited, and so the stalls and the exhibits will be ministry-wise and also industry-wise.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what is the importance of locating this big exhibition in Delhi when it is already crowded and the tendency of the Government has been to disperse offices and stores?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Firstly, we have enormous space and sheds lying idle in the old Exhibition Ground where the Railway Exhibition and the Industrial Exhibition were held. So we have got accommodation as well as structure also; it may not be necessary to construct buildings. Besides that, Delhi is the central place which is visited almost by all—I mean industrialists of this country as well as those who come from abroad. In these circumstances, Delhi would be quite a suitable place for this purposes.

Silk-Yarn

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 *142a. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new silk yarn has recently been discovered from cocoons found on berry (ziziphus) trees;

(b) if so, where it has been experimented; and

(c) how it compares in tenacity and elasticity with other silk yarn in use?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In lower zones of the southern region of Jammu and Kashmir State.

(c) According to the preliminary investigations made by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the yarn produced from ziziphus tussar cocoons is superior to tussar yarn produced elsewhere in the country, in tenacity and elasticity.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how far the Kashmir Government has moved in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One of their Directors of Industries, Mr. Beg, was sent out and he has studied this. And since he returned he has found this new type of silk and experiments are going on.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these berry (ziziphus) trees can be found in any other place in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far they have been found in Kashmir. From the botanical description it requires a cold climate and thick jungles. So perhaps Jammu and Kashmir seems to be the appropriate place to begin with. Maybe some other dense and cold areas may also have such trees.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत के किन्हीं और भागों में भी

इस प्रजाती का प्रचार करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने अभी जो जवाब में कहा वह यही कहा कि किलहाल यह नया तनुर्बा है और वह काश्मीर में जो साहब बिदेश गये थे उनके जरिये हुआ है। वह एक दफा सफल होगया, सफलता मिल गयी तो वह शायद दूसरे भागों में जहाँ ऐसे ट्रिज मिल सकते हैं वहाँ इन्क कोलिस का जायग।

Shri Hem Barua: How does this new variety of silk compare in point of durability and fibre with the muga variety of silk of Assam that is obtained from the mulberry trees?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I indicated in the main answer, this seems to be better in tenacity and elasticity, and therefore the durability should be more than either mulberry or non-mulberry silk or tussar silk.

All Parties Delegation from Nepal

*1426. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether an all parties delegation from Nepal came to India at the invitation of the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Yes, Sir. A delegation of 18 representing various political and social organisations visited India at our invitation and toured the country from the 26th of December 1957 to 17th of January, 1958.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Was it a goodwill mission, or were any specific matters discussed here?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir. it was a cultural mission.

Shri Goray: Did they submit any report after their tour, either to this Government or to their own Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know whether they submitted any report to the Nepal Government. I do

not think it is necessary for them to submit a report to our Government.

Shri Goray: Did they express any opinion?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They must have expressed an opinion, but we do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever comes from another country goes on talking.

Export Promotion Council for Engineering Goods

1427. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
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Shri Anrudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Export Promotion Council has submitted its report about the market survey in Egypt and Sudan;

(b) to which other countries this Council has sent delegations; and

(c) the result of their visit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides Egypt and Sudan, the Council have sent Delegations to Burma, British East Africa, Ethiopia, Aden, Afghanistan, Iran, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaya, Thailand, Cambodia, South Viet Nam, Philippines and Hongkong.

(c) These reports containing market surveys of the countries visited by the Delegation, are widely circulated amongst the manufacturers and exporters of engineering goods. The follow-up work which the Engineering Export Promotion Council is doing on the recommendation of these reports and market surveys, is expected to result in increased exports to those countries.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the Export Promotion Council has suggested to the manufacturers to establish sales

offices in different countries; if so, which are the countries?

Shri Kanungo: They did not specifically mention that. In fact they said that in several countries there are restrictions and they should operate through agents there.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether there have been complaints received from foreign importers regarding the quality of our goods and, if so, what steps have been taken for the overall progressing of the quality of the goods?

Shri Kanungo: There has not been any significant complaint—there have been stray complaints once or twice, and the Export Promotion Council is taking steps to see that this does not occur in future.

Shri Damani: May I know what are the chief items of engineering goods exported and what is the value of the exports made in 1956-57, 1957-58 and the estimate for this year?

Shri Kanungo: Sir, it will be a long statement. If the hon. Member puts a separate question I will give the information.

Shri Heda: May I know whether any co-ordinated effort is being made for the export of our engineering goods, so that the standard of quality may also be maintained, and the export may go on increasing?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, of course; the Export Promotion Council, the Development Wing and the Government all act in co-ordination.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Is it not a fact that there is a greater demand for engineering goods in all these countries which we are not able to meet; if so, what are the reasons for the same?

Shri Kanungo: No, that is not correct; because, there we have to compete with established manufacturers of centuries-old standing.

Shri Tangamari: May I know whether as a result of this Marketing

Survey Report which has been submitted by this delegation, the exports to these countries, particularly Burma and Malaya, have increased since then?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir, they have increased.

Coal/Mining Equipment Plant

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 { Shri Panigrahi:
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 *1422. Shri Shobha Ram:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shrinani Ila Falchaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 170 on the 14th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether a firm decision has since been taken to set up a plant for the manufacture of machinery and other equipment for coal industry with the assistance of the Soviet experts;

(b) if so, the location of the plant; and

(c) the estimated cost of this project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The plant will be located at Durgapur in West Bengal.

(c) The preliminary estimate of the Soviet experts given in their 1957 report was about Rs. 15 crores in the early stages. The detailed project report which is due to be received in the middle of 1959 will give closer and detailed estimates.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any assessment has been made with regard to our requirements of the coal mining equipment so far as the public and private sectors are concerned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: During the Second Plan the estimate of the requirements of the private sector is Rs. 15 crores and that of the public sector Rs. 32 crores.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what will be the capacity of this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be about 30,000 tons annually when in full production.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what type of machinery this plant will manufacture?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Coal cutters, loaders, electric locomotives, winding machines, pumps etc.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the fact that the manufacture of machinery for the coal industry is very much akin to the manufacture of earth-moving machinery like bull-dozer excavators etc. is any provision being made to manufacture these things also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter was rather closely examined. And I may say that the experts came to the conclusion that for the present it is better to confine it exclusively to mining equipment. Later on, if we find that there is surplus capacity, that can certainly be used for heavy earth-moving machinery.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the foreign exchange involved in importing the scheduled equipment for the coal industries and the machinery and equipment that this plant is likely to purchase and the extent to which that is going to affect or improve our foreign exchange position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question is somewhat very long. The first aspect is how much we are importing. At the present moment, there is not much of mechanisation in the coal mines. Our imports have varied from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore a year. Now that we have to increase the coal production in the Second and Third Plans, a certain amount of mechanisation is unavoidable and that is why 30,000 tons per annum will be produced. And, it will save every year at least Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 20 crores of foreign exchange.

Shri Achar: May I know the reasons why Durgapur was selected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The coal-bearing area, the whole of Asansol

Durgapur range is there and it is better to put it right at the mine site so that utilisation and transport is reduced.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: My question is also why it was decided to locate it at Durgapur. Did the Government consider whether it was better to locate it near some of the steel plants which will be completed earlier?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The expert team went into all these considerations and found that Durgapur as it has developed now will be the proper place for the reason that it is near the coal-mining area, the steel area and the iron ore area.

Shri Dasappa: The hon. Minister referred to equipment for the mining industry. May I know whether things like shaft etc. required for the gold mining industry will also be manufactured?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far, no. But, we are contemplating that other big and heavy mining equipment may be very well included. Not only this but the Czech Foundry Forge would also cover as much of mining machinery as possible for all types of mines.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that the location was finalised because of the fact that it is near the coal mining area. Durgapur in Bengal produces only 24 per cent of the total production while Bihar is producing 56 per cent and it has also got . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should say who he means by "we are".

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: And Bihar has also got . . .

Mr. Speaker: What does he mean by 'we are', 'we are'?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I said Bihar and not 'we are', Sir. In Bihar 56 per cent of coal is produced and the iron ore and steel will be there; and why was not Bihar selected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Durgapur-Asansol area is the whole coal-bearing tract. It is for the experts to decide upon the best site for economic reasons. It is not merely that the mines have to use the machinery at once; but, the steel has to be processed, and various types of requirements have to be found and the proper industrial atmosphere has also to be taken into consideration.

दर्शन यंत्रों के बीसों का संबंध

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*१४२६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १४ फरवरी, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७० के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दर्शन यंत्रों के बीसों के संबंध के बारे में कभी विद्यार्थियों ने विस्तृत पर्यायोजना रिपोर्ट इस बीच प्राप्त हो गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इसमें जो इतनी देरी हो रही है, इसका कारण क्या है और दर से दर कब तक इसके प्राप्ति होने की आशा की जा सकती

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई ज्यादा देरी नहीं हो रही है। बैसे एपिमेंट जो फाइव-लाइज हो गया है। इसके बाद डिटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनानी है जिसमें अन्दर नक्शे बनाने पड़ेंगे कि कौसी भट्टियां होंगी, कौसी मैसिनरी होगी। इसमें थोड़ा टाइम लगना ही क्योंकि गारी प्रोजेक्ट को इम्प्लेमेंट करने का मतलब है, घोर मेकेण्ड फाइव इन्चर प्लेन में इसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन हो जाय, पैरी हमारी स्वाहिश है।

श्री स० बा० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किन्हीं दूसरे विदेशी विशारजों से ऐसी कोई प्लेन मांगी गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नहीं। पहले तो बड़ी कोशिश की थी, लेकिन जब हमने देखा कि मेकैनिज्ड प्रोडक्शन से इसके लिये अच्छी में अच्छी टेक्निक मिल सकती है और कस्ट भी मिलता था, तो उसके साथ ही एपिमेंट किया गया।

Shri Tyagi: Has any account been taken of the Optical Glass plant already established in the Ordnance Factory at Dehra Dun and is it the intention of Government to establish this bigger plant nearabout the same factory and utilise the plant there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The location has not yet been decided upon. The plant here is for the special glass—optical and ophthalmic—for all the types of optical requirements. What the Ordnance Factory was generally producing in negligible quantities was some sort of ophthalmic glass and not so much optical glass. This factory will produce both optical high grade and ophthalmic glass and it will co-ordinate the total production in this factory and other factories for the requirements of the country.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what is the total production of optical glass as compared to our general demand? Is it not a fact that the South Indian Glass Factory has applied for permis-

sion to start a unit for the production of optical glass under the supervision of some Czechoslovakian technical experts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present demand is only 5 to 7 tons per year. We believe that with the development of the instruments industry and the different types of consumer goods industries requiring optical glass, the demand normally will go up to 50 tons. However, the Russian plant will begin with 10 tons of optical glass and 200 tons of ophthalmic glass per year. There were different proposals from different parts of the country and as we are going to establish this in the public sector and we are going to do that as a Government factory, no private factory will be permitted, for the present, to manufacture optical glass.

Documentary Film

*1430. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 383 on the 22nd November, 1957 and state the progress made with regard to the production of a documentary film on the life and teachings of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): As part of the Tagore Centenary celebrations and under the direction of the Celebrations Committee, it is proposed to produce a documentary on Rabindra-Nath Tagore. Questions of procedure regarding the production of this documentary were discussed at the first meeting of the Celebrations Committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President. A Consultative Committee composed of eminent persons connected with Tagore is proposed to be constituted shortly. This Committee will help the producer in laying down the general lines of the picture.

It is yet too early to say anything about the progress of the work as it

will take some time before the general lines are laid down and a script prepared. The documentary is proposed to be released only on the occasion of the Tagore Centenary Celebrations in 1961.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what procedure will be adopted to select the producer for the documentary; or will the Government of India do it?

Dr. Keskar: The Government of India will select the producer in consultation and in collaboration with the Tagore Centenary Committee which is composed of very eminent people both in Government and in public life and those connected with Tagore.

श्री भक्त बर्हान : क्या यह निश्चय है कि बंगला, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में गिवा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में भी यह डाकुमेंटरी फिल्म तैयार की जायेगी ?

डा० केशकर : मैंने अभी यह कहा था कि इस बारे में अभी कुछ कहना नामुमकिन है, इस लिये कि मिश्रान्त रूप में तय किया गया है कि डाकुमेंटरी बननी । किस प्रकार की होगी, कितनी बड़ी होगी, क्या होगी, यह अभी तय करना है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या कम से कम यह तय हो गया है कि वह बंगला, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी, इन तीनों भाषाओं में बनेगी ?

डा० केशकर : इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चय नहीं किया गया है ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether in deciding upon the producer the Shanti Niketan will be consulted; and whether all the papers in Shanti Niketan will be at the disposal of the producer?

Mr. Speaker: That is what the hon. Minister said.

Dr. Keskar: It is obvious that in anything produced regarding Tagore, the Shanti Niketan will be taken into full collaboration. In fact, in the Celebrations Committee formed by

Government, most of the important people like the Vice President and the Chairman are represented.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether all the papers will be at the disposal of the producer?

Mr. Speaker: A documentary cannot be easily prepared without all the papers and documents.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Consultative Committee has taken final shape, or is it in the process of formation?

Dr. Keskar: I said that the Consultative Committee specially for the purpose of this documentary is in the process of formation. There is the main Celebrations Committee which will help us in forming that committee.

Bhopal Capital Project

*1431. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it has been agreed to in principle that the cost of Bhopal Capital Project will be taken out of the total outlay for the Madhya Pradesh Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (**Shri L. N. Mishra**): The Madhya Pradesh Government has been asked to include the Bhopal Capital Project in the State Plan. The State Government has been requested to send to the Planning Commission the project report and estimates for the capital project. These have not yet been received. For the time being, for expenditure during 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allowed in the State Development Plan for 1958-59.

Shri V. C. Shukla: What are the specific projects that are likely to be affected by the diversion of funds to build up a brand new capital for the new Madhya Pradesh?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say what specific projects will be affected but most of these capital projects form part of the annual plan.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Are the Planning Commission satisfied that building more buildings in a town is a better use of our extremely limited resources than spending on power projects and other welfare projects that are likely to be affected by the diversion of funds?

Mr. Speaker: This need not be answered. Policy matters, what priority ought to be given, etc. are not for the Question Hour.

शेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि चंडीगढ़ और मुबनेश्वर की राजधानियां बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से उड़ीसा और पंजाब प्रदेश को विशेष रूप से सहायता मिली थी, यदि यह बात सही है तो भोपाल के लिये एक विशेष सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार से क्यों नहीं मिल रही है ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सही नहीं है। उड़ीसा सरकार को मुबनेश्वर के लिये और पंजाब सरकार को चंडीगढ़ के लिये जो मदद दी गयी है वह पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत दी गयी है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को भी उसी आधार पर दी जायगी, किसी तरह का विभेद या अन्तर नहीं किया गया है।

Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund

*1432. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 247 on the 19th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken with regard to enhancement of the rate of contribution to Employees' Provident Fund from 6½ to 8½ per cent; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of the Study Group which is examining the question of integration of the various Social Security Schemes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that any delay in finalising it results in loss to the workers, may I know when a decision on this will be taken?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Certainly it will be resulting in loss to the workers as this is a question of increasing the contribution. This will be taken up shortly. We are expecting the report from the study group.

Shri Anthony Pillai: What are the considerations which are holding up the acceptance of the proposals?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): There are various considerations. They are chiefly that the increase in the rate is going to add to the burden on the industry. A much more immediate consideration is that the Act as it is now applicable has not yet been extended to all the industries which could be covered under it. We are taking steps quickly to apply it to all the industries to which it could be applied. We have to complete this stage. We want to do it as early as possible. I may say personally that we are all in sympathy with the demand and we are thinking of considering it for the purpose of acceptance as early as possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that one of the reasons is that it has to be extended to all the industries that are not covered. The total workers employed in such industries are only 30,000 as against 15 lakhs covered already. So, may I know why it is being delayed?

Shri Nanda: I do not accept this figure given by the hon. Member. The

number remaining uncovered is quite large.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there are any managements willing to accept the enhanced rate of contribution and if so, what is the Government's policy in this matter?

Shri Nanda: We consulted the employers' representatives. They are very reluctant to accept the higher rate.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what would be the extra amount which will be contributed to the provident fund trust if 6.25 per cent. is increased to 8.33 per cent. in such of those industries which are covered by the Act?

Shri Nanda: It is a matter of simple arithmetic. The proportion will have to be added. I will give the exact figures to the hon. Member after referring to the statistics.

Shri Tangamani: What will be the contribution? If that amount comes to the provident fund trust, that amount can also be used for the Second Plan.

Shri Nanda: I accept that suggestion. It will be a useful addition to the resources.

Shri Anthony Pillai: May I know whether all the industries are incapable of paying this extra amount or is it that only some are not capable of paying this amount?

Shri Nanda: That is a very relevant consideration.

Radio-activity

*1435. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the highest level of radio-activity reported so far in the country?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The highest level of radio-activity was observed at Delhi in April, 1957. This

was 18.7 micro curies per cubic metre of air. This is well below the maximum permissible limit.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What arrangements exist in the country for recording this radio activity? Are any efforts being made to streamline and bring them up-to-date?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are sampling stations at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Nagpur and Ootacamund and Srinagar. Samples of dust and rain water from these areas are given to the air monitoring division for testing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the gratitude of this country has been conveyed to the Government of the USSR for suspension of the nuclear tests, particularly in view of a resolution passed by this House?

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

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Radio activity does not come out of nothing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member asked about the highest level; he is now going to the lowest level.

Shri Anthony Pillai: May I know whether it has been observed that radio activity has increased after the nuclear explosion in the USSR?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know whether it has increased or decreased.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether as a result of the suspension of nuclear tests by the USSR, the radio activity in this country is likely to go down very much?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this question? Many things may be asked but it does not arise out of this question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We attribute radio activity to certain reasons. We asked: why this highest

radio activity was recorded in Delhi on a particular date? It was because of nuclear tests held in a particular country.

Mr. Speaker: How does the absence of nuclear tests affect or is going to affect the highest level already reached? Next question.

Sulpha Drugs

*1496. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for the import of sulpha drugs;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to start producing sulpha drugs in India; and

(c) if so, where?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The required information is as follows:—

	Value of Imports (Rs. in '000')
1954-55	1,00.96
1955-56	99.88
1956-57 (Apr.-Dec.)	90.04
1957 (Jan.-Sept.)	62.44

(b) and (c). The proposal to establish plants for the manufacture of basic drugs including sulpha drugs is under consideration.

Shri Ghosal: May I know if the West Bengal Government wanted permission from the Central Government to produce some sulpha drugs and that after refusing permission to them, the Central Government allowed some private firms in Bombay to produce the same?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The West Bengal Government did not specifically sponsor a project for sulpha drugs. In the Durgapur coke oven plant, they wanted to put up a chemical plant which will make some of the drugs. But as far as the Government

policy is concerned, for the present, we are intending to put up a series of plants or a major unit for all the drugs like anti-biotics, sulpha drugs, vitamins, synthetic drugs, hormones, etc., in the public sector. Till such time as that policy is completely finalised, we have not given any new major licences in the private sector. But there are a few private firms already making some of these drugs and some legitimate expansions and some new capacities in those cases have been permitted.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Some years ago, the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee recommended that in order to enhance the production of essential drugs including sulpha drugs, there should be a greater production of what are called coal tar chemicals. If the private industry does not come and enter the field, I want to know whether the State is entering the field for the manufacture of these chemicals and if so, to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the Government is concerned, in all the national steel plants where there is a coke oven plant and also in the fertiliser plants, it is our intention to have a complete coal tar distillation plant wherever feasible which will meet all the requirements of the country in the coal tar chemicals.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that negotiations are going on with the Government of U.S.S.R. for the erection of a drug plant in India; and, if so, whether any decision has been taken so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have informed this hon. House several times, we have been discussing these projects with the Soviet experts and a formal request from us has gone. If our request is accepted, there will be possibility of our establishing some basic drug plants with Soviet collaboration.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In view of the fact that anti-biotics are slowly replacing sulpha drugs, may I

know whether there is a proposal to expand the production of anti-biotics instead of sulpha drugs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not a fact that today it will be valid to suggest that either one will replace the other. New trends do appear in each case—sometimes the consumption of anti-biotics increases and sometimes the consumption of sulpha drugs increases. We intend to have, as far as the public sector is concerned, both the varieties, by expansion of Pimpri on the one hand and, if necessary, by setting up a separate plant in the public sector for anti-biotics and sulpha drugs.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that sulpha drugs are imported to the tune of nearly Rs. 1 crore each year. In view of this fact, may I know whether a major plant for all these drugs will be established in the country at least during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely the intention—to cover the entire range of basic drugs—as far as possible in the public sector—like synthetic drugs, sulpha drugs, anti-biotics, vitamins, hormones, cortisones and other things.

Export of Silk Waste

*1437. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided about the export of Madras and Mysore silk waste for the first half of 1958:

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

(c) whether there is any particular procedure for licensing?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 300,000 pounds.

(c) Yes, Sir. A statement giving the procedure for licensing followed for the current quota is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 109.]

Shri Heda: May I know how many applications have been so far received for the export of this material or the quantity applied for?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be difficult to say at the present moment because applications continue to come. The quota has been announced, and all the details of it are given in the statement. Those who come within that purview will be given licences.

Shri Heda: Since half of the period is over, may I know how this export programme is going on—whether it is going on according to schedule?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as silk waste is concerned, exports are still not taking place as we had expected. But, perhaps, there are seasonal variations and in the latter half it might improve.

Shri Achar: Why should we limit exports at all; why not allow them freely so that exports may be encouraged?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is very much our intention to utilise all the silk waste in the country. Therefore, there is a proposal to put up a silk spinning mill in the country to utilise this waste.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know what is the percentage of silk waste retained for local consumption and the quantity that is exported every year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It varies from year to year, but generally one can say that it is about 33 per cent. to 40 per cent.—about 8 to 9 lakh lbs. are used in the country and about 3 to 4 lakh lbs. are allowed to go out.

Indian Experts for Nepal

*1433. Shri Aji Singh Sarhadi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 120 on 17th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the two Teams of Indian Experts after their visit to Nepal have since submitted their report on the possibility of installing a paper and cement factory there; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reports submitted by these two teams were forwarded to the Government of Nepal, and are under their consideration.

Shri Aji Singh Sarhadi: May I know if there is any possibility of their implementing the recommendations made by these two teams?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The reports are under consideration by that Government.

Export of Onions

*1440. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any improvement in export of onions last year in comparison to 1956; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to provide any special facility to the cooperative societies engaged in the export of onions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Exports of onions depend upon the quotas released, from time to time, taking into account the surplus available in the country. Statistics which are available upto October, 1957 show that exports of onions

increased in the period January-October 1957 by value as compared to exports in the corresponding period last year.

(b) Co-operative Societies have been provided with special facilities in regard to export of onions for several years. Recently it has been decided as an experimental measure, to allow them to export onions freely.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the amount of the value of onions exported last year?

Shri Kanungo: In 1957 from January to October the export was 31,080 tons—value Rs. 113 lakhs.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the countries from where India has got demand for onions?

Shri Kanungo: It is mostly Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore and Pakistan.

Shri Goray: May I know what percentage of the total quota is allowed to co-operative societies?

Shri Kanungo: At present they can export without limit.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: The hon. Minister replied that cooperative societies are allowed to export onions freely. May I know what harm is there in allowing individual persons or agriculturists to export onions freely?

Shri Kanungo: They also come under the export policy.

Shri Goray: Is it not true that only 10 per cent. of the total export quota is allowed to co-operative societies?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir; previously it was 40 per cent. and now it is without limit.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that a large quantity of onions is exported to Ceylon and there are a large number of displaced merchants from Ceylon in South India, may I know whether preference will be given to those merchants while giving licences for export of onions?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir; preference will be given only to co-operative societies.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know what steps Government have taken to see whether these co-operative societies are formed by real producers?

Shri Kanungo: The State Government's certificate is enough for us.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I am not asking whether preference will be given to the displaced merchants compared to the co-operative societies. I want to know whether as between merchants the displaced merchants will be given any preference.

Shri Kanungo: My answer was "No".

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who have interest in these particular matters should not try to force a Minister to say something. They should first take it up with the Minister asking him to consider matter leisurely, and thereafter put questions here.

Shri Tangamani: He must give a considered reply.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

Export of Castor Oil

*1442. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing its market for castor oil in United Kingdom;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Statistics are available upto October 1957 and they do not indicate any decline in export of castor oil to U.K. as compared to the exports

in the corresponding period in 1956. Destinationwise statistics since November, 1957 are not available, but there has been a general decline the exports of castor oil from India during the last few months.

(b) High internal prices and competition from Brazil.

(c) Government is keeping a constant watch. Steps are being taken to increase the production of castorseed in the country. Other suitable steps as may be necessary would be taken.

Shri Achar: What is the difference between the quantity exported in 1956-57 and the quantity exported in 1957-58?

Shri Kanungo: The export of castor oil to United Kingdom in 1956-57 was 13,700 tons and in 1957 from January to October it was 12,741 tons. The export during the whole year will be a little more.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether demand for castor oil has in recent months increased in the market in India?

Shri Kanungo: The local prices are slightly high.

News and Information Cadre

*1443. { **Shri Raghunir Sahal:**
Shri V. D. Tripathi:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathar:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a News and Information Cadre is being organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the scheme for the said cadre would be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A copy of the relevant rules will be laid on the table of the House when they are finalised.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: In his reply to a similar question in the Rajya Sabha the hon. Minister stated that the Ministry took about three years to consider this scheme and later on it was approved. Some 14 months have elapsed after this approval was given, and I would like to know why details of this scheme are not being revealed to us?

Dr. Keskar: There is nothing secret about these rules. When a cadre is formed in which the officers become permanent, it is a very tedious and long procedure in which not only a number of Ministries have to be consulted, but the Public Service Commission has also to be consulted. When the basic rules were being drafted, all these consultations took place. It is now in the final stages and it has gone to the Public Service Commission. Only when we get their consent will it be possible for us to lay the rules on the Table of the House. The delay is no doubt there, but in such cases the delay is unavoidable.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Could the hon. Minister give us the broad outlines of this scheme?

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid, Sir, it will take a long time for me to put up the whole scheme. Mainly the idea is this. There are a number of posts not only in this Ministry but in certain other Ministries also which are concerned with the question of news editing and similar type of work. They all should be got together and a cadre formed with all the officers, from the lowest grade to the highest grade, and in respect of their getting promotions also in the different grades of salaries in a regular way, and they will all be permanent. At the present time, most of these officers are on contract and are temporary.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total strength of the Information Officers attached to the various Ministries and to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice for that. But as far as the total

strength is concerned, it will be settled now. By total strength, I mean the total strength of the permanent officers in that cadre.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Government propose to ensure the status and security of service of the A.I.R. staff artistes instead of allowing them to hang on the mercy of the authorities?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this cadre will be within the purview of the rules framed by the Home Ministry and, if so, where is the necessity for having a different set of rules?

Dr. Keskar: All such cases have first to be vetted and approved by the Home Ministry. Before that they cannot go further.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: Will the hon. Minister give us an approximate time-limit by which the scheme is going to be implemented?

Dr. Keskar: The scheme will be definitely implemented during the course of this year.

Jessop and Company, Calcutta

*1444. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 4-man Committee set up under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to enquire into the working of Messrs. Jessop and Company Ltd. has submitted its findings;

(b) what further action is contemplated; and

(c) whether such a Committee will be set up regarding other Mun-dra concerns also?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). These matters are under consideration.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether a similar committee will be appointed in the case of the BIC and

Richardson and Cruddas where the LIC has a large number of shares?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I indicated in the second portion of my answer, these are all matters under examination and if need be, always under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act we can appoint committees.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when this four-man committee is expected to submit its report and whether any controller will be appointed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have already submitted the report. The report is under consideration.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the terms of reference of the committee appointed to report on the affairs of Jessops also include the enquiry whether there are forged or duplicate share scrips and whether any transactions have taken place in those scrips?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This was an enquiry made under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and the terms of reference are quite comprehensive, but they were not expected to see about the scrips, and those matters in due course, by other enquiries, if any, are bound to come to light.

Shri Achar: May I know what the main findings of this committee are?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is too premature. As I indicated already in my answer, just now, the findings have been received. But I can assure the hon. House that as soon as the examination is finished, the House and the country will be informed as to what the Government intend to do in this matter.

Shri Rameshwar Tantis: May I know whether, in view of the recent news in the papers that the credit of the company has gone down and that the present management is experiencing difficulties, the Government will consider the desirability of putting some control over the company so that the work may not suffer?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In a different way this will be anticipating the action of the Government, but I can assure the hon. Member that it is true that the present condition of working is getting more difficult because of the enquiry and various other aspects in the last few months, and that is why we want to arrive at a very early decision.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know, in view of the recent disclosures about the doubtful share scrips, whether Government have considered the advisability of having any enquiry instituted into the existence of such share scrips in Jessops and other companies in which the Life Insurance Corporation is interested and, if so, with what result?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already given my main answer, and I do not intend to add anything to it. All these matters will be subject to scrutiny or inquiry, at one time or the other.

Shri Tangamani: May I know why, in the first instance, the enquiry was instituted against Jessops alone and not against other concerns connected with Mundhra?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was a matter of mere order. This is one of the most important concerns in which large quantities of Government orders were there, and, as the other hon. Member just now mentioned, the working was getting difficult; they were finding it difficult to get credit. We wanted to see that uninterrupted work in Jessops is maintained by an early step that the Government can take.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the peculiar position of all these concerns, may I know why the Government is taking time to decide whether there should be similar enquiries into other concerns?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I can repeat, I have said in my answer to parts (b) and (c) that all these matters are under consideration.

रत्न-सहज के स्तर का निर्धारित किया जाना

१४४५. श्री ब० प्र० सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अध्याय २ की कंडिका ६ (क) के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत के नागरिकों के रत्न-सहज का कोई न्यूनतम स्तर निर्धारित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

अन और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री के सहा-सचिव (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The original answer in English may also be read.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri L. N. Mishra: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री ब० प्र० सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि माननीय योजना मंत्री ने एक पत्र में इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि यह विषय बहुत महत्व का है और इसको विचार के लिये बहुत बार रखा भी गया है, यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि इस पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हो सका है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० नं० मिश्र) : निम्नोक्त यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्व का है और हमने योजना में इस बारे में कई जगह पर जिक्र भी किया है। लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि हम इसको किस तरह से हासिल करें; इस के लिये हमने कुछ सुझाव भी दिये हैं। लेकिन किसी भी देश में कोई स्तर कायम किया गया हो, इस तरह की बात नहीं हुई है क्योंकि हालात बदलते जाते हैं और उनके मुताबिक स्तर भी ऊंचा उठता जाता है ।

श्री ब० प्र० सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विषय में निर्णय किये बिना आर्थिक विषमता और बेकारी की समस्या दूर की जा सकती है ?

श्री इया० नं० मिश्र : यह ठीक है कि एक तरह से माननीय सदस्य ने वह विचारणीय प्रश्न उठाया है। लेकिन इसका सम्बन्ध तो जीवन माप से है, जीवन स्तर से है। हम लोगों ने अपनी योजना में कहा है कि बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किये जाने चाहियें और उसके साथ जीवन स्तर का क्या सम्बन्ध हो यह हम मिनिमम वेजेज बैररह से किया करते हैं जो कि विभिन्न इंडस्ट्रीज में लागू होती हैं ।

पंडित डा० ना० तिबारी : यह समस्या क्या कभी नेशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल में भी पेश की गई है और वहां पर इस पर क्या कभी कुछ बहस हुई है, यदि हां, तो कंसंसस थाफ प्रोपिनियम वहां क्या था ?

श्री इया० नं० मिश्र : राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् में प्रकारान्तर से इस समस्या पर विचार किया जाता रहा है। प्रकारान्तर यानी किस तरह से ग्रामवनी बढ़ाई जाये, किस तरह से रोजगार की सुरतें पैदा की जायें। लेकिन खास तौर पर यह विषय किसी समय उसके सामने उपस्थित नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : क्या माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि मिनिमम लेबल थाफ सिविय की परिभाषा उनकी दृष्टि में क्या है ?

श्री इया० नं० मिश्र : यही प्रश्न मैं पूछा गया है कि उसकी परिभाषा की जाये। हमने कठिनाइयां बतलाई हैं। उसकी परिभाषा करना मुश्किल होता है ।

Shri P. R. Patel: Am I to understand that the Government has not given any thought to this problem, that is,

a minimum level of setting for the attempt?

श्री कृष्ण. प्र० बिहारी : हमने कहा है कि इस प्राप्ति के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रायः बड़े और उनके साथ व्यक्ति की सामग्री बड़े और वह सब सही की जा कि उत्पादन हम ऊपर से, दोनों के लिये रोजगार की सुरक्षा देना करने और विपन्नता बतौर दूर करने। वे सुरक्षा तो हमने कुछ बताई है।

Shri P. K. Faisal: I wanted to know whether the Government have given any thought to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: All this requires thought and it has been extended.

Mr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that the United Nations had appointed an expert group to define the meaning of the level of living and the standards by which it can be measured? If so, has the Government of India received the report thereof and given any consideration to it?

Shri S. N. Mimbhra: To my knowledge, no such report exists. I tried to find out whether in any other country there is some such minimum level of living laid down. As I pointed out earlier, in other countries which are more advanced, the conditions change and the relative levels of living also change. But they do take care through social security measures in order to ensure that the standard of living does not fall down very much.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister might look up the library. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao was the representative from India on that committee and one volume of that report has been there for more than two years. All that I wanted to know is whether the Government has considered that report and formed any views about it.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): These are two different things. One is the question of determining what

would be the minimum requirements or standard of living which will conform to the needs of health and efficiency. These efforts have been made from time to time also in the forum to which the hon. Lady Member has referred. We have the report and we have also tried to do it in this country. So far as a need based on the minimum for the purpose of wages is concerned, that is a question of determining what would be needed. It is a different thing as to how far a minimum standard could be enforced. I think we are possibly mixing up these two questions.

श्री व० प्र० बिहारी : मंत्री महोदय ने १७ मई के पत्र में मुझ को लिखा कि यह विषय बहुत महत्व का है और इस पर कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है और उसको द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में रक्खा गया है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कब तक उस पर अंतिम निर्णय हो सकेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण. प्र० बिहारी : वह साबित उस पत्र की तरफ इशारा करते हैं जो उन्होंने आन्वीय योजना मंत्री को लिखा था। लेकिन अभी बताया गया कि जहाँ तक आवश्यकताओं का सवाल है उनके आधार पर तो हम तसवीर बना सकते हैं किन्तु उस आधार पर जो तसवीर बनायें उस पर अमल कैसे करें, कठिनाई इस बारे में उठती है। यह "बीड वेस्ट" लेबिल जो हो सकता है वह हम भी बना सकते हैं कंप्यूशन स्टैंडर्ड बतौर के आधार पर लेकिन उस पर अमल कैसे करें, इस के लिये कठिनाई है और इसीलिये कोई समय की सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

Shri Nanda: May I add that all our efforts through our Plans are intended to realise this ideal of progressing towards a national minimum which should be at an adequate level?

दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की
बस्तियाँ

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*१४४६ { श्री मन्त दशौन :
श्री ल० चं० सामन्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में
सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बस्तियों में रहने
वालों को अधिक सुविधायें देने के सम्बन्ध में
सरकार को परामर्श देने के लिये श्री हास
ही में एक स्थायी परामर्शदात्री समिति
नियुक्त की गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति के
सदस्य कौन कौन हैं; और

(ग) इस समिति ने अब तक क्या
कार्य किया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री
(बी अमिल कु० चंदा) : (क) जी,
हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). सभा की मेज पर
विवरण रस दिया गया है । [वैशिष्ट्य
परिशिष्ट ६, अनुसूच्य संख्या ११०]

श्री मन्त दशौन : इस विवरण से
यह मालूम पड़ता है कि इस कमेटी में जो
८ व्यक्ति रक्ते गये हैं उनमें से केवल एक
सम्बन्धन और सरकारी है, राजा गुलाब
सिंह, वाइस प्रेसीडेंट, न्यू दिल्ली नगरपालिका।
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम दिल्ली
के एम० पी० साहबान को जो कि उन इलाकों
का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और जो कर्मचारी
उन इलाकों में रहते हैं उनके प्रतिनिधियों
को इसमें क्यों नहीं लिया गया ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: These mostly
refer to municipal amenities and the
representative of the municipality is
there.

श्री मन्त दशौन : विवरण के यह भी
जात होता है कि उस कमेटी के सदस्य मोती-
बाग, पश्चिमी विन्धन नगर और पूर्वी विन्धन
नगर जा कर वहाँ की स्थिति का सम्बन्धन
व निरीक्षण करेंगे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ
कि जब कि बीबी जेजी के कर्मचारियों के
रहने रहने की हालत बहुत असन्तोषजनक
है तो उन स्त्रानों का पहले निरीक्षण करके
क्यों नहीं उनका सुधार किया जाता है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That discre-
tion must be left to the committee.
It is the intention of the committee to
go over all the Government settle-
ments round about Delhi. It is pro-
posed that first they would visit East
Vinay Nagar, West Vinay Nagar and
Moti Bagh colonies.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement
says that the survey work has been
done by the C.P.W.D. and the members
will visit all the places. May I know
whether the committee will be divided
into sub-committees and do this work?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not know
if it is necessary. The C.P.W.D. is
supplying the information as to what
are already in existence and the com-
mittee will visit the various localities.

Shri Tangaman: May I know whe-
ther the committee will consider only
the question of amenities to be given
to the existing residents or whether
they will go into the question of the
employees who have already not got
houses being given houses and also
the question of allotments out of turn?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The scope of
the committee is limited by the terms
of reference, namely, to find out what
amenities are lacking and what can be
provided.

Trade with U. S. A.

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*1447. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce
and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improve-
ment in the export of the Indian

goods to the United States of America this year in comparison with that of the last year; and

(b) whether the imports into India from the U. S. A. have declined during 1957-58 as compared to 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir; in respect of certain items.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Jeochims Alva: Is it true that our manganese exports to the United States had declined and whether it is true that it is due to the adverse propaganda against the role of the State Trading Corporation? What efforts have the Government made to remove the effects of the adverse propaganda?

Shri Satish Chandra: The presumption of the hon. Member is not correct. The export of manganese ore to U.S.A. has increased and not declined.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Government have studied the recommendations of the industrial delegation for the advancement of export with the United States, and if so, what action has been taken?

Shri Satish Chandra: That does not arise out of this question. The industrial delegation gave us a report. It was a private delegation sent on behalf of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It is mainly for that organisation to study the report and take suitable steps. The Government is applying its mind as to what it can do in this matter.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I know whether export of finished goods and manufactured goods to the United States has increased?

Shri Satish Chandra: No; most of the exports to the United States are either consumer goods like cashew, pepper, etc. or raw materials like

hides and skins, raw wool, manganese ore and so on.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that only the day before yesterday, the Minister of Mines said on the floor of the House that the demand for manganese ore is going down considerably in the United States and therefore, there cannot be given any impetus to the mining of manganese?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not seen that statement but the fact is that during the last year, we exported more manganese ore to the United States as compared to previous year.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have put the question in part (a) whether there is any improvement this year, but the hon. Minister is giving figures about last year. The question is:

"(a) whether there is any improvement in the export of Indian goods to the United States of America this year in comparison with that of the last year."

Has the hon. Minister got any figures for this year?

Shri Satish Chandra: In the period April—September, 1957, we exported manganese ore worth Rs. 6,80,00,000 as compared to Rs. 4,28,00,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether efforts are being made to step up the export of handloom products and other things to the United States?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Yes, Sir; efforts are being made; the results will be shown after a while.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what is the position of the balance of trade with the United States last year as compared with the year before last and how has the adverse balance affected us?

Shri Satish Chandra: In 1955-56, the imports were Rs. 89,30,00,000 and exports Rs. 87,12,00,000. In 1956-57, the imports were Rs. 105 crores and exports Rs. 90 crores.

Mineral Industry Association, Nagpur

*1448. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the M. P. Mineral Industry Association, Nagpur, relating to the difficulties encountered by the Manganese Mine Owners in obtaining from the Mining Officers of the States concerned a certificate to the effect that their mines do not produce ore containing less than 42% manganese as stipulated in the New Quota Policy for the export of Manganese ore for the period from July 1967 to June 1968, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have suitably modified their policy removing the difficulties pointed out by the Association. I may add that all restrictions have been withdrawn yesterday.

Regional Small Industries Institute, Calcutta

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*1449. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri Subman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small factories of West Bengal have taken technical assistance from the Regional Small Industries Service Institute of Calcutta; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees' Provident Fund Act

*1450. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not extending the Employees' Provident Fund Act to the Mica Mines so far;

(b) when it is likely to be enforced; and

(c) the total number of workers employed in these mines as at the end of January, 1968?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). As the extension of the Act to the Mica Mines at this stage would be detrimental to the interests of the Industry, it has been decided to keep the matter in abeyance for a year.

(c) The latest information is not available. The number of workers employed in Mica Mines during 1966 was 33,973.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when a decision will be taken to extend this Act to the mines?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The matter has been kept in abeyance for a year.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Planning Commission had stated that the Provident Fund Act should be extended to all the industries during the First Plan period itself. Now we find that even during the Second Plan period it has not been done.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that they recommended that it should be extended. But, in view of the fact that mica is an exportable commodity, the matter was considered by the Export Promotion Council and some other body and it was decided that, for the time being, it should not be extended.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since there have been many repeated accidents, may I know whether the services of

the Chief Inspector of Mines are going to be dispensed with?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of a question relating to provident funds?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any representation has been received from the Andhra Pradesh mica mine owners or the Bihar mine owners?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as individual States are concerned, I require notice.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER Closure of Collieries

S.N.Q. No. 11. **Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of three collieries situated in Jharia and Raniganj coal fields has been suspended since 14th March, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons for sudden closure of these mines;

(c) the number of workers rendered unemployed as a result of this sudden closure; and

(d) the time by which the work is expected to be resumed in these mines?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Stoppage of work in isolated sections of different mines, on safety considerations, is not uncommon. Presumably the Member has in mind the partial suspension of working in the Ranipur, Jamadoba and Bhulanbararee Collieries.

(b) Working in certain sections in the Ranipur and Jamadoba Collieries were prohibited because of inadequate ventilation and presence of inflammable gas. Work in Nos. 11 and 12 seams of the Bhulanbararee Colliery had to be prohibited as it was noticed that inflammable gas had not been properly sealed off, defective safety lamps were in use and

the method of blasting adopted was dangerous.

(c) and (d). In Ranipur Colliery about 500 persons were affected, but most of them were provided other employment in the mine itself. Normal working was resumed on the 18th March, 1958. In the Jamadoba Colliery about 1800 persons were affected, out of whom 1300 were re-employed on the 25th March, 1958. Normal work is expected to be resumed shortly.

In the Bhulanbararee Colliery about 250 persons were affected. Work will be resumed as soon as the sources of danger pointed out are removed.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know when these mines were last visited by the Mining Inspector and whether he made a report on the conditions of these mines?

Shri Abid Ali: That report is not available. If the hon. Member gives notice, the information will be obtained.

Shri Panigrahi: When did he last visit the mines?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Certain instructions are given as a result of the inspection of mines and they are being carried out. If information is required about the previous inspection of the mines, we can supply the information.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the 500 workers in the Jamadoba Colliery and 250 workers in the other mine have been given any benefits corresponding to lay-off benefits under the Industrial Disputes Act?

Shri Nanda: Yes. They are applicable to this case.

Shri Panigrahi: So far as Jharia and Raniganj areas are concerned, may I know whether there was other report with regard to the conditions of mines from the Inspector?

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member should appreciate that notice is necessary if these details are required.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister for Steel and Fuel declared yesterday that the rate of progress of the coal mines in the public sector was very high. Since mines like these cannot work so economically, is there any proposal to take over the mines in the public sector.

Shri Abid Ali: There is no question of taking over these mines. Even if these mines are taken over in the public sector, these contingencies will remain.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Representations of Labour Unions

*1433. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from Labour Unions that in cases of closing concerns many other liabilities are given prior charge over workers' claims on the assets; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce suitable legislation in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The Government of India propose to amend clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 530 of the Companies Act, 1956, so as to include any compensation that may be due to any workman under the provisions of Chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, within the scope of the term "wages" used in that clause.

Land Reform Bill for Manipur

*1439. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a comprehensive Land Reform Bill for Manipur is being drafted on the recommendations of the Planning Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Yes Sir.

Broadcasts of Hilly Area Songs

*1441. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time is allotted to the broadcast of hilly area songs and dramas in the stations of All India Radio; and

(b) if so, which are the stations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir, though the exact scope of the Honourable Member's question is not clear.

(b) Gauhati, Ranchi, Nagpur, Indore, Bhopal, Cuttack, Hyderabad, Simla, Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Jammu, Srinagar and occasionally from all Stations.

Development of Handicrafts in Punjab

*1451. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend any assistance to the Punjab State for the development of handicrafts during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the total amount proposed to be allotted in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The total allocation for the development of handicrafts in the Punjab State under the Second Five Year Plan is

Rs. 35 lakhs which includes expenditure both by the Central Government and the State Government. The respective share of the two Governments cannot be determined at this stage as allotments are made from year to year depending on the overall financial position, the types of schemes proposed by the State, the progress made, etc. The following assistance has been sanctioned by the Central Government so far during the period of the Second Five Year Plan:—

	Grant	Loan
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	95,175	50,000
1957-58	2,05,968	1,86,500

The allocation of Central assistance to the State for 1958-59 is Rs. 2.75 lakhs as grants and Rs. 2.00 lakhs as loans.

भारत-नेपाल व्यापार करार

*१४५२. { श्री भक्त वंशन :
श्री स० बं० सामन्त :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९५७ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ८३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संशोधित भारत-नेपाल व्यापार करार के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सादत खली खाँ) : वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि सभी बड़े-बड़े सवाल तय कर लिये गये हैं और प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी (प्रोसीडरल) कुछ मामले नेपाल सरकार के पास विचार के लिये भेज दिये गये हैं। उनके विचारों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। जबतक मामले को अंतिम रूप न दे दिया जाय तब तक सबदीलियों के बारे में बताना ठीक न होगा।

Dacoits Operating on Indo-Pakistan Border

*1453. { श्री V. C. Shukla:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received reports from the

Rajasthan Government regarding the continued instances of protection reported to be given by the Pakistan Government to certain gangs of dacoits operating on the Indo-Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The Rajasthan Government have reported that at present there is only one gang of Indian dacoits, headed by Jagmal Singh, which is taking shelter in Pakistan territory and which operates from there to commit crimes on Indian territory.

(b) Protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

Atomic Fuel Fabrication Plant

*1454. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any atomic fuel fabrication plant is proposed to be established in India by the Atomic Energy Commission; and

(b) if so, where?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines

*1455. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the publication of the Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines for 1956;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to expedite its publication; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be published?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri AMB. AM): (a) The delay was mainly due to the late receipt of the statistical returns from the mine managements. The last batch of the returns was received only in the month of August, 1967.

(b) and (c). The report is already under print and the Chief Inspector of Mines has been instructed to expedite its publication.

विजली का सामान

१९६७. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी गवेषणा केन्द्रों और राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं में बिजली के सामान की जांच की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में निर्माताओं से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ;

(घ) इस प्रणाली के जरिये जांच के लिये सरकारी संस्थाओं में क्या व्यवस्था है और यदि कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो यह कब तक कर दी जायेगी ; और

(ङ) इस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सात बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . जी, हां । कुछ विशिष्ट उद्योगों जैसे, बिजली के लैम्प, रेडियो उपकरण, स्विचगीयर, बिजली के पंखों तथा मोटरों आदि के सम्बन्ध में परीक्षण की सुविधायें जुटाने के लिये सुझाव माये हैं ।

(घ) सरकारी टेस्टहाउस, धलीपुर (कलकत्ता); नेशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरी, नयी दिल्ली; सैन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रो-कैमिकल

रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, कलकत्ता; सैन्ट्रल माइनिंग रिसर्च स्टेशन, बनारस और इसी तरह की अन्य संस्थाओं में बिजली की कस्तुओं जैसे पंखों, लैम्पों, मोटरों, बेंटरियों, स्विचगीयरों आदि के परीक्षण का इंतजाम है । कुछ और विस्तारों में अपनी संविधियां बढ़ाने की भी हमकी योजनायें हैं ।

(ङ) सरकारी टेस्ट हाउस, धलीपुर में परीक्षण की अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का इंतजाम करने पर १० लाख ६० तक खर्च भाने का अनुमान है । सैन्ट्रल माइनिंग रिसर्च स्टेशन बनारस की विस्तार योजनाओं पर २ से ३ लाख ६० तक का पूंजीगत खर्च भाने की आशा है जिसमें उपकरण भी शामिल होंगे ।

प्रक्षिप्त भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड

१९६८. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रक्षिप्त भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड ने किन-किन उद्योगों के विकास अथवा पुनरुत्थान के लिये अब तक प्रथिम केन्द्र खोले हैं ; और

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में क्या कार्य किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सात बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण साथ में नत्थी है जिसमें आवश्यक जानकारी दी गयी है । [वैकल्पिक परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संस्था १११]

सरकारी कार्यालयों में स्थान

१९६६. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी कार्यालयों को स्थान किस आधार पर दिया जाता है ;

(क) (१) मंत्री (२) उपमंत्री (३) सचिव (४) संयुक्त सचिव (५) प्रतिनिध सचिव (६) विशेष सचिव (७) उप-सचिव (८) भवन सचिव (९) लेखन आफीसर (१०) प्रिन्टिस्ट (११) भवन डिवाजन क्लर्क (१२) लोघर डिवाजन क्लर्क और दफ्तरी के लिये प्रत्येक कार्यालय में कितना स्थान दिया जाता है; और

(ग) ग्रन्थ साधन रखने के लिये कितना स्थान दिया जाता है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (बी क० ज० रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). कार्यालय के लिये स्थान की आवश्यकता निम्नलिखित आधारों पर प्रांकी जाती है

मन्त्री/उप-मन्त्री आवश्यकता-नुसार

सचिव, सह-सचिव, भवन सचिव, विशेष सचिव, उप-सचिव { प्रत्येक के लिये २६० वर्गफुट

भवन सचिव प्रत्येक के लिये १६० वर्ग फुट

अनुमान प्रकसर, सहायक उच्च-श्रेणी क्लर्क, निम्न-श्रेणी क्लर्क और दफ्तरी { प्रत्येक के लिये ४० वर्ग फुट

स्थान की कुल आवश्यकता निर्धारित हो जाने के बाद प्राप्ति विभाग कुल स्थान सम्बन्धित कार्यालय को दे देता है। अपने विभिन्न प्रकसरों और अनुभागों को कितना स्थान दिया जाये, इसका निर्णय कार्यालय स्वयं करता है।

इसलिए प्रकसरों और अनुभागों को दिये गये स्थान में बहुत विभिन्नता आ जाती है।

(ग) लेखक वर्गीय कर्मचारियों (Ministerial staff) के लिये आवश्यक स्थान के अभाव उसका १० प्रतिशत स्थान चालू रिकार्ड (Current records) रखने के लिये दिया जाता है।

राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था की पत्रिका

१९७०. बी न० सा० छिन्नेरी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था की वैज्ञानिक पत्रिका का हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग भी इस संस्था से लाभ उठा सकें इसके लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (बी प्रमिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) और (ख)-जी, नहीं। पत्रिका को पूर्णतः हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करना तुरन्त ही सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इसके विषय बहुत तकनीकी होते हैं। परन्तु इस संस्था के कुछ प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में भी छापने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये स्थान

१९७१. बी न० सा० छिन्नेरी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में वर्ष १९५६-५७ में सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये ४.७ लाख वर्ग फुट की जगह की जो कमी थी उसे पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यह कमी कब तक पूरी हो जाने की आशा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (बी क० ज० रेड्डी) : (क) इस समय ५.६७ लाख वर्ग फुट की कमी है। इस कमी को पूरा करने की योजना में सरकार ने ५ कई मंजिलों वाली नई इमारतें बनाने का कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया है, और कुछ दफ्तरो को दिल्ली से बाहर भेजने का भी सुझाव है।

(ब) यह ठीक ठीक कह सकता समय नहीं है कि सारी कमी कब तक पूरी हो जायगी, क्योंकि यह बहुत कुछ माया में समय समय पर उपलब्ध बन तथा आवश्यक निर्माण वस्तुओं जैसे इस्पात, सीमेंट आदि, पर निर्भर है।

ईंटों तथा टाइलों के बनाने के बारे में संघोष्ठी

१९७२. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईंटों तथा टाइलों के बनाने के बारे में कलकत्ते में फरवरी, १९५७ में हुई संघोष्ठी में कितने निर्माताओं, उपभोक्ताओं और शिल्पियों ने भाग लिया ;

(ख) क्या संघोष्ठी का विवरण प्रकाशित हो चुका है ; और

(ग) क्या वह हिन्दी में उपलब्ध है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री प्रमिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) संघोष्ठी में लगभग १५० प्रतिनिधियों ने जिनमें देश के विभिन्न भागों के इंजीनियर, वैज्ञानिक, मिश्रामिक (Ceramic) विशेषज्ञ, तथा ईंटों और टाइलों के उत्पादक भी शामिल थे, भाग लिया था। इसके अलावा कई स्थानीय ईंटों के भट्टों के मालिकों ने भी बाद-विवाद में भाग लिया था।

(ख) और (ग) संघोष्ठी की कार्यवाही का विवरण संघोष्ठी में, तथा उसका एक सरल हिन्दी रूपान्तर भी, छिद्र ही प्रकाशित किया जायगा।

कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में खेल-कूद

१९७३. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में खेलों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये कितनी समितियाँ बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) १९५६-५७ में उन समितियों को कितना धन दिया गया और वह किस प्रकार व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) इन समितियों के कितने अधिक सदस्य हैं ?

अन उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष शर्मा) :

(क) कोयला क्षेत्र खेल-कूद समितियों की संख्या १२ है। इनके अलावा कई प्रादेशिक खेल-कूद समितियाँ भी हैं।

(ख) ३४,०५० रुपये। यह धन अधिकांश रूप से इनाम और खेल-कूद सम्बन्धी दूसरे प्रबन्ध पर खर्च किया गया।

(ग) कोई अधिक केंद्रीय और प्रादेशिक कोयला क्षेत्र खेल-कूद समितियों का सदस्य नहीं। स्थानीय कोयला खान खेल-कूद समितियों का कोई अधिक सदस्य है या नहीं, इस बारे में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं।

Administrator of Faridabad

1974. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Administrator of Faridabad was Medical Officer until he joined the Faridabad Administration;

(b) whether it is a fact that prior to his present post he held any post in the Saurashtra Government and if so, how his services ended;

(c) when he was appointed to the present post and by whom;

(d) what is his present overall monthly emoluments; and

(e) whether the selection to this post was advertised or made through the Union Public Service Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b): Col. K. Rai, Administrator, Faridabad Development Board, held the post of Inspector-General of Prisons and

Director of Health Services in the erstwhile Saurashtra State before he was appointed as Chief Medical Officer in Faridabad. While in service under the State Government he had attained the age of superannuation but was re-employed for sometime.

(c) Col. Rai was appointed as Chief Medical Officer by the Faridabad Administration in June, 1953. In March, 1954, he was also given charge of the post of Administrator in addition to his own duties. From July 1957 he was relieved of his duties as Chief Medical Officer and appointed Administrator.

(d) Pay Rs. 1300/- P.M.
Pension Rs. 475/- P.M.
Total Rs. 1775/- P.M.

(e) No.

Closure of Textile Factories in Amritsar (Punjab)

1975. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile factories closed in Amritsar;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of persons rendered unemployed as a result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) One cotton mill and one woollen mill.

(b) Uneconomic working in the case of the cotton mill and internal difficulties in the case of the woollen mill.

(c) 176.

Industrial Disputes

1976. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of conciliation proceedings held by the officers of the

Central Government arising in the undertakings in the central sphere during 1957-58;

(b) the total number of settlements brought about during the same period; and

(c) the total number of disputes referred for adjudication during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 2299.

(b) 1372.

(c) 58

Electric Fans and Radio Receivers

1977. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of electric fans and radio receivers manufactured in India during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The number of electric fans and radio receivers manufactured by units in the large scale sector during 1957-58 (April 1957—February 1958) was 508,371 Nos. and 179,075 Nos. respectively.

Employment Exchange, Delhi

1978. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain priorities in respect of calls for interviews permitted to displaced persons from East Pakistan who had registered themselves with the Employment Exchange, Delhi, have been recently withdrawn; and

(b) whether the decision, if made, will be revised?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been extending priority III to displaced persons from East Pakistan for the purpose of their employment in Central Government Departments

outside the Eastern Zone on a six monthly basis. The last term expired on the 8th February, 1958. These orders have since been extended for another six months i.e. upto 8th August, 1958.

Evacuee Properties

1979. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the value of properties left by the migrants to Pakistan in the Punjab State?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Nakkhar): The value of evacuee properties in India, excluding agricultural lands is estimated at less than Rs. 100 crores. The valuation of evacuee properties in Punjab has not been finalised.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Andhra Pradesh

1980. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount of Government aid or loan received by the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Andhra Pradesh during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No statutory State Board has yet been constituted for the reorganised Andhra Pradesh. The statutory Board constituted by the former Government of Hyderabad operates for the Telengana area of the reorganised State and receives grants and loans from the Central Government through the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The amounts paid to the Board during 1956-57 and 1957-58 (upto the 20th March 1958) were as follows:—

		1956-57	1957-58
		Rs.	Rs.
Grants	..	10,29,213	6,00,934
Loans	..	17,25,500	2,72,000

For the rest of the State, there is an advisory Board. The amounts required for the schemes to be implemented in this area are sanctioned to the State Government and other agencies.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1981. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay a statement showing the amount contributed by the workers and employers separately region-wise in Madras State under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during the year 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): According to available information, the workers and the employers in the old Madras Region which comprised former States of Andhra, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, and Mysore contributed Rs. 10,40,185/- & Rs. 2,11,410/- respectively from 1.4.57, the workers from 1.7.57 to 31.12.57, the workers and the employers in the Madras State contributed Rs. 17,97,519/- and Rs. 14,90,411/- respectively.

Cottage Match Factory

1982. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state where the new cottage match factories will be located during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has a programme of setting up of 461 match factories. The State-wise allotment of these factories is as under:—

1. Andhra Pradesh.	..	82
2. Assam	..	15
3. Bihar	..	33
4. Bombay	..	86
5. Kerala	..	63
6. Madhya Pradesh	..	26

7. Madras	..	26
8. Mysore	..	32
9. Orissa	..	8
10. Punjab	..	11
11. Rajasthan	..	12
12. Uttar Pradesh	..	63
13. West Bengal	..	1
Total:		461

As against 461 factories, 72 factories have already been established whose location will be found in the statement placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 112]. Some of the remaining factories are likely to be established during the year 1968-69. It is, however, not possible to indicate precisely the number of factories yet to be set up and the places where they will be located since many preliminaries such as selection of sites, construction of buildings, procurement of licences for running the factories and purchase of chemicals and raw materials have to be completed in the first place.

Non-Ferrous Metals

1963. { Shri Naushir Bharucha:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Canada has finally agreed to give India 10,000 tons of aluminium and 2,500 tons of copper, in the course of 1968 under the Colombo Plan; and

(b) what are the terms as to—

(i) price; (ii) payment or credit; (iii) periods of deliveries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) It has been agreed with the Canadian Government that imports of 10,000 tons of Aluminium, 7,500 tons of Copper and 500 tons of Nickel from Canada will be financed through the Colombo Plan;

(b) (i) The allocation of funds for the above mentioned quantities of metals is based on the current prices of these metals. If the prices go up, the quantities to be supplied may have to be modified to keep within the total allocation viz. Rs. 5.75 crores. The actual consumers of these metals who will be allowed to import them, are given the option of indicating the prices on the basis of average LME (London Metal Exchange) prices for the month of shipment or the LME prices prevailing on the date of shipments. However, the Canadian Government will satisfy themselves that the price of the Canadian suppliers for the material are reasonable and competitive, before approving the orders for supply.

(ii) The actual users who will be importing these metals will have to deposit into the Canadian Government account to be opened with the State Bank of India New Delhi, the rupee equipment of the F.A.S. cost of the materials disbursed by the Colombo Plan Administration, Ottawa to the Canadian suppliers. The rate of Exchange will be the selling rate of the Canadian dollar in the date of shipment as ascertained from the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay by the Department of Economic Affairs.

(iii) Imports of these metals are to be completed as early as possible.

National Small Industries Corporation Private Ltd.

1964. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units functioning under the National Small Industries Corporation Private Ltd.; and

(b) the amount spent annually on these units?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Four Subsidiary Corporations are

functioning under the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Limited, one each at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras since April, 1967.

(b) The accounts of the Subsidiary Corporations are under audit, and the figures of expenditure incurred on these Corporations are not available at this stage.

Displaced Persons in Delhi

1968. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the number of them rehabilitated; and

(c) the number to be rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri F. S. Naskar): (a) The total estimated number of displaced persons in Delhi is 5.01 lakhs. No separate figures have been maintained for old Delhi and New Delhi.

(b) and (c). In the view of the Ministry all those in need of rehabilitation assistance have been rehabilitated. Compensation has also been paid to a large number of displaced claimants in Delhi and with the payment of compensation to the remaining persons, the balance of the problem, if any, will also have been resolved.

Labour Disputes

1968. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labour dispute cases pending before various Tribunals as on the 31st January, 1968;

(b) the dates from which they are pending; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Most of the Tribunals are in the States' sphere and the information is not available. The expenditure of time and labour involved in collecting the information would not be commensurate with the object to be achieved.

Awards of Tribunals

1967. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Awards given by various Tribunals on various labour problems during the period from the 1st January, 1951 to the 31st March, 1957; and

(b) the number of Awards implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The information is not available and the time and labour involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the object to be achieved.

Irrigation Schemes

1968. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Government have submitted to the Government of India any fresh irrigation schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the schemes;

(c) the total estimated cost of the schemes; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The schemes with their estimated cost are:

Schemes	(Rs. in lakhs)
Estimated cost during the Second Five Year Plan Period	
1. Medium Irrigation Schemes in Kanyakumari District.	16.04
2. Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	35.00
3. Hire Purchases of Pumping Sets.	15.00
4. Supply of oil engines on hire.*	0.375
5. Small Drainage Schemes.*	26.01
Total	66.425

*The amount indicated was allocated during 1957-58 and no amount has been asked for during 1958-59.

(d) All the above mentioned schemes have been accepted.

Roads in N.E.F.A.

1958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of roads constructed in N.E.F.A. in 1957-58; and

(b) the amount of money spent thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 91 miles (approximately).

(b) Rs. 7.38 lakhs (approximately).

Song and Drama Division of A.I.R.

1958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the budget provision for the year 1957-58 for the Song and Drama Division of All India Radio;

(b) the amount actually spent by the Division during 1957-58; and

(c) the details of expenditure, item-wise?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): (a) to (c). The required information is as follows:—

Sub-head	Budget provision for the year 1957-58	Amount actually spent during 57-58 (upto Jan. 58)
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of Officers	23,000	20,478
Pay of Establishment	11,000	16,545
Allowances & Hon. etc.	21,000	17,840
Allowances to Artists	25,000	15,784
Other Charges	4,70,000	2,19,047
Total	5,50,000	2,89,694

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने के प्रशिक्षण उत्पादन केन्द्र

१९६१. श्री एच. देव : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने के कितने प्रशिक्षण व उत्पादन केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं ;

(ग) इन केन्द्रों में क्या-क्या चीजें बनाई जाती हैं ;

(घ) इन केन्द्रों की आय तथा व्यय का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) वर्ष १९५७-५८ में कितने केन्द्र चालू किये गये ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) एक केन्द्र ।

(ख) आठ व्यक्ति ।

(ग) फूलदान, खिलौन, टी-सेट, गोलाकार कोन जोड़, तथा लो टेबल इन्सुलेटर ।

(ब) इन केन्द्र की आय तथा व्यय का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :—

कर्म आय व्यय

१. १९४४-४६ ४,२६४ रु० ४२,६४६ रु०

२. १९४६-४७ ३,४१७-४ बा० २३,१३१-६ प्रा०

३. १९४७-४८ १,२४४-२४ रु०
१६१४४-१६ रु०

(करबरी, १९४८ के मध्य तक)

(६) कोई भी नहीं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रत्यक्ष प्रशिक्षण व उत्पादन केन्द्र

१९६२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य सचिव उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने बाहु प्रशिक्षण व उत्पादन केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) इन केन्द्रों की आय और व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) वर्ष १९४७-४८ में कितने केन्द्र बंद हुए ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) एक केन्द्र ।

(ख) ६ प्रशिक्षार्थी ।

(ग) मार्च से दिसम्बर, १९४७ तक के आंकड़े निम्नानुसार हैं :—

आय ४,८६१ रु०

व्यय १३,६६१ रु०

(घ) कोई भी नहीं ।

Small Scale Industries

1962. श्री हरिहर चन्द्रा माधव : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned so far in Government production schemes in small scale industries up to date;

(b) the amount sanctioned for assistance to private small scale units up to date;

(c) the amount of expenditure provided in the budget for 1967-68 for running small scale Government organisations including National Small Industries Corporation; and

(d) whether any attempt has been made to link up expenditure and investment (Government and Private) with the estimated increase in output in small scale sector?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Central financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 281.73 lakhs (Grants Rs. 27.27 lakhs; Loans Rs. 234.46 lakhs) has been sanctioned to State Governments for their schemes of Production nature for development of Small Scale Industries from 1954-55 onwards upto date.

An expenditure of Rs. 45,63,715 has also been sanctioned for schemes of production nature to be implemented by the Central Government.

(b) No financial assistance is normally provided to parties directly by the Central Government. Such assistance is given by the State Governments under their State Aid to Industries Act or other Regulations in force. Loans to the extent of Rs. 604.24 lakhs have been sanctioned to State Governments for this purpose from 1954-55 onwards upto date.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 113.]

(d) It is not possible to assess at this stage precisely the increase in

output of small scale industries as a result of the measures taken by Government. It is, however, felt that the pace of development of small scale industries is satisfactory and generally commensurate with the investment made and expenditure incurred on the schemes. More than that it has given a strong support and fillip to the all round development of Small Industries throughout the country.

Import of Chilean Nitrate

1994. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) since how long Chilean Nitrate is being imported into India;

(b) the retail price obtaining in India immediately before the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. began importing it; and

(c) the retail price after its import by the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Since long (over 15 years).

(b) Rs. 345.

(c) Rs. 845 for all states except Assam where it is sold at Rs. 335 per ton.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

1995. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation to Punjab out of 200 crores meant for small scale industries in the Second Plan; and

(b) the amount already spent in the Punjab for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Rs. 4.53 crores (for schemes for Small-Scale Industries: Rs. 375.00 lakhs; for Industrial states: Rs. 78.00 lakhs) out of Rs. 61 crores for Small Scale Industries for the whole country.

(b) The expenditure by the State Government during the two years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is estimated at Rs. 124.07 lakhs.

साइकल के टायर और ट्यूब

१९६६. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५१ से आज तक वर्षवार भारत में विभिन्न कम्पनियों द्वारा कितने साइकल के टायर और ट्यूब तैयार किये ;

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में साइकल के टायर और ट्यूब के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) वर्तमान उत्पादन के आधार पर कितने टायर और ट्यूब की आवश्यकता होगी और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में साइकलों के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

	टायर	ट्यूब
१९५१	३६४१२३८	४८६७२१०
१९५२	४१८६५६०	४१६६५८१
१९५३	४६४५०२५	४६००६६८
१९५४	५२२६००५	५५७६६६१
१९५५	५७४८१००	५५६३७७७
१९५६	६३१८६१०	६३७३२१६
१९५७	७१५२१६५	७०२७८२५

(ख) साइकल के २ करोड़ टायर और इतने ही ट्यूब ।

(ग) इस समय देश में साइकल के टायरों और ट्यूबों में से प्रत्येक की मांग का

अनुमान ६० लाख बांशिक है। १९६०-६१ तक प्रत्येक की मांग बढ़ कर १.६० करोड़ तक हो जाने की आशा है।

साइकल के टायर और ट्यूब

१६७. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री बामानी :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५१ से १९५८ तक अब तक प्रतिवर्ष साइकल के टायर और ट्यूब का विक्रय मूल्य क्या रहा है ;

(ख) ये चीजें बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं को किस भाव पर मिलती हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा निश्चित दर पर उपभोक्ताओं को टायर और ट्यूब उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) मूल्यों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वेश में बने टायरों (इनलप बेड्स और फायरस्टोन रोडमास्टर) तथा ट्यूबों के "सूची मूल्य" १९५१ से १९५७ तक निम्नानुसार हैं :—

वर्ष	टायर	ट्यूब
१९५१	६० ४ आ० ३० ४ आ०	
१९५२	५० १२ आ० २० ८ आ०	
१९५३	५० ४ आ० २० ८ आ०	
१९५४	५० २ आ० २० ७ आ०	
१९५५	४० १० आ० २० ३ आ०	
१९५६	४० ७ आ० २० ३ आ०	
१९५७	४० ६२ न० १० २० १६ न०	९०

बान् मूल्य वही है जो १९५७ में हैं।

(ख) और (ग). निर्माता तो यही भाषा करते हैं कि बिनेता साइकल के टायर और ट्यूबों की सूची में दिये गये भावों पर बेचेंगे। लेकिन चूंकि माल काफी नहीं होता है, इसलिये सरकार साइकल के टायरों और ट्यूबों (तथा रोजमर्रा के काम में आने वाली दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीजों) के भावों के रुख पर निगाह रखती आ रही है और स्थिति के अनुसार जो संभव होता है, रोकथाम करने के कदम उठाती है। चूंकि सूची में दिये गये भाव से अधिक दाम पर साइकल के टायर विक्रय के कुछ मामलों का पता सरकार को चला है, इसलिये उसने निर्माताओं को यह पक्का कर लेने की सलाह दी है कि बिनेता सूची में दिये गये भावों से अधिक दाम न ले सकें। इसके साथ ही पुराने आयातकों का कोटा बढ़ा दिया गया है जिससे अधिक माल मिल सके। देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से वर्तमान कारखानों को अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। इन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

Agriculturist Displaced Persons in Rajasthan

1998. Shri Shobha Ram: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount which is charged in the shape of rent from the agriculturist displaced persons in Matsya Division in Rajasthan is more than the land revenue charged by the State Government from local agriculturists over the non-evacuee agricultural land; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating to charge the rent equivalent to land revenue?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Export of Monkeys

1999. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three firms out of four that have been given licences for the export of monkeys are foreign;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry had been made about the antecedents of the foreign personnel residing in India of such firms; and

(c) the reasons why such licences have been given to these firms instead of Indian firms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, Sir. Only one firm has a foreigner as one of its directors.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Licences for the export of monkeys are given to all firms who satisfy the conditions prescribed by Government for qualifying as approved exporters.

दुभायिye

२०००. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय दूतावासों आदि में काम करने वाले सभी दुभायिye भारतीय हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनमें कितने गैर-भारतीय हैं ;

(ग) सभी दुभायिye भारतीय हों, इनके लिये क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और उनका स्वरूप क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा संवैधानिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ७३ ।

(ग) यह न तो व्यावहारिक है और न जरूरी कि सभी भारतीय मिशन में भारतीय दुभायिye ही हों । बहरहाल, हमने जिन सात देशों में भारतीय दुभायिye नियुक्त किये हैं, वे हैं : अफगानिस्तान, कम्बोडिया, चीन, ईरान, लाओस, तिब्बत और मेक्सिको । इन स्थानों में काम की मात्रा और उसके स्वरूप या किराये के लिहाज से भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों (नेशनल्स) का रखना उचित है ।

(घ) यह मवाल नहीं उठता ।

Dispensaries for Labour

2001. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the colliery owners in the coal fields maintain dispensaries for the benefit of their labour;

(b) whether inspection of such dispensaries is not done even once a year;

(c) the number of such dispensaries inspected in 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(d) the number of dispensaries not found upto the standard; and

(e) the steps taken to raise their standard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Colliery owners are not statutorily required to maintain dispensaries for the benefit of their labour and, therefore, it is not possible to state whether all of them are maintaining dispensaries or not.

(b) The Medical Officers of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Organization inspect only those colliery dispensaries which apply for grant-in-aid from the Fund. The Chief Medical Officer of the Jharia and Hazaribagh Mines Board of Health and the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Assansol Mines Board of Health also inspect the colliery dispensaries within their respective jurisdiction for enforcing the standards laid down in their bye-laws.

(c) In connection with the applications for grant-in-aid the Medical Officers of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organization inspected thirty dispensaries during 1956-57 and thirty five during 1957-58.

(d) 1956-57 2
1957-58 Information is not available at present.

(e) Grant-in-aid is paid to collieries providing dispensary services of the prescribed standards. A scheme for the grant of interest-free loan to colliery owners for improving existing dispensaries so as to bring them up to the standard laid down in the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules has also been sanctioned.

भारत नेवक समाज द्वारा प्रचार
कार्य

२००२. { श्री जगदीश शर्मा :
श्री हरिशचन्द्र शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत नेवक समाज के द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रचार के लिये कोई सहायता दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ग) योजना काल के लिये ग्राम गक प्रति वष कितनी सहायता दी गई ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने भारत नेवक समाज को कानपुर में हूये उनके गन वाकिंग अधिवेशन के लिये कोई सहायता दी थी , और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) नकद सहायता और योजना सम्बन्धी मुक्त प्रचार सामग्री ।

(ग) १९५६-५७ में २.८४ लाख रुपये और १९५७-५८ में ३.७० लाख रुपये ।

(घ) कानपुर अधिवेशन के लिये इस मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई मदद नहीं दी गई ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tea Gardens in Tripura

2003. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tea-gardens in Tripura with the total acreage under plantation;

(b) the location of each of those tea-gardens and the acreage of land under plantation;

(c) the number of labourers engaged in each Tea Estate throughout the year and the number of labourers engaged in the season;

(d) the total production in each case per annum;

(e) whether the minimum wage rate and amenities are being provided to workers in these plantations; and

(f) if not, what are the factors, if any, that stand in the way?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (f). A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI. annexure No. 114.]

Bidi Factories in Tripura

2004. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bidi factories in Tripura; and

(b) the number of workers employed in them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) 14.

(b) 267.

Welfare Adviser to the Chief Labour Commissioner

2095. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Welfare Adviser to the Chief Labour Commissioner;

(b) how much payment in the form of T.A. has been made to Welfare Adviser and such other officers during the year 1957-58;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Welfare Adviser to the Chief Labour Commissioner was rejected by the Union Public Service Commission for the post of Regional Labour Commissioner; and

(d) if so, the special qualifications that led to his appointment as Welfare Adviser when it is a technical post?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The functions are to advise the Chief Labour Commissioner on labour welfare matters, and help him in the supervision of welfare measures in Central Undertakings

(b) Rs. 959.

(c) No.

(d) The existing incumbent of the post of Welfare Adviser is the senior most Conciliation Officer. Conciliation Officers along with others are eligible for consideration for promotion to this post. Pending selection by a Departmental Promotion Committee he has been appointed temporarily to this post.

Salt

2096. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of salt manufactured and exported from

the Kangra district of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh yearly?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No salt is manufactured in Kangra district, Punjab. The quantities of salt manufactured at and issued from the salt mines at Mandi in Himachal Pradesh during the last 3 years were as follows:—

Year	Production (in thousand maunds)	Issues (in thousand maunds)
1955	144	146
1956	96	91
1957	118	107
1958 (up to Feb.)	28	14

Normally, about two-thirds of the production is consumed in the Himachal Pradesh itself, and the balance supplied to the Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Himachal Pradesh

2097. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of small scale and cottage industries in Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned for 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 8.65 lakhs has been made for the development of cottage and small scale industries including Khadi in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh in 1958-59. The schemes to be financed out of this provision are still under consideration, except a scheme for the establishment of a central demonstration silk farm and grainage at Mandi at an estimated cost of Rs. 61,000 which has already been sanctioned. No allocation has yet been made for village industries but certain schemes received from the Administration are under examination.

Second Five Year Plan

2006. **Shri Shivnanjappa**. Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the major projects in the State of Mysore which are included in the core of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total cost of such projects?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The following projects in the Second Five Year Plan located in Mysore State come within the "core of the Plan":—

Project	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Petro-silicon plant under the Mysore Iron & Steel Expansion programme.	130
(ii) Lakkavalli (Bhadra) Project.	240
(iii) Tungbhadra H.E. Scheme (Left Bank Power House).	422.48

First and Second Five Year Plans

2008. **Shri Jhunjhunwala**: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the planned expenditure in the First Five Year Plan and in the two years of the Second Plan which constitutes productive investment;

(b) the net return on productive investment so far, per annum;

(c) the total amount so far raised by way of loans in respect of these productive investments; and

(d) how these loans are proposed to be paid back?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The proportion of productive investment, in the sense of expenditure leading to the formation of fixed capital assets, to

the total plan outlay in the public sector in the First plan period has been estimated at around 75 per cent. Of the expenditure of Rs. 1960 crores on the First Plan, Rs. 1500 crores is thus estimated to be the expenditure on building of new capital assets. In the first year of the Second Plan net capital formation in and through the Central Government has been estimated at Rs. 511 crores and for 1957-58 at Rs. 722 crores. Estimates of net capital formation financed from the States' own resources are not available.

(b) It is not possible to calculate this. But investment in dams, power houses, factories, railways, etc. adds to the productive capacity of the country and is reflected in the growth of the economy.

(c) The borrowing operations of Government have to be linked not to productive investment as such, but to the total public expenditure relatively to receipts. Over the five years of the First Plan, net market borrowings amounted to Rs. 204 crores and small savings to Rs. 237 crores. Foreign loans utilised totalled Rs. 102 crores. Over the first two years of the Second Plan receipts from net market borrowings and small savings have been Rs. 213 and Rs. 129 crores respectively. The foreign loans as shown in the budget amounted to Rs. 89 crores.

(d) These loans have, in the last analysis to be repaid out of the increases in production arising from the investments undertaken.

Press Information Bureau

2010. **Shri N. R. Munisamy**: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total strength of the technical staff namely Deputy Principal Information Officers, Information Officers, Assistant Information Officers, Information Assistants and Assistant Journalists in the Press Information Bureau, and out of them how many have been made permanent?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): Total strength of the categories of technical staff in the Press Information Bureau, referred to by the Members: 171

Number of persons made permanent: 3

The service as a whole is on contract basis. A scheme of Information Cadre is already accepted and is being worked out. According to the scheme the major part of the posts would become permanent.

Small Scale Industries in Mysore and Bombay

2011. { Shri D. A. Katti:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri B. K. Galkwad:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 206 on the 14th February, 1953 and state the names of small scale Industries in the State of Mysore and Bombay which have been given financial aid by the Union Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Central Government have given aid to the State Governments for disbursement of loans to private small industrial units. These loans are disbursed by the State Governments and names of industries which have received such aid are not known to the Central Government.

The Central Government have also given financial assistance for specific schemes of small industries proposed by the State Governments. The names of small industries in Mysore and Bombay for the development of which such financial aid had been given during 1956-57 and 1957-58 are given below:—

Mysore.—Porcelainware, Leather, Hollow concrete blocks, Blacksmithy, Woollen Swea-

ters, Pottery, Brassware, Carpentry and Smithy.

Bombay.—Match, Radio transformers, Tanning, Leather, Chrome uppers and picking bands, Glass and Glass Bangles, Torch bulbs, Pottery, Scientific Glass blowing, Milling machines, Umbrellas, Wood distillation, Screw drivers, Locks, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Fruit preservation, Glass beads, Mechanical trades, Paper clips, and pins, Stationery articles.

Mica Mines Welfare Fund

2012. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected towards Mica Mines Welfare Fund in each state where mica mines exist;

(b) the amount spent in each State so far; and

(c) whether Mica Mines Welfare Boards have been formed in all these States?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement showing the income and expenditure of the Fund in various mica producing States is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 115.]

(c) the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committees exist in the States of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. Action for the re-constitution of the Committee for the State of Rajasthan is in progress.

Handlooms in Himachal Pradesh

2013. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Handlooms at present working in Himachal Pradesh;

**STATE PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE : APRIL 1958 STATEMENT RE CORRECTION OF STATE
ANSWER TO STARRED
QUESTION NO. 129.**

(b) the progress made to bring these looms under the Co-operative sector and how many are under this sector in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the amount of Central aid given to this industry in Himachal Pradesh during 1957-58 and the amount proposed to be given in 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Information is not available.

(b) There are 900 looms in the State, of which 63 looms were in the co-operative sector as on 31st March, 1957. Information is not available as to how many, if any, came into the Co-operative fold after that date.

(c) Amount of Central aid given during 1957-58 was Rs. 7,338. Proposed allotment for 1958-59 is Rs. 17,000.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO RUBBER RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 163, dated the 22nd March, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Rubber Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-640/58.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) ACT

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain further amendments to the

Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:—

(1) G.S.R. No. 70/R.Amdt.XIX, dated the 1st March, 1958.

(2) G.S.R. No. 134/R. Amdt. XX, dated the 15th March, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-641/58.]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 170, dated the 22nd March, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-642/58.]

STATEMENT RE: CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 129

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): In the answer given by me on the 14th February, 1958, to the Starred Question No. 129 by Shri Radha Raman, I had stated that according to the report received from the State Government, 15,586 acres of Indian territory in District Amritsar had been affected as a result of changes in the course of the river Ravi till the end of 1957. Since then we have received a further report from the Punjab State Government which shows that on verification they found that the figures given earlier by them were not correct. According to the verified figures the position is that during the period from August 15, 1947 to December 31, 1957 the total Indian area lost as a result of changes in the course of the river Ravi came to 10,276 acres. This acreage covers the entire area of 11 villages (3,611 acres) and portions of 33 other villages (6,665 acres).

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): In the statement on the business for this House for the current week made by me on 28th March, I said that the Gift Tax Bill and the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill would be brought forward for reference to Select Committees during the week. It is now proposed to bring up these Bills at a later date, that is, after the passing of the Finance Bill.

The order of discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants will be as announced except that the Demands for the Ministry of Defence will be taken up after the Demands for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

With this change in the order of Demands for Grants, business for the week commencing Monday, 7th April will consist of the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the Ministries of—

- Information and Broadcasting.
- Labour and Employment;
- External Affairs;
- The Department of Atomic Energy; and
- Ministries of Rehabilitation and Home Affairs.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): From the statement of the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs it would appear that discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Atomic Energy will be fixed for next week. We have not so far received the report which, being very technical, we should like to have some days before we actually discuss the subject. Otherwise, there is no point in discussing it.

Mr. Speaker: I find that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has gone away.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not want to interrupt the hon. Minister when he was making his statement. I

would not have raised this question but, this subject being very technical, we would like to have the report as early as we can.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask office to communicate this to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Sixth Report have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

- (1) Rani Kesar Kumari Devi.
- (2) Shri Lachman Singh.
- (3) Shri Koyilat Nallakoya.
- (4) Shri B. Satyanarayana.
- (5) Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan.
- (6) Shri C. R. Narasimhan.
- (7) Shri Keshavrao Marutirao Jedhe.
- (8) Shri M. S. Murti.
- (9) Shri Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava.
- (10) Shri P. C. Borooah.
- (11) Shri Nath Pai.
- (12) Shri Chowkhamoon Gohain.
- (13) Shri N. C. Laskar.
- (14) Pandit Hiralal Shastri.
- (15) Shri Babunath Singh.
- (16) Shri Awadesh Kumar Singh.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Is it that Shri Nallakoya is not attending the House for want of transport facilities?

Mr. Speaker: From where?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From Laccadives.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member may look into the report. The report will be made available to him. If he still wants to know anything more, he may ask me latter.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.**

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Out of six hours allotted for these Demands, 2 hours and 10 minutes now remain.

How much time does the hon. Minister want to take?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): One hour.

An Hon. Member: More than half an hour was taken yesterday by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That will all be taken as consumed from the time allotted to the Congress Party.

I will call the hon. Minister at 1.15 and then the Demands will be put to the vote of the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Reserved-Sch. Castes): As it is a very important subject, can the time not be extended by two or three hours more?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must know that we have already exceeded the time allotted by four hours. I am trying to make up for lost time but it is physically impossible to do so. If we still extend the time, I do not know how long we will have to sit.

Except for those hon. Members—three or four—who belong to Delhi proper, other hon. Members have come

***Moved with the recommendation of the President.**

from far off places. If I request them to sit for one hour more, it is impossible for me to get the quorum. Hon. Members have come at a lot of sacrifice to themselves and I do not know why should they not sit here. I am not hustling things. I am prepared to sit till twelve o'clock in the night (here, here). As soon as the clock strikes five, it appears that hon. Members get fidgety and want to go away. This is not the way in which we should proceed. Hon. Members, who have come here at very great sacrifice, represent eight lakhs each of the population of this country.

I agree that various interests have to be represented so far as Food and Agriculture Ministry is concerned. Various items compose the Food and Agriculture Ministry. But, all the same, in view of the fact that even at 3.30 I have to ring the bell for quorum I cannot extend the sitting till 6 o'clock.

Hon. Members may make up their mind. Let them think seriously about it tonight. Having made up their mind that they are prepared to sit for one hour or two hours more, if necessary, they should let me know tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Tomorrow is a holiday.

Mr. Speaker: I am surprised at this kind of technical objection. Tomorrow means the next day on which we meet.

An Hon. Member: What is the decision?

Mr. Speaker: There is no decision.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target set in the Second Five-Year Plan to be achieved in food production is 15.5 million tons and the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, after having toured the country and having had intimate talks with the ministries concerned in the States, came to the conclusion....

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members are prepared to sit till six o'clock today, I will extend the time for this Ministry by one hour. There appears to be half-an-hour discussion today. So, are they willing to sit beyond six, say, till 6:30?

If the House so desires, I will postpone the half-an-hour discussion to some other day. We will sit for one more hour today and that one hour will be allotted to the Food Ministry. The hon. Minister will now be called at.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur): May I make a submission, Sir? In this matter, hon. Members representing those States in which the food position has become critical should be given a greater amount of time than those from States where it is not so. In saying this I should draw your attention to the case of West Bengal, where the food crisis has led to a ministerial crisis. Therefore, States like this should have more time than the other States where no such crisis has developed.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Those who can produce more should be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: Everything will be taken into consideration.

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is a gap between the target of additional production of food to be achieved as assessed by the Planning Commission and the assessment arrived at by the Foodgrains Committee. The other day the hon. Prime Minister, as the head of this Government, asserted that we must produce more food at any cost and the calculations arrived at after consultation with the various States by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee must be belied. They must be proved to be not quite satisfactory or true by our own efforts. There is a gap between what the Central Government wants to achieve and what the actual capacity of the State Governments is. This gap has to be bridged. This lacuna has to be filled up by the Central Food and Agricul-

ture Ministry by taking vigorous steps to effectively improve all your plans and make the States implement your plans. I am very much diffident to come to the conclusion that with the machinery with which we have been functioning both in the States and in the Centre these targets could be achieved. Our Planners have been telling us that now agricultural production is nearly the base of the Second Five-Year Plan. Unless we produce and produce sufficiently to keep down the prices at a reasonable level the whole plan may suffer a serious unfulfilment of the desired targets.

We shall first consider the difficult position of rice and then come to wheat. The production of rice is somewhere near 26.85 million tons—so much of rice is produced all over the country. It is said that the rice position is difficult, but according to my calculations the wheat position is more difficult than that of rice, because we are only getting about seven lakh tons of rice from outside India. If we see the order of production in the country, we will find that the largest rice-producing State is West Bengal with a production of 4,145,000 tons of rice a year. Next comes Andhra. Third is Madhya Pradesh, fourth is Bihar, fifth is Madras, sixth is Uttar Pradesh and seventh is Orissa. Of these, West Bengal, if we exclude the responsibility of feeding Calcutta from West Bengal, can be sufficient. Andhra Pradesh is surplus. Orissa is surplus and Madhya Pradesh is surplus in rice. Though Punjab produces a small quantity of rice, it is still surplus in rice, because it produces more than it consumes.

If we take the seven lakh tons of rice, which we are importing from outside, we find that about five lakh tons was from Burma and two lakh tons from the United States last year and some other foreign countries. We will be able to bridge this gap. I want this House to consider whether it is possible for us not only to bridge this gap in rice production but also to improve substantially the

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production in the rice producing areas. How is it being dealt with? We have been hearing about minor irrigation programmes. That is being insisted upon in so many ways. But the targets achieved are not commensurate with the noise that is being made about it.

If you see how a rice-producing State like Andhra is treated with regard to price structure and with regard to the implementation of other schemes with regard to minor irrigation, you will find that we do not know how to feed the cow that really gives milk.

From my experience I may tell you that a project in an area called Korlinga in my district had been hanging fire for 20 years and could not be implemented until we were here in 1951. We forced its implementation and an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs has brought nearly 20,000 acres under cultivation today.

There is another project in my district called the Yeleru project, which has got now an intermittent supply of water for 30,000 acres. If you spend Rs. 3 crores, one lakh acres can come into production, and an assured supply of 60,000 tons of paddy can be guaranteed.

This scheme has been hanging fire in the archives of the Central Government. I hear that recently when the Andhra Government proposed that this scheme should be taken up as a flood-control scheme, the Planning Commission and their expert advisers in the Irrigation and Power Ministry advised that the scheme did not come under flood control, and therefore it should be dropped.

Similarly, there are several other schemes. If you accept the promise made by the Andhra Government that they will give you another five lakh tons of extra production if you give them Rs. 25 crores for implementing the minor irrigation schemes, a substantial portion of the rice deficit in the country may be wiped out.

So also with regard to Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. If intensive schemes of minor irrigation are carried out, there is no doubt that the production of rice will be augmented in that area.

Let us for the time being leave Kerala out of the Southern Zone. Kerala's demands for rice mount up from year to year as greater supplies are made from the Centre. There was a time when Kerala was satisfied with two lakh tons of rice. Its demand went up to three lakh tons, and now it has gone up gradually to five to six lakh tons today. Kerala depends on a lot of subsidiary food like tapioca, banana, jack fruit and several other things. Rice is also the staple food of that area but since it produces large quantities of dollar-earning spices and cash crops, that can be equated to the demand it makes. But the demand can be put down at the minimum level, up to two to three lakh tons a year of rice for Kerala.

With regard to Madras, an intensified production drive in the delta areas of Madras will enable the State to wipe out its deficit, and even if there is a slight deficit, it can be easily met by the neighbouring State of Andhra.

With regard to Mysore, its 50,000 tons rice deficit can be easily made up if its numerous tanks are kept in repair. Mysore with an area of 27,000 square miles has got about 25,000 tanks. If most of these tanks are kept in order, the 50,000 tons rice deficit can be easily wiped out.

The real problem with regard to rice is in parts of Bihar and Bengal. If the responsibility for feeding Calcutta and Greater Calcutta is removed off the hands of the Bengal Government, I think West Bengal, with the largest production of rice in the country of over four million tons, can be made to be self-sufficient in rice.

Therefore, I do not feel very diffident about meeting the total rice deficit in the country by increasing and

augmenting production in areas where rice has been produced from time immemorial

What is the most difficult part of the food administration? The total production of wheat is about nine million tons, and we were asked to import last year 2·8 million tons. Nearly one-fourth of the total production is being imported. We have to see the figures of production that are acting as a sort of drag on the total economy of food in this country.

The per capita production in all the States is not what it ought to be. In Bihar and in U.P., the per capita production of wheat has not improved considerably. Whatever be the effort—I do not know—made by the respective State Governments, they have been always a source of anxiety to the Central Government with regard to their total production of wheat. Bihar has proved to be one of the difficult States, whenever the country was plunged in a catastrophe with regard to the food administration. North Bihar is very heavily populated, and with insufficient communications, very many irrigation sources not kept in proper repair. It has always been a difficult part of the whole country. Unless the Central Government and the State Government pool all their resources in money and experience and administrative drive, Bihar cannot be made self-sufficient with regard to its food.

So also, the eastern part of U.P. is a sore spot in the economy of the whole country. It gives periodical headaches to both the Central and the State Governments, and unless the per capita yield of this area is substantially increased and all the modern conveniences of irrigation are brought to the door of the cultivator, there is no hope of augmenting the food production of this area.

During the deliberations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee we have been told and we have seen that several of these tubewells have not

worked properly because there is a sort of lacuna or a stalemate existing between the cultivator and the administration. The administration calculates a certain amount of return on its outlay, the cultivator is not able to utilise the water at the rates offered by the administration. Then ensues a sort of stalemate which is not resolved by the administration and things are allowed to stagnate. The water is allowed to go without use. With regard to the big river valley projects also, there should always be a sort of co-operation and a parallel organisation as suggested by my friend Shri S. K. Patil. There should be co-ordination between these Ministries from the top to the bottom so that simultaneous efforts and simultaneous programmes are followed, so that once a dam is ready and water is allowed into the canals, it should also find outlets into the smaller channels which have direct access to the fields. Not only that. They must also train people who are not accustomed to that way of cultivation.

For instance, in Rayalaseema, they are all accustomed to dry cultivation, and water is given for the first time to the areas under the Tungabhadra scheme. There is no use the Planning Commission and the experts from here crying hoarse over the fact that a large quantity of water remains unused in that area. The method of cultivation there is different. You must take people who are well-accustomed and well-trained in the art of cultivation from the delta areas, settle them there, make them leaders of the area to see that the land that has remained uncultivated for a long time, the virgin land, is brought under cultivation as soon as possible.

It is said that to reclaim land not under cultivation, it takes three generations. The first two generations will lose themselves and destroy themselves in reclaiming the land and utilising all their resources in bringing the land to an optimum standard of production. It is only the third generation that reaps the benefits of

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that cultivating experience. Therefore, it is no use finding fault with text-book theories not being properly executed and implemented on the actual land.

Then, dealing with Andhra Pradesh, I would draw the attention of the Food Ministry to the need for having a more considerate outlook with regard to the price structure. In the last two years we have subsidised imported food to the extent of Rs. 16 crores.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Rs. 25 crores, is it not?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Rs. 8 crores a year, that is the figure I got. For two years the subsidy is Rs. 16 crores. We have undergone this loss or subsidised the consumer to this extent and have paid higher prices for imported rice. I should say that Andhra Pradesh has got a surplus of four to five lakhs of tons; they have calculated it at six lakhs of tons. You fix up a price which is reasonable and acceptable at a round table conference with all the interests concerned, the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Central Government, fix a target of two to three lakhs of tons, offer that price and take these two to three lakhs of tons, and allow the rest to go to any part of the country where higher prices are offered. By suggesting this, I am not trying to put a spoke in the wheel of your administrative set-up here. I can give you the instance of khadi.

The finest khadi is produced in Andhra Pradesh, and the finest khadi which costs Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 or Rs. 10 a yard is exported in millions of yards to Bombay where it gets a higher price than in Andhra Pradesh. That is how the khadi industry is sustained in Andhra Pradesh. So also, you allow some of the cotton to go to the big merchant princes in Bombay who are earning huge profits by diverting the bajra-growing lands to cotton-

growing lands. Similarly, you should divert the Andhra rice to places where there is purchasing capacity and purchasing power and people can pay a little more; for instance, you can divert one lakhs of tons of Andhra rice either to Bombay or to Calcutta at a higher price, and take the remaining two to three lakhs of tons from the surplus area at a price agreed to.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I remember very well how when Shri Prakasam was the Chief Minister of Andhra, in 1947-48, in a particular village which was hoarding rice, he offered Re. 1 or Rs. 1-8-0 a maund extra for paddy, and the result was that two lakhs of maunds were disgorged within twenty-four hours from that village. Similarly, I would suggest that if you are in such difficulties, you divert some of the huge amounts which you are spending by way of subsidy for this little extra payment, and you will be able to get the required quantity from these sources. You can encourage rice-growing in Orissa also in the same way, and also in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

I want to draw your attention to the fact how a huge price was demanded by Uttar Pradesh in 1950-52 for the rice produced there. They never parted with their rice until Rs. 24 or Rs. 30 a maund was paid for the surplus rice that was available with them. And that was carried all the way to the Travancore-Cochin State, where it had to be subsidised by the Government there to the tune of Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 a maund. This is the position with regard to rice.

With regard to wheat, I feel that a more concerted effort has to be made all over the country. The largest wheat-producing State is Uttar Pradesh; then come Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, and very little of it is produced in Bihar. We have to make

greater efforts to meet the deficit in wheat. I am afraid, whatever we may say about it, we have to depend for some time to come on some quantum of imports from outside countries with regard to wheat. That cannot altogether be dispensed with. And I am afraid the computations or expectations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee are nearer to fact than any other estimate with regard to wheat.

Then, I would like to say a word or two about sugar production. I do not know where we are going with regard to sugar production. I believe we are aiming at a production of 22 lakhs of tons a year. In 1951-52, the figure was hardly 11 lakhs of tons. There is, I think, a sort of glut in the offing because the sugar prices are sagging, and in the world market it is difficult for us to compete effectively with countries that produce sugar at a lower cost. Still, we can rest assured that with the tempo of economic development in the country the consumption of sugar among the lower income groups is bound to increase. I believe that it is with that in view that Government have issued licences to sugar factories all over the country.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the very good sugar-producing States in India. The average sugarcane production in Andhra and in Deccan is more than 30 to 40 tons an acre, whereas the production of sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar which have the largest number of sugar factories has remained almost stationary, for a long time. In view of this, it is very necessary that the few factories to which licences have been issued should be enabled to come into existence as soon as possible by providing them with the foreign exchange content to import the necessary machinery. It is difficult to procure capital in an economy which is intensely agricultural. Andhra Pradesh is an agricultural State. It has been lagging behind in industrial development. Even today, when we are having the Second Five Year Plan, sufficient attention has not been

paid towards starting a fertiliser factory there. I do not know what the necessity is to have fertiliser factories at far off places like Nangal and Nellore. Here at your door, there is a consumption of nearly three to four lakhs of tons of fertilisers without inducement and propaganda; still you refuse to have a fertiliser factory near Bezwada or Hyderabad. I would request you to look upon the industrial advancement of Andhra Pradesh in the matter of sugar production and also fertilisers with some consideration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): This House is naturally exercised over the need for increasing agricultural production. It is one of the greatest tragedies of this country that a predominantly agricultural country like ours has still to continue to bring food from outside and in a greater measure. I know that to some extent agricultural production has gone up, but that is not at all adequate to meet our needs. While it has gone up by about six per cent, what is required is a rise of something like 40 per cent. If that is not achieved, then our Plan itself will be in jeopardy.

There are many measures that have been suggested by hon. Members for achieving this, but I should like to focus attention on one or two important points. The first one may not actually fall within the purview of the Food and Agriculture Minister, but in view of the fact that it is his responsibility to see that food should be obtainable in large enough quantities in the country, I bring it to his notice. More than a thousand crores of rupees have been spent in large irrigation projects, and many of them are nearing completion or have been completed. But there is one very small matter of the greatest significance on which sufficient attention does not seem to have been bestowed, and that is in regard to the channels that are required to bring the water to the cultivator, and the help that has to be given to him to bring that water. Nothing has been done in this respect.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

Something may have been done in some places, but in a large majority of cases, nothing has been done. I would request the Minister to look into this matter.

Periodical floods and droughts are making our position worse, and there is no doubt that in order to avoid starvation and death, we have had to spend large sums of money on relief expenditure. I am glad that in recent years, or I should say, during the last year, some of this expenditure on test relief work, as I have seen for myself, is being spent not only on roads but on putting up some bunds; but if these are to have any permanent value, then there should be some integration and co-ordination between those who know how to put up these bunds and those who carry out test relief works, because there is no reason why this money should be just frittered away.

I am glad that emphasis has been laid both by the Planning Commission and the Food and Agriculture Minister on minor and small irrigation works. I know also that the Minister wants that this should be worked on a war-footing, as do our Government. But I shall give you one or two illustrations to show how things do not happen as those who have laid down the policy want them to happen. Sometimes, there is over-simplification, and it is said that State Governments do not show enough initiative. It is true that State Governments might have to show more initiative. But this is what happens. Since I have not got sufficient time at my disposal, I shall give you just one illustration, and I shall take my illustration from West Bengal, because I know more about it than about other States; but I believe that the same will be the case all over India.

In pursuance of the decision to encourage more of minor irrigation schemes, the State Government of West Bengal was informed last Nov-

ember that if they were in a position to take up additional minor irrigation schemes which were capable of bringing immediate results and could give details of these to the Centre, the Centre would consider these for financial assistance, and even if they were not able to accommodate them from savings from their own schemes, the Planning Commission would be prepared to make additional provision for minor irrigation schemes. I understand that by the middle of December, five or six minor irrigation and drainage schemes were sent up costing—not very much—something over Rs. 2 lakhs. The State Government was informed early in January, to its surprise, that it was too late to think of taking up these schemes for 1957-58 and that Plan provision had not been made for 1958-59, and so these schemes could not be sanctioned.

Now, I am vitally interested in this, because I myself saw some of the areas in Malda and North Bengal, after having a talk with the Food Minister here, where minor irrigation schemes would make a tremendous difference to the food problem. When some of these schemes were sent up, this was the reply. I am sure the Food Minister himself does not want this, and yet these things happen. This is something that is happening not only in the Food Ministry, but, as I have said before, and I say it again, it is a fault in the administrative machinery. Until we get rid of these faults of the administrative machinery, we cannot go ahead rapidly with any schemes. There is no invidious distinction made regarding the Food Ministry; this is true of all Ministries. I would request the Food Minister that in this matter which needs to be tackled on a war footing, as he himself feels, a matter which vitally affects our food situation and the people, he should immediately think of putting up some organisation with powers to concentrate on these minor and small irrigation schemes, to see that the procedure of

reaction is smoothened, that the State Governments also take up schemes which should be taken up and they are given help, enthusiastic support and initiative. The illustration I have given shows that at the present moment, initiative is crippled. Even if you first enthruse them and try to make them do something, this is the kind of reply that is given at the end. I would particularly request the Food Minister because I know that he himself is vitally interested in minor irrigation schemes.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): But the Planning Commission comes in.

Shri A. P. Jain: The schemes came a little too late; none-the-less, we are taking up those schemes, and I will make money available.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I thank him, but all the same the procedure needs changing.

Shri Tyagi: I wish I had also a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member would require only less time.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: No. I want to talk on food policy. I was talking of food production so far.

In regard to food policy, I quite frankly confess that I do not understand why, when the country is in deficit and we have to bring food from outside, we do not face up to things. I do not blame Government for it. It is a position where people in this House, people outside, all, shy away from physical controls. When we are facing a deficit, when there are such emergent situations in certain parts of the country, I do not understand why enforcement of prices should be a paper consideration almost. The whole thing should be enforced properly. I say this as a preface before I speak about a situation that has arisen in West Bengal, about which, I think, a good deal of controversy has been raised and the issue is rather clouded at the moment.

Shri Ranga: The rest of the country should also suffer?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Shri Ranga speaks of the rest of the country. I certainly do not think—and I think Shri Ranga also does not think—that the cultivator should be defrauded of his legitimate earnings. I do not think that prices should be fixed taking only the consumers' interest into account; the primary producers' interest must also be taken into consideration. But that does not mean that some other persons should be able to benefit out of it. Therefore, the State has to intervene when we are facing such a deficit.

Now, I want objectively, without passion or heat, as some persons sometimes have been displaying recently, to discuss the food situation in West Bengal. It is known that West Bengal is 12 lakh tons in deficit, and the previous speaker has very rightly pointed out that if the requirements of Calcutta were looked after by supplies from outside West Bengal at least the rice consumption of Calcutta—it might be easier to deal with the situation. But that again would require physical controls which mean also rationing, distribution etc.—in big cities like Calcutta and Bombay.

Now, I want to bring to the notice of the House the picture that was drawn by one or two Members who were sitting on the Opposition Benches, who predicted that a famine worse than that of 1943 was going to occur in West Bengal in a few months' time. That was what they said last year. I would like to remind them of this, so that the situation that was facing West Bengal was certainly very critical. It is still critical. But to say that it has not been handled at all well, considering the limitations of the powers of both the Central Government and the State Government in regard to the matters to which I have just made reference, is wrong. Let us see how the whole matter stands

[Shrimati Benuka Ray]

One Member of the Opposition—a Communist Member—while speaking yesterday said that West Bengal had not brought into operation the Essential Commodities Act. What is the picture? In April 1957, West Bengal was delegated the power in regard to movement control. It was not given power regarding price control then. As a result, they brought in cordoning and issued permits to restrict the movement of rice and paddy to the Pakistan border. Licences were issued for rice and paddy transactions exceeding 10 maunds and the cordoning was first in some districts and then, extended to all districts. It was later found that this cordoning had a bad effect on the deficit districts because the free movement of paddy and rice could not take place to them.

Now, I am going to quote from a pamphlet issued by the West Bengal Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Benuka Ray: I want ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. I shall have to face others who are waiting.

Shrimati Benuka Ray: This is the first speaker from West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I have already allowed one other Member from West Bengal earlier.

Shrimati Benuka Ray: In the issue of December 2, Report on the Present Food Policy, it says:

"We have tried to utilise such powers as have been given to us by the Central Government to procure stocks where possible. But it is obvious that no effective procurement is possible without control of all stocks of foodgrains. This control would necessarily mean regimentation and rationing, so far as food supply in the State is concerned".

They say control over 'all stocks of foodgrains'. Does this show a callous attitude? Anyway, it was in January, and then on the 6th February, of this year, that the Central Government issued a notification by which prices were to be fixed. The West Bengal Government, after consultation with the Central Government, decided on a levy of 25 per cent on the rice mill owners in seven or eight districts where most of the rice mills exist. Before the enforcement order of the Central Government had come into force, they had tried or were trying to come to an agreement with rice mill owners, on a 75 per cent levy on an agreed basis. But, when this came at the Central Government suggestion they brought it to 25 per cent levy on controlled rates and that too for the eight districts. Before a month has elapsed, it is argued that the West Bengal Government have failed to enforce the Essential Commodities Act. It is easy to pass an order but it is not so easy to enforce it. When transactions below 10 mds. were allowed, those who took advantage of it tried to make it appear, transactions below 10 mds. Under such circumstances, how is it possible for the State Government in a month's time to do anything? How can they be told that they are not doing their duty? Because they have not had any evidence, how can we complain that they have not taken action under the Essential Commodities Act?

I agree with my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta, who said yesterday that food should be kept out of politics. I would also suggest to those who live in glass houses not to throw stones. In Kerala—I have not got the time to go into the details—is it or is it not a fact.....(Interruption.) I am forced to bring this. Is it or is it not a fact.....

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty (Bhubaneswar): What is the position in Kerala?

MR. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; stone-throwing is not wanted here at least.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am not giving way. Is it or is it not a fact that the paddy purchased from Andhra by Kerala Government was at Re. 1/- per md. or Rs. 27/- per ton higher than what was paid by the Central Government at the same time. How did this happen? There may be a logical explanation. (Interruption.)

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: There has not been a single complaint.....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Let me point out one thing. I believe in the adage that it is possible to fool some people for all time and all people for some time but not all people for all time. The issues may be confused at the moment. The Food Minister of West Bengal, with the Central assistance, has been trying to work under most difficult and trying conditions. Famine has been staged off inspite of the prophecies made here. But many charges have been brought and the Chief Minister—he was not allowed to speak in the Assembly—has said in a statement to the press in regard to permits and licences that these matters will be placed before the Assembly and the public as soon as they are collected. These are given by delegated authority in districts. Therefore, I suggest that it is necessary to understand the position without heat and we should not condemn and denounce anybody because it may help you politically today to do so. Food must be kept out of politics.

I would ask every Member of this House—we are all representatives of the people—to understand the difficulties the Government have to face. We ourselves have not asked for the bringing in of controls. (Interruption.) Without this it is no use blaming the Central or the State Government for not formulating a policy of effective price control, because the majority of us in this House have not asked for that. We should try to understand the

difficulties and help to try to overcome them. It is only through combined endeavour that this country will be able to eventually get over this deficit which faces us in the food situation by producing sufficient for our needs.

Shri Halder: (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India's transition from semicolonial and feudal backwardness to industrial progress and independent economic development is being imperilled by the crisis of agricultural production and the people's urge for national reconstruction is being frustrated by conditions bordering on famine. Happily, on the evaluation of the causes that have led the country to this impasse, there is a broad measure of agreement amongst the different parties and organisation maintaining divergent and even antagonistic views. It is the agreed opinion that agrarian reform is the condition precedent for the upsurge of agricultural production.

The abolition of intermediaries in land or, in other words, the zamindari abolition measures have removed the most outmoded system in our rural economy. Social transformation is not taking proper shape and our rural economy is languishing. It is primarily because the land reforms that have been passed in various States have not undermined the domination of large landowners in the countryside. The data on agrarian relation supplied by the Rural Credit Survey and the Agricultural Labour Enquiry reveal the perpetuation of the old order in our rural economy.

In the period between the two enquiries the First Five Year Plan, the abolition of zamindari and certain measures of land reform have been accomplished; yet the picture remains the same. These measures have failed to check the process of greater monopoly in land. According to the first estimate, ten per cent of the cultivators and according to the second

[Shri Halder]

five per cent of the population, possess one-third of the area under cultivation. An insignificant area between 10 to 15 per cent. of the acreage belongs to 3 per cent. of the cultivators according to the Rural Credit Survey and, according to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, 86 per cent. of the population. It is an indication of the increasing concentration of land in the hands of a minority of landowners. Hence, there is the necessity for the abolition of the landlord's grip over the land and the distribution of the surplus land over a specified ceiling to the landless peasants. For the fulfilment of this purpose the ceiling too should be so fixed that the land of the working holders is not touched but the land of the non-working holders should be taken and distributed.

In recent years, eviction has taken place to a large extent and nowhere surplus land has been distributed to the landless peasants except in isolated cases. Apart from evictions, small peasants are losing land due to the credit crisis. In order to get credit they are forced to mortgage or sell their lands and the mortgage property is seldom restored. In consequence, land is passing out of the hands of poor peasants and getting concentrated in fewer hands, in the hands of the large land-owners including the top rich peasants. Hence, eviction under any circumstance should be prohibited. Small landholders including those who cultivate the land and share-croppers should be given permanent and heritable rights in the lands they cultivate. 'Small peasants owners will, in the immediate future, from the main body of cultivators', observed the Planning Commission in framing the Second Five Year Plan.

13 hrs.

The Planning Commission further maintained that "a rural structure based on peasants owners can meet the

requirements of food and raw materials of a growing national economy only if land is used with care, the advantage of cooperative work and organisation are fully utilised.....". Hence, whatever might be the degree of achievement through various measures and projects, no structural change in our rural economy has been brought about. The Fourth Evaluation Report on the Community Project had to confess it.

It must be recognised that so long as the peasant's purchasing power is looted by the trading monopolists with the full backing of the banking system, so long as rural credit is controlled by the professional money lenders, wholesale traders and big land-owners, and so long as the operation of the Community Projects and National Extension Schemes remain vested in the hands of die-hard bureaucrats, the desired goal can never be achieved.

The amount of Rs. 565 crores earmarked for agriculture and community development under the Second Five Year Plan is a sizable fund and can regenerate productive forces provided they are spent in a rational manner under the supervision of popular committees. Our country is facing an acute food crisis. West Bengal, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa are facing famine conditions.

Shri Ranga: Orissa also!

Shri Halder: Our country is expected to import 3.7 million tons of foodgrains this year. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee is of the opinion that imports to the tune of 2 to 3 million tons a year will have to be continued throughout the Second Plan period. This is a dismal picture of our food position.

Our irrigated area in 1955-56 was only 7.4 per cent of the net sown area, whereas the cultivable land at our disposal is nearly 200 million acres of

land which may produce large quantities of food-grains if they are reclaimed. Hence Government should try their best to irrigate those lands by minor irrigation projects and by reclamation works. A major stride in agriculture and food production is necessary to solve the food problem. Therefore the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee again emphasises on the role of the minor irrigation works both in respect of new canals and tube well irrigation. It has also been found that the irrigation potential is not being fully utilised by the farmer due to prohibitive water rates.

West Bengal is facing an acute food crisis, but the Government is callous on this matter. Criticising the reactionary and anti people policy of the West Bengal Government, the ex-Minister of Justice of West Bengal, Shri Sidharth Ray remarked:

"I am afraid that instead of taking an objective view of the matter and dealing with the problem, affecting our tillers of the soil in a practical manner, the party which happens to be in power prefers holding fun fares and exhibition in the name of Kisan Conference where not only lakhs of rupees are wasted but where kisans are conspicuous by their absence."

Shri Ranga: Lakhs of them are there.

Shri Halder: Hence my suggestion is that when thousands of people are coming to Calcutta in search of jobs, when thousands of people are waiting.....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: On a point information, will the hon. Member kindly say whether these lakhs of rupees were spent by the West Bengal Government?

Shri Halder: This was read by the ex-Minister of Justice Shri Sidharth Shankar Ray on the floor of the Assembly. I have only quoted a sentence

from the statement he read in the State Assembly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The ex-Minister had the privilege of making a statement after his resignation.

Shrimati Benuka Ray: Could that statement be considered here? If so, others could have brought up many other things.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: The hon. lady Member herself brought it up, I think.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The information that I asked for has not been supplied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member shall have to be satisfied without an answer if the Member to whom the question was put is not prepared to answer it. I cannot force him; nor can the hon. Member himself. We cannot force any reply.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I submit to that, Sir. But if he does not reply, we can draw our own conclusions.

Shri Halder: In this connection I would like to mention that the Conference which was held at Kakdwip is in my parliamentary constituency. The Central Food Minister was also present at that meeting. The ex-Minister of Justice also made it clear that if the money that was being spent on these exhibition and conferences was utilised for minor irrigation works the peasants' lot could have been improved. But the Government did not take up those schemes and for their political ends they hold such conferences.

I would, therefore, request Government to pay a little more attention to these minor irrigation schemes and also reclamation of land. In this connection I would like to mention that nearly one thousand Central Tractor Organisation workers have been on strike for nearly a week or two. Government claim that by reclamation work they have reclaimed nearly 38

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lakhs acres of land for cultivation. But I cannot understand why certain amenities which are demanded by the workers are not given to them.

When thousands of people face a crisis, the immediate measures that the Government should take is the grant of relief, test relief, agricultural loans, distribution of seeds to the poor peasants. But what did the West Bengal Government do? They wasted so much money and rice though they restricted the consumption of rice in hotels and restaurants. In a Kakdwip conference, it is reported that they wasted food which can be sufficient for about a thousand people. It is also reported that one thousand delegates did not turn up in that conference but food was prepared for them. When our political leaders instruct us not to play politics with food, I also accept their advice. On the other hand, I request them not to play politics with food and gamble with it as the Food Minister and the Cabinet in West Bengal had done in the recent period.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am rather surprised as to how it is that we are thinking in terms of a great crisis on the food front. Between four to five years ago, we were told that India was going to have a surplus in food, especially on the rice front. Therefore, we were asked to give our consent to a Bill to authorise first of all, the Bengal Government, and next the Andhra Government and also some other Governments, the freedom to export rice to other countries. What has happened within these four years? Why should we be faced with such a situation in which the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee had warned the country to be prepared to import 2-3 million tons of foodgrains from abroad.

This is an important question which we should all address ourselves to and try to give an answer. We cannot afford to do anything here and now but we have got to think about it and the

Government should give some consideration to it and place the necessary facts before this House and at some convenient hour.

One of the many things that has been responsible for this growing trouble is the unwillingness of the Government and the other parties in this country to deal fairly with the producers of food in this country. Asoka Mehta Committee has suggested to the Government to take early and definite steps to stabilise the food prices and assure to the peasants the payment of remunerative prices. Government had made so much on the appointment of this high power committee. The Ministers, one after the other, who complimented the Chairman of this Committee only say that the Government was still considering this major recommendation of the Committee and that it was not prepared to come to any conclusion so soon. This proposal has not been placed before the Government only in the last few months. It has been before the Government for the last 12 years, to say the least. There was the V.T. Krishnamachari Committee which made the same recommendation. Afterwards, there was the Agrarian Reforms Committee presided over by Kumarappa. That also made a similar recommendation. The First Plan also envisaged the possibility of fixing the remunerative price level for agricultural products, especially foodgrains. I can go on giving details like this. Still the Government is unwilling to come to this House with definite proposals in order to establish the necessary machinery to assure our peasants remunerative prices. It speaks very badly indeed of the statesmanship of the Government.

Secondly, several new campaigns have been inaugurated in the recent past in order to discourage our peasants from producing more and more. I do not know who inspired them but unfortunately a fear has got into their heads, in the minds of the 20 crores of our small holders out the 36 crores of

people in India who are all depending on agriculture, that their holdings would not remain in their possession. Various schemes have been propounded. It was said that a national campaign was going to be inaugurated in order to persuade our peasants to pool their lands to what is known as a co-operative farm. We know how persuasion has resulted in so many other countries about which our friends here to my right have been very keen. We know how it has resulted in coercion in actuality. Even recently, one of the leaders of the Opposition Party told the country that if a majority of the people were to be willing to go into the co-operative farm, the majority should be statutorily compelled to go into the co-operative farm.

Another campaign was started that they would persuade our peasants to place all their lands at the disposal of the village panchayats so that the village panchayat will become the new landlord and all these people would be made to work under the landlordism of the village panchayats. My friend who has just now preceded me was unhappy that the Government has not done enough to liquidate landlordism—a kind of anachronism of colonial economy. Is it not a fact that after we have gained freedom, we have been able to confer peasants proprietorship on tens of millions of peasants in U.P. Bihar, Bengal, M.P., Rajasthan and various other States? They are not satisfied with it. We are also not satisfied with it. We would like to go far ahead. So, it has been suggested that a ceiling should be fixed. It has been suggested by the Planning Commission and hailed by all the parties in the country. The question is this. Where is it to be fixed? Neither the Planning Commission nor the Central Government has been able to give a kind of assurance to our own farmers in the country as to where it is going to be fixed. Is it three times the basic holding or six times as later on thought by the Planning Commission? Or is it 5–10 times as suggested by the minority section of the Agrarian

Reforms Committee, to which I myself belong. There is no certainty about it. Naturally, you cannot expect the millions of our peasants in the country, in such uncertain circumstances, to be very enthusiastic about food production and more more of it.

Only last year, West Bengal somehow or the other seems to have influenced this House in a very queer way. We were told that the prices were soaring high. So, the Finance Minister was in a fright. He issued SOS orders to the banks not to release any more funds and to withdraw whatever funds that were granted to the dealers, factory owners and some landlords also in West Bengal. Just now, Shrimati Renuka Ray was telling us how all that terrible price crisis bordering on famine was staved off. It could have been staved off without the Finance Minister coming unnecessarily into the market and frightening people there and withdrawing the credit given to the food market. The wonder of it is that instead of worsening the situation, the crisis was overcome. Why? Only the other day, the Prime Minister was saying that he was not prepared to agree with Shri Asoka Mehta in suggesting that we should be depending upon imports all the time. He was also confident that very soon India would be able to become self-sufficient in food. I am inclined to agree with him, especially because only four years ago we were more than self-sufficient in food and it should be possible for us once again to achieve that position. The only thing is, seasons must be favourable and the policy of the Government towards the peasants must also be reasonable, liberal and statesmanlike.

In regard to these, one is under our own control, and that is the policy of the Government. It ought to be under our control. Unfortunately, my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain, who has been saddled with this very onerous responsibility of feeding the people without at the same time starving the growers of food, is not in complete control of all the social sectors that

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ought to be controlled in order that this situation can be controlled.

Sir, the Asoka Mehta Committee said that we should import two to three million tons. Where does the truth lie? Somewhere in between. I do not really think that the Government has got full information of all the food that is being produced, consumed in the production areas and the surplus that are available and going into distribution in this country. Therefore, better statistics are needed.

Supposing we have better statistics and we find ourselves in not such an unfavourable situation as we think that we are, then what is it that we have to do? One or two suggestions have been made, for short-time period, like the development of minor irrigation works, tubewells and all those things. Do all that possible you can in that direction; but, in addition to that, let us also go out of our way—~~if~~ necessary, set aside all considerations of prestige or face—and assure the 200 million small holders in this country that their peasant proprietorship is accepted by the Government, not merely as a matter of concession but as a matter of part of their own progressive policy. I would like the Government to make it very clear that peasant proprietorship is not considered to be standing in the way of development of a socialistic pattern of society.

Sir, the Government has so far recognised the existence of two sectors—the public sector and the private sector. I would like them also to recognise the existence of a third sector—more progressive than the private sector, and possibly more useful and more progressive too than the public sector—and that is, the self-employed peoples family column. This is not only to be confined to agriculturists; the four crores of people employed in our arts and crafts are also self-employed people. There is not much scope, that need to be talked about,

for exploitation in this particular sector. There is uttermost possible decentralisation in this. There is not much scope for bureaucracy also to play upon the credulity of the masses and exploit them. Such a sector ought to be encouraged and better developed.

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Within that sector, Sir, the peasants form not merely the fulcrum but also the major portion. These 20 crores of people to be given that particular assurance. Till now that has not been given. Unfortunately, the Government has been quite willing to give various assurances to the private sector. The Prime Minister and various other Ministers also were too anxious to go to Calcutta or Bombay, go to their conferences organised by different groups—in Delhi too—give them all sorts of assurances, invite their co-operation and be extremely careful not to abuse or accuse them. Only the other day, the Prime Minister came to this House and announced concessions to the textile millowners because they were badly hit. But what were the Government doing when our peasants were being badly hit? What are they doing even today?

Sir, I am just now coming from Andhra. I can assure my hon. friend, Shri Jain, that lakhs of tons of rice are lying with the growers—this is not the state of affairs with rice millers—waiting for somebody to buy. The rice millers are not prepared to buy because they do not have money to advance to the peasants. The rice millers do not have money because the banks were ordered by the Treasury Benches—it does not matter which particular member—not to advance any money to the rice millers. Even if the rice millers buy rice with their own resources, there is nobody to buy from them.

They say there is crisis in Bengal. They say there is deficit—we are not allowed to go there. My hon. friend, the Deputy Minister from Kerala State

says there is deficit. I do not know what is wrong. I think they do not seem to be paying.....

Shri A. P. Jain: We have already bought two lakh tons and paid more than Rs. 8 crores.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There is more; let us have it.

Shri Banga: There is very much more. Therefore, what ought to be done is for my hon. friend to revise his price structure and price policy. He made a sensible statement, if I may venture to say so, last time when he said that unless we are prepared to pay a remunerative price, a decent price to the growers, we cannot expect more and more production and ready response in the supply of it. He only said that, but he is not prepared to implement it.

So far as surplus production areas in Andhra are concerned, Shri Thirumala Rao has already made a very sensible suggestion. I made that suggestion last September, and I was taken to task by this Government saying that I was going on a war path against this Government. What is it that I have said? Let the hon. Minister go into conference with the Andhra Minister, not only the Andhra Minister but the Andhra Ministry as a whole, and also the millowners, growers and their organisations including the organisations propped up by my Communist friends, and then come to an agreed conclusion as to the reasonable remunerative price that ought to be paid to the growers. The price that is offered to be paid now is not all reasonable, nor does it cover the cost of production.

I am glad that recently my hon. friend inaugurated a kind of a seminar here, for which I had been fighting for the last six years through the FAO Liaison Committee. I certainly hope that with the help of that particular seminar my hon. friend would be able to—in consultation also with Shri Krishnappa who presided over

an abortive enquiry that was instituted by Government in regard to cost of production—come to certain definite conclusions as to the cost of production of paddy, rice, wheat and various other crops. Based upon that, let them fix the price to be offered and not any arbitrary price that they think of. That is how they should fix the price.

It is not an honourable thing, a decent thing for a responsible and democratic government like ours to say that we have fixed a price which is the average of the prices that have prevailed in the previous four to five months. In an emergency that may be excused, not now. They are continuing that emergency policy. I would like them to revise their policy.

Sir, there are very many things that I would like to say but I would like to obey your mandate and, therefore, all that I have to say in conclusion is that, if only the Government were to take their responsibility to our peasants in as serious a manner as they have been trying to take their responsibility towards the private sector and the public sector, I feel confident that within the next three or four years—before the next general elections—it should be possible for our country to be able to say that it has become self-sufficient, that its peasants economy has been stabilised, that its peasants are happy, that its peasants have got an assurance that they are masters of their holdings, that they will be allowed to remain in possession of their holdings, that they will be allowed to encourage and strengthen themselves and, also, that they will be in the enjoyment of what is known as a remunerative price.

श्री बिबलनाथ राय (मनेमपुर) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में खाद्यान्न की वार्षिक वृद्धि का लक्ष्य ५.४ रखा गया था और वह खुशी की बात थी कि १९५६-५७ में हमने भी बढ़ कर पचास की सदी वृद्धि हुई। लेकिन उसके

[श्री विषयनाथ राय]

छीक साल भर बाद, पिछले साल, जो हालत देश की धरा के बारे में हुई, वह सब लोग जानते हैं वह हालत क्यों और कैसे हुई इसके बहुत से कारण हैं, लेकिन एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि जैसे हमारे किसान के पास पैसा और साधन कम हैं, वैसे ही हमारी सरकार ने प्रकृति और बारिश पर भरोसा रख कर किसानों को ऐसी हालत में छोड़ दिया, जिससे वे पूरे साल के लिये बरबाद हो गये। यह कह सकते हैं कि सिंचाई और बिजली का विभाग असमर्थ है और उसका साथ और कृषि से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन उसके साथ ही यह सत्य है कि सरकार को जो यह जिम्मेदारी है कि आपत्तिकाल में, संकट में, विशेष परिस्थिति में लोगों को इस लायक बनाया जाय कि वह स्थिति का सामना कर सकें, वह उस जिम्मेदारी को पिछले दस साल से पूरा नहीं कर सकी। बहुत से ऐसे साधन हैं जो छोटे मोटे हैं, जिन के बारे में करोड़ों रुपये की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लाखों और हजारों रुपये से ही काम चल सकता है, उनकी सरकार हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है। वे विस्तृत हों, चारों तरफ फैली हुई हों, हर जिले और हर क्षेत्र में हों, तो मैं आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि सूखे की स्थिति तथा दूसरी तरह के जो संकट पैदा होते रहते हैं उनका भन्त हो सकता है और हमारी जो समस्या है वह हल हो सकती है। अब तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं इस बात को माना है कि पिछले साल जो सूखा पड़ा वह साधारण नहीं था। वह ऐसी परिस्थिति का द्योतक था जैसी परिस्थिति डेवर्ट होने पर, रेगिस्तान होने के पहले या होने के साथ उत्पन्न होती है। अब तक जो कुछ हुआ तो तो हुआ लेकिन अब हमारी सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री के मुँह से जब ऐसी बात निकली है सब हमारी सरकार को और खास तौर पर इस विभाग को उसका सामना करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। चाहे

वे कृषि से सम्बन्ध रखती हो, चाहे सिंचाई से सम्बन्ध रखती हों या उन से असम्बन्ध हों। लेकिन यह बात प्रत्यक्ष है कि अगर हम हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे रहें जैसा कि अब तक हम ने किया है और अगर हम उसी तरह से उदासीन रहे जैसा कि अब तक हम रहे हैं, तो हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

उत्तरी बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई के बारे में जहाँ सोचते हैं कि प्रकृति अनुयाय हो पानी देती है वहाँ की भी हालत ऐसी हो रही है जैसी रेगिस्तान की हालत होती है या हो सकती है। यह बात हमारी सरकार को भी माननी पड़ती है। ऐसी हालत में चाँदू हमारे छोटे मोटे कुँयें हों या छोटे मोटे रिबुलेंट्स हों जो कि हमें हिमालय से मिलते हैं, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान न देकर हमने किसानों को एक दम ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया तो इस से लोगों को तथा सरकार को बड़े कष्ट और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

आप कह सकते हैं कि कोमोडिनेशन नहीं है और इस बात को इस सदन में भी उठाया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो खास तौर पर यह बात देखने में आई है कि कृषि किसी के पास है, सिंचाई किसी दूसरे विभाग के पास है, गन्ने की खेती का काम किसी तीसरे विभाग के पास है और बीनी का काम किसी चौथे के पास है। इस तरह से चार पांच मंत्रालयों में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यह, जो साक्षात् काम है, बंटा हुआ है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और इस तरह से जो बिन्दु-रे हुए विभाग हैं जिन का संबंध आपस में बनिष्ट होना चाहिये लेकिन सब एक दूसरे से असमर्थ हैं और जिन से अधिक अब उपजाऊ योजना में कठिनाई

कृती है, उन को संयुक्त प्रयास करना चाहिये। वे संयुक्त प्रयास के लिए जो भी कदम उठावें, उसमें एकता धानी चाहिए। इस बात को मुझे सब से अधिक जोर दे कर उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना है। वहां पर एक ही बात—कृषि तथा ग्राम से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले जो मंत्रालय हैं उनकी संख्या पांच है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस और सरकार ध्यान दे।

अब मुझे सात तौर पर दूधर केन, चीनी, गन्ना और गन्ना उत्पादकों के बारे में निवेदन करना है। मैं देश के एक ऐसे भाग से आता हूं जहां पर चीनी की फैक्ट्रियां तो बहुत हैं लेकिन जो लोग वहां निवास करते हैं, वे बहुत गरीब हैं। वहां के गरीब लोग गन्ने की खेती इसलिये करते हैं कि वे भगान या मालगुजारी सरकार को दे सकें तथा अपने कपड़ों के लिये भी कुछ बचा सकें। अपने अन्न में कमी कर के भी वे ल हमारे देश के एक ऐसे उद्योग को बढ़ावा देते हैं जो हमारे देश का दूसरे नम्बर का उद्योग है। पहले नम्बर पर कपड़ा का उद्योग आता है और दूसरे नम्बर पर चीनी का जो रोजगार है, वह आता है। करोड़ों रुपये का गन्ना गरीब किसान देते हैं। लेकिन जिस समय उनके सूखे का, या बाढ़ या किसी दैवी विपत्ति का सामना करना पड़ता है उस वक़्त भी उन का करोड़ों रुपया मिल मालिकों के पास बाकी रह जाता है। हाल ही में मैं ने एक प्रश्न किया था जिस के उत्तर में गवर्नमेंट ने बताया था कि 1 नवम्बर, 1987 को करीब एक करोड़ एक लाख रुपया किसानों का मिल मालिकों के पास था। पूरक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा गया था कि यह केवल एक प्रतिशत था। यह एक प्रतिशत हो या उन से भी कम हो लेकिन यह एक करोड़ से भी अधिक था। यह रकम एक दो हफ्तों से नहीं-ता नहीं कि कब से बढ़ी हुई थी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

आप जानते ही हैं कि उत्तर भारत में कई के बाव सारी फैक्ट्रियां बन्द होती हैं। जो यह हालत थी वह पहली नवम्बर की थी। एक करोड़ रुपया आप बतौर कर्ज के देते हैं और न सहायता के तौर पर। उन को 25 परसेंट सालाना सूद पर गांवों में रुपया सेना पड़ता है। बैंकों से उन को मदद नहीं मिलती है और अगर मिलती भी है तो केवल सहकारी यूनियन के जो कोओपरेटिव बैंक होते हैं उन के जरिये से और उसपर भी उनको पांच, सात या नौ फी सदी के हिसाब से सूद भ्रदा करना पड़ता है। उनको सूद विषय होकर मिल मालिकों के यहां जो रुपया छोड़ना पड़ता है, उस पर उन को सूद नहीं मिलता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं है? एक आध साल की बात हों तो छोड़ दें। यह बात एक दो साल से नहीं लगातार पांच सान बरसों से हो रही है और ऐसी ही हालत चलो आ रहा है। पिछले वर्षों में भने हों एक करोड़ की बात न हो लेकिन 60 लाख या 70 लाख रुपया और कभी कभी एक करोड़ में भी अधिक रुपया हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे। ये लांग एं हैं ज बहुत गरीब हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके में रहते हैं और जिन का हालत अच्छा नहीं है। यह इलाका पर्वत आवादी का इलाका है और यहां पर प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आय आता हो रहती हैं। वहां पर इन अधिक रुपया बाकी पड़े रहना हमारे सरकार के लिए बोधा नहीं देता है।

कहां तक उन को उचित दाम मिलता है और कहां तक नहीं मिलता है? उस को भी आप देखें। जो आर्थिक समस्या हमारे देश में है या कृषि से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला जो आर्थिक डांचा हमारे देश में है, उस में उनको जो मिलता है वह उचित है या अनुचित, इस पर भी आपका ध्यान होना चाहिए। चीनी का भाव बाढ़े बढ़ जाय, इस से उस का कोई सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

किया गया है। तीन चार साल पहले इस बात को उठाने पर सरकार ने इस बात को माना था कि हम उन को भी हिस्सा देंगे। स्वर्गीय श्री रफी अहमद क़िदवाई साहब ने भी कहा था कि उन को इसका हिस्सा दिया जाएगा। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसमें भी अभी तक कोई खास कामयाबी नहीं मिली है। सब से बड़ कर जो मौलिक बात है वह यह है कि जो ग़न्ने की खेती करते हैं, उन के ग़न्ने की जो दर होती है वह दर न तो चीनी के भाव को ध्यान में रख कर निर्धारित की जाती है और न खाने का जो दूसरा अन्न है, उस के मूल्य के हिसाब में तय की जाती है। अगर केवल यही मान लिया जाता कि उस की खेती में कितना पैसा लगा है तो भी यह संतोष की बात होती। सरकार के पास दो तीन नहीं अनेकों फार्म हैं। इस के फार्म को छोड़ कर सरकार के पास एशिया का सब से बड़ा फार्म उत्तर प्रदेश की तराई में है। वहां पर जो कास्ट आफ कस्टीवेशन होती है उस को ध्यान में रख कर अगर भाव तय कर देते तो यह एक तथ्य की बात होती वास्तविकता की बात होती। आपकें हर मूबे और हर जिले में कृषि के स्कूल हैं, और कहीं कहीं पर छोटे मांटे सरकारी फार्म भी हैं। वहां पर जो व्यय होता है, ग़न्ने की खेती में उसको लेकर अगर हिसाब लगाया जाता तब भी यह होता कि चलो आप किसानों की बात सोचते हैं। लेकिन यहां पर बैठ कर भाव तय कर लिया जाता है। मलाह देने के लिए आप के पास विशेषज्ञ हैं जो ग़न्ने के बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि अन्न के बारे में हर तरह से सुझाव आपका देते हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि कितना धन ख़यता है, कितना ख़म लगता है, कितनी पूंजी लगती है। इन चीजों को देखते ही नहीं और यहां पर बैठ कर भाव तय कर देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों गवर्नमेंट

इस बात को टालती रही है? जब आपके पास विभिन्न राज्यों में, विभिन्न ज़िलों में सरकारी फार्म हैं तो आप उन के हिसाब को लेकर क्यों नहीं देख लेते? क्यों आप इस को टालते हैं? दो तीन वर्षों से वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि उस के बारे में बिचार हो रहा है लेकिन अभी तक वह बात तय नहीं हुई है। दो चार लाख किसानों की बात होती तो दूसरी बात थी लेकिन यह तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के दो करोड़ किसानों की बात है जो ग़न्ने की खेती करते हैं। उनकी हालत भी अच्छी नहीं है। उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना और जल्दी करना आवश्यक है। यदि आपने ऐसा न किया तो उत्तरी बिहार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के अन्य हिस्सों में जहां पर ग़न्ने की खेती करने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी हालत बहुत खराब हो जाएगी। इस लिए जो उन के हित की बात है वही आपको करनी चाहिये।

यह बात केवल ग़न्ने की ही नहीं है। मैं एक दूसरी बात की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह तिनहन की बात है। दुनिया में जो तिनहन की पैदावार है उस का पांचवां हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होता है। जहां तक मूंगफली की बात है सब से अधिक मूंगफली हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होती है। इन तिनहनों में तिल, सरसों, रेडो, मूंगफली महत्व की वस्तुएं हैं जो लोग इन चीजों को पैदा करते हैं, उन की भी बहुत बुरी हालत है। इन लोगों को वे लोग जिनका काम किसानों को पैसा कर्ज दे कर काबू में कर लेना होता है, एक्सप्लायट करते हैं या जो सट्टेबाज होते हैं, वे इन को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं। हापुड़ यू० १० की सब से बड़ी मण्डी है। वहां पर तीन महीने पहले तक सरसों का भाव ३० रुपये मन था। उस को गिरवा कर २१ रुपये पर ले आया गया यानी ३० परसेंट के करीब करीब भाव गिरा। इस के बावजूब किसानों ने अपना मांस बेच दिया तो अन्न

तिलहन के भाव धीरे धीरे बढ़ रहे हैं। यह एक साल की बात नहीं है कई सालों से ऐसा होता आ रहा है। पहली पालियामेंट के समय में सरकार ने यह एलान किया था कि अगर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई कि किसी श्रम का भाव बहुत गिर जायें तो सरकार उसकी खरीद शुरू करेगी। यही पालिसी सरकार तिलहन के बारे में क्यों नहीं अपना रही है? सारी दुनिया के तिलहन का आधा हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होता है और उसमें भाव अगर इस तरह में गिरा दिये जायें तो अवश्य ही सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर जाना चाहिये।

इस तरह में जो कीमत नीचे ऊपर जाती आती है उसको रोकने के लिये हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री महाशय ने भी प्रयास किया और उसमें वह कुछ आगे भी बढ़े हैं। बड़े २ गोदाम कायम किये गये हैं लेकिन उस दिशा में जितना काम होना चाहिये उसमें कम हुआ है। सरकार को इस ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये। किसान हमारे भारतीय समाज की बैंकबान हैं और इस नाते यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि इस देश को तरक्की और खुशहाली के रास्ते पर ले जाने के लिये किसानों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार किया जाय, उनकी हानत बेहतर बनाई जाय और उनको मिर्चाई, बीज और पैसे आदि का प्रोत्साहन देकर इस देश का खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय क्योंकि खाद्य उत्पादन पर ही इस देश की समृद्धि निर्भर करती है। यो मोर फुड, अधिक श्रम उपजाओ के नारे लगाने, पंक्-लेट्स बांटने और सभायें करने में यह काम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हमें सक्रिय क्रम उठाने होंगे और किसानों को मिर्चाई, खाद, बीज आदि की सुविधायें प्रदान करनी होंगी। जब तक किसानों को ये सुविधायें नहीं मिलेंगी खेती के अलावा उसके पास कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है। यह स्पष्ट है कि अगर उसको उसके लिये तमाम जरूरी सुविधायें

नहीं मिलती हैं तो वह विषा हो जाता है और उसके पास इसके सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं रहता है कि वह गांव को छोड़ कर मजदूरी की तलाश में शहर चला जाय। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे किसान गांव छोड़ कर दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे बड़े २ शहरों को आते हैं। गांवों में चूंकि उन्हें सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इसलिए वे शहरों में आ रहे हैं और इस में शहरों की आबादी बढ़ रही है। अगर सम्भव ही आप अपने समाज की ओर अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो केवल स्थीय और एंटेमिक एनर्जी में यह उन्नति होने वाली नहीं है। हमें अपने देश में कच्चे माल का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाना होगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस ओर सरकार ध्यान दे और कच्चे माल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सक्रिय क्रम उठाये जाय। अगर हम श्रम भी न चेते और अपने देश में खाद्य पदार्थ और कच्चे माल के उत्पादन को न बढ़ाया तो हम जहां आज हैं वही पड़े रहेंगे। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से अब तक हमने विदेशों में ११ अरब रुपये का ग्ल्ला मंगाया है। अगर हम देश को वाकई खुशहाल और समृद्ध बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम विदेशों से श्रम मंगाना बंद करें और स्वयं इस दिशा में आत्मनिर्भर बनें।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, looking at the demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry and comparing them with the demands of developmental schemes of other Ministries, I confess my disappointment. I feel that the necessary emphasis is not being placed on the agricultural economy of the country, when it is recognised by now that agricultural prosperity alone can be the foundation of all developments of the country, whether in the agricultural sector or the industrial sector. There might have been a

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarbardi]

doubt at one time in the last ten years as to what kind of economy is to be adopted in the country, but after the last crisis, I think there is a consensus of opinion that it is only the agricultural prosperity of the country that can be the foundation of the future development of this land. Looking from this aspect, I would respectfully submit that I feel that the necessary emphasis has not been placed on the agricultural sector in our development schemes.

It would be conceded that today also agriculture continues to make largest single contribution to the national output and if we look at the pattern of living also, 81 per cent of the population live in the rural areas. One of the basic tenets of the policy which the Agriculture Minister was pleased to lay down in one of his speeches is that the farmer should get a fair deal. I feel that is not being fulfilled and the farmer is being let down badly. What does the farmer want? He wants two things. Firstly, he wants incentive to grow more food and secondly, he wants means and facilities to grow more food.

Let us take the first aspect. Is he being given the incentive to grow more food? The main incentive is the price. So far the Government has not fixed a minimum price. Looking at the report of the economic survey of Punjab, I find that the net income per year of an agriculturist with a family of five from unirrigated area is Rs. 61.37 per acre whereas the income of the agriculturist with a family of five from irrigated area is Rs. 190.17 per acre. In this accounting of the expenditure, the report says:

"In these accounts, expenditure, in the first instance, is worked out on the actual conditions prevalent on each farm. Thus only the rent actually paid for land taken on lease, the actual wages paid out to hired labourers and the cost of manure purchased (if any) are

charged to cost and nothing is debited for the land owned, the work put in by family members, the manure (dung) produced by the farm animals and the capital invested in implements, livestock, well, etc."

Taking all these figures, what is the average income of the farmer in comparison to the industrial worker? Here I want to put a specific question to the hon. Minister. It would be conceded that disparity already exists between the income of a farmer and an industrial worker. This disparity has been accentuated in the first Plan. It has further been accentuated in the second Plan. How is this disparity going to be removed? What is going to be done in the matter of increasing the income of the farmer and bringing it along with the income of the industrial worker? That is the main point. I submit so far nothing has been placed before us to let us know how the condition of the farmer will be bettered and brought into level with the income of the industrial worker. I am not against the industrial development of the country. But I feel that agriculture, which is the foundation of our whole economy must also be developed.

I submit that agricultural economy needs emphasis and the farmer needs better protection. Therefore, the first and the foremost thing is that there should be an adequate price level, in order to give an assurance to the farmer that he is assured of a certain minimum price for his produce. That has not been done. The second thing is, not only there should be minimum fixation of the price, but there should be an assurance that he gets it. For that purpose, we have got the recommendation of the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee. The suggestion is also there that the trade in foodgrains should be taken up by the Government. Even if that is not done, we have got the community development

blocks and if the ambit of the activities of the community development blocks is enlarged and if they are entrusted with marketing of the produce as well as purchase of the necessities of the farmers, then the agriculturist will be assured of a certain price. When we have got the machinery, I cannot understand why that machinery should not be utilised to the maximum advantage. Therefore, my submission is that the farmer is not having a fair deal and no incentive is being given to him to grow more food.

I now come to the second aspect. What the farmer wants are the means and facilities to grow more food. Has he been given this? Here again I would submit that we have not given him a fair deal. Let us take the case of Punjab. 48 lakh acres of land are lying water-logged. My impression was that it is 30 lakh acres. Then, at one time, I spoke to the Minister and he said it is 40 lakhs to 50 lakhs. Later on, I was told, that it is 48 lakhs acres of land. Now so much of land is lying water-logged. Punjab has got schemes which will cost Rs. 7½ crores for draining all that water and bringing the land under cultivation. But the Central Government has placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government only a small sum of Rs. 77 lakhs for that purpose. My figures are subject to correction. I submit that money should be made available to the Punjab Government so that the scheme may be implemented and 48 lakh acres of land can be brought under cultivation to increase our food production.

I find from a press report that the Chief Minister in one of the rural conferences had stated that Punjab is losing nearly Rs. 98 crores in the matter of food production because of water-logging. You can imagine the colossal figure of food potential which we are losing—Rs. 98 crores—for which Rs. 7½ crores is a very small amount which could have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Gov-

ernment to implement the scheme in order to drain away the water. But, nothing has been done. A very paltry sum of Rs. 77 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

So, my respectful submission is this. If we want to look at this problem from a correct perspective, we should really devote our attention to the agricultural prosperity. I understand—here again my figures are subject to correction—that 9 million acres of land are lying fallow and another 60 million acres of land are cultivable waste. I do not say that we should not have intensive cultivation. But, extensive cultivation is also necessary. We should see that no land is left waste. By giving support to the farmer we can improve the food production; we can develop the food potential of the country. Only when we concentrate our attention on that aspect then, and then alone, will we have agricultural prosperity in the country. And when we have got agricultural prosperity in the country, we could certainly have the foundation for both industrial as well as agricultural development.

Take another aspect. The other day we heard the Minister of Irrigation and Power saying that there has not been a proper utilisation of the irrigation facilities. Where does the fault lie? It certainly does not lie on the farmer. Here again, leaving aside for the time being the bigger schemes for the purpose of irrigation, let us take the minor irrigation schemes. We have got the Community Development blocks. It is a very useful machinery which can be put to the use of bettering the condition of the agriculturist. Why not entrust all work to them?

Shri A. F. Jain: It has been entrusted to them. They have got allocation for irrigation and soil conservation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I was looking into the minutes of the Sixth

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

Conference of the Development Commissioners. I feel that if all the schemes that they have decided upon on paper are properly implemented and the Community Development Blocks are entrusted with that work, India can be not only self-sufficient, but surplus in the matter of food. I disagree with those hon. Members who say that India cannot be a surplus country in food.

Shri B. S. Murthy: You are right.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I know that the Food Minister is trying his level best. But the Finance Minister is not placing enough funds at his disposal. From the report on Community Development, which has been given to us, I find that the amount allotted for development of agricultural schemes is quite insufficient. So, I submit that the farmers must be given means and facilities to grow more. In the matter of irrigation nothing is given to him. Financially, no support is given to him. In the matter of fertilizers, the situation is much worse. I am glad that in the matter of rural credit, the Minister was pleased to say yesterday that a lot of money is going to be placed at their disposal. Here I would say that the machinery which should be used for this purpose should be the Community Development block agency. Of course, I do not want to digress here. But I would ask: why not Community Development blocks to be manned by men who know the feelings of the people? Why take people from the State Services or IAS? Why not political workers, whether they belong to the Congress or any other party, be entrusted with this work? They are the people who are in contact with the masses. They know the feelings of the people well. But that digression is neither here nor there. My submission is that in the matter of fertilizers also the Community Development Block agencies can be used and that a fair deal should be given to the poor farmers..

I have one more point about Punjab. In Punjab we have got excessive waste lands. When PEPSU was not part of Punjab, there a lot of land was being reclaimed. The PEPSU Government were spending a lot of money on reclamation. I now find that the scheme is absolutely at a standstill; nothing is being reclaimed. Attention should be paid to that aspect. Means should be placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government to reclaim land and that land should be given to the landless people and Harijans.

I would end by saying that more attention should be paid to the agricultural economy of the country. The Minister should do his best and as much of the finances of the country as possible should be spent for the benefit of the farmers and improvement of their conditions.

श्री वाढव (बागवकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि हमारा भारतवर्ष देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है परन्तु दुःख है कि बाढ़ का है कि हर साल देश के किसी न किसी हिस्से में अकाल की सी स्थिति रहा करती है। आखिर ऐसा क्यों है ? इसका एक ही कारण है और वह है जलमय में कम अन्न का पैदा होना। इसका मिनमिना या इसका रिश्ता दो चीजों में है अर्थात् बाढ़ और पानी न बरसना। सूखे में इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध है। १०, ११ वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी और प्रधानमंत्री महोदय के बार बार बाढ़ और सूखे में लड़ने के नियंत्रण प्रभियान करने के बावजूद भी प्राज देश सूखे और बाढ़ दोनों का शिकार बन रहा है।

अगर सभी लोगों को उनकी आवश्यकता-नुसार भोजन देने की बात की जाय तो इस देश के साक्ष उत्पादन में ४० प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। प्रधानमंत्री महोदय ने अपने एक बयान में कहा कि

हिन्दुस्तान के लोग यदि दूसरे देशों से उनका मुकाबला किया जाय तो वे धन अधिक कमा सकते हैं। परन्तु उन्होंने तस्वीर का जो दूसरा पहलू है उसको खिपा लिया। अन्य देशों में लोग धन की जगह फल, तरकारी, दूध, गोस्त और घंटों आदि चीजों का भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं और इस तरह उनके द्वारा धन का कम इस्तेमाल होता है। परन्तु इन चीजों का हमारे देश में बहुत प्रभाव है। यूरोप में, अमरीका और रूस में प्रति बच्चा धास सेर दूध का औसत पड़ता है जब कि हमारे देश में प्रति बच्चा धासी दर्जन बूंद का औसत पड़ता है। यदि प्रधान मंत्री की बात को मान लिया जाय तो हमें नोन सीरिएल्स चीजों का उत्पादन इस देश में ४०० प्रतिशत बढ़ाना होगा। केवल ४०० फ़ीसदी उत्पादन बढ़ाने से ही काम नहीं चलने वाला है बल्कि उसके साथ २ यहाँ के अन्तःमूह की श्रम शक्ति को बढ़ाना लाजिम होगा। आज जिस तरह की स्थिति में हम रह रहे हैं उसमें हम अगर अपनी धन की समस्या को देखें तो हमें उसके लिये तीन चीजों का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। भोजन की व्यवस्था को हम तीन हिस्सों में बांट सकते हैं। एक तो पौष्टिक भोजन, जो कि शरीर को अच्छी तरह से रख सके और मनुष्य का विकास हो सके। दूसरा काम चलाऊ भोजन जिसको खाकर काम चल सके और तीसरा धुआँबं भोजन ताकि धासवी मरे नहीं जीता रहे। आज भारत-वर्ष के प्रति व्यक्ति को १५०० कैलोरीज ही मिलती हैं जब कि पौष्टिक भोजन के लिये २४०० कैलोरीज की जरूरत होती है। इसके विपरीत यूरोपीय देशों में अमरीका आदि देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति ३२०० कैलोरीज का औसत है। आज हम विदेशों की नक़ल करने में लगे हुये हैं और अपने देश में पश्चिमी देशों की नक़ल करके खाद्य का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बर्त

बैक मिशन की सर्व रिपोर्ट की ओर धाकड़ित करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें उसने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान खेती की पैदावार को देशी साधनों के जरिये ४०० परसेंट बढ़ा सकता है। गेहूँ औसत पैदावार हमारे देश की दुनिया के अन्य देशों के मुकाबले कम है परन्तु क्रोप कमिटीशन ने साबित कर दिया है कि हमारे किसान दुनिया के सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन करने वाले देश का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं और क्रोप कमिटीशन में हिन्दुस्तान को जो इनाम मिले हैं उनके द्वारा पता चलता है कि यदि उचित और उपयुक्त सुविधायें यहाँ के किसानों को प्रदान की जायें तो वे दुनिया के उन सभी देशों की अपेक्षा अधिक खाद्य-उत्पादन कर सकते हैं और कृषि-उत्पादन में उनका बड़ी ज़ूबी से मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक चीज और देखने की है और वह यह है कि जिन लोगों को इस सिलसिले में इनाम मिले हैं उन्होंने अपने ही देशी साधनों का इस्तेमाल किया है।

14 hrs.

जहाँ तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है और उसके द्वारा किसानों को सिंचाई आदि की सुविधायें देने का प्रश्न है, उसके हिसाब से हमारे मुल्क में अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा सब से कम सफलता प्राप्त होती है। आज इसकी तरफ़ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आज हम पश्चिमी देशों की नक़ल इसलिये भी करते हैं क्योंकि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में, पूँजीवादी देशों में और साम्यवादी देशों में बड़ा अन्तर है और अन्तर यह है कि उन देशों में भूमि अधिक, धाबादी कम और पूँजी ज्यादा है। जब कि हमारे देश में ठीक इसके विपरीत है। भूमि कम है, धाबादी ज्यादा है और पूँजी भी कम है। इसलिये अगर हम उन देशों की नक़ल करते हैं और मिर्कनाइज्म क्रामिग की ओर इस

[बी बाबद]

केब को ले जाते हैं तो इस देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है।

अब सिंचाई के सवाल को ले लीजिये। इस देश में २७ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर खेती होती है लेकिन अब तक केवल ५ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। २२ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी पड़ी है जिसके कि सींचने का कोई माफूल प्रबन्ध नहीं है और यहां की खेती प्रकृति पर अर्थात् आसमान की कृपा पर निर्भर करती है अर्थात् पानी अगर बरस गया तो खेती हो गयी लेकिन अगर पानी नहीं बरसा तो सूखा पड़ गया। आज आबादी प्राप्त हुये इस साल हो गये। इन बस सालों में ६० लाख एकड़ जमीन के सींचने की व्यवस्था की गई है। अगर इस हिसाब से देखा जाय या इसको इयोंका कर दिया जाय तो बाक़ी जमीन की सिंचाई का इन्तज़ाम शायद २०० वर्ष में हो पायेगा और इन २०० सालों में तब तक क्या से क्या हो जायगा और आज जैसी स्थिति चल रही है उसकी कल्पना करके मन में बड़ी चिन्ता उत्पन्न होती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी सावधानी बतें कि उसके द्वारा जो छोटी २ सिंचाई योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं और कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स के जरिये जो जगह २ नलकूपों के लगाने की व्यवस्था हो रही है वह तमाम काम ठीक से चलें क्योंकि इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों और बाहर के लोगों की यह राय है कि कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट में केवल एक समारोह की दृष्टि से काम किये जाते हैं और बेकार के समारोहों पर काफ़ी धन व्यय होता है। वहां पर असली काम न हो कर जीपगाड़ियों, पेड़ों और भत्तों आदि पर काफ़ी रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और इसके लिये सक्रिय क्रदन उठाना चाहिये ताकि व्यर्थ

के समारोहों पर खर्चा खर्च न हो कर जबोली योजनाओं पर खर्च किया जाय।

आज हमारे देश का कोई भी भाग ऐसा नहीं है जहां कि अन्न का संकट न हो। राष्ट्र संघ में २२ देश हैं जिनमें मेरा ख्याल है कि मिला को छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान अन्न के मामले में सबसे पीछे है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि अधिक अन्न कैसे उपजाया जाय? इसके लिये दो ही परेशानियां हैं: प्रकृति और सरमायेदारी। अब प्रकृति के ऊपर भरोसा करके हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठ जाना यह आज के आधुनिक युग में कुछ उचित नहीं जान पड़ता और हमें उसके लिये कोई माफूल व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज हिन्दुस्तान में सरमायेदारी का प्रश्न है। सरमायेदारी को जब तक मिटाया नहीं जाता है तब तक हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बसने वाले किसानों में और मजदूरों में ज़ुम्मेदार का भाव नहीं पैदा हो सकता है। जब तक किसानों में यह भावना नहीं आगत होती कि वे लोग जो मेहनत करेंगे, मुश्किल करेंगे, उस से अच्छा नतीजा निकलेगा, अच्छा फल निकलेगा और उस फल का उपभोग वे करेंगे, दूसरा कोई उनका शोषण नहीं करेगा, तब तक यहां पर ज्यादा अन्न की उपज नहीं हो सकती है। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आज क्या हो रहा है? एक तरफ तो हमारे कांग्रेस के नेतागण और मंत्री सहोदय आदि भाये दिन यह भाषण देते हैं कि लोगों को खर्च कम करना चाहिये। कभी कभी तो यहां तक कहा गया कि खाद्यान्न को कोई राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बनाया जाय। लेकिन आज होता क्या है? इस तरह की अपीलें बहुत होती हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ खर्चा बहुत होता है। अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय तो प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर सरकार का २०, २० हजार ६० रुपये

काबं होता है, मकानों पर ५ लाख ६० सासना काबं होता है, केन्द्रीय भूमियों पर १ लाख ६० सासना काबं होता है, राज्यों के भूमियों पर ७० हजार ६० सासना काबं होता है। ऐसी बसा में हम किस तरह किसानों और दूसरे लोगों से भूमिलें कर सकते हैं कि हम त्याग और तपस्या करें क्योंकि उन के सामने तो इस तरह की भिसालें होती हैं ?

भ्राज तो सरकारी नौकरों और बड़े अधिकारियों का हाल यह है कि जो भ्रम उपजाता है उस से तो कहा जाता है कि और उपजाओ, लाघ समस्या को लेकर लड़ाई की तरह काम करने को कहा जाता है, लेकिन यहाँ क्या होता है। सरदार बढ़ते जाते हैं, जेनरल बढ़ते जाते हैं, डाइरेक्टर्स नियुक्त होते जाते हैं। लेकिन होता क्या है कि ५०० ६० पाने वाला सरकारी नौकर १ हजार ६० मासिक का भता और ५०० ६० मासिक का भता बनाता है। इसलिये यदि इस सिलसिले में कुछ ध्यान दिया जाय तभी शायद कुछ हो सकता है।

भ्रम आखिर यह समस्या हल कैसे होगी ? हम भी चाहते हैं और सरकार भी चाहती है कि समस्या हल हो। लेकिन अगर विदेशों से ही भ्रम मंगा कर हिन्दुस्तान की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया गया तो मुझे पता नहीं है कि सरकार कहां तक इस मामले में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकेगी क्योंकि सरकार ने तो चारबाक के दर्शन पर ही चल कर काम करना शुरू किया है। चारबाक का वर्णन क्या था ?

“यावज्जीवेत् सुखम जीवेत्, ऋणम् कृत्वा
धृतम् पिबेत्”

अस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनम् कुतः”

काबं कर के भी मस्ती से रहो, बी भी खाओ। यही हमारी सरकार कर रही है। लेकिन

अगर सरकार यह चाहती है कि भ्रम संकट को सदा के लिये हल किया जाय तो सरकार को चाहिये कि वह सब से प्रथम जमीन का बटवारा करे। यह प्रश्न हर जगह उठता है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा और सरकार भी जगह जगह कहती रहती है कि जमीन का बटवारा होना चाहिये पर जमीन इतनी हो तो कि बट सके। इतनी जमीन काफी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं यही नहीं कहूंगा कि जमीन का बटवारा हो, मैं एक और बात माननीय मंत्री के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। भ्राज हिन्दुस्तान में १५ करोड़ एकड़ के करीब जमीन परती पड़ी है जो कि खेती के लायक है। बेकार पड़ी हुई है। इस के प्रतिरिक्त १० करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जिसका अब तक कोई वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया। जिस १० करोड़ एकड़ जमीन का वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया, अगर उस को निकाल दें तो भ्राज देश में २७ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन पर खेती होती है और १५ करोड़ एकड़ परती पड़ी हुई है। इस तरह से ४१ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन देश में है। लग भग ५ करोड़ परिवार खेती के सहारे हैं। भूमिहीन मजदूर परिवारों और ६३ लाख भूमिहीन किसानों के लिये १० करोड़ ७१ लाख एकड़ जमीन चाहिये। ६ एकड़ से कम जोत वाले करीब २ करोड़ परिवारों के लिये ८ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इसी प्रकार ७ एकड़ की निम्नतम जोत के लिये १८ करोड़, ६१ लाख एकड़ जमीन चाहिये। १५ करोड़ एकड़ के करीब जमीन परती पड़ी हुई है जो खेती में इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है। लग भग ६ करोड़ एकड़ मिल सकती है अगर हम ३० एकड़ की सीलिंग को कम कर के २० करें। इस तरह से लग भग २० करोड़ एकड़ जमीन बच जाती है। उस जमीन पर अगर बेकार लोगों को बसा दें तो दस साल के अन्दर हमारे यहां वह चमत्कार पैदा हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का साघ संकट दूर हो जाय और यहां की बेकारी भी

[श्री यादव]

दूर हो जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह तबज्जह की जाय।

इसी तरह से ४ करोड़ के करीब सैतिहर मजदूर हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। उन की मजदूरी के सवाल की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ भलाभकर जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और कई राज्य सरकारों ने भी माना है कि ६ एकड़ से नीचे वाली सभी जातें भलाभकर हैं और उन की लगान माफ होनी चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में मैं सरकार का ध्यान सन् १९३० में जो कराची कांफ्रेंस का अधिवेशन हुआ था और उस में उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि भलाभकर जातों की लगान माफ होनी चाहिये, उस की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

भ्राज देश में दामों की लूट चल रही है। जब फसल कटती है तो भ्राजाज के भाव गिर जाते हैं और जैसे ही किसानों के घर से निकल कर, छोटे बूकानदारों के घर से निकल कर, भ्राजाज भाइतियों और पूंजीपतियों के यहाँ पहुँच जाता है उन दिन से ही वह मंहगा होना शुरू हो जाता है। फी सेर २ और ३ भ्राजा तक दाम बढ़ जाता है। भ्राज इस तरह की लूट देश में होती है इन भाइतियों और पूंजीपतियों के जरिये से। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इस ओर भी ध्यान दे। फसल कटने के बाद भ्राज उस का दाम २ पैसा फी सेर तक बढ़ जाय तो भी कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन भ्राज उस का दाम इस तरह से २ भा० और ३ भा० फी सेर तक बढ़ जाय तो यह भ्रन्धेर की बात है। भ्राज जितनी उपयोग की वस्तुएँ हैं उनका मूल्य काफी बढ़ा हुआ है। जब भी इस तरह का कोई बात की जाती है तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि दूसरे देशों में भी सब चीजों के दाम बढ़े हुए हैं। लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर से जाना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों में, चाहे योरोप हो

या अमरीका हो, भ्राज दूध और घास के दामों को देखा जाय तो वह कोई ज्यादा नहीं बढ़े हैं। जो दाम हमारे देश में हैं भ्राज: जैसे ही दाम वहाँ हैं। वहाँ सिर्फ जो लगभगी की चीजें हैं, उनके दाम बढ़े हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्राज आप खत्म नहीं करेंगे तो एक भ्राजरेजल भ्राजरेजल श्री रामजी बर्मा रह जायेंगे, इसलिये आपको चाहिये कि आप एक मिनट में खत्म करें।

श्री यादव : मैं बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

तो श्रीमन्, यहाँ भ्राज क्या हो रहा है। सन् १९५१ में प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि भ्राज संकट को हम जल्दी हल कर लेंगे। उसके बाद सन् १९५३ भ्राजा, १९५५-५६ भ्राजा जब कि वर्षा के कारण फसल भ्राच्छी हुई और काफ़ी भ्राज पैदा हो गया। उस समय फसल भ्राच्छी तो हुई वर्षा से लेकिन सारे का सारा भ्राज सरकार लेने को तैयार हो गई कि हम ने भ्राज संकट पूरी पूरी तरह से खत्म कर लिया है, हम इस मसले पर हावी हो गये हैं, फूड सिचुएशन हमारे कंट्रोल में आ गई है। लेकिन पिछले वर्ष कहीं पर पानी ज्यादा बरसने से और कहीं कम बरसने से फसल खराब हुई तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह कुदरत की बदतमीजी है। जब पानी बरसने से भ्राज भ्राच्छा हो जाय तब यह होता है कि कांफ्रेंस सरकार के काम की वजह से हुआ, लेकिन भ्राज की जब फसल खराब हुई प्राकृतिक दोष के कारण, चूँकि कुदरत में साथ नहीं दिया तो श्री नेहरू कहते हैं कि यह कुदरत की बदतमीजी है। भ्राज भ्राच्छा पानी बरसने से सरकार फसल होने का सारा भ्राज लेने को तैयार रहती है तो उसमें कम होने पर भी उसकी जिम्मेदारी को बर्दाश्त करने के लिये भी उसे तैयार रहना चाहिये।

मंत्री महोदय या इस मंत्रालय की ओर से जो कानूनीय कानून हैं उन में रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की बड़ी शिकायत की गई कि ट्रांसपोर्ट पोसिबिलिटी नहीं है। सदन में यह कहा जाता है कि जगह जगह पर कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रही हैं वहाँ सामान से जाना होता है, लेकिन रेलों की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। अजीब तरह से यहाँ बर्बाद चल रही है कृषि मंत्रालय और रेलवे मंत्रालय क्या कोई बलव बलव चीजें हैं, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री बलव चीज है ? जैसे सरकार में संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी कोई चीज ही नहीं है। भाज कैबिनेट की हालत क्या है ? अगर इस को संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी, ज्वॉयंट रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी की दृष्टि से देखा जाय, जिस तरह से मंत्रिमण बात करते हैं या माननीय सदस्य बात करते हैं, उस से देखा जाय तो पता चलता है मानो केरल राज्य की कम्प्यूनिस्ट सरकार केन्द्र सरकार के खिलाफ कोई कार्य कर रही है। भाज यहाँ इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण नजर भाता है। यह जो हालत है, वह बड़ी ही खतरनाक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वे खाद्यान्न की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं नें जिन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान आकषित किया है उन पर विचार करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बूँक बहुत कम समय रह गया है, इस लिये क्या श्री राम जी वर्मा पांच मिनट में खत्म कर सकेंगे ?

श्री रामजी वर्मा (देवरिया) : मैं पांच मिनट में नहीं खत्म कर सकूँगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, my colleague Mr. P. S. Deshmukh has very much lightened my burden in so far as he has answered many of the questions which were raised in the House yesterday. Even so, the number of issues raised in this House are so numerous that I feel a little overwhelmed. I may not be able to answer all the

issues that have been raised, but I can assure hon. Members that if I do not answer any of the issues, it does not mean that I propose to ignore them. It is for want of time that I shall not be able to do it, but I shall pay due consideration to the suggestions made.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): That you say every year.

Shri A. P. Jain: Truth can not be repeated too often.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Truth is eternal.

Shri A. P. Jain: In the address that I propose to make, I shall deal with three principal aspects of the food problem—immediate, short-term and long-term. By “immediate” I mean the measures which we propose to take during the current year, i.e., 1958-59. By “short-term” I mean the measures which we propose to take during the rest of the Plan period, i.e. up till 1960-61, and by “long-term” of course, I mean the further longer period which essentially would mean the question of stepping up agricultural production.

I also propose to deal with two questions, viz., the rice deal of Kerala, and the criticism made by Shri Siddhartha Ray about the food policy in West Bengal. These two I will treat as one item. And lastly, I propose to say something about the criticism about the delay in the implementation of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee's recommendations, a point which was very much stressed by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. If I have any more time, I shall try to deal with other matters.

Shri Asoka Mehta in his speech has said that self-sufficiency in food in an expanding economy is illusive; the need for food depends upon the tempo of development I endorse his remarks fully. If I can use Browning's simile of ever-receding ideals to mundane economy, I would say that in a developing economy, self-sufficiency becomes an ever-receding ideal, because the demand for food depends upon

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the tempo of development, and if we are to increase the tempo of development, there is likely to be a lag between our production and our demands. In fact, Marshall's dictum about the scissors blade theory holds true in this matter, and it applies with all the force to the demand and supply in an expanding economy. The greater the tempo of development, the wider is the difference between the blades of demand and supply. Supply at a level which could make a nation self-sufficient in a static economy becomes quite insufficient on account of the stresses and strains created by developmental policies. This is fully illustrated by what has happened in this country as also by what has happened in conditions of expanding economy in other countries.

Taking up the question of agricultural production, I dare say with a large amount of confidence that during the past years our agricultural production, that is the production of cereals, pulses and the principal cash crops in which I include oilseeds, cotton, jute and sugarcane, has shown a rising trend. In 1951-52, treating 1949-50 as the base, the figures of production were 97.5. In 1952-53 they went up to 102. In 1953-54 they went up to 114.3. In 1954-55 they went up to 118.4. There was a slight drop in 1955-56 and they came down to 115.9. However, in 1956-57 they went up to 123. Thus, agricultural production during these seven years has gone up by more than 25 per cent, and I dare say that that is by no means a mean record.

So far as the production of food-grains is concerned, that has also been going up, but the trend of the rise has been somewhat erratic; in some years, there has been a fall, and in others, there has been a rise. I need not quote the figures year-wise, but perhaps it would be quite enough if I say that treating 1949-50 as the base,

in 1951-52 the production of food-grains was 91.1; in 1955-56 it was 113.5; in 1956-57 it was 119.6. Here, it should also be observed that if we take the moving averages, that is, the averages over a number of years, the production has been constantly going up. Even so, while the production in 1956-57 was almost equivalent to the peak production of 1953-54, that is, it was (for food-grains, cereals and pulses) of the order of 68.7 million tons, we had to undergo stresses and strains; and there were difficulties both in regard to supplies and in regard to prices. We had to import during that year about 3 million tons of goodgrains from abroad. That will justify the remarks which I made, that despite increased production, in an expanding economy, the demand increases because of certain budgetary conditions, because of deficit financing and because of the credit policy and other policies which are outside the scope of this Ministry. The stresses and strains produced by the fiscal and economic policies have their bearing on food.

Coming to the prices, treating again 1952-53 as the base, in January, 1957, the prices were 97; in February, they rose to 100 and hovered round about that figure in the months of March and April; they reached the peak figure of 106 in August, and then they began to decline, reaching the figure of 97 in January, 1958; in the week ending 22nd March, the prices went down to 95. It will thus be observed that in the second half of 1957 and the first few months of 1958 the prices have shown a downward trend. But this downward trend has not been uniform over all the cereals. In fact, the price of rice which was 93 in January, 1957 was 100 in the week ending 23rd March, 1958. Grain-wise, the prices of wheat, Jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi have all shown considerable decline. But the same trend has not been shown by the price trends of rice.

So far as the prospects of 1967-68 are concerned, the House is aware that at one time the State Governments estimated their loss at anything between five to six million tons. That was a loss mostly on rice. But the crop-cutting experiments recently done have brought down the fall or have reduced the estimates of damage considerably, and according to the latest estimates that we have got, the fall in the production of rice is going to be of the order of about 3.5 million tons. Now, this loss, which I must submit is a considerable loss, in the short term can be made up only by imports.

Now, the main source of rice import is Burma. According to the May 1966-agreement we were entitled to import 5 lakhs of tons of rice from Burma in the year 1966. The Burma crop has, however, suffered from drought, and the exportable surplus of Burma which normally used to be of the order of 1.5 to 2 million tons has during this year been reduced to 7.5 lakh tons. The Burmese Government have informed us that they will not be in a position to fulfil their commitments, and they will not be able to supply us more than 2.5 lakhs tons of rice. It has been decided by Government that the sterling which was allocated for the purchase of Burma rice will now be utilised for the purchase of rice from Burma as also from other countries that is any unspent balance will be utilised for the import of rice from other countries. The overall availability of rice in the world market is rather difficult. We hope to make up the shortfall of the supplies from Burma by purchases elsewhere, but perhaps we may have to pay a little higher price.

While the supply of rice from Burma is going to be comparatively smaller, its effects will be partially offset by the comparatively large opening stocks of rice this year. As against the stock of 65,000 tons in 1967, our opening stock on 1st January, 1968 was about 2,40,000 tons.

So far as wheat is concerned, we have got a fairly ambitious programme for import, and there is not much difficulty. During the first eight or nine months of this year we have a firm programme of importing 1.7 million tons of wheat. Now, we hope to conclude a fresh agreement for the import of wheat under PL-480 from United States, and the wheat under the new agreement will begin to arrive from the month of September or October. I think that there is no likelihood of any difficulties arising in the supply of wheat. The present stock position of wheat in UP and Bihar is of the order of 50,000 tons and 3 lakhs tons respectively, and I hope that with these fairly large supplies, the State Governments will be able to tide over the lean period that is ahead. If they require more, we shall, of course, supply them; we are in a position to supply them quite liberally.

Now, I would like to say a few words as to how we propose to deal with the supplies of rice to the various States. So far as Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are concerned, according to the information supplied by the State Governments, they will be able to meet their own requirements. In fact, they may be able to supply some of the surplus rice to the Government of India for distribution to other States.

Bombay has been deprived of its traditional source of supply. Bombay was importing large quantities of rice from Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, both of which have now been cordoned off; and the difficulties of Bombay have increased.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): How much is Orissa going to supply?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have not fixed any figure, but they hope to give us some surplus.

I have had discussions with the Chief Minister and the Food Minister of Bombay, and I have assessed their requirements, and I hope I shall be in a position to meet their requirements.

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to a reasonable extent, and I do not think any major difficulty will arise in that State.

So far as Bihar is concerned, it has lost about 40 per cent of its rice crop. Naturally, we are not in a position to meet the damage to the rice crop by the supply of rice. It has, therefore, been decided that we will meet the requirements of the Bihar Government by the supply of wheat of which there is no dearth. But we also propose to give them a little rice for feeding the adibasi areas and some of the industrial areas. West Bengal's food shortage is estimated to be 7 lakh tons, of which more than three-fourths will have to be met by wheat. That is, we shall supply between 5 and 6 lakh tons of wheat. It will be interesting to know that in 1956, we supplied 3·7 lakh tons of wheat to West Bengal. In 1957, we supplied them 5·7 lakh tons of wheat. So, our supply of wheat is practically going to be of the order of what we did in 1957. We hope to give, on the basis of present availability of stocks, about 1·5 lakh tons of rice to West Bengal. If the rice position improves, I shall give them more. West Bengal is procuring round about 1·5 lakh tons of rice for sale during the lean period, and it is hoped that by pooling the supplies made by the Central Government and quantities internally procured, the West Bengal Government, as Dr. Roy said the other day, will be in a position to control the situation.

The needs of Assam, Tripura and Kashmir will be met to the extent possible by the supply of rice.

Shri Balarama Krishnalaiah (Guduvada): Is the hon. Minister aware that Andhra has got surplus stocks of rice with the rice mills and the ryotes. They are prepared to supply rice not only to the Southern Zone but to other places like West Bengal, Saurashtra, Bombay and so on? Are Central Government prepared to agree?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact, I wanted to deal with that question later, but as a specific question has been asked of me now, I will answer it immediately.

In Andhra, our policy is to procure all and any quantity of rice that is surplus there. Already we have procured a little more than 2 lakh tons, and we are prepared to buy all the rice that is surplus to Andhra. We have set up a fairly efficient and good machinery which is making purchases. But it is also our firm policy that we are not going to allow the rice millers of Andhra to export rice to other States, Bombay or to Calcutta, on private account, because that will lead to profiteering. (An Hon. Member: That is good) (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We want rice.

Shri A. P. Jain: We are buying rice and we are supplying the rice.

So far as the southern region is concerned, in distributing the rice, we will give first preference to the States which form the southern region, and only so much of it as is surplus to the southern region, will be made available to others.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Out of the 2 lakh tons, how much has been supplied to Madras State so far?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have supplied some rice to Madras State. I believe it may be about 25,000 or 30,000 tons. I am not prepared to swear by that figure. Madras is, by and large, self-sufficient and our policy in future is going to be this, that we are not going to supply any rice to Madras State. If they need, we will give them wheat.

Shri Tangamani: The Madras State is deficit by one lakh tons.

Shri Wedeyar (Shimoga): Does the price of rice differ from State to State?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Quality to quality.

Shri A. P. Jain: From State to State and quality to quality, but the basis of determination is the same all over the country.

This brings me to a somewhat interesting, but a very misunderstood, aspect of the food problem. Hon. Members will remember that a few days ago Shri Sinhasan Singh—unfortunately he is not here—asked a supplementary question whether the food imports could be reduced and the money saved utilised for the import of fertilisers. In reply, I said that it was a ticklish question, and I promised to make the position clear during this debate. Often, it is said that my Ministry—which is, of course, being held responsible for so many troubles about planning and otherwise—is also responsible for the drain on the foreign exchange resources. I want to make the position clear. Shri Sinhasan Singh and many other hon. Members also appear to be under the impression that as soon as we can reduce import of foodgrains and effect any saving, we can utilise that for the purpose of importing fertilisers. This impression is based on a misunderstanding of facts. My Ministry has also been often accused of being responsible for the foreign exchange difficulties through the import of foodgrains. There cannot be a greater injustice than that. The fact is that imports under PL 480, which constitute the bulk of our import of foodgrains, are paid for in terms of rupees, and we have to incur only a very small amount in terms of foreign exchange on 50 per cent of the freight. Besides 80 per cent. of the rupee payments is made available to us for development purposes. That is, if we import wheat worth Rs. 100, Rs. 80 are made available to us for spending on developmental purposes, that is, for the Plan purposes. It is no small advantage to augment our rupee finance by substantial amounts every year which add to our internal resources.

In 1956-57, out of the total imports of foodgrains worth Rs. 111 crores only Rs. 48 crores were paid in terms of foreign exchange. In 1957-58, out of the total purchase of Rs. 176 crores worth of foodgrains, as shown on page 312 of the Explanatory Memorandum, Rs. 17 crores would be for internal procurement and of the balance of Rs. 159 crores, only Rs. 43 crores would be in terms of foreign exchange. In 1958-59, we have asked for a total allocation of Rs. 118 crores of which Rs. 7 crores are provided for making internal purchases, and of the balance of Rs. 111 crores, only Rs. 38 crores are asked for in foreign exchange.

Hon. Members will remember that in the White Paper on the Fall in the foreign exchange reserves recently laid on the Table of the House, the foreign exchange allocation for the import of foodgrains is shown to be of the order of Rs. 48 crores per year under the Second Five Year Plan. As against the allocation of Rs. 144 crores in the first three years of the Plan, we would be drawing only Rs. 127 crores, that is Rs. 17 crores less than the Plan allocation. I may also say that the foreign exchange expenditure in 1956-57 on the import of foodgrains was less than 5 per cent. of the total outgoings, and in the subsequent years too, this percentage is likely to go down.

As regards foreign exchange expenditure on the import of foodgrains, we have to pay for the imports of Burma rice in sterling. But we should not forget that India has been the main traditional market for Burma rice, which enables Burma to import manufactured goods from India. And from the point of view of both countries, neighbourly relations, and the regional trade pattern—a point which was emphasised yesterday by my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, it is desirable to maintain this trade.

In fact, the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee has suggested that an effort should be made to have an agreement with Burma for a longer

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term and for a larger quantity. Unfortunately, the failure of the rice crop in Burma, this year, has created an atmosphere which is not congenial to the making of a long term agreement. I am doubtful, if, keeping in view the friendly relations with a neighbouring country and the regional pattern of trade, it would be wise or desirable to effect any reduction in trade with Burma.

As far as foreign exchange expenditure in import of wheat is concerned, I have already said that the bulk of our imports are under PL 480 which are paid in rupees. But, it is one of the conditions that before we make imports under PL 480 we must import our normal marketing requirements from the open market, may be United States of America, may be Australia or may be Canada. These normal requirements were assessed at 550,000 tons, a part of which we receive under the aid programme from U.S.A. and a part has to be paid for in terms of foreign exchange. Out of these 550,000 tons, we generally receive about 150,000 tons under the aid programme and we have to buy 400,000 tons in the open market. It means that before we can make any import under PL 480, we have to buy our normal marketing requirements by paying sterling or dollars.

Our Budget estimate for 1958-59 provide for an import of foodgrains worth Rs. 77 crores under PL 480; and, unless we totally give up our purchases under PL 480, we shall not be effecting any saving in foreign exchange expenditure.

Hon. Members will agree with me that in the coming year it is not possible to slow down our imports of foodgrains by Rs. 77 crores out of a total of Rs. 111 crores. Therefore, the idea that we can import fertilizers by reducing the import of foodgrains has not much meaning. While we shall make every effort to buy more of fertilizers, so far as the saving of

foreign exchange is concerned, the import of fertilizers and import of foodgrains have no relation.

Now, I come to the short term problem. After very carefully examining the whole question, that is the trends in the increase of population, the trends of urbanisation and the demands against from larger incomes, the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee came to the conclusion that India's requirements from abroad, both for consumption and stocks, would vary between 20 to 30 lakh tons for some years to come. The Committee made two suggestions. One was that we should enter into a long term agreement with Burma for the import of rice. They had about 8 lakh tons of import per year in mind. They also suggested that we should make fairly long term arrangements for the import of large quantities of wheat and of some rice from USA under PL 480.

Now, efforts are being made to enter into long term agreements with Burma. But, as I mentioned a few moments before, the recent drought and conditions created by drought have spoiled the climate for the conclusion of such an agreement. USA has relatively small quantities of rice for disposal as surplus. Agreements under PL 480 are normally concluded for a year. But, we were very much lucky that we could enter into a long term agreement. In fact, India was the only country with which the United States made a 3 years' agreement under PL 480 in 1956. We hope we shall succeed in entering into a new long term agreement with the United States. But that will very much depend upon the United States of America.

In this respect we have been trying to follow the recommendations made by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee. Another important recommendation of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was that we should build up our reserve stocks. And, I am glad to say that in that respect we have done

fully well. Our stock position on 1st January 1957 was that we had a little more than 2 lakh tons of rice and wheat. As against that, on the 15th March last, our stock position was that we had 14,71,000 tons of rice and wheat in stock with the Central Government and the State Governments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: How much rice?

Shri A. P. Jain: Rice is 4,14,000 tons.

Hon. Members will agree that this is no small achievement to have built up a stock of very nearly 1.5 million tons during this period of 8 or 9 months. (Interruption.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): But it is at the cost of so many deaths.

Shri Ranga: Where were the deaths?

Shri A. F. Jain: In his imagination.

Efforts will be made to augment the stocks. But, in view of the damage to our rice crop and the non-availability of rice in the world market, I cannot give the assurance to this House that we shall be able to build large stocks of rice. Most of our stocks will have to be that of wheat.

Hon. Members are already aware of what we have done with regard to restrictions on movement; that is the Zonal arrangement. In making those zonal arrangements, we have mostly followed the recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee.

Hon. Members are also aware of the steps that we have taken to restrict advances against foodgrains. There also we have followed the recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee. We have also increased the number of fair-price shops. We have strengthened the system of organisation and in some places we have introduced identity cards. There again, we have followed the recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee.

Now, we have taken certain steps to avoid wastage of food and to popularise substitute foods, particularly, wheat in the rice-eating areas. Details of all these have been given in the report of the Food Department and I will not take the time of the House by going into the details.

I would, however, like to say a few words about the procurement because that was another important recommendation of the Committee. The Government of India is procuring rice on its account in Andhra and in the Punjab. Besides, the State Governments of Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal and the Territories of Manipur and Tripura are also procuring rice for their own consumption. The position of the Central procurement schemes which were started a little more than six months ago is as follows:

In 1957, we have procured in Andhra, Orissa and Punjab, 158.6 lakh tons of rice. Until 22nd March this year, we had procured more than 1,47,000 tons of rice in Andhra and Punjab. Altogether we have procured 3,08,000 tons of rice.

Shri Panigrahi: How much of this on Central Government account and how much on State Government accounts?

Shri A. P. Jain: The whole is on Central Government account. Besides, the State Governments have procured about 120,000 tons. And, the total amount of rice procured by the Central and the State Governments comes to 4,25,000 tons during the period of the last six months, or so. And, I submit in all humility that this is not a bad performance.

Shri Ranga: What do you mean by bad performance as if somebody is unwilling to come up to you? You are unwilling to purchase.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is easy to say so; there are all kinds of obstacles.

Shri Ranga: Provided you pay the proper price.

Shri A. P. Jain: Ah, the cat is out of the bag.

Shri Banga: I did tell you. Let there be a Conference. There are a number of cats and most of them are in the Central Ministry.

Shri A. P. Jain: Besides the Centre and the State Governments have procured 86.5 thousand tons of coarse grains and altogether it makes quite an impressive figure of 5.2 lakh tons of foodgrains during the last six months or a little more. I may add that efforts for increased procurement of not only rice but also other foodgrains will continue.

The measures which I have stated are at best palliatives meant to overcome short-term problems. They are not solutions of the difficulty. The real solution lies in increasing production. The other day, the Prime Minister has said that he was confident that we would be able to show better results than what the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee expected. I join my humble voice to that statement and I am sure that we will give a better performance.

The measures which we propose to take for increasing food production fall under three categories. The first is the reorganisation and strengthening of the administrative machinery; the second is the availability of timely credit and supplies and the third is the rectification of the errors and the intensification of the schemes in operation. (An Hon. Member: What) Rectification, that is, correcting the mistakes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any objection to mistakes being corrected?

Shri Banga: I am glad that they have admitted it after so many years.

Shri A. P. Jain: I have never denied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not fresh mistakes occur now.

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as the reorganisation and strengthening of the machinery is concerned, about the middle of January, a meeting of the National Development Council was held and the production aspect of agriculture was discussed in all its details. The Chief Ministers and the Agriculture Ministers of the State Governments were present. We have tried to work out a practical scheme for stepping up agricultural production. The Planning Commission and the Food and Agriculture Ministry have sent a joint team. The hon. Members are aware that Mr. Sivaraman has visited a number of States. They have examined the agricultural programmes, the cause of the failures and the shortfalls. They have in consultation with the State Governments worked out a scheme for removing the defects. The Ministry of Community Development has issued circulars to all the State Governments that agricultural production should be given top priority. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, may I know if circulars produce foodgrains?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: It is new discovery.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry that several Members would not get their chance. (Interruptions). Order, order.

Shri A. P. Jain: Circulars do not produce foodgrains but they produce incentive. Now, Sir, in order to work in co-ordination, a liaison committee of the Ministry of Community Development and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been sitting. We meet occasionally. We discuss all the problems. I dare say that we have got a much better co-ordination today than before.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: First send them to China so that they may learn something there.

Shri A. P. Jain: The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has also set up an Extension Wing to keep in close contact with the State Governments, to reach the results of research and higher technique to the farmers, arrange timely supplies and cut down delays in sanctions and allocations. I also find that there is a greater awareness on the part of the States. I have appointed an Adviser in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture who will stay in the States for a sufficiently long time to discuss the problems on the spot and advise the State Governments on agricultural matters. He will have all the powers of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to take decisions on the spot. There may be certain matters which may require the concurrence of the Planning Commission or of the Finance Ministry. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no running commentary.

Shri A. P. Jain: Those matters will have to be dealt with here but otherwise he will have all the powers of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to take decisions on the spot.

It must however be admitted that there is a great dearth of personnel in the agricultural departments. Agricultural Department during the days of the British used to be a very minor department. Lord Linlithgow tried to give some life and shape to that department. Even so, it continued to be a comparatively minor department.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I do not think it has attained majority yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless it is allowed to do so, how can it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is they who are in a minority—not we.

Shri A. P. Jain: We are training a large number of graduates both in agriculture and veterinary science. But it takes a fairly long time—15-20 years—to train the top personnel. I am afraid that until the top person-

nel is forthcoming, the agriculture department will continue to suffer for want of leadership.

As regards the timely supply of agricultural credit, it has made quite a remarkable progress in 1951-52 the total credit made available by the credit co-operative societies was less than Rs. 25 crores. This year, it is going to be Rs. 100 crores and next year it is going to be Rs. 140 crores.

Shri Ranga: What is the total need of the peasants?

Shri A. P. Jain: Rs. 750 crores. I am confident that by the end of the Plan, 1960-61, we shall achieve the target of Rs. 225 crores in the form of short-term, medium-term and long-term credit.

The scheme of warehousing has started and it will expand. For the first time under the Second Plan, we have got a scheme for seed multiplication farms. The scheme provides that each community development block shall have a seed farm of 25 acres and this seed farm will also have a store. It will produce the foundation seed which will be passed on to the registered growers who will further multiply it so that during the Second Plan, we hope to cover the entire community development area with the improved seed. In the first year, 1956-57, the progress was somewhat retarded. There was difficulty about procurement and certain other difficulties also arose. The performance was only about 70 per cent of the target. Last year, 1957-58, we sanctioned some amount.....

Shri Ranga: It is a 40 year old scheme.

Shri A. P. Jain: Not 40 years.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The older the better; why should there be any objection?

Shri Ranga: 40 years ago, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The better, perhaps.

Shri A. P. Jain: In the year 1957-58 we have sanctioned the location of more than 1000 farms, and we are informed that the progress this year is much better.

Shri Panigrahi: How many farms have been set up?

Shri A. P. Jain: According to information received, I think more than 80 per cent of the farms have been set up about four months ago, and during the period after that more farms will have been set up. Therefore, I hope the performance this year will be better than last year.

It must be, however, realised that the seed farms take about three years to give good results. A seed farm set up in 1956-57 will give results only in 1958-59; because in the first year it raises the foundation seed, in the second year that foundation seed is multiplied and only in the third year it can be spread widely and popularised when only the agriculturists will really benefit by it.

Now, among the schemes of agricultural development, I give top priority to the schemes of irrigation. It is really a matter of concern that all the potential developed from the major and minor irrigation works have not been utilised. At the end of 1956-57 the unutilised potential was of the order of four million acres. We sent round a joint team of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to examine the major irrigation schemes in the four States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, recently it was stated by the Minister in the U.P. Assembly that certain projects like the Dorighat Canal etc. in Uttar Pradesh are being held up for want of foreign exchange. Could the hon. Minister throw some light on this?

Shri Ranga: Ordinary credit is not available, why talk of foreign exchange.

Shri A. P. Jain: Some of the schemes were suffering for want of foreign exchange. Some have been given high priority, and others could not be given high priority. I am not quite sure whether this particular project mentioned by the hon. Member was given a high priority. It all depends upon the progress and the amount of foreign exchange that is needed. It is difficult for me to answer that question off-hand, but if the hon. Member writes to me I will supply him with the necessary information.

I was talking about the joint team. These officers are going to visit the States, and I am hopeful that as a result of further examination the defects will be removed.

Shri Goray (Poona): Will you please let us know what are the concrete steps that you are going to take?

Shri A. P. Jain: The main cause of non-utilisation was that sometimes the main channels had not been built and at other times the minor channels or the field channels had not been built. So far as the main channels are concerned, it was mostly the responsibility of the Irrigation Department which was constructing the dam. These matters have been discussed with the irrigation engineers and in some cases they have already taken steps—for instance, in the case of Sambalpur they have already constructed some of the main channels so that an area of about 1,15,000 acres has come under irrigation. So far as the field channels are concerned, the Community Development Ministry is undertaking the construction of these field channels. As a result of the building of the main channels and also the field channels, I am hopeful that the developed potential will be utilised to a much greater extent, and I do hope that it will yield satisfactory results.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Since when has the Community Development Block....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is not giving in and, therefore, no hon. Member should try to interrupt him. I can very well understand the difficulty of those who could not get time to speak; but I am surprised to find that even those who had a chance to deliver their speeches are also going on interrupting. I was certainly thinking of accommodating others, who could not speak, during the debate on the Demands relating to the next Ministry, but I find that they are delivering their speeches all right now itself while sitting. Therefore, I shall not have that consideration next time.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, in the programme of agricultural production, minor irrigation schemes occupy a very important place. Shrimati Renuka Ray raised the question of certain schemes in West Bengal which were sent to us. Unfortunately, they did not reach us in time, and the mistake was not ours. Again, the State Government did not include them in their annual Plan. Nonetheless, I am prepared to consider those schemes. We have received a request from the West Bengal Government, and I hope to make adequate allocations for the implementation of those schemes.

I have already said that maximum importance is given to the minor irrigation schemes. These minor irrigation schemes, I dare say, have done well in the First Five Year Plan. As against the Plan target of 11·2 million acres, the area brought under minor irrigation schemes is 9·5 million acres, which is nearly 85 per cent of the prescribed target. That is not a bad performance. The target for minor irrigation schemes under the Second Five Year Plan is 9 million acres, against which during the first two years we have been able to bring 3·6 million acres under irrigation—that is about 40 per cent of the

Plan target. That again, Sir, is a good performance.

Minor irrigation works are cheaper in areas where water is readily available because no arrangement for the conservation of water has to be made. I will illustrate it from the example of Punjab. A major irrigation work there costs about Rs. 380 to Rs. 340 per acre while a minor irrigation work costs much less. One acre of irrigation by a masonry well costs Rs. 250, by the diversion of streams and nullahs Rs. 100, and a little more than Rs. 100 by lift pumps. Also, they do not raise the question of the utilisation or non-utilisation of the developed potential. I can assure the hon. Members that if any State Government gives us reasonably good schemes, additional schemes for minor irrigation works, I hope I shall be able to find money for those schemes.

Now, I would like to take up the question of the rice deal in Kerala. The hon. Member, Shri Punnoose complained that we have been sitting quiet, that we did not issue any statement or say anything in support of the Kerala Government. In fact, the Kerala Government never sent us any details. All that we have heard about it is either from the papers or from certain complaints or representations made by the critics of the Kerala Government. When these representations were received, I felt that if I wrote to the Kerala Government I will be very much misunderstood; they might feel that their purchase had nothing to do with me, they had bought it on their own and I was trying to put my finger in a place where I was not required to. As the hon. Members are aware, the Kerala Government has already appointed a Judge of the High Court to look into the matter. I have kept my judgment in suspense, and I will recommend to all the sections of the House to keep their judgment in suspense and await the findings of the Judge.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

So far as certain issues that were raised by Mr. Siddharth Ray, about which there have been some talks in this House, are concerned, the position of the Centre is as follows. The West Bengal Government issued two notifications restricting the movement of rice and paddy inter se in between the districts. In one or two cases two districts had been grouped together. These notifications were issued last year, 1957, and they had been issued without any reference to us. The policy of the Central Government in regard to the food problem has been that the Essential Commodities Act, being an Act of the Central Government, we own all responsibility for the functioning of that Act. Sometimes we have been delegating powers under that Act for the enforcement of the provisions to the State Government. On other occasions we have been issuing notifications ourselves. Wherever a State Government has taken an action under any powers delegated by us and which is in fact confined to the State Government, that is, which does not affect neighbouring State Government or which does not affect any major policy of the Central Government, we have not ordinarily interfered with their discretion. However, wherever anything done by a State Government has either affected a neighbouring Government or has affected the major policy of the Government, I have not hesitated in taking action on the line which we considered to be correct, whether they were acceptable to the State Government or not. I propose to follow the same policy, namely, if the State Governments take any action the effects of which are confined to their own region and which do not contravene any major policy of the Central Government, I do not propose to interfere with those actions. But if, on the contrary, they come in conflict with any major policy of the Central Government or in fact of a neighbouring State, certainly we shall see that they are properly remedied.

I said that so far as the first two notifications were concerned they were issued by the West Bengal Government on their own authority. In the month of January we felt that these notifications had failed to achieve the results, namely either to help the West Bengal Government in making any substantial procurement or to bring down the prices. We found that the prices in the surplus areas continued to rule high and in the deficit areas they were further pushed up. My Secretary wrote to the Chief Minister of West Bengal,—I was in Gauhati those days—pointing out that these inter-district restrictions have failed to achieve their object and that the West Bengal Government may consider the question of removing them. On my way back from Gauhati I met the Chief Minister of West Bengal and told him that I was not feeling happy with the operation of those inter-district restrictions on the movement of rice and paddy because they had failed to achieve the object. Broadly he agreed with me. Then we talked about the alternative policy of procurement and we both felt that if a levy of 25 per cent is made on the rice produced by the mills, that is, if 25 per cent of the rice produced by the mills is procured by the State Government at a prescribed price, that means that we shall have to declare the control price for that region the West Bengal Government on the whole will get anything between 1,50,000 and 1,75,000 tons of rice. That was their target.

The question whether this price control order and the levy order should apply to the whole of the State of West Bengal or should apply only to certain districts also came up. We felt that it may not be necessary to apply it to the whole of West Bengal.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: Why?

Shri A. P. Jain: I will answer it. The hon. Member should have a little patience. I am prepared fully to

share the responsibility for this decision. I dare say that if under similar conditions I am asked upon either to share the responsibility of the State Governments or to advise them, I will advise them accordingly, as I did in the case of West Bengal. The Food Minister of West Bengal was not in Calcutta at that time. He had gone to Rajgir and was convalescing there. Dr. Roy told me that he will have to consult his Food Minister before he took a final decision on the scheme.

This will make one thing clear. While I am prepared to bear my share of the responsibility, the decision was essentially that of the West Bengal Government, because when I was in Calcutta we had a general talk and the final decision was communicated to us only about a week or so later by Dr. Roy on telephone. The next stage is a visit by Mr. Siddarth Ray to Delhi. I think it was in the first week of February that Mr. Siddarth Ray brought a draft of the notification from Calcutta to Delhi. Mr. Siddarth Ray and Shri A. K. Sen, the Law Minister, both met me with the draft. Now, we all agreed that these inter-district restrictions had done more of harm than good. We also agreed that the levy may be 25 per cent; we also agreed that control price will have to be declared wherever the levy is made. We also discussed the question whether this levy and the control prices should extend to the whole State or they may be confined to certain districts. While we did not take any firm decision it was also agreed that it may not be necessary to extend it to the whole of the State. My talk with Mr. Siddarth Ray and Shri A. K. Sen ended there, and I rang up my Secretary telling him that he should work out the details of the scheme. The same day or the next day my Secretary and some other officers of my Ministry met Shri A. K. Sen and Mr. Siddarth Ray and they worked out the details. There were some telephonic discussion, talks, with Dr. Roy and Mr. Profulla Sen,

and the final decision was that inter-district restrictions should be removed, and that the export of rice and paddy from West Bengal should be banned. The levy should be 25 per cent on the production made by the mills and the levy order as also the control order should apply to seven or eight districts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why was not price control put on the whole of Bengal when the prices were very high?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. lady Member need not be too impatient. I am going to deal with every aspect of it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am not impatient. I mentioned the prices.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am answering that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As he is coming to that, the hon. lady Member need not interrupt.

Shri A. P. Jain: Two questions which have been posed by Mr. Siddarth Ray arise. One is, why the levy was limited to 25 per cent and why it was not put at a higher level. The answer is that we do not want to dry up the open market. That is, people have to buy from the open market. Our buying operations were meant for the purpose of procuring rice in order to maintain the supplies during the lean period. If I take away the whole of the rice or the major portion of rice, then there will be dearth of rice and prices will go up. Therefore, we decided on a levy of 25 per cent. The second was, why did we not apply it to the whole of Bengal and why we confined it to seven or eight districts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I referred to price control.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am coming to that. Price controls and levy orders have to be applied simultaneously. These 7 or 8 districts represent about more than 80 per cent. of the milling capacity of West Bengal and the remaining 8 or 9

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Districts represent only about 15 or 20 per cent. of the milling capacity of West Bengal. The latter are the deficit areas. The rice mills are concentrated in the surplus areas and if we had applied the control order as also the levy order to the deficit regions and procured rice, the paucity of rice there would have increased and the prices would have been pushed up and people would have suffered. We do not want the people to suffer. So, we wanted to confine our operations only to the areas where there was surplus and where the prices would not be pushed up because of the levy that we were making.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The result is that when rice was procured in Hooghly, it could have come to Howrah....

Shri A. P. Jain: And bring down the price there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is very high in Howrah.

Shri A. P. Jain: But it did have the effect of bringing it down there. That is the policy we followed. I dare say that if similar circumstances exist elsewhere, I am going to advise the State Government to do the same and I share full responsibility for what happens.

There is another aspect. Mr. Siddarth Ray was present here during the discussion of all the aspects of the problem. He was a party to all the discussions and I was surprised and shocked that the gentleman who was a party to these decisions and who had collaborated in the formulation of this policy, says that it is a diabolical policy. If it is a diabolical policy, he is as much responsible for it as I am.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In his statement, he said that they could not buy it at that higher rate, because there was no price control. His point is that the price control was not introduced in the whole of Bengal.

Shri A. F. Jain: Such immature persons should not become plenipotentiaries of the State.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalsandi): On a point of order. Can we discuss the name of Mr. Siddarth Ray when he is not here to defend himself?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the name of Mr. Siddarth Ray that is being discussed. But he has made certain allegations and involved others also. Therefore, the defence is being given that he was a party to the policy that was decided here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: But something wrong is stated. His verbatim speech is here. What is being stated by the hon. Minister is not the correct version at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Siddarth Ray is being sufficiently defended. Why should there be a discussion here?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have got a copy of the verbatim speech; I have gone through it over and over again and what I am stating is a fact.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not Siddarth but Siddartha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There need be no discussion about the pronunciation. The identity is sufficiently recognised.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): On a point of order. Yesterday, the hon. Speaker said that any remark which touches the character and conduct of some other person should not be made by any of the hon. Members here. Now, it was not an answer to the allegations made by Mr. Siddarth Ray. The hon. Minister just now said that such immature persons should not be made plenipotentiaries of the State. That is a reflection on the character and status of Mr. Ray. It is not a reply to the allegations.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It should be withdrawn.

An Hon. Member: It must be expunged or withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Siddarth Ray is not being criticised for what he said when he was a Minister; he had no opportunity then to defend himself. Ministers in the State cannot be criticised; that is reiterated here very often. But after his resignation, he has made a statement and that is being criticised here, viz., he was a party to some decision that had been taken and he ought not to have said things which he did in that House after tendering his resignation. I think there is no harm in that. We should have some patience now, because we are already short of time.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My point is this, whether the hon. Minister could make that remark that Mr. Siddarth Ray is such an immature person and a man of his calibre should not be made plenipotentiary of the State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That perhaps can be said by anybody. Some may say that he was a very fine person and he should be made Chief Minister or Central Minister. Others can criticise that he was not fit to be made Minister. After he has resigned and gone out of office, if somebody says that he was not fit to be appointed as Minister or plenipotentiary, where is the harm? I do not see anything objectionable in that. Opinions may differ about it. Some may hold the view that he may be made the Prime Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has referred to Mr. Siddarth Ray and the Bengal food problem. Why don't you give us an opportunity to discuss the Bengal food muddle?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If some notice is given, that is a different thing. I would request hon. Members not to interrupt.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is an incorrect statement which should be withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Lady Member can challenge it some other time that that was not the correct statement. How can she stop him from speaking? She can have some other opportunity to challenge it.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No point of information unless the Minister gives in.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not giving in at all.

Then there is the question of enforcement of these orders. So far as this question is concerned, I know of no details—to what persons the permits were issued, etc. That is entirely the responsibility of the State Government. Some questions have been put about them and they have been answered. Dr. Roy was to make a further enquiry and place certain facts. He has asked for certain powers. They are some novel kinds of powers and though I am not happy about it, we are going to delegate them to the State Government, so that the suspicions and clouds which are hanging on this unfortunate controversy might be cleared.

I come to the last point, namely, the implementation of the recommendations of the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee. Mr. Ashoka Mehta said that food must be taken out of politics.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Politics must be taken out of food.

Shri A. P. Jain: I fully endorse the remark of he has in view that the Central Government should give equal treatment to all the States, no matter whatever be their political complexion. I must treat Kerala as I am treating the States which have Congress Ministries. I also agree with him if he means that food should not be made subservient to party purposes. But if he thinks that the food policy should be treated as something apart from the national and economic policies of

[Shri A. P. Jain]

the Government, I am afraid I shall have to join issue with him.

The Foodgrains Inquiry Committee has made four recommendations....

Shri D. C. Sharma: They are not worth much.

Shri A. P. Jain:namely the establishment of a Price Stabilisation Board, a foodgrains stabilisation organisation, an advisory committee and an intelligence division. I am fully in agreement with him about the need for information about the marketing surplus, marketing conditions, marketing trends and other things. We have already taken up that matter and we propose to set up an organisation to deal with these matters. But the linch-pin of his recommendations is the price stabilisation board. While in principle we agree that there must be assurance of reasonable prices to the consumer and the producer, there must be parity between the prices of foodgrains and cash crops and between agricultural produce and consumer goods, in working out the details of the organisation which should implement this policy we are coming across considerable difficulties. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee has observed—I am referring to pages 81-82:—

"We recommend, therefore, firstly, the setting up of a high-powered authority for the formulation of the policy for price stabilisation in general and determining the programme for enforcing it from time to time."

The Committee is to consist of officials and a representative of the Reserve Bank. Now, the Report further says:

"The Board should examine not only the food prices as such, but also the prices of all related consumer and producer goods, e.g. cloth, oilcake, fertilisers, iron and steel, etc., study the various

margins charged at different stages before sale to the cultivator and make appropriate suggestions."

Now, these recommendations lay down, firstly, the constitution of the Committee and, secondly, the functions of the Committee in discharging these functions. The methods laid down at page 91 are as follows:—

"These prices should be varied from season to season in the light of various factors, e.g., trends of costs, incomes, price parities. We agree that various relevant factors, e.g., cost of production of the concerned foodgrains and competing crops, cost of living of the agriculturist and industrial labour, relative movements in prices of food crops and cash crops, and in incomes of agricultural and non-agricultural workers, may be examined."

At present, there is hardly any data available regarding the cost of production or the farmer's income and it will take a few years before we can collect some data. Shri Asoka Mehta made a reference to Japan and said they are working hard to find out the cost of production. But they have not been successful. We are having an international seminar on "stabilisation of agricultural prices and farm income" in Delhi these days and I had occasion to talk with the leader of the Japanese delegation and also with some other delegates. I was told that as a result of their experiment they found that the cost of production varies, not only according to the soil and climatic conditions, but also according to region and region and according to the size of the farm. The profits on the bigger farm are 300 per cent. of the profits on the smaller farm. In fact, they are finding it more and more difficult to work out the cost of production, which should serve as a basis for the determination of national policies. One of these experts went to the length of saying that it is better to fix the prices on an ad hoc basis.

Now, a committee of officials of the nature suggested by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee can work only on the basis of certain specific data. That data is not available today. Another question which we are confronted with is, even if the data is available, whether we should set up the board. Here I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the observation of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee.

At page 79, they say:

"The most important controls of an over-all character bearing on the level of prices are fiscal and monetary policies. The aspect of fiscal policy which has the most decisive impact on the general level of prices is the over-all state of the budget, viz., the extent of the budgetary deficit or, taking receipts from public borrowing and small savings into account, the extent of deficit financing. This is conditioned in turn primarily by the volume and phasing of developmental expenditure as well as the extent of foreign assistance available. If the magnitudes of deficit financing, together with development expenditure offset partly by foreign aid impose a measure of strain on the economy that makes a certain rise in prices inevitable, then any other measures that may be taken can only modify to some extent the impact of that rise in prices but cannot completely obviate it."

n other words, what they mean to say is that fiscal and monetary policies are the dominant factors in determining the prices.

Now, the question is: if these are the dominant factors how is this Committee of officials going to work? It will, of course, work on the scientific basis. But there might be a conflict between the two. If this Committee as the final power of determining the prices, then the over-all economic and national policies will be indirectly

determined by this Committee. No popular government and no Cabinet can abrogate all these powers and hand them over to an official committee.

While I fully agree that action has to be taken to effect price stabilisation in between the different foodgrains, in between the foodgrains and the cash crops and the agricultural produce and the consumer goods, the question what type of machinery it should be is a matter which has been causing us a considerable amount of concern. The position is that while we agree with the broad principle, the shape and the nature of the organisation needed to achieve that end has got to be carefully examined. We are doing it and, as soon as we have come to a conclusion, I will place those conclusions before the House.

Now, there are many more things which have been stated by hon. Members. But, I am afraid, I have already taken more than the time allocated to me.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): I want to ask one question. The hon. Minister has made some promise about the rice subsidy that is to be given to the various States like Bengal and others. Shri Punnoose wanted to know whether he will give it to Kerala also, at least in the coming lean months.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, I will.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The C.T.O. strike is going on. Something must be mentioned about it by the hon. Minister.

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as the C.T.O. strike is concerned, their demand is that they should not be asked to go on compulsory leave during the period when there is no work for them to do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Departmental

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, departmental leave. The alternative before us is either to retrench some persons or to make them go on departmental leave, that is to say, distribute shortage of employment among a larger number of persons. Now, obviously, there has been criticism all over the country that the charges of C.T.O. are high and we have to bring them down. In fact, we are charging even less than the cost of working and we cannot undergo any further losses. We are prepared to accept either of the two suggestions. If the union wants that we should retrench some persons, I am prepared for that. If, on the other hand, they want that the system of departmental leave should continue, I am prepared for that also. Besides, we have referred the matter to the labour officers and we are prepared to abide by their decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The C.T.O. workers are also working under some department. Now the entire matter of service conditions is being considered by the Central Pay Commission, which has been recently appointed. I would request the Minister to refer this also to the Pay Commission, if possible, so that the strike may come to an end.

Shri A. P. Jain: Whatever the Pay Commission recommends will be applicable to this organisation also. But, meanwhile, I cannot do anything which may upset the present working.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I allow questions like this, then there will be no end. One member after another will rise. Now I will put the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President,

to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 42 to 46 and 118 to 120 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

(The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.)

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 43—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 44—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,41,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 45—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'".

DEMAND No. 46—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,65,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

DEMAND No. 119—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,12,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

DEMAND No. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,61,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 6, 7 and 107 relating to the Ministry of Community Development for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the Selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development'".

DEMAND No. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,03,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'".

DEMAND No. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,91,000 be granted to the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development'".

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in dealing with this subject I will confine myself mainly to the cut motions that I have moved, viz., cut motions 933 to 941 and 952.

As the House is well aware we have to vote for nearly Rs. 15 crores for the year 1958-59 and the Ministry of Community Development is scheduled to spend nearly Rs. 22 crores. The community block has been functioning for more than five years and during the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 there has been some intense activities by way of seminars and various other things. But one point that I would like to mention when dealing with this subject is that last year saw a very important report being published. There had been a Community Development Study Team under the leadership of Shri Balvantray G. Mehta and that Team has submitted its report during the month of November, 1957. Various questions have been raised in this House as to what has happened to that report. That report has been discussed in the Consultative Committee's meetings also. In answer to one of the questions, which were tabled this Session, viz., Question No. 687 this is what the hon. Minister had said:

"A statement is laid on the Table of the House."

And the statement reads as follows:

"The Standing Committee affirmed the objective of introducing a democratic structure of administration within the district above the village level, and approved of the general principle of giving responsibility for development of representatives of the people within the district. It considered that the precise manner

in which the principle was to be applied was a matter for States to consider. Each State should work out the structure which suited its conditions best and there was no need for insisting upon uniformity between different parts of the country. Chief Ministers of States were requested to keep the Planning Commission in touch with their further thinking and the details of the structure envisaged by them, so that the Planning Commission could make their views and experience available to other States and could, generally, watch the progress made in the implementation of the proposals."

The main proposal can be summed up by these two words—democratic decentralisation. I will deal with this aspect of the question in greater detail and before I go into this—this report has really gone into many of the points which have been agitating the minds of the hon. Members of this House—this Study Team deserves our congratulations for the frankness with which it declares certain things. This is what the Study Team says:

"One of the least successful aspects of the Community Development and the N.E.S. is its attempt to evoke popular initiative."

The purpose from the beginning, I think, was that it should evoke popular initiative. It is not to be judged by the actual achievements but the achievements should be the popular initiative. The Study Team, after going to the various centres have come to the conclusion that the Community Development scheme has not at all evoked enthusiasm amongst the people. Having frankly stated this, they go further and give a proposal for overcoming this. Their proposal is termed "democratic decentralisation". This is what they say about democratic decentralisation in Section 2:

"A well-organised democratic structure of administration in which the village Panchayats will be originally linked with popular

organs at a higher level. In such a structure, the functions of the popular body would include the entire general administration and development of the area, other than such functions as law and order, administration of justice and certain functions pertaining to revenue administration."

Such a democratic structure of administration is suggested because "community development can be real only when the community understands its problems, realises its responsibilities, exercises the necessary powers through its chosen representatives and maintaining constant and intelligent vigilance on local administration."

I have been quoting this rather elaborately with a purpose. This Study Team's report has been discussed at different levels and some important personages have also contributed articles to the various magazines. I may bring to the notice of this House that the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. E. M. Sankara Namboodripad, has written an article, which was published on the 26th January, 1958 in the *New Age Weekly*. That article has been reproduced in many of the magazines also. What E.M.S. says is worthy of note. He says:

"By this process of democratic decentralisation will we achieve what is proposed to be achieved?"

Certainly democratic decentralisation is good. That is going to be the way of really getting the initiative of the local population, but there are certain lacunae also in this. We have been having a democratic form of government and the broad policy is enunciated by the Ministry, the broader policy is probably accepted by the legislature and the actual implementation of this policy is left to a permanent staff. I am not at all grudging the permanent machinery. It is sometimes called the bureaucratic machinery but unless a certain toning up of this permanent bureaucracy is there this decentralisation will not actually

be effected. I shall explain what I really mean, without saying that what this permanent bureaucracy does to carry out this will always be objective. If we say that it will always be objective, then we are really forgetting the human factor involved. Last time also when I spoke on the Community Development Ministry I spoke with certain candidness and frankness. I ask the hon. Members here, through you, whether we do not see that in a particular Ministry where a particular Minister happens to be from a particular State, generally many people from that State happen to be on the staff of that Ministry. It happens—I am not blaming any Minister for that. In the same manner when you go to the State level you find that if the State Head belongs to a particular caste, many people belonging to that caste come in. Also, if a particular person belongs to a particular political party, he is leaning towards that political party. He is not able to hide that. So, a man cannot be above party, a man cannot be above community, a man cannot be above caste and a man cannot be above linguism. These things are there.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Does the hon. Member speak for himself or for anybody?

Shri Tangamani: For you also and for everybody in this House. If there are instances which can be controverted I will be very happy.

The Deputy-Speaker: But views can differ.

Shri Tangamani: Yes, views can differ. As the hon. Minister himself pointed out, he does not agree. His experience may be different. His experience may be that where a particular Head of State belongs to a particular nationality, particular linguism, all the people belonging to different languages are crowded there. It may be, but my experience is not like that. But that is not the point. The point is that even at a lower level this mischief is likely to be caused and is

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likely to be the greatest. That is why if we agree ourselves that the permanent machinery is also human, that the permanent machinery cannot be above this, then my point is that even the permanent machinery must be subject to this democratic control.... In other words, what is being done by the Block Development Officer and what is being done by the Development Commissioner will have to be tested by the representative body there. In the same way, whether he is a Social Education Officer or a village-level worker, he will have to subject himself to be tested by the democratic verdict of that particular area. If we can really disabuse ourselves of the concept that this permanent machinery will be above politics, above community, above language and above caste, then a really correct approach would have been made to this problem.

In the Report I find that generally the State Governments have been asked to include non-officials in the Block Advisory Committees and see that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents happen to be non-officials. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in how many Block Advisory Committees there are non-officials functioning as Presidents and Vice-Presidents. It is all very easy to put on paper that these Block Advisory Committees must really consist of non-officials, but it must consist not only of non-officials, but actually the attitude of the Block Development Officers also will have to change.

The next point, which is also a main point, is covered by Chapters IV and V of the Report. In my cut motions 935 and 936 I have stated that there is need for defining the scope of the training scheme for Social Education Officers and for regulating the training scheme for Block Development Officers.

So far as Block Development Officers are concerned, there are as many as four centres I believe where these

officers get the training, and so far as the Social Education Officers are concerned, there are as many as 13 centres where they receive their training. We still do not know what is the type of training they are getting. Of course broadly we know, but now in the light of the Mehta team's report, are we really going to give them a new kind of training, not the sort of training which they were getting in the past? The training must be more in line with the views which I have expressed earlier. There must be on the officer's part an attempt to really shed the remnants of bureaucracy and make himself part of the community.

In this connection I would like to say that the Community Development Ministry has been more anxious to tell us that many things have been done, but I would really request the hon. Minister, and also the Ministry through him, not to over-state things. No harm is done if we under-state things. I will substantiate it by only one or two instances.

I remember a question was asked on 17-7-1957, Starred Question No. 160. We wanted to know how many BDOs were required during the Second Plan period, how many SEOs would be required during the Second Plan period and how many had actually completed the training. This is the answer that I got: 5,000 BDOs are required; already 3,200 have completed the training. So far as SEOs are concerned, 10,000 trained hands are required; already 7,040 have received the training. It is in the same question. But now in the Report we find that 1,811 BDOs and 3,623 SEOs have received training till the end of January, 1958. I would like to know which of the two is correct, because earlier we find that more than 7,000 people had received training, now we are told only 3,623 have received training. The one or the other must be wrong. There should not be an attempt to say that many people have received training. Probably these people who have received training

will have to be re-trained. So, the process has got to be very slow, and we must not be hasty to say that we have achieved quite a lot. That is one defect which I find in this Ministry.

Then, I will refer to a particular seminar which took place at Coimbatore. That seminar was an important one. In the seminar the discussion generally centred round the small-scale and cottage industries, rural housing and rural credit facilities. Rural housing is a very important thing. Although the low income group housing includes the villages also, we do not find many houses coming up as a result of the low income group housing scheme in the villages. So, the rural housing scheme is a very important thing. A rural housing cell is to be constituted in each of the various States, and in the next ten-year period, we were told in the seminar, 533 villages would be rebuilt, or re-modelled houses would be built up. Each State gets its own quota. I know Madras State is hoping to complete at least 35 villages during the next five or ten-year period. For this year 1958-59, they have chosen seven villages. But in the Report I find it is again a very sweeping thing—it says that 100 rural housing projects are coming up, in 500 villages rural housing cells have been set up, socio-economic and technical survey of the selected villages has also been carried out. That shows that very many things have been done; but actually things are only beginning to take shape. The various State Governments were complaining that the Centre always wanted the scheme to be finalised, and until and unless the scheme was submitted, no advance was given. So, they have now made a start. When they have just made a start, the House should not be told that everything is *pucca*, all the villages are going to be rehoused within a period of Heaven knows how many years, or probably within the period of the next few months. This is again another instance of over-statement which is indulged in by this Ministry.

Then, the next point is about *gram dan*. About *gram dan* I would like to say that there was a conference. There again, in reply to a question in the last session, Starred Question No. 356, the link between the *gram dan* and community development was explained to us, but I want to really give a note of caution. After this *gram dan* has come in, what is happening is that the Block Development Officer has become a *gram dan* officer. *Gram dan* started in Madura District.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Reserved—Scheduled Castes): It is from Hyderabad.

Shri Tangamani: Hyderabad started this *bhoodan*. When it came to Madura District, it became *gram dan*, and when it came to our taluk, it became *taluk dan*.

Some of the *gram dan* workers are very honest people and they are hard-working people also, and they are convinced that they are doing something good. I have nothing to say against the *gram dan* workers. But what is being done is that the Block Development Officer with the entire paraphernalia goes with the *gram dan* worker, and then the villagers are told that if they join the *gram dan* movement, whatever loans they have received either from the Government or from anybody would be written off. That is the sort of promise that is made. That is not the way *gram dan* is going to develop. So, let *gram dan* develop through *gram dan* workers, and if a *gram* is really given in *gram dan*, let that *gram* be taken for the purpose of this rural housing cell. That will be something concrete and definite instead of asking the block development officers to go and worry themselves with the *gram dan* work.

16 hrs.

I do not know how many States are fully co-operating with the Centre in the matter of carrying out the many directions. The Minister of Food and Agriculture said that letters had been

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written to the State Governments. But I would like to know how many State Governments are taking up this work seriously. So, in future, I would like that as part of the annual report which is supplied to us, we must be told how many States are really taking up the directives seriously, how many blocks have really developed, and how many blocks can be called model blocks and so on. We must be able to know that certain States are really going ahead, and that certain districts are really going ahead. I do not want a complete report with the State Government alone will be in a position to give. But we must have an indication as to how the various State Governments are really carrying out the directives of the Central Government.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to what the Madras Estimates Committee are saying from their experience. In the report that has been published, it is said:

"We are using only favourable spots for the community development blocks, but let us try to work out problems of other areas which are backward economically, socially and in other respects."

In any State, whether it be advanced or backward, we have got backward areas. For instance, in the Madras State, the Ramnad district, particularly eastern Ramnad is very backward. That area has not been touched by any of these blocks. Those villages will not be able to advance money. All that they could give is only manual labour. So, manual labour must be exchanged for money, and these areas must really be developed.

"We must be liberal in making allotments to backward areas. Here, cost is beyond the capacity of the local population. Only manual labour is possible. Extreme poverty is there. So, there

must be a development board like the old economic development board of old Rayalaseema."

Perhaps, my hon. friend Shri B. S. Murthy will be able to explain much more about this old Rayalaseema. The old Rayalaseema was a very backward area in the composite State of Madras, and, therefore, a special economic development board was set up for that area. A similar board has to be set up for each State.

We also find in that report:

"The committee also wants on an ad hoc basis there must be an evaluation committee with an economist, statistician and a representative of the Legislature to make systematic and qualitative assessment of the progress made in relation to the expenditure incurred."

The committee also suggests—and that is a suggestion which the Minister always makes—that we must give money for credit-worthy purpose and not for credit-worthy persons. I think many people will be able to substantiate it, that people who do not want money and who have got their lands will get money, but those who want will not get it. Our experience is that a person who gets a loan once under some pretext or the other will continue to get loans. But there will be people who would be always wanting loans, but who will never get them. So, a distinction has to be made between credit-worthy purposes and credit-worthy persons.

I have also referred in one of my cut motions to the need for holding prize competition among the village level workers on a regional linguistic basis. I know that in reply to starred question No. 192, the Minister has referred to a prize competition that is now going on, but if that prize competition were to be on a linguistic basis, then we shall be able to enthuse the village level workers very much.

I now come to cut motion No. 953 regarding capital allotment to the various States under the TCA programme. The amount comes to about Rs. 233 crores. Of course, how this money comes has been explained in the report. But I would like to know, as I wanted to know last time also, how the money and the materials that are supplied from America are being distributed to these various areas, because, I find that West Bengal has got about Rs. 8 lakhs worth of material, Kerala about Rs. 7 lakhs, Madras about Rs. 14 lakhs, U.P. about Rs. 35 lakhs and Madhya Pradesh Rs. 23 lakhs. I would like to know whether it is based on the population or it is based on the needs of the various States. I would like to know the formula that has been worked out by the Ministry for distributing these various aids which are coming under the TCA.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Combination of both

Shri Tangamani: Lastly, I come to cut motion No. 933. I find that for community development, as compared to the national extension service blocks, the grants and loans that have been earmarked for this year are much less. In 1957-58 it was Rs. 4,42,38,000, and the amount spent was Rs. 4.16 crores. But this year I find that only Rs. 4.20 crores have been allotted. I would like to know why the amount is less by Rs. 22 lacs, when as a result of the recommendations of the team on community projects, community development has got to be taken up in two phases, community development No. I and community development No. II, and we have to intensify also, because by the end of the Second Plan we would not be able to cover the whole country, and that process may go on till 1963 or 1964. So I would like to know why the amount allotted for community development has been reduced.

Shri Raghubar Sahai (Budaun): Before I proceed with my remarks with regard to the Demands for Grants, I must express my sincere

gratification at the Mehta Committee's report for the very masterly manner in which the whole subject of community development has been dealt with. It is really a monumental report, and we all beholden to him and to his team for having done a very good job.

16-97 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY** in the Chair.]

If we go through the report of the Mehta Committee, we find that almost all the main criticisms that were levelled against the Community Development Department for all these five or six years either in this House or outside have been dealt with in the report, and they appear to be justified. The main criticisms that were levelled against this Ministry were that the community development department was more or less an official-managed department, that the results achieved were not commensurate with the amount of money that was spent over it and the time that was taken, and also that the personnel engaged by this department at times were not fitted for the task entrusted to them.

If we go through all the cut motions moved by hon. Members, numbering sixty-three, we find the same story repeated in those cut motions. If we go through this report, we find that all these criticisms have been dealt with in a very masterly manner and solutions therefor have also been suggested. The most drastic remedy that has been suggested by this committee for all the ills that we have been suffering from long is the democratic decentralisation about which **Shri Tangamani** has just spoken. I could not follow his reasoning, because I was under the impression that he was labouring under some confusion of thought.

Shri B. S. Murthy: He comes from the south.

Shri Jagdish Sahai: The crux of the whole thing is democratic decentralisation. I believe that after having come to the conclusion that non-official co-operation was not forthcoming and that public support was not forthcoming, this was the only logical solution at which the committee could have arrived at. It is really a very revolutionary proposal and we shall have to give serious thought to it.

The democratic decentralisation that has been suggested by this Committee is at three levels, the panchayat level, the block level and the district level, and the Committee is of opinion that from the village up to the district, there should be decentralisation of power. So far as the villages are concerned, the Committee has recommended that a purely elected village panchayat should be constituted with powers to raise certain taxes to be spent for the development of the village. The next is the panchayat samiti at the block level, members of which were to be elected by the panches of villages comprised in that block, 20 in number, besides representatives of women, scheduled castes, backward tribes and such other persons who take interest in village development work. The panchayat samiti would also consist of officials working at that level. Now with regard to both these bodies, it has been recommended that and elected chairman should be had, but for a period of two years from the commencement of these panchayat samities, it has been recommended that the SDO should act as the chairman. So far as the zilla parishad is concerned, it has been recommended that it should consist of MLAs, MPs and presidents of all panchayat samities with officials at that level and the District Magistrate as president, and an official secretary, with a view to co-ordinate the work of panchayat samities.

Of all these three committees that have been recommended by this important Committee, the most important body is the panchayat samiti because a manageable area has been

entrusted to its care and vast powers have been entrusted to it for doing his development work.

Now the question that arises after going through these recommendations is—and it is a very important question—whether these recommendation, revolutionary as they are, important as they are, logical as they are, should be accepted in toto or should be accepted with certain modifications. In my humble opinion, it would be hazardous to accept these proposals in toto, because I am speaking from a practical point of view and not from a visionary point of view. The most important thing is that we should have official and non-official co-operation in all this development work at all the three levels. It is true that the panchayat samiti is really a very important body and is a very responsible body. The Committee itself has suggested that for two years to come it should have the SDO as chairman. I suggest that for chairman for the village panchayat as well as the panchayat samiti we should have a selected or nominated chairman, not a wholly elected chairman, because having seen the working of the panchayats in various parts of the country, especially in UP, I find that we have not yet created that atmosphere and that tempo in the people that a right sort of chairman could be elected. These village panchayats and block samities have got vast powers. The village panchayats have been entrusted with the power of taxation and out of the proceeds of this taxation development work should go on. Block samities also have been entrusted with vast powers of taxation, and all the grants from the State would be handed over to them.

Now, with a purely elected chairman, I am afraid that our work will be more hampered than proceeded with in the right direction because as things prevail, if we have an unadulterated election system, the chairmen of these two bodies will be elected either on the basis of caste or by sheer dint of lathi. I want that the

chairmen of these two bodies should be selected, having regard to their special qualifications. The chairmen should be in a position to work with officials. An official secretary of the requisite qualification should also be appointed.

Now, what I am suggesting is not a figment of my imagination. In UP, an experiment was tried in 1937-39 when rural development associations were formed and when selected non-official chairmen were placed at the head of those bodies with a very large non-official element. Now, along with the selected or nominated non-official chairman, there was an official secretary also of high rank. I can say from personal experience that wherever the non-official chairman of the right calibre was selected and wherever an official secretary of the right calibre was appointed and wherever there was implicit, cent per cent, co-operation between these two persons, there wonderful results were achieved. I wish that the same experiment should be tried here as well. This may not be a rule for all time to come, but at least in the beginning we may have it.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria): What does he say about the Estimates Committee's Report and how is he going to justify that Report with his speech?

Shri Raghunir Sahai: I am not at present dealing with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. I am dealing with the Mehta Committee Report. He may kindly bear with me.

In this connection, all these important recommendations were considered at a very high level by the Ministry, by the National Development Council, by the Standing Committee of the National Development Council, and I am really surprised that the National Development Council should have so far as the democratic decentralisation recommendation was concerned, accepted that recommendation in principle and asked the States to deal with

the matter as they liked. I do not think that that sort of attitude should have been taken by the National Development Council. A more firm attitude should have been adopted, as they did in many other matters. At the present moment, I find that many of these States are not actuated with the same motives and they do not realise the urgency and seriousness of the matter in the same manner. So having given that autonomy, we might at a certain stage come to this, that one State may accept democratic decentralisation in an attenuated form, another may postpone it for a very long time to come. I do not wish that that eventuality should come to pass.

With regard to the question of having jeeps by blocks or the appointment of the village level worker as panchayat secretary or the staggering of the programme or the abolition of the distinction between NES, CD and post-intensive period, I find that the National Development Council and the Standing Committee have taken a more firm attitude. So in the case of democratic decentralisation also, they should have taken a more firm attitude.

Now, the main problem after this report is, how the valuable recommendations of this committee should be implemented. It is not the job of the Central C. D. Ministry; it is the task of the State Ministries to see that all these recommendations are implemented. As I said just now, I find that the same sense of urgency is not to be seen in all the States. Some have got lukewarm interest. Some may have antagonistic designs towards these valuable recommendations. I wish that the implementation of the Mehta Committee report is made as early as possible and in each and every State.

Had there been enough sense of urgency in all the States, the food situation would not have been in such a sorry plight as it is today. We have just had a very valuable debate on the food question today as well as yesterday; and every hon. Member expressed

[Shri Raghuraj Sahai]

his anxiety with regard to the food situation. Why is it so: If all the State Governments had been actuated by the same motives and if all had realised the same sense of urgency, I think, the food problem would have been solved much earlier.

Similarly, in the case of Community Development I do not find all the States are going to attach the same amount of importance to all these recommendations. A recommendation made in the Mehta Committee Report is that in every State where the Chief Minister has been placed in charge of Community Development, another Minister, a whole-timer should be appointed to collaborate with the Chief Minister. I think that until and unless that recommendation is acted upon the Community Development work in the States will not prosper; because I have had personal talks with one Chief Minister and he told me that it is not possible for a Chief Minister to look after the C. D. Department to the extent to which the Centre wants him to do. And, it is quite possible that he may not be able to devote that much of time to it. So, until and unless a Minister who has got full faith in C. D. programmes and who has got faith in all these recommendations made by the Balwantray Committee is appointed, this work cannot go on. I find that the response of several States to this particular recommendation of the Balwantray Committee Report is not encouraging. They have not gone ahead. I wish that another Minister is appointed to collaborate with the Chief Minister without any further delay.

Then, it is necessary that day in and day out the State Ministries should be reminded and that it should be drilled into their ears that all these recommendations of the Committee have to be implemented. They require drilling and timely reminders. As I said just now, about the food situation....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will try to conclude, particularly be-

cause there are many Members desirous of speaking. The hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes.

Shri Raghuraj Sahai: I should like to have a few minutes more.

With regard to the food question, as I said just now, the same sense of awareness and urgency was not present in the State Ministries. I would like the Community Development Ministry to take up this matter seriously. The State Ministries should see that while every possible effort is made to increase food production all over the States, special effort should be made to see that the C.D. Blocks produce as much as they can because they have got all the facilities for more food production; they have got more of fertilizers, more of good seed, funds for minor irrigation programmes and they have also got the technical personnel. Why should not all these be pooled together and utilised for more food production? I could give credit to the community development department for having done something towards this direction. I wish that they should make more efforts so that better results may follow. Only recently, by a President's Order, all the village panchayats have been made over to the community development department. So much stress has been laid on the proper working of the village panchayats. Until and unless a special Minister is appointed in the States and the Ministries in the States are activated and vitalised, how can these panchayats be made to do better work? One should be specially vigilant and see that these panchayats do their allotted task. There is another point that I would like to urge.

We want the training of every kind of personnel on the right lines. Much of the criticism levelled up to this time was that the personnel was not getting right training. I have also seen from some reports that had been circulated that great stress has been placed on the proper training of the

technical personnel. I wish the MLAs and MPs be also trained. They should also be asked to attend the seminars and refresher courses should be given to them in Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Nilokheri or Hyderabad or Ranchi so that they may also come into contact with the officials and may know how their minds work.

For all this colossal and stupendous task, we require that the Community Development Ministry should be strengthened here. It should be in a position to make its voice felt and also its advice felt.

We should not rest content with only giving advice to the State Ministries and leave them alone. We should see that every advice that is being given by this Ministry is being acted upon by the States. That is why I wish the Community Development Ministry here is strengthened. All the subjects that are dealt with in the Community Development Ministry here are now regarded as State subjects. They are all State subjects. I want that all these subjects should be placed in the Concurrent List.

श्री जाधव (मालेगांव) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैंने दो कट-मोशन पेश किए हैं— १२३८ और १२३९। इनके बारे में और दूसरे जो ग्रहण सवाल हैं, उन के ऊपर मैं रोखनी डालना चाहता हूँ।

प्राज हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा की करीब ३९ करोड़ से ज्यादा है। सारी दुनिया में दूसरा नम्बर हमारे देश का है। भाषा की मिलने से पहले हम ने अपने देश वासियों के सामने उनकी ज़िन्दगी के बारे में एक नक्शा पेश किया था और भाषा की मिलने के बाद वस साल निकल जाते हैं। उस के बाद अगर हिन्दुस्तान का एक ठकक यह कहता है कि "भाषा की? कहां है भाषा की? किस के लिए भाषा की?", तो वह कुछ समझी करता है, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझ सकता। हमारे देश की जो हालत है, उसका यदि हम और देशों से कम्पैरिजन—दुलता—करें,

हमारी जो पर कैपिटा इनकम है, उसका यदि हम यू० एस० ए०, यू० एस० एस० आर०, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, कैंडा आदि देशों की पर कैपिटा इनकम से मुकाबला करें, तो हमें क्या दीखता है? हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा देश है, जिस के बारे में बायटिस्की ने कहा है—

"India is the cradle and tomb of so many civilisations."

लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान कैसा है प्राज? उन्होंने प्राज चल कर कहा है :—

"She is poor, very poor in terms of per capita income. The standard of living of most of the people in India is pathetically low. One of the causes of poverty in Indian villages is the smallness of the land holdings."

ऐसा हमारा हिन्दुस्तान है। इस हिन्दुस्तान का सुधार करने के लिए, उस के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए बाहेर देर से क्यों न हो, हम ने कदम उठाए, उस के लिए प्लान बनाए। लेकिन प्लान की जो बुनियाद है, वह बुनियाद ही गलत पहिए पर है। शुरू में हमने हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को बनाने का जो मकसद अपने सामने रखा था, वह भ्रम था। बाद में सोवियटिस्ट पैटर्न का मकसद हमने बनाया। लेकिन जो मकसद हम ने बनाया है, उसकी तरफ हम जा रहे हैं क्या? मैं बम्बई में रहता हूँ। जाना है मुझे दिल्ली की तरफ, लेकिन अगर मैं कम्पा कुमारी की तरफ जाऊंगा तो मैं दिल्ली कभी नहीं पहुँच सकता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पहुँच जायेंगे—
दुनिया गोल है।

श्री जाधव : हाँ, दुनिया गोल है। कभी न कभी घूम कर पहुँच सकता हूँ, लेकिन इसके लिए जमाना बनने वाला नहीं है—जमाना करबट से रहा है अगर हमने भी करबट बदलना है, तो फिर उस के लिए हमें कोई कदम उठाना ही पड़ेगा।

[श्री बाबू]

मेने बलबंतराय देहूरा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। उसकी बहुत सी सिकारियाँ मे मैं समझता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा ध्यान यह है कि क्या यह गवर्नमेंट इन सिकारियों को बमल में लाने की कोशिश कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के लिए इस तरह कदम उठाना मामूलीकर्म है और न ही गवर्नमेंट कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की ताकत, उन की पोटेंशियलिटी काफ़ी है, लेकिन हमने कभी उन लोगों की—हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी को—कांफ़िडेंस में लेने की कोशिश नहीं की—हम नहीं लेना चाहते हैं उन को कांफ़िडेंस में। भाव कांफ़ेस अपनी ताकत बना बैठी है। तो दूसरे जो लोग हैं हिन्दुस्तान में, उन के हाथ में लोग न जा सकें, इस लिए कदम उठाया जाता है। यह आवश्यक है कि कोई भी जात-जात या कोई भी वर्ग—मजहब—न देखते हुए हमें देश का डेवेलपमेंट करना है, लेकिन इस ज़माने में दूसरी ही बातें पैदा हो गई हैं और वे हैं पोलीटिकल—सियासी जमायतों की और उनकी तरह हम जात की हिसियत से देखते हैं। जिन कार्यों में सब की ताकत लगनी चाहिए, वह ताकत न लगे, इस के लिए भी कोशिश होती है। मेने देखा कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के सबाल पर महाराष्ट्र में कांफ़ेस को बहुत बड़ी शक्ति मिली।

Ch. Rambr Singh (Rohtak): Is it relevant?

श्री बाबू : बिन्दुस रेलिमेंट है।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Otherwise you would not have been here.

श्री बाबू : संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के जो लीडर हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के धरम का जला हो और उसके लिए हम गवर्नमेंट के साथ को-आपरेशन करना चाहते हैं। वे को-आपरेशन देना चाहते हैं, तो भी सरकार उस को-आपरेशन को नहीं देना चाहती है। जो काम करने

बाकि लोग हैं, जो काम करना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए वर उन व्यक्तियों को गालीबेद कर के बिठाया जाता है, जिनको उन्होंने ठीक दिया है, जिन की लीडरशिप की उन्होंने ठीक दिया है। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो हमारा मकसद कभी पूरा नहीं होने वाला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान को सुधारना है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान की ह्रावत को, उसकी जहालत और घरीबी को दूरस्त करना है, तो हमें सब लोगों की ताकत को इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा और उस ताकत को इकट्ठा करने वाले लोग कहां हैं? मिस्टर बिस्सन ने भी कहा है कि भ्रमरीका में हम ने नेशनल एक्सटेंशन के लिए लोकल लीडरशिप की मदद ली। बिस्सन भाते हैं, बलबंतराय भाते हैं। इन्होंने भी कहा और बिस्सन ने भी कहा कि मैं देखता हूँ कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता यह लोगों का प्रोग्राम हो जायगा, लोगों की विकास योजना हो जायगी। उन्होंने भी नविष्य की बात बताई है। भाव भी वह लोगों की विकास योजना है, ऐसा वह नहीं बताते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे देहात में बसने वाले जो गरीब लोग हैं, उन की खिन्दगी को सुधारने के लिए हमें ज्यादातर सेती पर जोर देना पड़ेगा। क्या स्थिति है सेती के बारे में? जो स्टैटिस्टिक्स हमें दिए गए हैं, उन में कहा गया है कि इस विषय में क्या सहायता दी जाती है। किसान अगर अच्छी सेती करना चाहता है, अच्छी फ़सल उगाना चाहता है, तो उस को काफ़ी पैसे की जरूरत है। गवर्नमेंट इस के लिए क्या बन्दोबस्त कर सकती है? गवर्नमेंट लोगों को कर्जा नहीं दे सकती है।

रक्षित डू० चं० शर्मा (हापुर): १०० करोड़ रुपए दे रही है।

श्री बाबू : १०० करोड़ रुपए से क्या होगा?

जो हमारा सेंट्रल पैटर्न है, उस को देखते हुए किसानों की करीब करीब ३५० करोड़

खपटा कर्ज की हिसाब से मिलता है, लेकिन को-ऑपरेटिव और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कितना पैसा मिलता है ? ३ परसेंट, ३.५ परसेंट—६ परसेंट, ६.५ परसेंट ।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : भव बढ़ गया है ।

श्री आश्व : भाषा परसेंट बढ़ गया होगा—ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ता ।

पंडित कु० बं० लाला : दो साल पुरानी बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री आश्व : भाव किसान को अगर १०० रुपए की जरूरत है तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उस को सात, आठ, दस रुपए मिलते हैं । बाकी खपटा वह कहाँ से लायेगा ? गवर्नमेंट ने प्राइवेट मनी-लेंडर्स के ऊपर एक कंटा रकी है, लेकिन प्राइवेट मनी-लेंडर्स बसग तरीके से लोगों को पैसा देते हैं, न हिसाब होता है, न किताब होता है । मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि क्या गवर्नमेंट के सामने किसानों को क्रेडिट देने के लिए एग्रीकल्चरल फ़ाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन पैदा करने की कोई योजना है, तो मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि ऐसी योजना नहीं है । मैंने कई फ़ार्म्स में जा कर देखा है । एक किसान अगर इन्टेन्सिव कस्टीवेशन करता है, एक एकड़ के ऊपर अगर वह ढाई तीन सौ खपटा खर्च करता है, तो जो ग्रामवनी वह पहले पैदा करता था यह पैसा खर्च करने से उससे बीगुनी ग्रामवनी पैदा कर सकता है । मैं कहता हूँ कि लगातार तीन साल तक किसान को हर एकड़ के पीछे १०० खपटा कर्जा दिया जाय, तो हिन्दुस्तान में जो भनाज की किल्लत है, वह बराबर खत्म हो सकती है । हमने जो प्लान बनाया है उस पर हमने ४००० करोड़ खपटा खर्च करना तय किया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप व्यर्थ की इधर उधर की बातों को छोड़ कर लगातार यह पैसा किसानों पर खर्च करें और यह पैसा उनको दें । हमारे जो किसान हैं वे पहले से भी ज्यादा भनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं । आप यह न कहें कि वे नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

भाप सीमिनास करते हैं । इन्हें कौन लोग भाते हैं और कौन माय लेते हैं ? मैंने देखा है कि जो किसान लोग होते हैं वे इनमें कमी नहीं भाते हैं । होटल वाले भाते हैं या वे लोग भाते हैं जिन का कांटेसियों पर भसर होता है । यदि इसके बारे में किसानों की कठिनाइयों को जानने की कोशिश की जाए, उनके साथ चर्चा की जाए, तो आपको उनकी वास्तविक स्थिति का पता चल जायेगा । आपको पता चल जायेगा कि वू कहाँ पिच करता है । इस वास्ते किसानों की जरूरतों को जाने बिना आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं और उनकी तकलीफों को जानने के लिए आपको किसानों से पूछना पड़ेगा ।

महाराष्ट्र में शोलापुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक मालीनगर शूगर फ़ैक्ट्री है । वहाँ पर एक किसान एक एकड़ में ७५ टन पैदा करता है । एक एकड़ में ७५ टन गन्ना पैदा करना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है । भाव उसकी क्या हालत है ? उसको कह दिया जाता है कि अगर तुम इतना पैदा नहीं कर सकोगे तो तुम को नोटिस दे दिया जाएगा और तुम्हारा गन्ना फ़ैक्ट्री नहीं लेगी । इतना गन्ना वह पैदा करता है, उससे आप भंडाखा लगा सकते हैं कि वह कितना होखियार है और कितना अधिक वह पैदा कर सकता है । मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में, पंजाब तथा बिहार में देखा है और लोगों से भी पूछा है कि वे धान एन एग्रेज कितना गन्ना पैदा करते हैं । मुझे बताया गया है कि एक एकड़ में नौ टन, दस टन या १२ टन ही गन्ना वे पैदा करते हैं । वहाँ पर इससे ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा नहीं होता है । लेकिन वहाँ पर ७५ टन पैदा होता है और इसके बावजूब भी उनको नोटिस दे दिया जाता है । यह स्थिति है जिस की और हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए और उनकी जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनको नानूम करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

मैंने एक किसान से पूछा कि भाम्या उसे पानं : कः तकलीफ तो नहीं होती है । उसने मुझे बताया कि हमेशा ही उसे पानं :

[श्री बाबब]

की तकलीफ रहती है और माइनर इरिगेशन को है उससे भी उसको पानी नहीं मिलता है। प्रायः हिन्दुस्तान में जितना भी पानी मिलता है उसमें से शाली ३५ टका पानी गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी से उसको मिलता है लेकिन उसके लिए हम पैसा कितना लेते हैं? मैंने एक इंजीनियर से पूछा जो कि इरिगेशन का इंजीनियर है कि तुमने टेक्सिस तो चार गुने और पांच गुने बढ़ा दिए हैं और अब उस किसान का क्या हालत होगी? उसने मुझे बतलाया कि अगर कुएं से किसान पानी निकालेगा तो उसको इससे भी ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा, इससे भी ज्यादा उसका खर्च बैठेगा। वहां पर वह खुद काम करता है और उसकी कीमत प्रायः मालूम नहीं कर सकते हैं। प्रायः श्रमदान की बात करते हैं और वह प्रायः उसी से मांगते हैं जो जिन्दगी भर श्रम करता रहता है, जिसके लिये कोई टाइम टेबल नहीं होता है जो सबरे चार बजे उठता है और रात को सोते वक्त तक काम ही काम करता रहता है। एक बकील होता है वह घाठ घंटे काम करता है, एक डाक्टर होता है वह छः घंटे ही काम करता है, एक फैक्ट्री का मालाजिम होता है वह भी घाठ नी घंटे ही काम करता है। लेकिन जो किसान होता है वह हमेशा ही काम करता रहता है और इतना होते ए भी वह काम करने के लिए तैयार है। सबाल केवल यह है कि उसको मदद चाहिये, पैसे की मदद चाहिये और दूसरी चीजों की मदद चाहिये। इस तरह की मदद उसकी कौन करेगा?

मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रायः स काम के लिए फंड्स चाहिये। फंड्स के लिए मैं प्रायः सामने एक तजवीज रखना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी लोग हैं, जितने भी सर्बिसिस के लोग हैं, जितने भी व्यापारी हैं या उद्योग धंधों में लगे हुए हैं और गृहों में रहते हैं, उनसे प्रायः इस काम के लिए पैसा लेना होगा। शैली से हिन्दुस्तान को

होने वाली जो नेशनल इनकम है वह पचास टका है। इन खेती करने वालों की और हमारा विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं सुझाव रखता कि एक प्रादमी जिसकी माहुरा तनखाह १०० रुपया या ग्रामदनी तो रुपया माहुरा है सरकार को उससे कम्प्यूनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट के लिए तथा नेशनल एक्सटेंशन सर्विस के लिए एक दिन की तनखाह लेनी चाहिए। जो ग्रामदमी दो सौ रुपया माहुरा करता है, उससे दो दिन की तनखाह ले लेनी चाहिए। इस तरह से ज्यों ज्यों उसकी ग्रामदनी बढ़ती जाय त्यों त्यों उससे इसी हिसाब से ज्यादा पैसा बसूल किया जाना चाहिए। बलबन्त राय मेहता समिति ने जो सिफारिशें पेश की हैं, उनको धमल में लाया जाना चाहिए। मैं वह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामाड के ऊपर जो डेमोक्रेसी को हम चलाना चाहते हैं अगर प्रायः उसे सकल बनाना है तो प्रायः ताकत को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना होगा, सत्ता को विकेंद्रित करना होगा, नीचे का जो पहिवा है, उसको तैयार करना होगा। इसको हम न करके घर उधर की बातें करते हैं। डा बाबा को मैं मराठी में एक कहावत है उसके जरिये समानों की कोशिश करूंगा। इसको मैं मराठी में ही कहूंगा। वह इस तरह से है :-

उड़ीदामाजी काले गोरे काय निवडावे निवडिता।

जिधर देखो उधर जो उड़द होते हैं, जो कि एक पल्ल है काले ही काले नजर आते हैं। सफेद अगर प्राय चुनना चाहेंगे तो कहां से चुनेंगे। इस बास्ते हमको जो दुस्त रास्ता है, उसको धमल्यार करना होगा।

इस सिलसिले में एक दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस काम में हमको स्टूडेंट्स की कोओपेरेशन लेनी चाहिए। हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीस और स्कूलों में से हर साल लाखों की तादाद में स्टूडेंट्स

निकलते हैं। कुछ बैंक पास करके निकलते हैं तो कुछ ड्रेनुएट होकर निकलते हैं। उन पर कमप्लान ऐक्स्तरसाइज की जानी चाहिये कि कम से कम एक साल अपनी खिन्गी का इसके लिए सर्क करें। अगर वे इस तरह से करते हैं तो जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने कहा है और मैं भी उनसे स बात में सहमत हूँ कि देश के लिए अगर वे साल का समय नहीं देते हैं तो उनको सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलेगा बाहे उन्होंने इम्तहान पास कर लिया हो।

हमारे जो लोग हैं और विद्यार्थी हैं बाजकल वे काम से बहुत दूर हटते जा रहे हैं, वे श्रम करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
16-47 hrs.

दिल्ली में मैं एक कन्फैक्शनरी की दुकान में गया था। वहाँ पर मैंने देखा कि एक साहब मैं एक सेर मिठाई ली और उसके बाद वह अपने नौकर को डूँडने के लिए चले गये ताकि वह पुड़िया को उठाकर ले जाये। इस तरह से हम श्रम करने की भावत से दूर हटते जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता कि कम से कम जो तालिमबल्लम हैं, जो विद्यार्थी हैं उनके ऊपर इस कमप्लान को तो ऐक्स्तरसाइज किया जाए कि वे श्रम करें। अगर उनकी मदद ली गई तो आपकी कई समस्यायें हल हो सकती हूँ। यह चीज उनके करिकुलम में रख दी जानी चाहिए। एक साल मैं एक विद्यार्थी अगर दो या ई सी दिन चार घंटे रोख काम करेगा तो आपको काफी मदद मिल सकती है।

हमारे प्राज जो माननीय मंत्री जी हैं उन्होंने एक अफसर की हैसियत से काम किया है और यह कहा जाता है कि उनका काम बहुत अच्छा था। अगर वे मेरे बतलाये हुए सुझावों पर धमल करेंगे तो प्राज भी उनको कुछ प्रमोशन मिल सकती है, ऐसा मैं कह सकता हूँ। साथ ही साथ जो बसवन्त राय नेहला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसको सब स्टेट्स में प्रमल होना चाहिये।

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Community Projects Administration was established in this country to change the face and the surface of the rural area and to increase the income potential of the people. As regards the face and surface, I presume the Community Projects Administration has been successful to some extent. In January, 1958 there were 2,152 blocks, which covered 2,76,000 villages.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): How many blockheads were there?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member gets advice here, he will be taken astray.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): He is not a good adviser.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: On the eve of independence of this country, the total investment under major irrigation schemes stood at Rs. 110 crores. While during the First Five Year Plan period Rs. 110 crores were invested for minor irrigation works alone and Rs. 400 crores were invested for major irrigation projects, during the First and Second Plan period something like Rs. 1,796 crores will be spent for the benefit of the rural areas. Still the condition today is that after independence this country was obliged to import foodgrains to the extent of something about Rs. 1,335 crores worth and we were obliged to give subsidy to the extent of about Rs. 200 crores to sell that grain at cheaper rate for the urban population.

Any amount of propaganda with jeeps or any other equipment will not produce more food for this country. We require cheap finance and a price support policy to induce the grower to produce more food for the country. I wanted to interrupt and suggest while the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture was replying to the Budget discussion today that the Committee, whosoever may be the personnel, to deal with the agricultural problems of this country may be sent to China. I

[Ch. Ranbir Singh]

said it for a certain purpose. I remember the day when agriculturists of this country were able to produce food in surplus and the price went down. Big people in the Food and Agriculture Ministry were of the view that it is not possible for this poor country to give price support. Well, some big officers when they went to China, changed their opinion. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the Report of the Indian Delegation to China on agricultural planning and technique:

"Provision of the necessary finance for agriculture, price policy, technical assistance, supply of producers' goods like fertilisers etc., in accordance with the approved plan for production, and in some cases contracts for purchase of the produce at a predetermined price and supply of requisites against that contract are the principal means through which the Chinese authorities are inducing Chinese farmers now organised into producers' co-operatives to conform to the national plan."

They were further of the view that

"The targets for agricultural credit proposed tentatively in the Second Five Year Plan need to be revised upward in substantial measures and early steps should be taken to ensure an adequate provision of credit through co-operative channels whenever possible and through Government agencies elsewhere. The administrative procedures relating to the grant of credit by co-operatives as well as by Government agencies should be re-examined so that farmers can receive financial assistance within a week or at the most two weeks and without having to depend upon the favour of the petty officer."

They further remark:

"Like China, our surplus is marginal, temporary and manage-

able. If China can handle this problem, there is no reason why we should not be able to do so. As long as our problem continues to be one of shortages and our main problem is to organise for increasing production we should not be worried that the policy of price stabilisation will lead to overproduction."

My friend was referring to the Credit Survey Committee's Report and its figures. He said 3 per cent of the credit was being supplied through co-operatives. I say now it has gone up. At that time the credit which came through the co-operative societies was Rs. 24 crores, while this year it is expected to be Rs. 100 crores, and next year it is expected to be Rs. 140 crores. But the Reserve Bank has helped the agriculturists only to the extent of Rs. 35 crores, while, on the other hand, the Reserve Bank, under the advice of the Finance Ministry, forced the other banks to withdraw finance to the extent of Rs. 25 crores in order to keep the prices low. If we proceed in this manner, I am not very sure whether the Community Development administration or any other administration will help the country to produce more food in this country.

I do not know about the break-up of Rs. 227 crores which at present is provided according to the Second Five Year Plan, but according to the draft of the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 200 crores were provided for the community projects administration, and the break-up was: Rs. 52 crores for personnel, equipment of block headquarters, and if certain other items under social education, housing for projects, rural housing, community development, miscellaneous centres are to be added, I presume it comes to about Rs. 104 crores, which means that out of Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 104 crores are likely to be paid as emoluments to some officers or personnel irrespective of the fact whether they are serving as agricultural, educational or other personnel.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Of what?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: In the Community Project administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to proceed, he shall have to be impervious to these interruptions.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The rest, hardly Rs. 38 crores, is to be given as grant. Whatever balance remains will be advanced as loan. I presume that if that grant can be given through the Panchayats, probably we can achieve more.

An Hon. Member: How?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I have got some figures regarding our own State, to show the way things are going on, I presume it will not be possible for us to go ahead.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Which is the State?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Punjab State. The State of the Deputy-Speaker and myself.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): That is my State also.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The Panchayats Department sponsored schemes to increase the income potential of the Panchayats, worth about Rs. 18,22,150. Out of that the Panchayats, were to contribute Rs. 5,95,150. If the schemes had been implemented, they would have increased the income of the Panchayats to Rs. 14,02,591 a year. The schemes were ment for 1957-58, but actual sanction has not been given to the Panchayats Department to this day. So, the difficulty is in the method of releasing funds and the working of the various departments which are concerned with the agriculturist.

17 hrs.

As far as the block development officers are concerned, I have seen that they visit the villages during day and at night generally they go back to their houses. The jeep which would have served a very useful purpose

for moving about and for doing service is generally being used by them for going back to their headquarters at night. If an inquiry were to be held, I am sure my contention will come out to be true that out of thirty nights in a month, on about twenty-five nights, they stay at their houses. I am of the view that it should be impressed upon the block development officers that they should spend at least twenty nights in the community development blocks in the villages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No complaint about the day?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I have no objection if they stay at their headquarters during day-time, because they may have to attend to some official routine, and hence I have no objection if they have to go back to their headquarters during day-time.

There are also other complaints of a serious nature. I have not seen any block in any village where every farmer has started sowing improved seed, what to talk of other developments. I shall be happy if in each block intensive work is carried out in ten or twenty villages where every farmer is persuaded to sow improved seed. If that is done, even then we can sufficiently go ahead.

As regards the report of the Mehta Committee, I am sure they have mentioned many facts which do not go to the credit of the administration. Whether it be in regard to co-operatives or in regard to the agricultural sector, the position is not very encouraging or creditable for the department. Under the reorganised scheme, we propose that that there should be 2,50,000 primary multipurpose societies with as many panchayats to make arrangements for provision of cheap finance to the agriculturist as possible all over the country. If the target is achieved fully in the block areas, then I feel that during the remaining three years much can be done by the villager himself.

Shri Shobha Ram (Alwar): Today, we are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Community Development. There are two important aspects which have to be taken into account while discussing the Demands of this Ministry.

Firstly, we should be sure of the fact that the national extension service areas and community development blocks are intended to be areas for intensive effort where the development agencies of Government should work together with the people's organisation as one team and all the programmes should be planned and co-ordinated in advance. Secondly the villagers should come together for bringing about a social change, and they should be assisted in building up a new life with regularly increasing awareness and participation in the community development programmes. These are the two important factors which should be taken into account while discussing these Demands.

There are many subjects which can be dealt with under this Ministry, but I would like to confine myself to three or four points which are of vital importance to community development. Firstly, as the Mehta Committee Report has mentioned, there should be democratic decentralisation of the executive machinery at the block level, which is the main machinery for the successful implementation of the plan. It is true that to evoke people's initiative has been the most important aspect of the working of these community projects. It is also true that attempts have been made to harness the people's initiative by appointing ad hoc bodies. But these ad hoc bodies, I may be permitted to say, consist of nominated personnel, and their functioning is advisory in character. We find that these bodies lack that initiative and leadership which provide the motive force for the continuing improvement of the social and economic order of a locality. Therefore, the Mehta Committee has rightly suggested the creation of a democratic and representative insti-

tion which will supply the local interest, supervision and care necessary to ensure that the expenditure of money on local objects should conform to the needs and wishes of the people of the locality. I would like to pay my compliments to the Mehta Committee in regard to the very important fact which they have shown about this principle of democratic decentralisation. They have suggested the formation of a committee representative of the people's organisations in that area. The reason is that if we are in a position to form such a committee at the block level, we will not be able to harness the people's initiative at the lower level, because unless people come from some elected machinery, they will not be able to participate in planning in the manner desired.

The Committee have rightly suggested that the present advisory committee should be replaced by some more democratic representative organisation. In other words, they have recommended the formation of panchayat samitis. The panchayat samitis should be formed by indirect election and from the village panchayats. Mention has also been made about the sources of income which should be assigned to that samiti. The functions of the samiti have also been described in the Report. But what we find in the Report is this, that the Central Government has asked for the opinion of the State Governments on the desirability of the adoption of the suggestions given by the Mehta Committee. Very few State Governments have so far given their reply. Many of them have not been able to express their opinion on whether the suggestions are to be implemented or not. I would like to tell the Ministry concerned that there is the basic factor which I have just mentioned, the democratic decentralisation of the machinery. It should be adopted on an all-India basis. Unless there is a general pattern with regard to decentralisation of the machinery, we will not be able to make a success of our

Plan. Therefore, the State Governments should be asked to implement the recommendations of the Mehta Committee as soon as possible.

Secondly, I would like to point out something with regard to the method of work or programme planning so far as the working of the Community Projects is concerned. What we find today is that the targets are fixed by the District and Block Level Officers without consulting the leaders of local organisations of that area. Therefore, these targets have been more unrealistic and more arbitrary. It is true that as regards the particular principle of general pattern of these projects, they might be defined by the State Governments. But, as regards the implementation, it is the people's organisation, no doubt assisted by the development agency, that should work it out and execute the details. Unless that is done, we will not be able to solve our problem.

At the District level and at the level there should be people's representative bodies statutorily more powerful and they should work out the details of the Plan. Therefore, in future, the State Governments should be made to understand that unless we fix the targets after mature consultation with the local leaders of the area, we will not be able to go ahead. One thing is certain; the State Governments must be made to realise that even though the targets are fixed after consultation with the local leaders, they should be achieved.

What we find today is that we have certain targets fixed for certain period. But, after the lapse of that period, the targets have not been achieved. That is a most lamentable feature of the fixation of targets.

There is one more important factor and that is the dislocation of the work and consequent wastage of money. That is due to the delay in getting financial sanctions. Financial sanctions for these projects are made so late that the whole thing is upset.

In order to obviate this difficulty, the Balwantray Committee has suggested many measures and means. But, I would like to point out just one or two important aspects.

First, the works on the continuing projects should not be held up for want of sanction. Secondly, that the sanction should be communicated within a reasonable time after the passing of the Budget. These are the two important recommendations which the Mehta Committee has made. I would urge that at least these two recommendations should be implemented.

Lastly, I would like to point out just one important factor and that is with regard to lack of co-ordination. What we find is that there is lack of co-ordination between the State Governments and the Central Ministries. Again, there is lack of co-ordination between the Central Ministries themselves. We find that every scheme which has been examined by the technical officers of the State Governments is again examined by the Planning Commission. Even after having the approval of the Planning Commission, what we find is that the Central Ministries again make a detailed and fresh scrutiny of those schemes. This way there is unnecessary loss of time and energy. (An Hon. Member: Too many officers). It will add to the delay in the allotment of funds and consequent lapse of sanctions due to the inability of the State Governments to spend that amount within the period available.

There are certain subjects such as animal husbandry, agriculture, health, primary and secondary education where there is lack of co-ordination. It is quite clear that some of these are the exclusive concern of the State Governments. There are certain Central Ministries which handle these subjects. They are schemes directly in the State areas and they should be left exclusively to the States. But now there is lack of co-ordination and

[Shri Shobha Nam]

overlapping and wastage of money. Therefore, in my opinion, the Central Ministry should not operate directly in schemes in those subjects where the State Governments come in and should also not burden themselves with working out the details of purely local nature. There is this sort of a multiplication and sometimes there is confusion. The targets, as I have just mentioned, should be fixed in consultation with the local leadership and there should be co-ordination between the Central Ministries themselves, then between the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries and then between the State and the Central Governments. Unless this is there, we will not be able to achieve that success for which we have worked so far.

There is, lastly, a feeling which I am noticing. The officers at the block level or the district level have not been able to enlist the co-operation of the people. After so much training imparted to the local officers they have not been able to change their outlook and approach towards, the implementation of the Plan. These persons are sometimes arbitrarily taken up. They have got no confidence in the people. Sometimes they create such conditions which will impair the very cause of the people's participation. At the block level or at the district level, as the Mehta committee has suggested, there should be a representative body elected. Those elected persons should be taken out from the different organisations of the local area and the whole responsibility of implementing those projects should be thrown upon that committee. Unless there is a radical change in the formation of the committee and democratic decentralisation of executive machinery at the lower levels, we will not be able to serve the wishes of the people. I may be permitted to say that the projects also will not be a success in the context of the Plan. With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मधोपिया (इलाहाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामुदायिक विकास योजना का अर्थ ग्रामीण भारत का उत्थान है। लेकिन अब देखना यह है कि ग्रामीण भारत की तरक्की हो रही है या नहीं। योजना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बसने वाले किसानों की जिन्दगी में कुछ बेहतरी आई है या नहीं आई है और अगर नहीं आई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं। किसी भी कम का उस की केवल अच्छी मंशा से नहीं प्रांका जा सकता है। उस के क्या परिणाम हुए हैं और प्रागे उससे क्या सम्भावना है, इसी से उस की सफलता और असफलता प्रांकी जा सकती है। प्राज देश लगभग ६ लाख गांवों में बसा हुआ है। हमारे मुल्क की कुल आबादी में से ६ व्यक्तियों में ५ व्यक्त प्रा्यों में बसते हैं, और जो लोग प्रा्यों में रहते हैं उनमें १० में से ८ अपना गुजारा खेती से करते हैं कृषि से अपना पेट पालते हैं। अब देखना यह है कि भारत की प्रथम और द्वितीय योजनाओं में कृषि का विकास हुआ है या नहीं। खेती को तरक्की हुई या नहीं, गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ी या नहीं। अगर पैदावार बढ़ी, अगर भुखमरी मुल्क में घटी तो यह बात साफ जाहिर है कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना सफल हुई। अगर मुल्क के अन्दर भुखमरी है, बंगाल बिहार, उड़ीसा और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में अगर वहां बसने वाले लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं तो यह समझा जायेगा कि जो कुछ भी यह सामुदायिक विकास योजना है, केवल काया कागजी है। इस से अभी तक मुल्क का या प्रा्यों का विधोष किसी प्रकार का लाभ नहीं प्राया है।

यदि सेती की तरफकी नहीं हुई तो उस के क्या कारण है? अगर इस पर गौर किया जाय तो मता बनता है, अगर हय, करण केवि सर्व रिपोटों को देखें तो मान्य होता है, कि सेती राज्य में सफाई की है तो सफाई को सफाई

बैंकों से ३ परसेन्ट और बावों में बसने वाले ग्रहणकर्त्तों से ३५ परसेन्ट लाभ किसानों को मिलता था। इन सब बैंकों में क्या सहकारी बैंकों की कोई तरफ़की हुई? क्या सहकारिता के आधार पर हम किसानों की मांगों के अनुसार उनको कुछ अधिक कर्ज दे सके? करल क्रेडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि जहाँ पहले ३ फी सदी कोषापरेटिव बैंकों से कर्ज मिलता था वहाँ अब केवल ४.२ फी सदी कर्ज मिलता है। इस सब में हम इतना बढ़ सके हैं। हमारी इतनी मांग है और हम इतना धागे बढ़ रहे हैं। अपनी मांग के अनुसार जो हम इस वर्षों में १.२ परसेन्ट धागे बढ़ें हैं, अगर यही हमारे बढ़ने का, धागे चलने का मान रहा तो हम समझते हैं कि १०० सालों में भी अपने ग्रामीण भारत की तरफ़की नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इस से कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता है कि देश के बनाने की जिम्मेदारी हिन्दुस्तान के हर नागरिक के ऊपर है। लेकिन अभी तक हुआ कंस है? विचारों में मतभेद हो सकता है, लोग अलग अलग अपना दृष्टिकोण, अपना नज़रिया रख सकते हैं। लेकिन हम को देखने से ऐसा पता चलता है कि जिस आधार पर आज हमारा कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट, हमारी सामुदायिक विकास योजना चल रही है, उसका नज़रिया बिल्कुल ही पश्चिमी या यह कहा जा सकता है कि रूसी ढंग की है। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट अमरीकी शब्द है और प्लैनिंग रूसी शब्द है। तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार अमरीका और रूस की नकल कर रही है। क्या अमरीका और रूस की नकल करने से हिन्दुस्तान का विकास सम्भव है? अगर सम्भव है तो हमें उन रास्तों पर चलने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर सम्भव नहीं है तो हमें कोई दूसरा रास्ता खोजना होगा। हमें अपना कोई ऐसा मार्ग बनाना होगा जो कि हमारे देश की जो स्थिति है, जो यहाँ की धारणा है, यहाँ की जमीन के ऊपर जो बीजा है, इन सबका धारों को सबे नबर

रखता हो। हमें अपनी योजना इसके आधार पर बनानी होगी।

विद्यमान यह है कि सरकार आज जो कुछ भी काम कर रही है, उसके काम के जो तरीके हैं, वे बिल्कुल ही केन्द्रीकरण के तरीके हैं उसके काम करने का ढंग बिल्कुल सेन्ट्रलाइजेशन का है। यहाँ बलवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की मायत कहा गया। कमेटी की पूरी राय है कि हम को आर्थिक राजनीतिक और सामाजिक बिसेन्द्रीकरण करना होगा, तभी हम सही मानो में हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सामुदायिक विकास योजना को कामयाब कर सकेंगे, सफल कर सकेंगे। अगर आप अच्छी तरह से गौर करें, अगर सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं को लें, प्लैनिंग कमेटियों को लें और देखें कि आज उसका प्रेजिडेंट कौन है तो पायेंगे कि जिले का कलेक्टर जो है वही प्लैनिंग कमेटी का प्रेजिडेंट है, वही डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोषापरेटिव बैंक का प्रेजिडेंट है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट डेवलपमेंट कोषापरेटिव का प्रेजिडेंट है। जिला बांडों, टाउन एरियाज, नोटिफाइड एरियाज जो हैं उन की सारी देख रेख उसी कलेक्टर के मातहत है। चाहे मट्टा हो, चाहे ईंट बनाने का काम हो, चाहे कोषापरेटिव का काम हो, चाहे बुनकर समिति का काम हो, सारी की सारी कमेटियों का प्रेजिडेंट कलेक्टर बना दिया जाता है। यह नहीं कि उन कमेटियों के लोग उसे चुनते हैं, बल्कि सूबाई सरकार से वह अपने आप ही मनोनीत कर दिया जाता है। तमाम माडल बाईलाय बना दिये जाते हैं कि हर एक बात में कलेक्टर का हाथ होना चाहिये। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जिस को सब से कम जानकारी है जो सब से कम गावों में पहुँचता है जिस को यह पता नहीं है कि खान का गड़बा क्या होता है जो यह नहीं जानता है कि हम जमीन किस तरह से खर्च बना सकते हैं उसी को हर बात के लिये सबोच्च अधिकारी बना दिया जाता है। इस में दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ़की हो नये देश की बसाया बास

[श्री जयन सिंह बदीरिया]

नये मुल्क की तामीर की जाय लेकिन देखना होगा कि इस नये देश की तामीर किस के हाथों सम्भव है। गांवों में बसने वाले इस साक्षों भावमियों के हाथों से इस गरीब देश की तामीर होगी या जिला हेडक्वार्टर पर या सूबाई सरकार की कुर्सी पर बैठ कर जो लोग सारी योजनाओं को चला रहे हैं उनके हाथों से। क्या उनके हाथों से यह योजना कामयाब होगी और देश का उत्थान होगा? मैं उपाम्यस्य महोदय आपकी मार्फत योजना मंत्री और जो हमारे मुल्क के बहुत ही मूमताज नेता कहे जाते हैं प्रधान मंत्री जी उनको बताता चाहता हूँ कि नये देश की कलेक्टरों और कमिश्नरों के हाथों से नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। अगर बनाना है तो बलवन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर धमल किया जाय। वैसे हम उस से १०० की सवी सहमत नहीं हैं लेकिन फिर भी जहाँ तक विकेन्द्रीकरण का प्रश्न है मैं चाहूँगा कि सब से पहले उस पर धमल किया जाय। जो प्लानिंग कमेटीज हैं या दूसरी कमेटियां हैं उनके अन्दर जो चुनाव हों वे बहुमत से हों चाहे कोई भी व्यक्ति उस के पदाधिकारी चुने जाये। दूसरी तरफ से यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट या कलेक्टर को सम्भाषित नहीं रक्खा जायेगा तो हम को जो एस० डी० प्रोजेक्ट हैं तहसीलदार या दूसरे लोग हैं उनका सहयोग उनका कोआपरेशन नहीं मिलेगा। यह बात कुछ हद तक सही हो सकती है लेकिन एक साल दो साल तीन साल पांच साल तक भले ही इनका कोआपरेशन न मिले, पांच साल के बाद छठवां साल जरूर आयेंगा जब उनको शल मार कर हम को सहयोग देना होगा। अगर इन छः वर्षों में हम कुछ धर्म तक नाकामयाबी भी रहे तो भी धाये चल कर हमें कामयाबी मिलेगी। जब तक देश की जनता के कन्धों के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं धायेनी तब तक कभी भी जनता या जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को सहस्य नहीं हो सकता है।

आज मुझे यह बेश कर कुछ होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान आधाव हो जाने के बाद भी हम यह पाते हैं कि जब शंका फहराने का भी काफ होता है तो उसे कलक्टर करता है और जनता के प्रतिनिधि—मैं विरोधी पक्ष वालों के लिए नहीं कहता—जो कि ट्रेजरी बैचैज से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं वे बेचारे धमल लड़े देखते रहते हैं यद्यपि ये लोग दस दस पन्नाह पन्नाह बार देश की भाजाबी की लड़ाई के सिलसिले में जेल जा चुके हैं। इन लोगों को शंका फहराने का काम नहीं दिया जाता पर उस कलक्टर को यह काम दिया जाता है जिसने कि उन पर डंडे बरसाये थे। मैं अपने लिए और विरोधी पक्ष वालों के लिए नहीं कहता पर मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर इस योजना को कामयाब करना है तो लोक-सभा के जो ट्रेजरी बैचैज के सदस्य हैं इन तमाम लोगों को प्लानिंग कमेटी के और दूसरे काम के लिए जिम्मेवार बनाया जाये। इनके ऊपर जिम्मेवारी डाली जाये। आखिर यह चार सौ की तनखाह और इतने लम्बे लम्बे भत्ते क्यों मिलते हैं। उनसे कोई काम लेना चाहिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जितने प्रेसेम्बली के मेम्बर हैं उनको बी० डी० प्रोजेक्ट बनाया जाये उनके ऊपर भी कोई जिम्मेवारी होनी चाहिए और जो दूसरे लोग डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के प्रेसीडेंट आदि हैं उन्हें भी कोई प्रोहदा मिलना चाहिए और साल में यह देखना चाहिए कि कितने दिनों इन्होंने हेडक्वार्टर पर रह कर कितना कितना काम किया। इससे यह होगा कि जिम्मेवारी धाने पर उनसे अधिक काम लिया जा सकेगा। अधिक जिम्मेवारी धाने पर वह लोग जो काम के अन्दर कुछ सहयोग देना चाहते हैं जिनको धाव प्रेरणा नहीं मिल रही है मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको अधिक प्रेरणा मिलेनी और वे कुछ काम कर सकेंगे। हमारे नोटिस में बहुत से अधिकारी हैं। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है धाव सारे सहकारी आन्दोलन की एक व्यक्ति बबोके हुए है। वह उसको धावे नहीं बड़ने देता है। अगर

उत्तर प्रदेश से मजिबकर बिज को हटा दिया जाये तो मैं यह बाने के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का सहकारी धान्योन्नयन एक साल में जहाँ भाव है उससे बहुत कुछ भागे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हमें किसी व्यक्ति विशेष से शिकायत नहीं है। पर हमें शिकायत तो इस बात से है कि भाव योजना भागे नहीं बढ़ रही है।

जहाँ तक हमारे जिले इटावा का सवाल है,

उपाम्यल महोदय : मेम्बर साहब को किसी बात व्यक्ति के खिलाफ यहाँ नहीं कहना चाहिए।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भौरिया : मैं किसी एक व्यक्ति के खिलाफ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश में देखें कि एक एक व्यक्ति एक एक काम की दबोचे हुए हैं और उसे भागे नहीं बढ़ने देता है। वह उस पर अपना आधिपत्य बनाये रखना चाहता है।

अब मैं बन्द सव्द अपने जिले इटावा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दुर्भाग्य से इटावा जहाँ जमुना और चम्बल की घाटियों में बसा हुआ है जहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश के डाकुओं का २४ घंटे सतरा रहता है। अगर आपकी वहाँ का विकास करना है तो सब से पहले डाकुओं से तत्त जनता को राहत मिलनी चाहिये। अगर जनता को डाकुओं से राहत मिलती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको बहुत बड़ी राहत मिल जायेगी। और यह तभी सम्भव है जब मध्य प्रदेश की जो रेलवे लाइन बिड़ तक है उसे भागे बढ़ा कर इटावा और फर्रुखाबाद से मिलाया जाये। इससे लाखों धारमियों को काम मिलेगा, और यातायात के साधन ठीक होंगे। जब तक यातायात के साधन ठीक नहीं होंगे तब तक नईकृतियाँ कम हो सकती हैं और न डाकु कम हो सकते हैं। बन्दूकों और गोलीयों से नईकृतियों को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर नईकृतियों को दूर करना है तो उन हलाकों में निःशुल्क शिक्षा होनी चाहिए और वह कम से कम

यूनिवर हाई स्कूल तक होनी चाहिए। जब तक उस क्षेत्र में बसने वालों के पैट की ज्वाला शान्त नहीं की जायेगी, वहाँ के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उनको कोई न कोई ऐसा गलत काम जरूर करना होगा जिससे कि वह अपने पैट को भर सकें। तो मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप मध्य प्रदेश और उससे लगे हुए भागरा और इटावा जिलों में नईकृतियों को कम करना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ पर बेकार लोगों को काम मिलना चाहिए, वहाँ पर यातायात के साधन सुलभ होने चाहिए और यातायात के साधनों को सुधारने के सिलसिले में जमुना, चम्बल और स्वारी इन तीनों नदियों के पुल बनाये जाने चाहिए। और अगर इन तीनों नदियों पर होकर रेलवे लाइन को भागे बढ़ाकर इटावा और फर्रुखाबाद तक मिलाया जायेगा तो इस इलाके की बहुत उन्नति हो सकती है।

इस इलाके की खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए वहाँ पर कुछ द्यूब बीस का प्रबन्ध करना होगा क्योंकि जब तक पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक वहाँ पर खेती बाड़ी को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जा सकता और न खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

मैं आपके मारफत केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का यह क्षेत्र सब से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और इन नदियों के बीच में बसने वाले लोगों के ऊपर मरीची का बड़ा बोझा है। अगर आप इस बोझ को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो जो जंगलात के कानून हैं उनमें कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। वे जंगल के जंगलो कानून वाले भाकर गाँवों में बूंदी गाड़ देते हैं और कहते हैं कि यहाँ तक जंगल है। बेचारे गांव वालों को मजबूर होकर उनको कुछ ब कुछ देना पड़ता है। आप जब को नें तो यह हाल है कि वहाँ पहले भेड़, बकरी, गाय आदि को मुफ्त चराने की इजाजत थी वहाँ पर अब गाय और भैंस का

[श्री जगन् न सिंह बरौरिया]

चार माना और एक खपा किया जाता है। जब इस प्रकार चार माना और एक खपा दिया जायेगा तो हालत क्या होगी। इस इलाके के ग्रामर दूध की गयी बहा करती थी। पर प्रायः वहाँ पर छोटे छोटे मासूम बच्चों को भी दूध पीने को नहीं मिलता। तो मैं कहूँगा कि बंगाल के जंगली कानूनों में भी कुछ सुधार होना चाहिए और उनको वहाँ के निवासियों की दिक्कों को ध्यान में रखकर उनकी सुविधा के अनुसार बनाना चाहिए।

बीनाम की

उपायक नमूना: जब तो खर्च करना चाहिए।

श्री जगन् न सिंह बरौरिया : बहुत प्रस्ताव।

Mr. Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Community Development, and hon. Members may move them subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Demand No. No. of Cut Motion

6 68,103 1236.

7 126.

69, 104, 136, 744, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1407.

107 952.

Failure to reduce the huge amount of administrative charges incurred by the Community Development Administration.

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check the huge administrative expenditure on the Community Projects.

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community

Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to eradicate untouchability in the block areas

Shri B. C. Mukherjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dual control of the projects by the Central and State Governments

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Community Development Projects and National Extension Service be reduced to Rs. 1."

Failure to achieve the target of food production in Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks.

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

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

Failure in giving scope to the M. Ps. of the district of Howrah to participate in the N.E.S. Block meetings.

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Depriving the opposition M.Ps. from participation in the functions of the National Extension Service Blocks of West Bengal.

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

Necessity of opening one National Extension Service Block in the Deogarh Sub-division of Sambalpur District in Orissa.

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

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

Reduction in grants to States for Community Development projects

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Abolition of post-intensive blocks for creating two stages of Community Development.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Need for defining scope of training scheme for social education organisers.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Need to review training schemes of Block Development Officers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Conducting of various seminars

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Need for holding prize competition among village level workers on a regional linguistic basis.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Need to include non-official members of the Block Advisory Council.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Need for implementing recommendations of the Report of the Mehta Team

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Need for early implementation of 'Democratic Decentralisation' accepted by Central Committee and Standing Committee of National Development Council.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

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

Failure of the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Scheme.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide Block Development Officers suitable for rural conditions.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to provide allotted funds to the Community Development Projects in time

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Need to reorientate the method of training in the training schemes

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to build up Social Education Organisation

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Failure to constitute suitable Advisory Committees in a popular representative basis

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Need to include Minor Irrigation Projects in the Block Development programme

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

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

Need to constitute autonomous statutory elected Village Panchayats in Community Development Projects and National Extension Service areas for implementation of national development schemes in rural areas

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development

Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Block Advisory Committees

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

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

Failure to get enthusiastic co-operation of the people in the Community Development Projects

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

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

Failure to develop the agrarian economy

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

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

Need to provide technical know-how to the people at village level to run small scale industries

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

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

Need to remove disparity in the allocation of works in the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Schemes

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

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

Allotment of funds to various States under Technical Corporation Administration programme

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to members to-night for their information.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Community Development. I would like to say something on the Community Development programme. We all know that the village community in our country is very poor and they mainly depend upon agriculture. If we could improve the lot of the poor people, then I think we will be able to improve the economy of our villages.

One should know the real position of our villagers before taking up any development work, and they should be approached in a right way. We all know that food problem is a big problem in our country and the success of the Second Plan mainly depends upon it. So, every effort must be made by the Government to meet the food situation in our country. But we find that the position has not changed for a long time. So I think there is something wrong in the way of approach. In the villages there are vocational cultivators of long-standing experience. These people are always neglected and their experience is not utilized at all. They are forced to be guided by the theoretical process of cultivation of our agricultural experts. It is a very serious mistake and my submission is that their experience should be utilised and supplemented according to their needs.

In the Community Development and N.E.S. blocks there are agricultural units and village level workers, but they are not of much use to the poor cultivators. Their way of approach seems to be different. They are not in actual touch with the needs of the poor villagers. They do not even go to each and every cultivator. They do not know their requirements, their resources, etc. So, what I want to say is that they should go to each and every cultivator, survey their needs, their resources, their requirements, the Notice Board and will also be circulate of crop that they want to grow and all other matters relating to agriculture. After knowing all these things they should assess what their actual requirements are and by what time they require all these things. Then he should take the indent from them and supply them their requirements within a week or within the proper time. He should also see that there should not be any delay in supplying his requirements. I think if we proceed in this way we will be able to improve the lot of our cultivators and thus wipe out the food deficit in our country and at the same time in our villages. It is always found that seed is supplied to the cultivators after the sowing time is over—the cultivators do not get the supply in time. These things should be specially looked into.

Then I come to small irrigation schemes in block areas. We all know that unless we take up the small irrigation schemes in our country we will not be able to become self-sufficient in food. In my constituency there are N.E.S. blocks and Community Development blocks. There are many possibilities of small irrigation schemes but there is so much rigidity of rules in implementing the small irrigation schemes—that is on the insistence of fixed percentages of people's participation and contribution—that these things are not done. This stands in the way of full utilisation of the provision of the block's budget under the minor irrigation schemes. Even the feasible schemes which could be done

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

within small resources and have cent per cent success remain undone. Thus the poor cultivators are always deprived of the benefits from the small irrigation schemes. So, what I want to say is that this rigidity of rules should be relaxed and at the same time if it is found that no contribution is available from the village people then the Government should come forward and do all these things at the cost of the Government. This will be a great help to the poor cultivators and villagers and we will be able to solve the food problem in our villages. Not only in irrigation schemes but in many development works also contribution asked from the villagers is one-third or half. It is not always possible for the villagers to contribute one-third or half. It is always good if the contribution is available from our village people, but there are areas in the blocks, particularly where tribal people reside—we all know they are very poor people. They live from hand to mouth. They have even no houses to live in. In this condition, it is not possible for them to give any contribution either in cash or in kind. So, they should not be pressed for any contribution which is beyond their capacity. I think it would be better if they are exempted from giving any contribution.

Now I come to the special multi-purpose blocks among the scheduled and tribal areas. These blocks are meant for the intensive development of the scheduled and tribal areas and their people. These blocks have fixed areas of about 200 square miles with a population of 25,000 or 5,000 families. The amount proposed to be spent in each block is Rs. 27 lakhs—Rs. 12 lakhs from the Community Development Ministry and Rs. 15 lakhs from the Home Ministry. It is well and good that such blocks have been started in our country in the scheduled and tribal areas, but I am surprised to see, and you will also be surprised to see, that in the State of West Bengal there is no

such multi-purpose block. I do not understand why such a discrimination is made here. I would be glad if I get a satisfactory answer from the Minister in this regard. I think the Government has an apathetic attitude towards the tribals of West Bengal.

These blocks have fixed areas as I said before, but in certain States it is found that the area has been increased to four times. It is not only that the area has been increased to four times, it is not even within the tribal areas. It is a very peculiar thing that such blocks have been started which are not within the scheduled or tribal areas in many of the States. So, I want to know from the Minister the criterion for setting up such sort of blocks, whether they are meant for the intensive development of the scheduled and tribal areas and their people or not. If it is for the intensive development of these people, then I humbly ask why the areas have been so much increased, and why they are not within the tribal or scheduled areas.

Shri Sambandam (Nagapattinam): In India we have got so many villages and if we improve all the villages it means that we have improved the whole country.

In the First Five Year Plan we have stated that our whole Plan will vitally depend on the results in making the most advantageous use of the land and labour resources engaged in agriculture. There is a Tamil proverb:

"Pasi vandida pattam parandupom."

That is, when a man is hungry, he does not know where he is, he does not know anything about the world also. So, food is the Man's most primary concern, and agriculture is the means of livelihood of most of the people of India. Nearly 70 per cent. are working in the villages in producing food. Viewed in this light, when we see the peasantry undernourished, burdened with debts, poor-

ly clothed and poorly housed, we are reminded of a paradox about Indian economy, that India is a rich country, but the people are poor. It is the food problem which is the most important in the community development area. If we have solved it, then we have solved all. For example, in America, 14 per cent. of the people are working in agriculture. On the other hand, more than 70 per cent. are working in India in agricultural operations. In America, these 14 per cent. of people who are engaged in agricultural operations are in a position to feed not only the 86 per cent. of the population there but also the other countries that are deficit in the matter of food. How are we to make use of that here? We can make that possible here only if we direct our attention towards some of the industries which are allied to agriculture, for example, dairy farming, agricultural machinery, tube-wells, tractors and so on and so forth. If we set up these small industries, then not only will the tenants get employment in agricultural operations but also, the other people who are without employment.

We are talking about family planning and all those things. But we are propagating it only in the cities and not in the rural areas. It is high time for us we extend it to the rural areas also.

We pay special attention towards distributing improved seeds, fertilisers and in reclaiming waste lands. We also pay special attention towards animal husbandry. We are helping the village people to have protected water supply. So far as education is concerned, we help a lot in constructing so many pukka buildings for the education of the poor people. All the same, we are not paying sufficient attention towards co-operation.

Co-operation is of great importance, so far as India is concerned. If at all we want to produce more, then we

have to resort to co-operative collective farming. In Russia, first of all, they followed peasant farming, with the result that the food production went down. Then, they were forced to resort to co-operative collective farming. In all the community development areas, we have to take the village as the unit. In each village, all the agricultural tenants must be formed into a co-operative collective farming unit. At present, due to the tenancy Acts and the impending land reforms and other things, the *mirasdars* are not at all investing money in land, with the result that the agriculturists do not have any money to meet their cultivation expenses. So, wherever co-operative collective farming units are formed, we should also set up co-operative credit societies, which can give money to the landless labourers on the security of the produce.

Co-operative marketing societies also will have to be started in order to fetch a high price for the farmers. If we do all these things, then there would not be any deficit in the matter of food, and we would be in a position to export foodgrains to other countries also.

Besides paying special attention to distribution of improved seeds, we should also do something so far as distribution of manufactured fertilisers is concerned. Due to Sterling difficulties, our import policy is such that the import of manufactured fertilisers has been restricted. We have got only one or two fertiliser factories in our country, and these are not in a position to meet the demands of the agriculturists. Therefore, import licensing restrictions must be relaxed so far as fertilisers are concerned.

In the community development areas, the peasants as a whole are benefited much due to the propaganda carried on with respect to green manure. Many villages are being connected with the main roads with the result that the agriculturists as a

[Shri Shobha Ram]

whole are benefited much. Before swara), there was not a road even to connect the main road. If anybody was suffering from fever or any other thing, he had to be carried on heads during the 'rainy day'. But now the whole communication problem is solved so far as the development area is concerned.

As regards drainage, we pay more attention only to irrigation, but we do not pay any attention to drainage, especially in the surplus areas, that is, Tanjore in Madras State and Guntur, Nellore and other places in Andhra. During the ordinary season, it is well and good for the river to irrigate that area. But the same river serves both purposes; it is used not only for irrigating the land but also for drainage purposes. During the off season, that is, during heavy rain, the plants are affected, with the result that even in the surplus areas, we are not in a position to produce more. So it is high time for us to pay special attention to the drainage problem in all those surplus areas.

Thanks to the development of community projects, some of the farmers are sent to foreign countries also to study the ways and means adopted in the villages there and to find out how they produce more.

So far as rural housing is concerned, in the community development areas subsidies are given for constructing houses for the Harijans. For example, in Harijan colonies in villages and also in backward areas, they are given subsidy to construct houses. This facility must be extended throughout the length and breadth of India where Harijans and other people belonging to the backward communities are living.

If these things are attended to, I think the Harijans as well as the backward community people will be uplifted to a very great extent.

बी पहाड़िया (सवाई माधोपुर—रसित अनुसूचित जातिवां): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पेशतर इसके कि मैं सामुदायिक विकास योजना के बारे में कुछ कहूँ, मैं सरकार की इस बात का स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके तहत कि स्वास्थ्य विभाग से पंचायतों को हटा कर सामुदायिक विकास योजना मंत्रालय के अधीन कर दिया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें मैं आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहूँगा।

जहाँ तक पंचायतों का सम्बन्ध है भलग भलग प्रान्तों में भलग भलग तरह के कानून पंचायतों के सिलसिले में बनाये गये हैं। जहाँ तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है आप देखेंगे कि जो चुनाव पंचायत का होता है उससे एक बड़ी भारी गड़बड़ी गांवों में हो रही है। इससे गांव पंचायतें ठीक तरह से नहीं बन रही हैं और जो सहयोग आप विकास के काम में उनसे लेना चाहते हैं वह इससे पूरी तरह से नहीं हो सकेगा। इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसा कोई केन्द्रीय कानून सारे प्रान्तों के लिए आप बनायेंगे तो बेहतर रहेगा और उसके तहत कम से कम हाथ उठा कर जो प्रणाली चुनाव करने की है उसे तो निश्चित रूप से समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए अन्यथा जो फायदा आप उठाना चाहते हैं पंचायतों से अपने विकास के कार्य में वह आप उठा नहीं सकेंगे।

पंचायतों के तहत केवल प्रबन्ध का काम ही नहीं है, न्याय का काम भी उनके पास होता है। जब न्याय की बात भी होती है और प्रबन्ध की बात भी होती है तो विकास का काम इसके साथ पंचायत नहीं कर सकेंगी।

दूसरी बात पंचायतों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि एक तो गांव पंचायत होती है, उसके ऊपर तहसील पंचायत होती है और उसके ऊपर जिला बोर्ड होता है। इस तरह से काम मल्टीप्लाई होता जाता है। यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कौन सा काम गांव

पंचायत करेगी, कौनसा काम तहसील पंचायत करेगी और कौनसा काम जिला बोर्ड करेगा। इस बाबत यदि सम्भव हो सके तो या तो तहसील पंचायत को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये और या फिर जिला बोर्ड को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इससे कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है और इसके विपरीत इससे फायदा ही होगा। कोई निश्चित संस्था आपके पास होगी जो कि काम को करेगी। आप चाहे गांव पंचायत को सें और उसका जो पंच है वह बहुत सी बातें आपको आकर बता सकता है या फिर तहसील पंचायत का सरपंच बता सकता है। मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि आपके जिला बोर्ड का कोई सदस्य या जिला बोर्ड का चेयरमैन क्या बतायेगा। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि तहसील पंचायतों और जिला

बोर्डों दोनों में से अगर एक संस्था समाप्त कर दी जाये तो आपके विकास का काम बहुत अच्छे तरीके से चल सकेगा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो माननीय सदस्य बहुत कुछ कहना चाहेंगे ?

श्री महाश्विया : जी हां।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप परसों कह सकेंगे।

The House will now stand adjourned till 11 o'clock the day after tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 5th April, 1958.

DAILY DIGEST.

[Thursday, 3rd April, 1958.]

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- The following papers were Laid on the Table
- (1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 163, dated the 22nd March, 1958, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947 making certain further amendments to the Rubber Rules, 1955.

Subject **COLUMNS**
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (2) A copy of each of the following Notification, under Sub-Section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 70/R. Amdt. XIX, dated the 1st March, 1958.
- (ii) G.S.R.No. 134/R. Amdt. XX, dated the 15th March, 1958.
- (3) A copy of Notification No.G. S. R. 170, dated the 22nd March, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS. **8112**

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 14th February, 1958, to Starred Question No. 129 by Shri Radha Raman regarding change in the course of river Ravi.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE **8114-15**

The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the Lok Sabha for the period mentioned against each:—

- (1) Rani Kesar Kumari Devi 21st December 1957 (Third Session) and 10th to 25th February, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (2) Shri Lachman Singh 10th February to 4th March, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (3) Shri Koylat Nallakoya 10th February to 8th March, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (4) Shri B. Sanyanarayana 10th February to 14th March, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (5) Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan 24th February to 20th March, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (6) Shri C. R. Narasimhan 24th March to 7th May, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (7) Shri Keshavrao Marutirao Jedhe 3rd March to 15th April, 1958 (Fourth Session).

Subject **COLUMNS**
LEAVE OF ABSENCE—contd.

- (8) Shri M. S. Murti 19th February to 28th March, 1958 (Fourth Session)
- (9) Shri Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava 17th to 21st December, 1957 (Third Session) and 10th to 4th April, 1958 (Fourth Session)
- (10) Shri P. C. Barooah 21st December, 1957 (Third Session) and 10th February to 20th March, 1958 (Fourth Session)
- (11) Shri Nath Pai 19th March to 8th April, 1958 (Fourth Session)
- (12) Shri Chowkhamoon Gohain 14th to 21st December, 1957 (Third Session) and 10th February to 1st April, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (13) Shri N. C. Lasker 10th February to 8th March, 1958 (Fourth Session).
- (14) Pandit Hiralal Shastri 10th March to 30th April, 1958 (Fourth Session)

Subject **COLUMNS**
LEAVE OF ABSENCE—contd.

- (15) Shri Babunath Singh 10th February to 19th March, 1958 (Fourth Session)
- (16) Shri Awadeah Kumar Singh 11th March to 4th May, 1958 (Fourth Session).

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture concluded. All the Demands were voted in full. Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
5TH APRIL, 1958**

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Community Development.