

Third Series, Vol. XXI—No. 21

Tuesday, September 10, 1963
Bhadra 19, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1

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

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 10, 1963/Bhadra
19, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deposit Insurance Scheme

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*580. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the Working Group which was set up to study the extension of the Deposit Insurance Scheme to the Co-operative Banks has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and

(c) the steps being taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Working Group constituted by the Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit of the Reserve Bank of India has communicated their views to the Standing Advisory Committee.

The group generally accepted the need for a scheme of deposit insurance for co-operative banks and suggested three alternative arrangements for examination by the Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural
1158 (Ai) LSD—1.

Credit of the Reserve Bank of India, namely:—

(i) An All India Organisation.

(ii) State-wise organisations formed as a result of central legislation of an enabling nature.

(iii) Both All India and as well as State-wise organisations.

(c) The Standing Advisory Committee considered these suggestions in its meeting held on the 26th July, 1963 and asked the Agricultural Credit Department of the R.B.I. to prepare a scheme.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस स्कीम के मुताबिक कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स से वही प्रीमियम लिया जायगा जो और बैंक्स से लिया जाता है या कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स को कुछ रियायत रहेगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : अभी तक जो विचार हुआ है वह यही है कि वही प्रीमियम जो पांच नए पैसे से रुपये के लिए लिया जात है, लिये जायेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन रिकोमेंडेशन्स को इम्प्लेमेंट करने में कितनी देर लगेगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जैसा मैं ने मेन रिप्लाय में बताया है बकिंग ग्रुप की जो रिकोमेंडेशन थी, उस पर स्टैंडिंग एडवाइज़री कमेटी में जुलाई में विचार हुआ था और उसे एग्रिकल्चरल क्रेडिट डिपार्टमेंट के पास जाना है क्योंकि जो मीटिंग हुई थी, उस में यह डायरेक्शन दिया गया है कि तीन अल्टरनेटिव्स में से किसी एक को मान लिया जाय और यह इनश्योरेंस जो है, यह डिपॉजिट इनश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ही के जरिये किया जाये । इस का मतलब

यह हुआ कि स्कोम वनेगी, रिजर्व बैंक इस पर विचार करेगा, तब कोई फैसला किया जायगा।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what would be the percentage of share capital to be deposited according to this deposit insurance scheme by the commercial banks and by the co-operative banks, and whether there would be any resemblance with the pattern adopted by the Madras State?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I understand that the hon. Member is asking about the quantum of deposits with the commercial banks and the co-operative banks. If I have understood her question correctly, then, the total deposits in the commercial banks today are over about Rs. 2,000 crores and in the co-operative banks, to be very exact, the figure is Rs. 330 crores. As regards the Madras scheme, that is not an insurance scheme. That is a government-guarantee scheme of a very limited nature against certain deposits with the district banks up to a valuable of Rs. 30 lakhs and up to Rs. 1,25,00,000 in the case of apex banks. But that is covering deposits only beyond three years and not covering all types of deposits.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Reserve Bank of India has guaranteed the amounts stated by the hon. Deputy Minister in regard to the deposit scheme?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: No, Sir, it has not yet guaranteed. The scheme, as I said, is being worked out.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it would be the policy of the Government to evolve an all-India scheme instead of entrusting it to the various State Governments; if so, how far it will be able to meet the demand for rural credit facilities?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That is exactly what I said. Now it has been accepted after the recommendations of

the Working Group have been examined by the Standing Advisory Committee on Agriculture and the Reserve Bank of India. It is not now a State scheme, it is now an all-India scheme. How far the deposits will take acre of the working capital of the society is a difficult question. At the moment the co-operatives have about Rs. 1,300 crores of working capital. Against that Rs. 325 crores is the deposit. It is obvious that it is about 25 per cent. the total working capital.

जापान को खांड का निर्यात

+

* ८५१. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

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

(क) क्या जापान का कोई प्रतिनिधि-मंडल पिछली मई में जापान को खांड के निर्यात की संभावनाओं की जांच के लिये भारत आया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के साथ बातचीत के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दीर्घकालीन करार करने का निश्चय किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो करार की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं। हमारी व्यवस्था एक मुविख्यात निर्यात-गृह से है, जापानी शिष्ट-मंडल से नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Our arrangement is with a well-known export-house and not with the Japanese delegation.

(c) Does not arise.]

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जापान के निर्यात गृह से हमारी सरकार की क्या कोई बातचीत भी हुई थी और यदि हुई थी तो उस का कोई नतीजा भी निकला ?

Shri Shinde: The delegation came only to explore the possibility of export of raw sugar from India. There was a meeting with the National Sugar Institute and only formal discussion with the representatives of the sugar industry

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इन्होंने ने जो विभिन्न फैक्ट्रियों का परिदर्शन किया, उस के पश्चात् क्या उन्होंने ने सरकार के सामने ऐसी राय प्रकट की कि वे चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान से ऐसी चीनी खरीदी जाये ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Yes, Sir. On return to Japan, the leader of the delegation observed that they have recognised the potentiality of Indian sugar industry and the possibility of further development of export.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जापान के प्रतिनिधियों की भारत सरकार से जो बातचीत हुई क्या वह सदा के लिए समाप्त हो गई है या भविष्य में भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई वार्ता होने की आशा की जाती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The delegation consisted of 26 representatives of the sugar industry. It was led by the Vice-President of the Japan Sugar Refiners' Association. The tour was organised by the Indian Sugar Mills' Association. Of course, they had discussions with Government representatives also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अमरीका में जो रेट्स दे रहा है, जापान उस से ज्यादा रेट्स देगा या कम रेट्स देगा ?

Shri Shinde: The price is based on London daily price, which is the international method of fixing the price of sugar. For both buying and selling the general rate is the London daily rate.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जापान के अलावा बहुत से दुनिया के और देश भी हम से रा शूगर मंगाना चाहते हैं। क्या सरकार ने निश्चित रूप से बताया है कि फलां फलां शूगर फैक्ट्रीज में इतनी इतनी रा शूगर तैयार की जाय ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, we really started manufacture of raw sugar because of the possibilities of export to the Japanese markets. Now, out of the three lakh tons already contracted for, two lakh tons are raw sugar. Out of those two lakh tons, one lakh tons of sugar is to be exported to Japan or other eastern countries.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the number of sugar factories wholly engaged in the manufacture of raw sugar?

Shri Shinde: Last year about 30 sugar factories undertook the manufacture of raw sugar. This year a few more factories were asked to undertake it. Any number of sugar factories are prepared to undertake it, if asked for.

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know the quantity for the export of which we are firmly committed for 1963-64 and for later years.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Three lakh tons for 1963-64.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know how the price in the Japanese market compares with the price in the Indian market?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As has been stated by my colleague, the price is the London daily price. Of course, we have an advantage in exporting to Japan because Japan is nearer to our shores. So, we will save at least a minimum of 12 sh. 6d. in freight.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त और क्षेत्रों से भी रा शूगर क्या भजी जायगी और देश में खपत के बाद कितनी रा शूगर बची रहती है जो जापान को भजी जा सकती है या दूसरे देशों को भी भजी जा सकती है ?

Shri Shinde: Factories from all over India have offered themselves to manufacture raw sugar. Of course, some factories from U.P. are also manufacturing raw sugar.

श्री बड़े : क्या शासन का इस तरफ ध्यान है कि रा शूगर एक्सपोर्ट करने से इस वक्त गुड़ पर उस का असर पड़ेगा ? गुड़ पर जो कंट्रोल शासन करने जा रहा है, तो क्या शासन ने इस पर भी विचार किया है कि गुड़ के भावों पर इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The price of *gur* will not be affected by the export of raw sugar. It has no direct connection with the price of raw sugar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total sugar which has been exported, or is likely to be exported to Japan and to what extent subsidy has been given by the sender through the Indian Sugar Mills Association?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This year we have exported to Japan 93,400 tons of sugar and the average realisation from Japan works out to Rs. 700. The cost of production is also round about Rs. 700. So, no element of subsidy may be involved in the export.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Why "may be involved"? What was involved?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not easy to state what the exact amount would be. The cost of production would be round about Rs. 700. The average realisation is also round about Rs. 700. It may perhaps be a few rupees this side or that side.

Road Accidents in Delhi

+

Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
 *582. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accidents in Delhi are on the increase; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such accidents?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration in this connection:—

- (i) Strict enforcement of traffic rules and regulations, specially those relating to over-speeding, has been undertaken.
- (ii) Selective enforcement has been started from January, 1963. Under this arrangement, some places are selected, where special checking is made of the offences committed by drivers of public service vehicles.
- (iii) Cautionary signals are erected and markings done on the road at dangerous inter-sections.

- (iv) Construction of over-bridges on level crossings and widening some of the inter-sections to ease traffic congestion are under consideration.
- (v) Drivers of heavy (transport) vehicles are instructed in traffic rules.
- (vi) Safety weeks have been organised to inculcate better road sense in the general public. Pamphlets have been prepared and distributed to educate road users.
- (vii) Cinema slides about road safety are being shown in a number of cinema houses in Delhi.
- (viii) From the beginning of this year, one Sub-Inspector has been detailed to educate school children. Films on traffic problems were also screened in some schools.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: From the statement I find that the Government are taking so many steps to check the increase in road accidents. May I know what is the trend now, whether it is even now on the increase or it is on the decrease as a result of these various steps taken by the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, it is too early to say that any visible difference is there, but I think certain figures would indicate the trend. From 1st January, 1962 to 31st July, 1962 the total number of accidents was 4,091 and from 1st January, 1963 to 31st July, 1963, it is more, that is, 4,217.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether any practical steps are being taken by the Government to widen some of the narrow streets specially in parts of old Delhi?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is constantly under examination and keeping in mind the requirements of traffic and the congestion of traffic such steps as

are necessary to widen the roads or the streets are being taken from time to time.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक्सिडेंट्स की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है, उस को रोकने के वास्ते क्या इन्तजाम हो रहा है ? क्या ठोस कदम आप उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं उनका पूरा ब्योरा स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है । इस के अतिरिक्त

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस को पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो मेजर्स उठाये गये हैं दिल्ली में, और जिन के अन्तर्गत पेडस्ट्रियन्स को भी दंड दिया गया है, उन की वजह से एक्सिडेंट्स में कुछ कमी हो गई है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जो कदम उठाये गये हैं वे मजबूती से उठाये गये हैं । लगभग ४४२८ प्रोसीक्यूशन्स किये गये हैं जिन्होंने कि कानून तोड़ा या उन में पेडस्ट्रियन्स कितने थे यह मैं नहीं कह सकता । कुल जुर्माना जो हुआ है वह ६११५६ रु० है २६ अगस्त से ६ सितम्बर तक ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सड़कों पर होने वाली दुर्घटनाएँ दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के किन क्षेत्रों में विशेष हुई हैं, जैसे कनाट प्लेस है या दूसरे स्थान हैं ? क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का यत्न किया ? यदि हाँ, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो स्थानीय स्टेशन हैं व इस बात का ध्यान रखते हैं । मैं निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता कि किन किन स्थानों

में ज्यादा ऐक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं। लेकिन यह बात विचारणीय है कि एक साल में जन संख्या में लगभग १ लाख का इजाफा हो जाता है और मोटरों की संख्या में १० प्रतिशत इजाफा होता है। इसी प्रकार से साइकिलों की संख्या में भी इजाफा होता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं वे ज्यादातर ट्रकों और बसों से होती हैं? यदि हाँ, तो बसों और ट्रकों के नियंत्रण की दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि बसों और ट्रकों से ही होते हैं। लेकिन कोलजिन्स बहुत होते हैं। मगर जो कोलजिन्स ऐसे होते हैं जिन में किसी को चोट नहीं आती है उन की संख्या भी कम नहीं जो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। बस, ट्रक और कार्स इस में आजाती हैं। सन् १९६० में उनकी संख्या थी ३१८८—कोलजिन्स ह्विच रेजिस्टेड इन नो इन्जुरी।

श्री त्यागी : वह नानवायोलेंट किसम के ऐक्सिडेंट्स थे।

श्री राज बहादुर : सन् १९६३ में थे ४,६१४। लेकिन इन के अतिरिक्त बहुत से ऐसे हैं जिन में चोटें आई हैं छोटी या बड़ी।

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is said in the statement, which is the only positive thing said in the statement, that construction of overbridges on level crossings and widening some of the inter-sections to ease traffic congestion are under consideration. It is the only thing which is said positively and this is under consideration. How long will it be under consideration and when will positive steps be taken to implement it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are not only under consideration but they are

constantly under consideration. We have already constructed certain overbridges, for example, on Mathura Road. I think, the hon. Member is aware of that. But others are already under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mathura Road is not the only road in Delhi.

Shri Raj Bahadur: But since there are many other roads, it cannot be said that this is not being done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In how many places has this been done?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may not be able to give the exact number but I think it has been done at least in two places that I know of.

Dr. Gaitonde: All over the world some work has been done as regards accidents and it has been proved that accidents at home are more than accidents on the roads. Is it a fact that in Delhi it is just the reverse; if so, what are the reasons?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think it is the reverse in our case.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad: Will poor street lighting be one of the major reasons for increase in the number of accidents; if so, what steps are being taken to see that street lighting is improved?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as I know, that is not regarded as one of the major causes. The major causes are increase in population, increase in the number of vehicles, cyclists and narrowness of roads.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that traffic control is being undertaken in all major cities in order to avoid accidents, why is it that in the city of Delhi the police is trying to control traffic only to a few hours by posting policemen at every 5 ft. and is that one of the reasons, the bad traffic control, which is responsible for the high rate of accidents?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I could not get the last point of the question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was asking whether the police has really got a proper training in traffic control. For example, in Delhi, at the moment, they are having some traffic rules and we see the ridiculous way of having policemen posted at every 5 ft. and the result is that as soon as they are withdrawn, the traffic rules are immediately violated.

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are given training. So far as the other parts of the question are concerned, I would say, this is in order to have some sort of a strict and concentrated type of traffic control that these measures have been taken.

Shri Daji: Has it come to the notice of the Government that a large number of accidents and traffic rules violations take place through the media of cars bearing diplomatic immunity numbers against which we cannot do anything and, if so, may I know what steps the Government has taken to see that the diplomatic cars do not violate the traffic rules?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say that a large number of accidents occurring are largely due to the diplomatic cars. They may also be involved, but the exact number, I think, should constitute a very small percentage.

Shri Daji: My question was, what has the Government done to see that the traffic rules are not violated by them.

Mr. Speaker: It is not admitted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has come in papers.

■ श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं उन में इजाफे की दर क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह तो बतला दिया है ।

Next Question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I could not get it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो प्रगला सवाल पुकार दिया है ।

Fisheries Operatives Training Institute

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*583. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the progress made in setting up of the Fisheries Operatives Training Institute at Cochin; and

(b) when the Institute is expected to start functioning?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Government have since finalised the scheme for the establishment of a Training Institute for Fisheries Operatives and appointed an Officer on special duty with effect from the 4th July, 1963 for attending to the preparatory work such as remodelling and renovation of the buildings made available by the Government of Kerala for housing this Institute, installation of electric and water facilities, procurement of furniture and equipment, recruitment of teaching as well as administrative staff, arrangement of boarding and lodging for the trainees, etc.

(b) The Institute is expected to start functioning early in 1964.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know what was the cause of so much delay?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This was approved by the Ministry of Finance only in February, 1963 and we took steps after that. An Officer on special duty was appointed on 4th July, 1963. Now the building has to be renovated and certain remodelling has to be done

and the necessary staff has to be appointed and then there will be selection of trainees. We have addressed the various State Governments to nominate their candidates.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the strength of the Institute and also what are the criteria for the selection of fisheries operatives.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Its strength would be about 42 trainees. We have addressed the various State Governments on this stating that the minimum qualification is school leaving certificate and that the children of fishermen who are really engaged in fisheries may be selected.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know what is the total outlay of this project?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This plot and the building has been placed at our disposal by the Kerala Government. So, there would not be much investment. It is not possible now to say what is the total investment on that score.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether any preference has been given to the fishermen community?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that candidates from the fishermen community will be given preference.

Shri P. Kunhan: What is the percentage?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no definite percentage that has been fixed. We have addressed the various State Governments stating that the minimum qualification is school leaving certificate and that the children of fishermen may be given preference in the matter of selection.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know the number of trainees?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I said, it is 42.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know the nature and extent of assistance offered by Norway for this Institute and under what terms and conditions?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We intend to start this Institute with the collaboration of the Indo-Norwegian Foundation.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस तरह की योजनाएँ दूसरे राज्यों के लिये भी बनाई गयी हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This will be with the help of the Norwegian Foundation.

Movement of Coal

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{ **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
*586. { **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
 { **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to work out and speedily implement an operational plan to promote intensive movement of coal was adopted in May, 1963 in consultation with the representatives of the concerned Ministries;

(b) the extent to which the programme for improving the loading facilities will be implemented in different phases;

(c) whether specific proposals for strengthening the assisted and private sidings have been formulated; and

(d) whether the Zonal Railways have initiated action to strengthen Railway sidings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No new operational plan to promote the intensive movement of coal was adopted in May, 1963. However, a revised pattern of coal distribution was introduced from 1-2-63, whereby about 78 per cent of

the coal loaded in the West Bengal Bihar coal fields is programmed to move in block rakes.

(b) It is proposed to take up the question of installation of mechanical loading arrangements in collieries having a monthly production of 20,000 tonnes and more in the first stage. Other collieries will be considered subsequently. Committees consisting of representatives of the Coal Controller, Coal Industry and the Zonal Railway concerned, are being set up in each major coalfield to assist in the survey in regard to the proposed arrangements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी यह कहा गया कि कोयले के ढोने के लिये कोई नई योजना नहीं बनाई गयी है, लेकिन क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिये कोयले को ढोने के लिये जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था उसकी पूर्ति की सम्भावना नहीं है। यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जहाँ तक कोयले को ढोने का सम्बन्ध है मेरी समझ में इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। देश को कोयले की जितनी जरूरत है यह एक मलाहिदा सवाल है और जैसा अब नजर आता है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि शायद देश भर में उस कदर कोयले की जरूरत न हो जितना पहले ध्याल था।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि कोयले को ढोने की जो नयी व्यवस्था लागू की गयी है उसमें रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोयल को लादने के लिये बहुत काम समय दिया जाता है, चार पांच घंटे का समय दिया जाता है ? ऐसी स्थिति में क्या इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह ध्याल है कि बक्त् काफी है और हिम्मत से उतने समय में गाड़ी को भरना चाहिये नहीं तो गाड़ी ज्यादा देर रुकी रहेगी और हम ज्यादा काम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was stated that in order to remove the bottle-neck in coal movement, a preparatory committee consisting of an official from the World Bank and a representative of a Chamber of Commerce in this country had been appointed. May I know whether this committee has submitted its report? May I also know whether it is a fact that the same committee is going into the entire transport system of the country, and if so, why?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A team of the World Bank is going round studying the coal position. The report has not yet been submitted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the same committee is also going into the whole transport system of the country.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This one is studying specially the coal problem.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was different. A committee consisting of a representative of the World Bank and a representative of India, who is not a Government official but who is from a Chamber of Commerce, is going into this matter. I want to know why this committee has been entrusted with the task of looking into the entire transport system, when it was specifically entrusted with the task of studying specially, the coal problem only.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister has stated that it has not been entrusted with the task of looking into the entire transport system.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, that is is denied?

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister has denied it already. But, the hon. Member stands up again and again, and puts the same question without even listening to me.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are we to understand from the answer of the hon. Minister that oft-repeated complaints of piling of stocks at the pit-heads of the collieries have been removed to a sufficient degree at present?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are pithead stocks because the indents are being cancelled, both in the private sector and in the public sector. We have moved enough coal for the private sector, and they are not increased of coal any more.

श्री श्रीकर लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कि मशीन से भरने पर ज्यादा खर्च आता है या मजदूरों के जरिये सिर पर ढोने में ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आम तौर पर मशीन से लादने में खर्चा कम आयेगा लेकिन यह इस बात पर मुनहसिर होगा कि मशीन पूरे समय चालू रहती है या नहीं ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : कुछ दिन पहले एक स्कीम चालू की गयी थी जिसमें कि लीन समय में यानी उन महीनों में जब कि काम कम रहता है, जैसे बरसात में, कोयला स्टॉक किया जाता था । क्या वह स्कीम अभी भी चालू है ? और चालू है, तो गत वर्ष कितना कोयला डिफरेंट सेंट्स पर स्टॉक किया गया ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह ठीक है कि जिस वक्त मांग ज्यादा हो उस वक्त इस किस्म की स्कीम चालू करने के लिये लोगों की स्वाहिश ज्यादा होती है, लेकिन इस साल कोयले की सप्लाई की हालत अच्छी रही है, इस लिये उस समय में भी जब कि गाड़ियां आम मिलती थीं,

गाड़ियों का बहुत ज्यादा इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया ।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: In view of the fact that normally in the western zone, there is short supply during the working season, what special measures have been taken to supply necessary wagons for movement of coal to that region?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have made necessary arrangements. We are moving coal in block rakes. We have put diesel locos also to move coal there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On the Committee set up to go into the question of movement of coal, why is there no government representative?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I require notice.

An Hon. Member: Why notice?

श्री शशिरंजन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोयला लादने के लिये काफी समय मिलता है । एक ओर तो यह बात है, और दूसरी ओर जहां ट्रांशिपमेंट प्वाइंट्स हैं वहां छोटी लाइन की गाड़ियां कम होने की वजह से बड़ी लाइन की बैगन्स पड़ी रहती हैं । क्या उस ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान गया है और उस बारे में क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां जिन ट्रांशिपमेंट प्वाइंट्स पर काम ज्यादा है वहां कोशिश की जा रही है कि फैसिलिटीज बढ़ायी जायें ।

Co-operative Farming

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*587. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

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

(a) the criteria for the selection of pilot areas for co-operative farming in various States; and

(b) whether there is any disparity in the pattern of assistance provided by the State Governments and the Co-operative Banks in different States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The pilot projects are to be located in community development blocks where the co-operative movement and panchayati raj have made headway. The soil and climatic conditions of the area are also to be carefully studied.

(b) A statement showing the financial assistance provided by the Government of India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1688/63]. While most of the state governments follow this pattern, Madras state has adopted a more liberal pattern. As regards co-operative banks, there is no uniform pattern in respect of their loans. The scales are determined by them on the basis of production programme and the cost of cultivation for various crops.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Which are the States where these pilot projects are going to be located and where co-operative farming has made headway?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The scheme is to cover almost all the States. As a matter of fact, in almost all the States, excepting one or two, pilot projects and non-pilot projects for co-operative farming societies have been started. As regards the headway made in certain States, I can state offhand that progress has been made in Punjab, Maharashtra, part of U.P. and even Madhya Pradesh. These are the States where progress is better.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any special incentives and facilities will be provided in places where the pilot schemes will be situated to co-operative farming societies which will be included in the pilot projects?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is a pattern of assistance already approved, regarding share capital to be given, subsidy to be given and also some loan for working capital and godown. Besides these special incentives, funds from the block, from the Khadi Commission and from other institutions are also available.

श्री तुलशीदास जाखव : अपने देश में जो कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसाइटीज हैं और जो ज्वाइंट फार्मिंग सोसाइटीज हैं उनमें परसनल प्रोप्राइटर्स जिनमें हैं उन सोसाइटीज का क्या परसेंटेज है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : दरअसल इस सवाल पर नेशनल फार्मिंग कोऑपरेटिव बोर्ड में भी विचार हुआ और यह निश्चय किया गया कि इसमें ज्यादातर ट्रेडिशनल फार्मर और होल्डर्स ही कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसाइटी के मेम्बर हों, लेकिन यह भी तैयार किया गया कि जो बड़े फार्मर हैं उनकी संख्या ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक चौथाई तक हो सकती है, उससे ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I am anxious to know whether Government have already set some time schedule for pressurising or coaxing all private farms or nearly all private farms into collective farms.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is no such intention to convert all private farms into joint farming schemes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: From the statement I find that the share of the Central Government's assistance to co-operative farming societies in the form of loans and share contribution is only Rs. 2,000. Is that considered adequate for the purpose, whatever may be available from the Khadi Commission etc.?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The size of the co-operative farms, according to the new concept, is different. Earlier, the size of a co-operative farm

was bigger. Experience has shown, after the study of the Nijalingappa Committee report, that the size of the cooperative farms should not generally exceed 100 to 150 acres. In that context it was decided that Rs. 2,000 given for share capital in addition to the shares of the members would be sufficient.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The Minister has said that advice is available with regard to the selection of plots for co-operative farms. May I know if expert advice is also available on what crops should be introduced, particularly wet or dry crops?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Actually, that is the idea. There is a crop production programme in these co-operative farming societies, and the M.Ps. team which visited four States have already said that there is a better crop production programme in these areas where cooperative farms are organised.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My question is whether expert advice is available with regard to the type of crop to be introduced, because in certain places wet crops have not been successful in co-operative farms.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Government from the Centre or even from the headquarters of the State cannot direct what type of crops should be introduced. It depends on the area. The extension service takes care of it.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know how many pilot schemes are working, and how many are self-sufficient, that is working without loss?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: In about 160 districts of this country, about a thousand pilot societies are working. In this financial year we hope to have about another 500 to 1,000 pilot and non-pilot societies. As regards their progress, no study has been made except the recent limited study made

by the M.Ps. team which went to four States. They have found that in the four States the production of co-operative farming societies is better.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what special incentives are given to the farming societies in the pilot areas which are not available in the non-pilot areas?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Earlier, there was a difference between non-pilot and pilot areas as regards incentives and assistance to be given. In the last few months Government considered the matter and now it has been decided that in the matter of incentive in the form of share capital etc., there should be no distinction.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Everyone knows that co-operative farming on a voluntary basis was intended to be a very vigorous programme so as to counteract the evils of fragmentation of land, but the Ministry has given it a sort of experimental shape. So, I would like to know how many years the Ministry proposes to wait for the results on these experiments on pilot projects before it takes up a vigorous programme of co-operative farming.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This pilot project is to be worked out till the end of the Third Plan. We cannot say how long it will take to have all farming operations conducted by co-operative farming societies. It depends on so many factors, organisational, political and others.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So, the earlier decisions were foolish?

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know the total number of societies so far functioning in Kerala, and the assistance given to them?

Mr. Speaker: We will not go to each State.

शिक्षकों को भेजे जाने वाले वेतन के लिये
मनीआर्डर फीस

*५८८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या डाक
और तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में
शिक्षकों को भेजे जाने वाले वेतन की रकम
पर मनीआर्डर फीस घटा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितनी कमी
की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सुविधा अन्य राज्यों में
भी देने का विचार है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री
भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी विभाग
ने प्रयोग के रूप में अम्बाला, लुधियाना
तथा पटियाला के तीन जिलों में अध्यापकों
तथा शिक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारियों को एक
प्रतिशत कमीशन देने पर ऐसे वेतन मनीआ-
र्डरों के भुगतान की विशेष व्यवस्था की है।

(ख) सामान्य मनीआर्डर प्रणाली के
अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक दस रुपये पर १५ न० पै०
कमीशन लिया जाता है, जो कि डेढ़ प्रतिशत
बैठता है।

(ग) यदि यह प्रायोगिक योजना पंजाब
में सफल रहती, तो भारत के अन्य राज्यों में
भी इसे व्यापक बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया
जायेगा।

[(a) No Sir. The Department has,
however, made special arrangements
to disburse the salaries of teachers
and employees of Education Depart-
ment as an experimental measure in
the three districts of Ambala,
Ludhiana and Patiala on payment of
a commission of 1%.

(b) Under the ordinary Money
Order System, commission of 15 nP.

is charged for every Rs. 10/- which
works out to 1½%.

(c) If the experimental scheme in
the Punjab proves successful, the
question of its extension to other
States in India will be considered.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार इस को कब
तक एक्सपैरीमेंटल स्टेज में रखेगी और कब
तक इसे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य स्थानों में लागू
करेगी ?

Shri Bhagavati: The working of
this scheme will be reviewed after
six months and then it will be con-
sidered how successful it is and whether
it should be extended to other States.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स
पर जहाँ जिला परिषदों और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड्स
हैं वहाँ शिक्षकों की तादाद काफी है, १००,
१०० और ५००, ५०० मनीआर्डर्स किये
जाते हैं चूंकि अब शिक्षकों की तादाद बहुत
ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है तो क्या सरकार इस का
इंतजाम करेगी कि शिक्षकों के मनीआर्डर्स
के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स में ज्यादा से
ज्यादा पोस्ट आफिसेज़ लगाये ताकि उनकी
सैलरी जल्दी से जल्दी उनके घर पहुँच जाय ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for
action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know
whether this scheme will be extended
to other categories of workers also
or it will be confined only to the
teachers?

Shri Bhagavati: At present it is
confined to teachers.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I
know whether any committee has
been appointed to see whether the
experiment is successful or not or
whether any questionnaire has been
issued to find out the success or
failure of the scheme?

Shri Bhagavati: That does not arise
at present. This scheme was taken
up on 1-6-1963. After six months, as

I have stated, this will be reviewed by the Department and if we find that it is working satisfactorily and if other State Governments want it to be extended to other States, we shall consider it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मनीआर्डरों के कमीशन का रेट घटाया जा रहा है यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है लेकिन क्या विभाग ने इस तरह की हिदायतें दी हैं कि इन मनीआर्डरों के पहुंचने में, वितरण करने में शीघ्रता की जाय क्योंकि ऐसी शिकायतें पहुंचती रहती हैं कि महीनों तक यह मनीआर्डर नहीं पहुंचते हैं और उनका पैमेंट नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ग्राम मनी-आर्डरों के लिये एक शिकायत की चीज हो गयी ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह जो मनी-आर्डरों का रेट घटाया जा रहा है तो क्या शिक्षकों को जो वेतन दिया जाता है उस में से वह मनीआर्डर की फीस काट कर तब वेतन भेजा जाता है या सरकार अपनी ओर से मनीआर्डर्स करती थी और अपना पैसा बचाने के लिये यह स्कीम लागू की गयी है ?

Shri Bhagavati: No, there is no question of reducing the money order commissions. This scheme is somewhat different. The State Government prepares all the money order slips and they deposit the entire amount which they have to pay to their teachers as salaries in the head post office and the money order slips are given to the head post office. From the head post office these slips are sent to the branch post office for payment. There is reduction in work in the post office and so it has been found possible by the Department to reduce the commission to one per cent instead of 1½ per cent as applicable in ordinary cases.

Aid from F.A.O.

***589. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nation has promised to give substantial aid to India to feed the hungry in this country under its "Freedom from Hunger" programme; and

(b) if so, the quantum of aid and the form in which it is likely to be received?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) As a co-ordinating agency the Food and Agriculture Organisation does not promise or provide any assistance. It only undertakes to sponsor worthwhile projects and to induce interested Governments/private institutions in providing assistance for them. India has so far submitted nine such projects, of which one has already been accepted and two are in the process of being accepted.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

1. Establishment of a feed mixing plant at Anand. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has undertaken to supply the plant estimated to cost \$302,500.

2. Sheep production in India. Need for productive Breeds: The New-Zealand Freedom From Hunger Campaign Committee has offered to provide 690 ewes and 80 rams costing \$20,000. The offer is under consideration.

3. Production of protein rich food through poultry development. The Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign Committee has offered to supply equipment costing \$130,000. The offer is under consideration.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: From the statement it appears that there is a consortium of countries helping us under the scheme of the FAO. May I know which single country has made the biggest contribution to this scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far, it is the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief which has contributed \$302,500 which is going to be utilised at the Anand food mixing plant.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Are we only receiving help under this scheme or do we also make contributions to it and if latter be the case, what is the quantum of our promised help?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The food mixing plant at Anand will cost about Rs. 30 lakhs out of which about \$302,500 have been provided by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and the rest will be met by the Anand co-operative farm.

Dr. Colaco: The then hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri S. K. Patil, told the House the other day that there is a serious and ever dangerous deficiency of proteins in the food of the common people of the country. That also is hunger more or less—

Mr. Speaker: He must come to the question.

Dr. Colaco: The question is, what steps are the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Health, in joint action with the international organisation—the FAO—taking to meet this serious deficiency?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We on our own are trying to step up protein production programme in the shape of poultry production, milk and piggery production, etc. Our National Campaign Committee has received offers from the various Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committees through the FAO, and some of these programmes also relate to the establishment of poultry and piggery production projects.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know what are those things which have been promised to be given to us for help?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is in the Statement.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Ministry aware that national committees have been formed in most countries and non-official organisations have been very closely associated with them, so much so that many of these national committees are entirely organised and controlled by private organisations, and may I also know what efforts the Government of India is making to get the private organisations to participate in this great and important work?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Here also, we have by now virtually associated all important private organisations including universities, etc., and on our governing body there are more than a dozen Indian organisations represented, and we recently held a meeting here, which was very largely attended by the representatives of private organisations. Virtually decisions are taken by those representatives.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are there reservations on the part of the Government in accepting the two proposals that have been mentioned in the statement and, if there are, what are they?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, there is no reservation. Our National Committee has accepted these two projects and they have been sent to our Economic Affairs Committee for scrutiny, and after we get them finalised from there, we will go ahead.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि तमाम प्राइवेट आर्गनाइजेशन के जरिये यह रुपया खर्च किया जायगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन प्राइ-

वेट आर्गनाइजेशन में से कुछ का नाम बताया जा सकता है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस में विमेन्ज आर्गनाइजेशन, यूनिवर्सिटी आर्गनाइजेशन, चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स, इकानोमिक आर्गनाइजेशन और सोशल आर्गनाइजेशन, भारत सेवक समाज वगैरह, हैं। पोलिटिकल आर्गनाइजेशन उस में नहीं हैं।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government are contemplating to formulate schemes putting special stress on famine-affected zones to get assistance from the FAO?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We do not seek assistance under this Freedom from Hunger Campaign committee. But whatever assistance they offer us, we try to utilise that quantum of assistance on suitable projects. While determining the projects, we do take into consideration the needs of our different tracts. The famine tracts will naturally be covered.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Since the programme of Freedom from Hunger Campaign is applicable all over the world, may I know if our country is also making contributions to projects to be taken up in other countries as the latter are contributing to schemes being taken up in this country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We will also do it. But this is a recent innovation. So, we have not given any material help to any other country. But we shall do it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it proposed to extend the Freedom from Hunger Campaign to areas which are suffering chronically from famines and if so, may I know whether it is expected that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign would be launched in the chronically famine-affected areas in almost every part of India?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member might appreciate that there is no big amount at the disposal of this particular Freedom from Hunger Campaign committee. It gets Rs. 20,000 as Government assistance and some money has been raised. So, it can work only on certain selected projects, with the assistance from other campaign committees. But on behalf of the Ministry, we shall concentrate on our chronically famine-affected areas.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that, if the House agrees, Starred Question No. 597 on Pak-China Air Agreement may be taken up, because it is important.

Mr. Speaker: Ordinarily I would not disturb the sequence, but...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If nobody objects, it can be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Does the House desire that?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will call Question No. 597.

Pak China Air Agreement

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Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
***597. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the conclusion of an air pact between Pakistan and China;

(b) whether in view of the existing agreement between India and Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan consulted or informed the Government of India before signing the pact or has since transmitted a copy of

the latest pact it has signed with the Chinese Government;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the repercussions and consequences thereof on India, particularly with regard to the existing transit, fuelling, overflying and other facilities available to Pakistani aircraft on Indian territory and in Indian air space?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. According to Press reports, the Govt. of Pakistan has recently entered into an Air Agreement with the Govt. of China.

(b) and (c). The existing Agreement between the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Pakistan relating to Air Services, does not make it obligatory for Pakistan to consult or inform India, or vice-versa before signing an Air Services Agreement with any other country.

A copy of the Agreement recently concluded between Pakistan and China has not been received by us. Normally such Agreements are subject to ratification by the respective Governments and till these are ratified, they are treated as confidential.

(d) Since a copy of the Agreement is not yet available, its full implications/repercussions cannot yet be studied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Since Pakistan has openly flaunted further proof, if proof was necessary of her hostility towards India and has cut her own nose to spite India's face, does Government propose to warn Pakistan that her aircraft would be subject to strict supervision and control so as to prevent the passage of enemy nationals—Chinese nationals—through Indian territory and Indian air space and does Government propose to detain and arrest enemy nationals at Indian airports when the Pakistan aircraft land there?

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The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): So far as these services are concerned, we are governed by the ICAO convention to which both India and Pakistan are parties. We have already filed, according to article 89 of that Convention, a reservation with the International Civil Aviation Organisation, that because of the emergency we shall not be able to abide by all the terms and conditions. Apart from that, under the Indian Aircraft Act, flights over NEFA and Nagaland areas have also been banned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been answered. I specifically wanted to know whether Government propose to arrest and detain enemy nationals—because of the emergency, under the Defence of India Act China has been declared an enemy country—passing through Indian air space and Indian territory at those airports when Pakistan aircraft land at those airports. That was the specific question that I put about the arrest of enemy nationals.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible to ascertain whether any enemy nationals are on flights which fly over India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At the airports? When they land at the airports it can be ascertained.

Mr. Speaker: Airports are in other countries. Here they can only stop the flights if the planes fly over our territory. That is what the hon. Minister has said.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even there, Sir, I think there is some restriction on military personnel being flown. On civilian personnel there are no restrictions so far as ICAO conventions are concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have the Government, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I put my second question?

Mr. Speaker: He has already put two. I shall allow him another.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that from the statements that Pakistan has been making so far it is evident that Pakistan is trying to minimise the gravity of the situation by saying that it will take only 20 minutes to fly over Assam and that is the only Indian territory that they would fly over, and they have at the same time said that an Air Pact already exists, and they are going to fly Chinese nationals over our territory, may I know whether Government are prepared to tell Pakistan that we would not allow her aircraft to fly over our territory whether there is an agreement or no agreement?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as this is concerned, the BOAC and other international airlines also fly across India and on those flights also there are nationals of all countries and of all nationalities. It is not possible for us to detect while a particular aircraft is in flight and it simply over-flies India whether any enemy nationals are being carried. Even in regard to such flights as land for certain other purposes, it is not possible for us to check because Chinese can travel by BOAC or other flights as well.

Shri Hem Barua: What about these people taking photographs and all that?

Mr. Speaker: That was rather a suggestion and that has been taken note of.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The ICAO Agreement to which the hon. Minister referred, I think, is applicable only in times of peace. May I know if that agreement does not have the possibility of revision when two countries are in a state of war?

Shri Mohiuddin: My senior colleague has already informed the House that according to the ICAO Agreement, under a particular clause in it, if there is an emergency or war, a contracting party of that agreement—India for example,—can notify to ICAO reservations of the observations of those rules and regulations, and after the emergency was declared this reservation has been filed with the ICAO.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know when these new air services under this agreement are likely to start functioning?

Shri Mohiuddin: We are not aware of it.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: When these aircrafts are flying over Indian territory, may I know whether any enquiry has been made by the Government through the Indian Embassy in Pakistan or whether any protest at least has been lodged with the Pakistan Embassy here?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as I am aware, no enquiry has been made. We have only newspaper information, so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Indian High Commissioner at Karachi has sent any report and whether it contains any more particulars than the answer which is based on newspaper reports?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have got only newspaper reports.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government assured themselves that the Chinese planes shall not be allowed to fly over our territory?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government received reports about the reaction of other friendly countries, such as USA, USSR and UK, with regard to this latest manifesta-

tion of unholy alliance between Pakistan and China and, if so, what is their reaction?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have received reports. For instances, the United States are reported to have stated that this will be a breach of the free countries' solidarity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We could not follow it.

Shri Mohiuddin: Breach of the solidarity of the free countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about UK and USSR?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have no information.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge Lines

*591. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 475 on the 10th August, 1962 and state:

(a) the progress since made regarding the extension or conversion of narrow gauge lines to metre gauge or broad gauge lines; and

(b) when the final position will be clear on the subject?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plan does not contemplate conversion of any of the N.G. lines to wider gauge. The question of retention of Government-owned narrow gauge lines as narrow gauge or their conversion into wider gauge or their abolition is still under consideration of the Board and a decision is yet to be taken.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know if any survey has been undertaken of the narrow gauge lines and, if so, the result thereof?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No survey as such has been undertaken. But we have taken a policy decision that the narrow gauge lines, where they are serving a useful purpose, may be allowed to continue. Eventually, they will either be converted into broad-gauge lines or abolished altogether.

Shri Hem Raj: How many lines are working at a loss and how many are earning profits?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Almost all of them are working at a loss.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know how many narrow gauge lines have been constructed and how many miles have been converted during the last two years?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The total mileage of narrow gauge lines is 3,130 miles, of which 2,596 miles is Government-owned and 534 miles privately-owned. During the Third Plan, there are no plans for conversion of narrow gauge to broad gauge.

डा० गोविन्द बास : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि गोंदिया और जबलपुर के बीच जो छोटी लाइन है और जिसके बारे में कई बार कहा गया है और सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन भी दिया गया है कि उसको चौड़ी लाइन में बदलने का विचार किया जा रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई विचार किया जा रहा है या उसको खत्म कर दिया गया है ?

श्री शहनवाज खाँ : मैंने नहीं कहा है कि विचार सब खत्म कर दिया गया है। लेकिन तीसरी योजना में उनको कनवर्ट करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। कुछ लाइनें हैं ३२ के करीब जो कि अभी विचाराधीन हैं।

Famine Affected Areas

*592. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri P. L. Barupal:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Ratan Lal:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat are affected by severe famine;

(b) whether there is a large exodus of cattle and men to other parts of the country due to scarcity of fodder and food-grains; and

(c) the assistance, if any, being given by the Union Government to alleviate the suffering of the people and the cattle?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Owing to failure of rains during major part of the month of July 1963, some parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat States are affected by scarcity conditions. Due to shortage of fodder in those parts there has been inter-district movement of cattle. But there has been no movement of cattle outside the State. There has also been no shortage of foodgrains in any of these States, nor has there been any exodus of people.

For purchasing fodder and cattle-feed, the Central Council of Gosamvardhana has sanctioned Rs. 1 lakh and the Indian People's Famine Trust Rs. 25,000 to the Rajasthan Government. Arrangement has also been made for supply of fodder to the State Government from the neighbouring States. At the instance of the Central Government, the Government of Punjab have released about 8,000 cusecs of water from the Bhakra main Branch to Rajasthan canal during the period from 30th July to 14th August, 1963. Demand of the State Govern-

ment for the supply of a thousand bags of imported wheat for distribution in the scarcity areas has been met in full.

To alleviate suffering in Gujarat State, an amount of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned from the Central Council of Gosamvardhana. The Central Government offered help by way of securing fodder from the other States. Response from other States approached by the Gujarat Government is stated to be good.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from these measures, may I know whether Government is considering the question of undertaking some permanent measures to eradicate famine from these areas?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The permanent measures are provision of irrigation facilities, setting up of fodder banks etc. All these measures are being undertaken.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the exodus of not only men but also cattle from Rajasthan and Gujarat has considerably affected the economy of those States and, if so, what arrangements have been made by Government for providing fodder and other facilities to the cattle?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has been no exodus outside the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat as such. It has been only inter-district movement. With regard to Rajasthan, in answer to a short notice question I gave all the information at the disposal of the Government. With regard to Gujarat also, adequate measures are being taken.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government is in a position to tell us that as a measure of famine relief they would undertake the construction of defence roads on a priority basis?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Last time also I said that it was for the Defence

Ministry to see to this but in fact these border roads are given priority.

Shri Ranga: Have Government constituted the Natural Calamities Insurance Fund for these two States and, if so, have the Government been able to draw upon it in order to feed the two local governments in these crises?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have stated the other day that there is a pattern of financial assistance to States affected by natural calamities. Each State Government is enjoined to provide a particular amount for famine relief and relief for other natural calamities. As far as the Central Government is concerned, for any outlay above Rs. 1 crore, a particular pattern of assistance is laid down and any State which has to incur such an expenditure may get assistance from the Central Government.

श्री प० ला० बालूपाल : अनावृष्टि के कारण जो अकाल राजस्थान आदि इलाकों में पड़ता है भविष्य में उस को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और अकाल के कारण जिन गांवों में बेकारी और भुखमरी पैदा हो गई है उस को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In regard to Rajasthan, I gave all details in answer to a short notice question.

Mr. Speaker: Calling-attention Notice. Shri Sharma.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): On a point of clarification, Sir. We could not catch the tail-end of the reply of the hon. Deputy Minister to my supplementary question (No. 597). He said, "solidarity of something". Solidarity of what?

Mr. Speaker: Probably it will be better to consult the records. I also could not follow. I agree with him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could see from your expression. He said "free countries" or something.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Circular Railway in Calcutta

*584. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri P. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the scheme for Circular Railway in Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether any discussion has taken place in regard to the implementation of the scheme with the Government of West Bengal;

(c) whether financial implications were also discussed; and

(d) if so, how this scheme will be financed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan**): (a) No decision has been taken in this matter.

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

Cooperative Societies

*585. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an elaborate scheme has been drawn up for organisation, revitalisation and rehabilitation of cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the salient features is placed on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1689/63].

(c) Detailed instructions on the lines indicated against (b) above have already been sent to States who are taking necessary action.

Boeing Service to Madras

*590. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Boeing Service is to be extended to Madras; and

(b) if so, when and the outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) and (b). The first Boeing service through Madras Airport was operated by Air-India on 2nd July, 1963 on the route Bombay-Madras-Singapore-Perth-Sydney.

Dhaleswari River

*593. { **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1094 on the 30th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the scheme sent by the Assam Government to make river Dhaleswari in Mizo hill navigable, has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration.

चीनी का एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाना
ले जाना

*५९४. { श्री ओकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री माते :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में चीनी के लाने ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके दया कारण हैं ; और

(ग) चीनी के अतिरिक्त अन्य किन वस्तुओं पर ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि विविध राज्यों को अलाट किया गया शर्करा का कौटा उन्हीं राज्यों में स्थानीय उपभोग के लिए रह सके ।

(ग) खाण्डसारी, मिथी, दूरा, बतसा मृत्तिया, शुगर क्यूवज तथा अन्य विशेष प्रकार की शर्करा जैसे दानेदार शर्करा इत्यादि ।

Book Parcels

*595. { **Shri Jedhe:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge loss has been sustained by the book-sellers of Delhi on account of the damage done to the consignments of books received from foreign countries due to careless handling and sorting of the parcels, by the postal authorities at Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether its causes have been enquired into; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to avoid the recurrence of such incidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). It is a fact that a number of foreign mail bags

containing books was exposed to the weather but the extent of loss sustained by the booksellers of Delhi is not known.

(c) Yes.

(d) Strict instructions have been issued to the Heads of P & T Circles to ensure that mails are given adequate protection, particularly during the rainy weather.

I.A.C. Fokker Friendship Flight

***596. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on I.A.C. Fokker Friendship flight from Bombay to Delhi via Ahmedabad and Jaipur on 23rd August, 1963, the under-carriage of the aircraft got stuck resulting in the aircraft having been flown wheels down all the way to Delhi; and

(b) whether Government contemplate to set up an enquiry in the present case; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid such incidents in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) to (c). Indian Airlines Corporation Fokker Friendship aircraft VT-DOJ operating from Bombay to Delhi on 23rd August, 1963, flew with the undercarriage down between Jaipur and Delhi as the pilot was not sure about the gear retraction. Flying with the undercarriage in the "down" position is perfectly safe and permissible provided the speed limitation is not exceeded. The incident is being investigated by the Corporation.

National Highways

{ Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Warrior;
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

***598. { Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri Hem Raj;
Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Transport Development Council has recommended that the State Governments should be authorised to issue regular permits for the operation of a limited number of trucks on national highways; and

(b) if so, whether any State Government have so far implemented the decision?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Inter-State Transport Commission recommended the grant of regular public carrier permits on four long-distance inter-State trunk routes. The Transport Development Council, at its fourth meeting held in April, 1963, took note of the recommendation with approval.

(b) The information is being collected.

Box Type Wagons

***599. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that lesser quantity of coal is carried by the box-type wagons;

(b) whether this is one of the reasons for the wagons being disliked by the businessmen as well as consumers; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Under-loading in some cases has been reported.

(b) No, Sir, as steps have already been taken to eliminate under-loading of BOX wagons.

(c) 1. BOX wagons have been marked with separate loading lines for steam and slack coal, and loading upto the loading line is being ensured.

2. Collieries loading BOX wagons are required to submit certificates of loading indicating extent of under-loading for incorporation in the relevant Railway Receipts.

3. Consumers wishing to supervise the loading and weighment of wagons, have been allowed to depute representatives for the purpose.

4. The loading and weighment of wagons are frequently checked by the Coal Area Superintendent, Dhanbad, and his staff of Weighment Inspectors.

5. Collieries producing 10,000 tons or more per month have been asked to equip themselves with 100-ton weigh-bridges at the loading points.

Popularisation of Fertilisers

- *600. { Shri Warior:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to popularise the use of fertilisers among the farmers; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1690/63].

Food Polytechnic in Delhi

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

(c) whether a Food Polytechnic is proposed to be set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, the main outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the action so far taken to implement it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It is not proposed for the present to set up a Food Polytechnic in Delhi in addition to the Institute of Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition already established last year, which offers similar courses as well as Diploma courses in Specialized Hotel Management and Catering Technology.

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

चीनी का उत्पादन

- { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री दे० व० पुरी :
श्री विमूर्ति स्वामी:
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
*६०२. { श्री मुरारका :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्रीमती रेछका बड़कटकी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री जसवन्त मेहता :
श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक :

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

(क) इस वर्ष, अर्थात् १९६२-६३ में देश में कुल कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) गत वर्ष तथा उससे पहले वर्ष में कुल कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष चीनी का कम

उत्पादन गत वर्ष लागू की गई १० प्रतिशत कटौती की नीति के कारण तथा 'रिकवरी' को आधार मानने के कारण हुआ था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अगले वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का क्या योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(श्री ए० एम० थॉमस) : (क) ३१ अगस्त,

लाख मीट्रिक टन

१९६३ तक चीनी का

उत्पादन २०.९७

(ख) १९६१-६२ २७.१४

१९६०-६१ ३०.२६

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री द्वारा ६-९-१९६३ को सभा पटल पर रखे गये वक्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Additional Funds for Agriculture

*603. **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended an additional allocation of funds for increasing agricultural production during the remaining period of the Third Plan;

(b) the basis on which this additional allocation has been made; and

(c) the anticipated increase in the food production by this additional allocation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The question of additional allocation of funds for Agricultural Programmes is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

Flying Hours of I.A.C. Pilots

*604. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a dispute between the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association and the I.A.C. management on the question of flying hours;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the dispute; and

(c) the nature of settlement, if any, reached in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) to (c). According to Rule 42A of the Indian Aircraft Rules, no pilot of a flying machine shall, in his capacity as such pilot, fly for more than 125 hours during any period of 30 consecutive days. The Indian Commercial Pilots' Association submitted a scheme on the 7th February 1963, containing flight and duty time limitations for the consideration of Management of the Indian Airlines. The scheme of the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association is based on the report of the International Labour Organisation, relating to problems on flight and duty time. The Management discussed the scheme with the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association and an agreement has been arrived at in principle. The Management will discuss the proposals further in detail with the Indian Commercial Pilots Association and thereafter the revised limitations will be referred to the Director General of Civil Aviation.

S.C. and S.T. Persons in S.E. Railway

1664. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased state:

(a) the number of applications received in the Headquarters of South-Eastern Railway for filling

up Class I, II, III and IV posts reserved for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes between January, 1961 to June, 1963;

(b) the number of candidates called for interview and the number of candidates selected; and

(c) the number of candidates appointed and the number of those kept on panel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) *Class I*—Recruitment is made through U.P.S.C.

Class II—No direct recruitment is made in *Class II*.

Class III—

Schedule Castes	185
Scheduled Tribes	47

Class IV—

Scheduled Castes	784
Scheduled Tribes	19

(b) *Number so far interviewed.*

	<i>Schedu- led</i>	<i>Schedu- led</i>
	<i>Castes</i>	<i>Tribes</i>

Class III	131	33
Class IV	150	3

Note.—625 applications for *Class IV* posts in the Accounts Department are being processed.

No. selected.

Class III	34	14
Class IV	29	3

(c) *Number appointed*

Class III	20	8
Class IV	9	2

No. kept on table.

Class III	14	6
Class IV	—	1

Theft of Telegraph and Telephone Wire

1665. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state the number of theft cases of overhead telegraph and telephone wire detected by the

Orissa P. & T. Circle since 1st June, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): The number of theft cases which occurred in the Orissa P. & T. Circle from 1st June '62 to 31st July, '63 was 496.

Telephone Communications

1666. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Angalo, Bari and Ramchandrapur with telephone communications from Kaipara under Cuttack Postal Division;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to connect the flood affected area Post Offices with telephone communications; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) and (c). There is no such policy. However, out of 110 Post Offices in the flood affected areas, 57 have telephone facilities and proposals for installing telephones at 14 Post Offices have been sanctioned. Proposals for 11 more are under consideration.

Cooperative Sugar Mills in Orissa

1667. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new cooperative Sugar Mills had been sanctioned to Orissa State during the first year of Third Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the Mills which are going to be expanded in Orissa

State during the remaining period of the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd., Rayagada, District Koraput has a licence to expand its capacity.

Minor Ports in Orissa

1668. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the names of minor ports in Orissa for which money has been allotted in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allotted for each port; and

(c) the total amount that had been allotted for minor ports in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) and (b) Development of Paradip as an intermediate port	154.30
Development of Chandbali port	4.80
Development of Gopalpur port	1.00

(c) A provision of Rs. 36.16 lakhs was made, out of which Rs. 28.29 lakhs were spent.

Sugar Quota for Orissa

**1669. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) whether Orissa has recently sought and increase in their quota of sugar;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) the total quantity of sugar allotted to Orissa during April, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, in July, 1963.

(b) An *ad-hoc* allotment of 1,000 tonnes was given.

(c) 4,000 tonnes.

Electrification of Stations on S. E. Railway

**1670. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations on the South-Eastern Railway proposed to be electrified during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the names of the station on the said Railway electrified during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1691/63.]

Cotton Cultivation in Maharashtra

1671. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have submitted any scheme for expanding the cultivation of long staple cotton in the State during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the main outlines of the scheme and the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the Centre has approved the scheme; and

(d) the financial assistance so far given to the State in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme aims at increased production of Devraj cotton by use of intensive cultivation measures.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 90,43,780 spread over a period of three years from 1963-64.

(c) Yes.

(d) In the present system of financing development schemes, no scheme wise allocation is made and the States are entitled to work the schemes within the total plan ceilings and claim central assistance as per approved pattern.

Community Development Blocks in Maharashtra

1672. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the total amount given to the Government of Maharashtra during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far for the Community Development Blocks in the State?

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

1962-63	Total amount paid to the State Government on account of Central assistance was Rs. 458.07 lakhs (Rs. 274.37 lakhs as grant and Rs. 183.70 lakhs as loan).
1963-64	Central assistance allocated is Rs. 371.30 lakhs (Rs. 223.80 lakhs as grant and Rs. 147.50 lakhs as loan).

Sugar Production in Maharashtra

1673. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of sugar in Maharashtra during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the total quantity of sugar exported from Maharashtra State during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

'000 Tonnes)

(a) Sugar Year 1961-62 (November-October) . 498.8

1962-63 (November-August) . 514.0

(b) Export quota under the Export Promotion Act was 82,737.4 tonnes on the production of 1961-62 and 49,253.8 tonnes on the production of 1962-63 upto the end of August 1963.

(Rs. in Crores)

(c) 1961-62 . 6.07

1962-63 . 3.67

Central Road Fund

1674. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the amount of grant given to the Government of Rajasthan from the Central Road Fund during 1962-63 for road development schemes of that State?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The total amount of grant given to the Government of Rajasthan from the Central Road Fund during 1962-63 for road development schemes in the State was Rs. 23,39,028 (Rs. 16,05,195 from the Allocations and Rs. 7,33,833 from the Ordinary Reserve).

Tube-wells in Rajasthan

1675. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of tube wells opened by the Central Tube Well Organisation in Rajasthan during 1962-63;

(b) the names of places in Rajasthan where they were opened;

(c) the number of tube wells proposed to be opened in that State during 1963-64;

(d) the names of places where they will be opened during the same period; and

(e) the total amount allotted for the purpose in Rajasthan during 1962-63 and 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Thirty three exploratory bores were drilled by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation in the course of groundwater exploration. Besides, 4 tubewells, 8 Observation holes and 3 Pilot holes were drilled for the National Mineral Development Corporation.

(b) These were drilled in the districts of Barmer, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, and Sikar.

(c) Twenty four exploratory bores.

(d) In the districts of Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu, Bikaner and Pali.

(e) During 1962-63, Rs. 5,25,037.

During 1963-64, Rs. 3,30,790.

Tobacco Cultivation in Rajasthan

1676. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Uiak:

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

(a) whether any Central assistance was given to Rajasthan for the development of tobacco cultivation in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

अररहाट डाकघर के लिये टेलीफोन

१६७७. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दरभंगा जिला (उत्तर बिहार) के अररहाट डाकघर में टेलीफोन लगाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त डाकघर (अररहाट) को सब-ऑफिस में परिणत करने का विचार रखती है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख). ये प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ।

Tube Wells in Madras

1678. **Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1906 on the 16th April, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress made in regard to drilling of exploratory bores to absorb ground water for the construction of irrigation tube wells in Aranthangi, Pattukkottai, Orathanad and Thanjavur Taluks so far;

(b) the results obtained in regard to the depth of underground table and the yield thereof; and

(c) when the exploration is likely to be completed and final results expected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No site has been selected for exploration in Thanjavur Taluk. Exploratory drilling work in the remaining three Taluks of Orathanad, Aranthangi and Pattukkottai will be taken up soon.

(b) and (c). The final results will be available after the exploration in 1964-65.

Procurement Price of Rice

1679. **Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the procurement price of

rice in Madras State to give incentive to farmers for increasing the production;

(b) if so, the rate of increase proposed in regard to each variety/quality; and

(c) the rates of procurement for each variety/quality in other States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). It has been decided to increase the procurement prices of rice in Madras State by two rupees and sixty-eight paise per quintal for the next crop season 1963/64.

(c) The information is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1692/63].

Subsidy to Sugarcane Growers

1680. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government give assistance in the form of subsidy or loan to the sugar cane growers; and

(b) if so, the amount given as subsidy or loan to sugar-cane growers in the Thanjavur District, Madras State during 1961 to 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No subsidy or loan is given to Sugarcane growers district-wise direct by the Central Government. A lumpsum amount is, however, sanctioned every year as grant/loan for Agricultural Development Schemes including Sugarcane Development to the State Governments who grant subsidy/loan to growers according to the pattern of financial assistance for each crop.

Nidamangalam Railway Station

1681. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panchayat Board of the Nidamangalam Town (Thanjavur Distt. Madras State) has requested the Railway Administration for grant of the waste land situated near the Nidamangalam Railway Station and in possession of the Railways for the purpose of maintaining a park and installing a Gandhi Statue there; and

(b) if so, the present stage at which the requisition of the Panchayat Board stands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The exact location of the land has now been ascertained from the Panchayat Board and the matter is under consideration of the Railway. The Panchayat Board will be advised of the decision shortly.

Melon Research Institute

1682. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. has sanctioned a scheme to set up a Melon Research Institute in Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date by which it is to be set up and the location of the Institute; and

(c) the functions of the Institute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No Institute as such has been set up or is proposed to be set up in Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh but a research scheme is being executed at Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh for the improvement of musk-melon and water melon;

The object of the above scheme is to evolve sweet, high yielding, and disease resistant varieties of musk melon and water melon.

Weigh-Bridge at Manendragarh

1683. **Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Mill-owners Association, Indore has represented to the Government for the installation of a 100 ton weigh-bridge for weighing of BOX type wagons at Manendragarh in South Eastern Railway;

(b) the difficulties or complaints of coal consumers for want of provision of weigh-bridges; and

(c) the action taken to provide a weighbridge at Manendragarh?

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

(b) The main complaint is that in the absence of a suitable weigh-bridge BOX wagons are not being weighed and the consignees do not, therefore, know the exact quantity of coal that is actually loaded.

(c) It is proposed to instal a 100 ton weigh-bridge at Manendragarh along with the yard remodelling which is in progress.

Pending the installation of a weigh-bridge, BOX Wagons are required to be loaded upto the load lines marked in these wagons which ensures loading upto the marked carrying capacity of the wagon. The load lines have been marked separately for—

(i) Slack and Dust Coal.

(ii) Steam and Rubble Coal and are based on their average densities.

Assault on Railway Staff

1684. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mob of hundred persons assaulted three employees of Railways in May, 1963 on Bela Station of Gaya Division of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the cause of the provocation; and

(c) the steps being taken to give Police protection to employees at Railway Stations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

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

Coastal Railway in Kerala

1685. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to construct a coastal railway in the State connecting Alleppy with Cochin Harbour during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Government of Kerala had included in their recommendations for construction of new lines in the Third Five Year Plan a proposal for a rail link connecting Mavelikara, Alleppey and Ernakulam.

(b) The proposal is not included in the Railway's programme of construction of new railway lines during the Third Five Year Plan.

River Valley Projects in West Bengal

1686. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:

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

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have submitted any scheme for afforestation of the catchment area of all river valley projects;

(b) if so, when it was submitted; and

(c) the financial implication of the proposed scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). In July, 1962, the Government of West Bengal submitted a comprehensive scheme for soil conservation (involving mainly afforestation measures) in the upper catchment of the Kangsabati river valley project at an estimated cost of Rs. 321.95 lakhs to cover an area of 1,30,000 acres during the 3rd, 4th and 5th Plan periods. The Kangsabati scheme had not been included originally in the Centrally sponsored programme for soil conservation measures in the catchments of major river valley projects. It was decided in October 1962 to allocate an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for soil conservation works in the catchment of the Kangsabati river and the State Government were requested to forward a revised scheme for the remaining 3rd Plan period. The revised scheme intended to cover 1240 acres was received in December 1962, and has already been sanctioned.

Major Ports

1687. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange requirement for the development of major ports in the Third Plan;

(b) the portion of these requirements which has already been obtained;

(c) the portion being negotiated; and

(d) the action being taken for the rest.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total foreign exchange requirements for the development of major ports during the Third Five Year Plan is about Rs. 56.35 crores.

(b) An amount of Rs. 33.48 crores has been obtained in the shape of foreign aid as indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) World Bank Loans	2230
(ii) International Development Association Credit	714
(iii) West German credit	4
(iv) Yen credit	22
(v) Colombo Plan	4
(vi) T.C.M. aid	230
(vii) U.K. credit	14
(viii) Yugoslav credit	40
(ix) Dutch Commercial credit	90
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In addition, an amount of Rs. 1.57 crores has been released from the free resources of the Government of India.

(c) Negotiations are being carried on for World Bank assistance to the extent of Rs. 137 lakhs for Madras Port and an Yugoslav credit of Rs. 13.14 lakhs for Visakhapatnam Port.

(d) It is proposed to negotiate with the World Bank for a loan of about Rs. 13 crores to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the Haldia Dock system. As regards the balance also, as far as possible, credit sources available from time to time will be made use of.

**Theft in Uzambazar Post Office
(Assam)**

1688. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether daring burglary and theft was committed in Uzambazar Post Office (Assam) on or about the 30th May, 1963.

(b) the quantum of valuable articles and cash removed from that Post Office; and

(c) whether the miscreants have been brought to book?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following cash and Postal stationery was stolen:

	Rs.
Postcards	30.00
Envelopes	75.00
Cash	26.88
TOTAL	131.88

(c) The case is still under Police investigation. The miscreants have not been apprehended so far.

**Production of Wagons, Locomotives
and Coaches**

1689. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any alterations/modifications have been made in the Third Plan targets regarding the production of (i) wagons (ii) locomotives—(a) steam, (b) diesel and (c) electrical; and (iii) coaches; in the light of present emergency; and

(b) if so, the revised targets in respect of each of these items?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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बांदा स्टेशन पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय

१६६० { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांदा रेलवे जंक्शन पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय कब तक खुल जायेगा ; और

(ख) वहां का आर० एम० एस० आफिस कब तक स्टेशन पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जायेगा ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) बांदा प्रधान डाकघर में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर मौजूद है जो कि बांदा रेलवे जंक्शन स्टेशन के निकट है। रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक अन्य सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की आवश्यकता की जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा इसके लिए एक उपयुक्त इमारत उपलब्ध किये जाने पर रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय को रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाएगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकघर

१६६१ { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी डिवीजन से डाकघर खोलने की जो प्रार्थनायें की गई थीं उनमें से बहुत कम स्वीकार की गई हैं ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में सन् १९६१-६२ में कितने नये डाकघर खोले गये ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) १९६१-६२ के

दौरान प्राप्त हुए प्रार्थनाओं में से केवल ६ प्रार्थनाओं पर कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि इन प्रस्तावों द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति नहीं होती या १९६२-६३ के दौरान प्राप्त १३ प्रार्थनाओं में से सभी पर कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है।

(ख) ५१२।

Cultivation of Vegetables in Border Areas

1692. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) the amount spent and the acreage covered in the cultivation of vegetables in the border areas with the Central Government's help; and

(b) the amount of fertilizers released to this area during the last six months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A sum of Rs. 45,800/- was given as subsidy to the States of West Bengal and Assam and a sum of Rs. 11,50,000/- was given as short term loan to the States of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal during the year 1962-63 for bringing additional area of about 8000 acres under vegetables including onions and potatoes. The targets fixed for the purpose have been far exceeded by the State Governments.

(b) A total of 27,057 tonnes of various types of fertilisers were supplied to the State Governments of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal during the period January—June, 1963.

Cooperative Officers

1693. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the number of Co-

operative Officers (Senior) and personnel for Class IV, Class III and Class II that will be required for the increased number of cooperatives; and

(b) whether any target for training has been fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) The Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held at Mysore in July, 1959 suggested certain broad norms for assessing the personnel requirements. These were communicated to the States. On the basis of these norms, the State Governments assesses requirements of the personnel year by year and incorporate it in their annual plans.

(b) The targets for training of co-operative personnel of various categories during Third Five Year Plan are as under:—

Senior	400
Intermediate	4,400
Junior	56,000

Tobacco Cultivation

1694. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is third among the largest tobacco producers in the world; and

(b) the States in India where tobacco is grown in large quantities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, after U.S.A. and China.

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

Closure of Sugar Factories

1695. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of cooperative sugar factories which closed down because of non-availability of sugarcane and for other financial reasons during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): No cooperative sugar factory is reported to have closed down during the year 1961-62 because of non-availability of sugarcane and for financial reasons.

Public Telephones Call Offices in U.P.

1696. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of new lines and wire materials, public telephone call offices could not be installed in many places in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The principal items in short supply are steel poles and galvanised iron wires, the basic reason being non-availability of the raw material in adequate quantities. Imports of some quantities of sheets and galvanised iron wires have been ordered to meet the deficit. While the shortage of wires are expected to be made good to a large extent within the next few months, the shortage of steel sheets for posts is likely to continue for some more time. Instructions have been issued for using substitutes for steel poles such as wooden ballies, rails, cement concrete posts which will go to meet part of the demand.

टंक काल

१६९७. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, उप-मंत्रियों और सभा-सचिवों ने पृथक्-पृथक् अपने घर और कार्यालय के टेलीफोनों से कितने टंककाल किये ;

(ख) इन पर कुल मिलाकर कितना धन (वर्षवार) व्यय हुआ ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बचत के लिये कुछ निर्देश दिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) इन दो वर्षों में जो घंटे कालों पर व्यय हुआ उसमें निजी कालों के लिये उपरोक्त में से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ने कितना-कितना धन दिया ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय लोक-सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Railway Line to Haldia Port

1698. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alignment for Railway line to Haldia Port in West Bengal has been finalised;

(b) if so, the acreage of land that will be acquired for the Railway line and associated works;

(c) the number of stations that are proposed to be opened in this line from Haldia to Kharagpur; and

(d) whether the line will be electrified?

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

(b) About 2370 acres.

(c) Nine new stations from Haldia to Panchkura, the junction station with the existing Howrah-Kharagpur Main Line.

(d) Yes.

Grapes

1699. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether fine grapes are being grown near Delhi; and

(b) whether Government are considering any plan or proposal to encourage the production of grapes to meet the large demand of India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. However, attempts are being made to grow some promising varieties of grapes on a small scale around Delhi.

(b) Extension of grape cultivation is included in the programme of fruit development during the Third Five Year Plan. The State Governments have been advised to grant long term loans at the rate of Rs. 1,500/- per acre to growers of grapes. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Mysore have drawn up plans for promoting grape cultivation.

Floating Dock

1700. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether any floating dock is being acquired either in Public or Private Sector?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): No Sir.

Loco Shed at Calicut

1701. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued to shift the Loco Shed at Calicut to Mangalore; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, the Loco Shed at Calicut is not being transferred to Mangalore. The Locomotives at Calicut Shed are, however, proposed to be homed at Shoranur Shed.

Survey of Forest Wealth

1702. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether the scheme to carry out a comprehensive survey of the country's forest wealth has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) The project on pre-investment survey of forest resources which is to be implemented with assistance from the U.N. Special Fund, remained under evaluation of the Fund authorities since 1961. The project has since been approved by the Governing Council of the U.N. Special Fund at their June, 1963 session. The Plan of operation is not however received from the U.N. Special Fund Food and Agriculture organisation. The work on the project will start only after it is received and approved finally by the Government of India.

मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटियागंज रेलवे लाइन

१७०३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज रेलवे लाइन को बदल कर भारी लाइन लगाने की योजना बना रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक नई लाइन लग जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या लाइन बदलने के बाद एक्प्रेस गाड़ी चलाने की बात सोची जा रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । ५० पौंड की वर्तमान पटरी की जगह ढलवां लोहे के स्लीपर्स पर ६० पौंड की पटरी बिछाने की मंजूरी दी गयी है । कुल १०६.७५ मील की लम्बाई में पटरी को बदलना है, जिसमें से ४६.५० मील में पटरी बदली जा चुकी है । आशा है कि बाकी काम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि में पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(ग) जी नहीं । लेकिन गाड़ियों को अधिक तेज रफ्तार से चलाने की अनुमति दी जायेगी । इससे यात्रा में लगने वाला कुल समय कुछ कम हो जायेगा और जंक्शन स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों के मेल में सुधार होगा ।

Acreage brought under Minor Irrigation

1704. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional area brought under minor irrigation during the Second Plan period and upto 1962-63 in the Third plan period is not commensurate with the amounts spent; and

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a survey to assess the reasons for the shortfall?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There has so far been only slight increase in the cost per acre than was originally anticipated in fixing the target and the outlay both in the Second Plan and in the Third Plan. As such it is not correct to say that the additional area brought under minor irrigation is not commensurate with the amount spent.

(b) Does not arise.

Naroj Bridge Accident

1705. **Shri G. Mohanty**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation paid to families of the labourers involved in the accident of 15th January last at Naroj in Orissa; and

(b) whether the commission of enquiry appointed to enquire into the causes of the accident and to fix responsibility have submitted their report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) under the contract, the liability to pay compensation was that of the Contractors who have accepted the liability and are ascertaining from the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation and Additional District Magistrate, Cuttack, the method of payment to individual families of the deceased employees.

(b) It is understood from the State Government of Orissa that the Commission of Enquiry are expected to submit the report by 30th September, 1963.

Fish Market, Delhi

1706. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one wholesale fish market in the Capital, and that too is run on monopolistic lines; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Delhi Administration to break up this monopoly by establishing a few more wholesale fish markets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes. There is only one wholesale market in the Capital for the sale of fish located at the Jama Masjid which is being run by a few traders.

(b) The Delhi Administration have no scheme at present for the establishment of wholesale fish markets in different parts of the city.

**Ships Manufactured in
Visakhapatnam**

1707. Sri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships manufactured in Visakhapatnam in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the name of the manufacturer of the ship "Andaman", its gross tonnage and the actual weight carried by it?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of ships completed and delivered by the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam are given below:—

Year	Ships
1960-61	Two
1961-62	Two
1962-63	Three

In addition, three steel Pontoons and a Steel Hopper Barge were delivered

in 1960-61 and another Steel Hopper Barge in 1961-62.

(b) The ship 'Andamans' a passenger-cum-cargo vessel was built by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam under the guidance of their Technical Consultants, the A.C.L. (La Societe Anonyme des ATELIERS ET CHANTIERS de la LOIRE, Paris). The gross registered tonnage of this ship is 5933. Actual weight of cargo carried by it is 1670 tons, after allowing the vessel to have sufficient fuel, fresh water and stores for nearly two round trips (Calcutta-Port Blair-Madras Run) and a normal stay at Port Blair, besides full complement of passengers and crew with their effects.

Inland Water Transport in Kerala

1708. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any schemes to develop inland water transport in the state:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature and extent of assistance so far given to the State for implementing those schemes?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Kerala Government have submitted a list of works in the execution of which they want Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 1 crore during the Third Plan period, under the following heads:—

(i) Badagara-Mahe Canal.

(ii) Improvements to canal from Cochin to Quilon.

(a) Improvements to canal in Vembanad region.

(b) Terminal facilities at Alleppey.

(iii) Improvements to other canals.

- (iv) Improvements to Trivandrum-Shoranur Canal between Trivandrum and Kozhithodam.

A scheme has, however, been received only in respect of the Badagara Mahe Canal. The State Government have been requested to furnish certain necessary details regarding the scheme.

2. The following are the works proposed to be executed by the State without Central assistance during the Third Plan period:—

- (i) Improvements to Canal between Cochin and Pulloot.
- (ii) Improvements to artificial portion between Ponnani and Pulloot.
- (iii) Improvements to other canals and construction of toe walls. The cost of the above works in the Third Plan period is estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs.

3. The total expenditure incurred by the State Government on the development of inland water transport in the Third Plan period, upto June 1963, is Rs. 34.84 lakhs. No Central Assistance has so far been given to the State.

Box-Wagons

1709. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1,500 box-wagons purchased by the Railways three years back are now lying idle as cracks have been noticed in them;

(b) whether the cracks are due to defects in manufacture;

(c) whether the Railway Board has taken up the matter with the firm of suppliers;

(d) the name of the firm and the estimated loss suffered as a result of this transaction; and

(e) steps taken to have the wagons repaired?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. 835 BOX Mark 'O' Wagons out of 1580 of the interim design on line were stabled during the first week of August, 1963.

(b) The design of the wagons and the process of manufacture are under detailed study to understand the reasons of failures, which have come to light.

(c) Yes.

(d) M/s. Burn & Co., Howrah, and B/. Indian Standard Wagon, Asansol. The cost of rectification of the defects is being worked out.

(e) In order to expedite repairs, arrangements have been made to carry out interim repairs in open line repair depots. Arrangements have also been made to give workshop repairs to the cracked bogies.

Electrification Staff

1710. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in one section of electrification workers are retrenched with the completion of works and simultaneously new hands with similar qualifications are recruited in other sections;

(b) the positive steps being taken to absorb the railway electrification staff permanently as per assurance of Deputy Minister on the 30th June, 1962, and

(c) the reasons why they are not made permanent after completion of six months continued service?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. Only staff reluctant to accept appointment in other areas or sections are discharged.

(b) The staff of Railway Electrification are encouraged to apply for regular posts on open-line Railways.

(c) Railway Electrification is treated as a project. Casual Labour employed on this project cannot therefore be considered as regular temporary employees automatically after six months continuous service.

Installation of Tubewells

1711. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of exploratory tubewells sent for test in the South so far since 1960;

(b) the number out of them sent in the State of Mysore and where they have been tested;

(c) whether any expert party of Geological Survey has been sent for that purpose in Mysore and other Southern States to find out the water resources in those States; and

(d) if so, where and when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) One Field Division complete with necessary equipment and personnel.

(b) None so far, but work is expected to be taken up in the state of Mysore in 1963-64.

(c) Yes; the Geologists of the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation were sent to the southern States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore for field reconnaissance in connection with groundwater exploration work. The Geological Survey of India, also, carried out local and regional groundwater investigations in these three States and in Kerala also.

(d) *By Explanatory Tubewells Organisation:*

- (1) Madras in 1960-61.
- (2) Andhra Pradesh in 1961.
- (3) Mysore in 1962.

By Geological Survey of India

- (1) Madras and Andhra Pradesh in 1960.
- (2) Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in 1961.
- (3) Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore in 1962.
- (4) Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore in 1963.

Kangra Valley Railway

1712. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locomotives, passenger coaches and wagons which are at present in use in the Narrow Gauge section of the Kangra Valley Railway;

(b) the number of new locomotives, coaches and wagons which have been put into service during 1963;

(c) whether there is any proposal to put some diesel locomotives on this section; and

(d) if so, how many and when they will be sent there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

	Locomotives	Coachingstock	Wagons
	23	64	130
(b)	Nil	5	Nil

(Position upto 16-8-1963)

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

(d) Twenty-five Narrow Gauge Diesel Locomotives of 650 HP have been ordered. It is proposed to allot 10 of them to Northern Railway for use on Kangra Valley and Kalka-Simla Sections. These locomotives are expected by the end of 1964.

Sugarcane Production

1713. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananjappa:

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

(a) the extent to which sugarcane production in 1962-63 has been found commensurate with the total crushing capacity of the established sugar factories;

(b) whether the present demand, within and without the country, envisages any basic change at the production and the distribution stages of this industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The production of sugarcane in 1962-63 was more than three times the crushing capacity of the established sugar factories.

(b) and (c): Development of sugarcane cultivation is being intensified and additional capacity to the extent of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar per annum is being licensed to step up production.

Halt Station at Govindpur

1714. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a halt station at Govindpur between Bilthara Road Station, and Kidihdapur station (N.E.R.);

(b) whether some building has been constructed there and platform raised;

(c) the amount of money spent on such construction; and

(d) when the halt station will start functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Rama-

swamy): (a) to (d). It was proposed in 1958 to open a crossing station at Govindpur between Bilthara Road and Kidihdapur stations to increase transshipment capacity at Shahganj and Manduadih. However, with the opening of the Rajendrapur and consequent diversion of traffic from Manduadih to Garhara, the proposal for the crossing station at Govindpur was dropped. An amount of about Rs. 23,000/- had already been spent on the construction of the station building and platform.

The question of opening a contractor operated halt at Govindpur was also examined. This was, however, found not justified financially and also not feasible due to operational difficulty and hence was given up.

बशरतगंज रेलवे स्टेशन पर डकैती

१७१५. { श्री बिडनाथ पांडेय :
श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २३ अप्रैल, १९६३ को बशरतगंज रेलवे स्टेशन (जो बरेली स्टेशन के पास है) को कुछ डाकुओं ने नूटा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे को कितने का नुकसान हुआ ; और

(ग) सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बीड़ों के १३ 'पिटारे' जिनकी कीमत २,८३४ रुपये है ।

(ग) बशरतगंज के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर से सूचना मिलने पर बरेली की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता (Indian Penal Code) की धारा

३६५।३६७ के अधीन मामला दर्ज किया। अब तक इस सिलसिले में एक आदमी गिरफ्तार किया गया है। बाकी अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने और चोरी का माल बरामद करने के लिए पुलिस कोशिश कर रही है।

मंसूर में तिलहन अनुसंधान केन्द्र

१७१६. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार मंसूर में एक तिलहन अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना रुपया व्यय किया जायेगा ;

(ग) कितने आदमियों को इससे रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यह कब तक खुल जाने की आशा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

अमरीका से रानी मक्खियों का आयात

१७१७. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था ने शहद बनाने के लिये अमरीका से रानी मक्खियां मंगाई थीं ;

(ख) जयदि हां, तो उन मक्खियों से शहद उत्पादन में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दुस्तानी रानी मक्खी के शहद में और अमरीका की रानी मक्खी

के शहद में कोई विशेष अन्तर नजर आया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Rice and Atta for Assam

1718. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Rice and Atta moved to Assam from Centre during the last three months; and

(b) the quantity allotted for Cachar and Mizo districts and the quantity that actually arrived there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b): Supplies of foodgrains from Central stocks to Assam are arranged from Central depots in Assam itself as well as from depots outside Assam. During the three months May to July, 1963, the total quantity of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) supplied to Assam from the Central reserve was 67,300 tonnes. Internal distribution is arranged by the Assam Government out of stocks supplied by the Centre as well as those procured by them locally. Precise information about the quantities of foodgrains moved by the Assam Government to Cachar and Mizo districts is not available.

S. E. Railway Workshop, Kharagpur

1719. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that charge-men in the South-Eastern Railway Workshop, Kharagpur are not permitted overtime allowance bonus due to participation in incentive scheme;

(b) how it is proposed to increase their productivity;

(c) whether it is a fact that total pay drawn by foreman in the lower category is more than the higher supervisory staff; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Chargemen of all grades are permitted to work overtime and to draw overtime allowance under the Factories Act. They are also paid bonus as it accrues to them under the Incentive Scheme.

(b) Increase in production depends upon securing of all facilities conducive to efficient working viz. making new jobs available to workers immediately the old jobs are completed, supply of specific types and categories of materials for jobs, provision of good tools, jigs and fixtures for smooth work, reducing of idle hours on account of machine breakdown, power failures, etc. and offering suitable instructions and advice as to the method of carrying out the operations. These measures have already been adopted by the Railway Administration in Kharagpur Workshops.

(c) and (d). It is presumed that the expression "Foreman in the lower category" used in the question actually refers to Chargemen covered by the Incentive Scheme. If so, in some cases Chargemen draw more emoluments than Foremen (who is the higher supervisory staff) as the latter category is not allowed overtime under the Factories Act and Bonus under the Incentive Scheme.

मुजफ्फरनगर में गाड़ी का पटरी से उतरना

१७२०. श्री भोकारलाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १ मई, १९६३ को मुजफ्फरनगर में एक मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने वैन पटरी से उतर गये थे ;

(ग) रेलवे को इससे कितनी क्षति पहुंची ; और

(घ) दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

प्रयाग स्टेशन के पास रेलगाड़ी और ट्रक की टक्कर

१७२१. श्री भोकारलाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १८ जन, १९६३ को प्रयाग स्टेशन के पास एक लेवल क्रॉसिंग पर रेलगाड़ी और ट्रक की टक्कर हो जाने से ४ व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना का क्या कारण था ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) दुर्घटना १७-६-१९६३ को हुई और इसमें तीन व्यक्ति घायल हुए ।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि पब्लिक कैरियर का ड्राइवर समपार (लेवल-क्रॉसिंग) के बन्द फाटक के एक पल्ले को तोड़ कर समपार के भीतर घुस गया ।

बरोनी रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट दुर्घटना

१७२२. { श्री माते :
श्री भोकारलाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १५ अगस्त, १९६३ को एक एक्सप्रेस की खत पर यात्रा करते हुए दो व्यक्ति बरोनी स्टेशन के पास उजियारपुर स्टेशन पर गिर पड़े ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन व्यक्तियों को छत पर से न उतारने का क्या कारण था ;

(ग) अब उनकी क्या हालत है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कोई जांच कर रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Compensatory (Hill) Allowance on Kalka-Simla Section.

1723. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) Whether hill compensatory allowance has been sanctioned on the Kalka-Simla Section of the Northern Railway for all the stations; and

(b) if so, from which date and on what basis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Compensatory (Hill) Allowance is being paid only to the Railway staff stationed between Koti and Simla (both inclusive) on the Kalka-Simla Section of the Northern Railway.

(b) Compensatory (Hill) allowance was sanctioned with effect from 1.7.1952 and is being continued. Payment to railway employees employed in this area is made at the same rates as admissible to other Central Government employees in terms of sanctions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time. In determining the locality in which this allowance is payable, the Central Government generally follow the classification of the area made by the State Government.

लद्दाख में भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना

१७२४. { श्री माते :
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख की भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञों का दल वहां गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विशेषज्ञों के दल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो रिपोर्ट पेश की उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में कितना रुपया लगगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) अगस्त, १९६३ में विशेषज्ञों के एक दल ने लद्दाख का दौरा किया ताकि व तत्काल ही उस क्षेत्र की परिस्थितियों तथा कृषि सुधार और पशुपालन की सम्भावनाओं का अध्ययन कर सके ।

(ख) अभी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) इस समय प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

कृषि कालेज

१७२५. { श्री माते :
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार एक ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि हर राज्य में

शिक्षा अनुसंधान और कृषि विस्तार सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कृषि विस्तार कालेज खोले जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितना रुपया खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) ये कृषि कालेज कब तक खुल जाने की आशा है ?

साहू तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Sugar for West Bengal

1726. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly two lakh tons sugar available with the National Sugar Mills Ltd., Ahmedpur (Birbhum) West Bengal has not been released for sale during this sugar shortage in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether this has been done under instructions from the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. Only 339 tonnes remain to be released.

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

Railway Catering Charges

1727. { **Shri Dinen Chattacharya:**
Shri Yogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charges for food articles supplied by railway caterers and dining cars have been increased from the 1st August, 1963; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The prices of full meals, vegetarian and non-vegetarian, served in Indian as well as in Western style, which have been standardised on all India basis, have been revised from 1.7.63, having regard to service of additional items, as also increase in costs due to factors such as rise in cost of ingredients, cost of staff, etc.

The statement laid on the Table of the House shows the prices in force prior to and from 1.7.1963. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1693/63].

Survey Report on Dandakaranya Project

1728. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 168 on the 20th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a copy of the Survey Report of the experts who visited Dandakaranya Project from 15th to 21st March, 1963 will be laid on the Table; and

(b) the decisions of Government on the Report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A copy of the report of the Agricultural Expert Team on Dandakaranya Project is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-63].

(b) The Report has been submitted to the Dandakaranya Development Authority for examination and action, in consultation with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation.

Work-load of Rural House-wives

1729. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 475 on the 19th March, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme to ease the work-load of rural house-wives in the country have since been worked out by the Food and Agriculture Organisation; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

U. K. Employment Vouchers

1730. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vouchers issued by the British Department of Labour and Employment were stolen from Post Offices and sold to persons who were unable to secure them;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Two complaints have been recently received, one against a Class IV official alleging that he pinches letters containing voucher forms of British Employment and selling them to public, and the second complaint, which is an anonymous one, alleges that a postman pinches immigration forms from mails addressed to U.K. High Commission.

(b) Both the complaints are under investigation.

(c) The result of investigation is not yet known.

Rice Purchased from U.S.A.

1731. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) the price of rice purchased from the U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 agreement; and

(b) whether it is higher than the prevailing rates in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The prices of American bagged rice purchased in June, 1963 ranged from about Rs 60 to Rs. 69 per quintal.

(b) Yes.

Contract Labour in Railways

1732. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey about the present working conditions of contract labour employed in Railways has been made; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). In 1959 the Labour Bureau had made a survey of working conditions of contract labour in certain selected industries including Railways. The report of this survey has been published under the name "Contract Labour", copies of which publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Telephone Trunk Calls

1733. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone trunk calls between Hubli and Dharwar are sometimes delayed by 3-4 hours causing great hardship to the subscribers;

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the implementation of automatic exchange which was due to come into operation in April, last; and

(c) the steps taken to treat the calls between Hubli and Dharwar as local calls as both the towns are being brought under the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. But such delays occur only when there is line interruption. Normally, average delays are less than 30 minutes.

(b) The installation of 1200 lines automatic exchange has just been commenced at Hubli. The equipment is likely to be cut over after about a year.

(c) Additional lines and equipment required for providing "no-delay" service between Hubli & Dharwar are being provided and the telephone service between these places will be provided on a local basis soon after this work is completed.

Transportation of Iron Ore

1734. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exporters of iron ore from Karwar and Belekeri ports have represented to Government that they are not getting the adequate number of railway waggons to carry ore up to Hubli; and

(b) if so, the arrangements being made to facilitate the transport of ore to Hubli?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Movement of iron ore for export is on account of State Trading Corporation and, in the export year 1962-63, the demands have been satisfactorily met.

To meet with the additional demands from the State Trading Corporation, the rail transport capacity is being further augmented.

Train Service between Hubli and Davangere

1735. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run an additional train between Hubli and Davangere to stop overcrowding in trains in that section and also to facilitate passengers travelling from stations where express trains do not stop; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The need for an additional train between Hubli and Birur is recognised. The question of introducing an additional train between Hubli and Birur will be considered when adequate locomotive powers for this purpose are available.

पालनपुर स्टेशन के पास ऊपरी पुल

१७३६. { श्रीमती चावडा :
श्री वाडीवा :

• क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालनपुर-अहमदाबाद (पश्चिम रेलवे) के दरम्यान पालनपुर के पास जो रेलवे क्रॉसिंग है उस पर ऊपरी पुल बनाने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक बनेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात सरकार के कहने पर पालनपुर के पास वर्तमान समपार नं० १६८ की जगह ऊपरी सड़क-पुल (Road Over-Bridge) बनाने की योजना अन्तिम रूप से रेलवे के १९६३-६४ के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर ली गयी है। इस निर्माण-कार्य का व्योरेवार डिजाइन और इसके नक्शे अनुमोदन के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेजे जा चुके हैं। राज्य सरकार से इन आयोजनाओं और इनकी अनुमानित लागत का अनुमोदन और अपने हिस्से का खर्च देने की स्वीकृति मिलते ही यह काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

भिलड़ी रानीवाड़ा लाइन

१७३७. { श्रीमती चावड़ा :
श्री वाडीवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलड़ी और रानीवाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशनों (ब्रांच लाइन, उत्तर रेलवे) के बीच किराया दर मुख्य लाइन के किराये दर से दुगुनी है ; और

(ख) ये दरें कब से चालू हैं ; और कब तक चालू रहेंगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) रानीवाड़ा-भिलड़ी सेक्शन पर यात्रियों से बढ़ायी हुई दूरी के आधार पर किराया लिया जाता है। यह वृद्धि वास्तविक दूरी पर ६० प्रतिशत है।

(ख) रानीवाड़ा-भिलड़ी सेक्शन पर प्रभार्य दूरी (chargeable distance) में यह वृद्धि ११-११-५७ से की गयी है, जब यह लाइन यातायात के लिए खोली गयी।

प्रभार्य दूरी में यह वृद्धि संभवतः तब तक कायम रखनी पड़े जब तक कि इस सेक्शन पर यातायात पर्याप्त मात्रा में विकसित न हो

जाय और सामान्य भाड़ों और किरायों के आधार पर इस लाइन से आमदनी न होने लगे।

Flag Railway Station at Kalyanpur

1738 Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1087 on the 6th March, 1961, and state the progress since made in regard to the opening of a Flag Railway Station at Kalyanpur between Lachhmanpur and Unchahar Railway Stations in District Rae Bareli (U.P.)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The finalisation of land acquisition proceedings is in progress.

अखिल भारतीय गोवर्धक सेवा संघ

१७३६. { श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री रतन लाल :
श्री धुलेश्वर मोना :

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

(क) अखिल भारतीय गोवर्धक सेवा संघ को भारत सरकार की ओर से सन् १९६० से १९६३ तक प्रति वर्ष कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई ;

(ख) क्या उक्त संघ ने राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में गायों की नस्ल सुधारने और दूध उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के सामने कोई योजना पेश की है और यदि हाँ, तो यह योजना किस प्रकार की है ; और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितने रुपये खर्च किये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री अ० म० धामस) : (क) से (ग). अखिल भारतीय गोवर्धक सेवा संघ ने भारत

सरकार को कोई योजना नहीं भेजी है और न उनको १९६० से १९६३ तक कोई अनुदान दिया गया है। फिर भी राजस्थान सरकार से यह पूछा गया है कि क्या बीकानेर जिले में इस नाम का कोई संघ है और यदि है तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने उनको कोई सहायता दी है। सूचना उपलब्ध होने पर मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जायेगी।

Trans-Himalayan Highway

1740. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of the trans-Himalayan Highway connecting the three Himalayan States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and U.P.;

(b) the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the manner in which the cost is to be apportioned between the Centre and the States concerned; and

(d) when the Highway is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the news item which appeared in some papers on the 25th August, 1963 indicating that a Trans-Himalayan Highway was being constructed by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh connecting Badrinath in Uttar Pradesh with Shipki in Himachal Pradesh for the development of the backward areas of the Central Himalayan region. The news item further added that the project was to be financed by the Union Government.

The Government of India have not sponsored any such project nor have they any such scheme under consideration, although they are assisting the State Governments concerned to develop certain individual roads in this region to meet the local needs.

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उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्यान विकास

१७४१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्यान विकास के लिये १९६२-६३ में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कितना अनुदान व ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) उस सहायता का वहां की राज्य सरकार ने कहां तक उपयोग किया ; और

(ग) १९६३-६४ में इस के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितना अनुदान व ऋण देने का निश्चय किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभय सिंह) : (क) १९६२-६३ में उद्यान विकास के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ३,८८,४०० रुपये अनुदान के रूप में दिए गए। ऋण के रूप में कोई धन-राशि नहीं दी गई।

(ख) १९६२-६३ में अनुदान के रूप में दी गई राशि में से राज्य सरकार ने ३,१०,१०६ रुपये का उपयोग किया।

(ग) १९६३-६४ में अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में दी जाने वाली राशि नीचे दी गई हैं :—

अनुदान: ४,५५,७०० रुपये

ऋण: , कुछ नहीं।

Agricultural Training in Mexico

1742. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mexico have offered to give free training in agriculture to Indians at its National University of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the offer received?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No such offer has been received by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Delhi Transport Undertaking

1743. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have advised the D.T.U. against starting new bus services in rural areas or to neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the said undertaking has accepted the advice?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). In order to ensure that the passenger transport services provided in the city of Delhi are adequate, the D.T.U. has been advised to increase the frequency of its services on the existing routes before undertaking services on new routes or extending the existing routes.

(c) In its meeting held on the 21st August, 1963, the Delhi Transport Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation passed a resolution recommending to the Delhi Municipal Corporation that:

"(i) till there is adequacy of D.T.U.'s services on the existing routes, no new routes within the Union territory of Delhi should be taken up, and

(ii) apart from the applications already made for inter-State routes, no new application should be made".

Porbandar Port

1744. Shri Yagnik: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have de-

cided to develop Porbandar in Gujarat as a major port;

(b) the amount sanctioned by Government for financing the development of the port; and

(c) the plan of the development of the port and the period by which it will be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government of Gujarat propose to develop Porbandar as an all-weather port.

(b) A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the State Third Five Year Plan.

(c) The State Government's scheme includes the construction of breakwaters which will enclose a sufficiently calm area for all-weather shelter for vessels, a dredged approach channel which can take vessels upto 28 feet draft, a turning basin, two mooring berths and one alongside berth and ancillary works. The project may take four years to be completed.

Kangra Valley Railway

1745. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kangra valley people had represented to the Railway Ministry that the new bridges to be built on the realigned Kangra valley railway should be rail-cum-road bridges; and

(b) if so, whether the survey for realignment has been completed and the action taken on the representations of the public?

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

(b) The field work of the survey for the realignment has been completed and preparation of Project Report, plans and drawings has been taken in hand.

Regarding the economics of rail-cum-road bridges on the narrow gauge, it would be more economical to have separate rail and road bridges. The estimate of costs of the two proposals will be submitted to the Punjab Government who will take final decision in the matter.

Children Education Allowance

1746. Shri Pratap Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ministerial staff of his Ministry is not given the benefit of children education allowance for their wards who study in schools at places where such employees are not posted vide part 1 of the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F.10(1) Est. (Special) 60 dated 30th January, 1962;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether Government propose to extend this facility to the ministerial staff; and

(d) if so, from which date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The ministerial staff of the Ministry of Railways are governed by the Educational Assistance Rules applicable to non-gazetted staff on the Railways. Under these rules Educational Assistance is given in those cases where a Railway servant is compelled to send his child or children to a school away from the station at which he is posted owing to the absence of a school or schools of the requisite standard at the station at which he is posted.

Wagon Repairing Workshop at Raigarh

1747. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal for the establishment of a wagon repairing workshop at Raigarh, South

Eastern Railway, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Initially the wagon repair shop was proposed to be set up at Raigarh. It appeared later that Raipur would be a better location, since Railway has the required land available there and also the development of the undulating land proposed to be acquired at Raigarh is likely to prove very expensive. However, both the alternative proposals with regard to the location, are under detailed examination, in all aspects, and a final decision will be taken shortly and thereafter the work commenced.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED REQUEST BY PAKISTAN FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS OF THE INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION, KARACHI

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported request by Pakistan to withdraw certain officials of the Indian High Commission, Karachi, who are alleged to have conducted espionage activities.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yesterday some reference was made to this in this House. At that time we had not received any official intimation to this effect but certain brief accounts had appeared in newspapers. This morning we got a message from Karachi from our High Commissioner stating that he had received a communication from the Pakistan Government asking us to withdraw our Air Adviser there and

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

three other persons—a sergeant and two assistants—on the plea that they were involved in espionage. That is the message that we have received this morning.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Why so late?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Apparently, the statement is that they were in collusion with an ex-officer of the Pakistan Air Force who was involved in it.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Exactly the same case.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: According to them this inquiry had been going on for some time, some months in fact, but it has happened to come at the same time.

May I say about another matter? Yesterday some hon. Members appeared to be rather anxious to know the name of the Indian Pilot Officer.... (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: We know it now.

Shri Tyagi: We have got it in the press.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what I was going to say. The papers have announced the name.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You hesitated yesterday.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But I said yesterday that it was likely to come out soon in the papers. Anyhow, the name is Prakash Narain Sharma.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: I have not called Prakash Narain Sharma, but only D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When we had declared these Pakistani officials, chauffeur and the peon, as *persona non grata*, we had some concrete evidence to go by and we had the confession of the air pilot who had been giving them some classified documents. May I know if the Pakistan Government has declared these persons as *persona non grata* only as an action of retaliation, or have they produced any concrete evidence to show that they have been in touch with the Pakistani officials and have been carrying on these activities? Have they given any concrete and specific proof of that or have they only done it on the basis of suspicion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The dates and the sequence of events would make it appear that this is a retaliatory measure. But according to what they say, for months they have been enquiring into this and have established this case and they have ample documentary evidence to support their contention. That is what they say.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Are they waiting for *mohrat* in the third week of September? If the investigations were going to.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely reading out what they say. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: Was the telegram of your High Commissioner detained?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The telegram of the High Commissioner was sent on the 8th evening, day before yesterday and it was received this morning or late last night. So, it was delayed.

Shri Nath Pai: Deliberately held by the Pakistani authorities.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, all I can say is it was delayed. But by whom, I can't say.

Shri Ranga: That is the return they make for our courtesy.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that by our inept vaccination we allowed them the breathing time to fabricate counter charges on similar grounds and of persons of similar offices that are involved and at the same time Pakistan is guilty of breach of international conduct because Pakistan let out the news over the Karachi radio before informing our Government, may I know whether Government is prepared to tell Pakistan that this is only a pre-fabricated charge against our open charge based on facts against certain Pakistani officials?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I said just now, it does appear to be a charge thought of subsequently because of sequence of events. We can tell them that. It is odd to point these dates. But when they say they have evidence, we can ask for evidence.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shastri.

Shri Hem Barua: That means you are not prepared to tell them that it is a pre-fabricated charge.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shastri.

Shri Tyagi: How many days after did they bring out the charge?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yesterday I gave the same calling attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: I have not got that with me. If he has given the same, I will allow him an opportunity. He might put a question now.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पाकिस्तान ने विधड़ा करने के लिये कहा है उन हमारे अफसरों को जो वहाँ पर हैं उसके बारे में कोई जवाब यहाँ से जा चुका है या नहीं, या हम वाकई चुपके से उनको विधड़ा कर लेंगे और जो जवर्दस्त

चाजेंज लगाये गये हैं उनका हम नान लेंगे ? अगर नहीं मानते हैं तो क्या इन्हें उन्हें रहने देंगे और उनसे लड़ेंगे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तार तो अभी आज सुबह आया है । जहाँ तक मुझे इल्म है उसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । लेकिन वह चाजेंज सही हों या गलत, दस्तूर यह है कि अगर कोई गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि विधड़ा करो तो विधड़ा करना होता है, चाजेंज से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होता है । उसका बाद में जो नतीजा होगा, देखा जाएगा । अगर व कहते हैं कि दो या चार रोज में विधड़ा करो तो उस शक्स को आना पड़ता है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shastri.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir, the Prime Minister has replied only to one part of the question?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has got the answer.

12.08 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED INACCURACY IN STATEMENT

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद)
मैं आपके दरवाजे शनिवार से खड़ा हुआ हूँ । प्रधान मन्त्री ने पंजाब के मुख्य मन्त्री के सिलसिले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के बारे में बड़ी गलत बयानी की है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस वक्त तो उसे नहीं ले रहे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उसकी सफाई होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से सफाई नहीं हो सकती । वह तो कानून के मुताबिक ही हो सकती है । आपने मुझे चिट्ठी डाइरेक्शन ११५ में लिखी है । उसका जवाब आज आपको

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

दे दिया गया है। आप तक पहुंच गया होगा। आप इस तरह से इसे नहीं उठा सकते। अगर आप समझते हैं कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा वह आपके ह्याल में दुरुस्त नहीं है तो आप डिबेट में किसी वक्त उसको ले सकते हैं और उसकी तस्दीक कर सकते हैं। अपनी तरफ से जो ठीक समझते हों वह कह सकते हैं। उस के अलावा डिबेट नहीं हो सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किसी भी विवाद में ला सकता हूँ न ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या पूछते हैं, मैं नहीं समझा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं किसी भी विवाद में इसको ला सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सलाह देना मेरा काम नहीं है, जब लाएंग तो देखूंगा कि इन आर्डर है या नहीं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order. We have been informed that this question cannot be raised under Direction 115. The observation which you have made just now clearly reveals that no Member has any remedy if an incorrect statement is made. Supposing a Minister or the Prime Minister makes any statement which according to hon. Members is not consistent with a particular subject which was being discussed, then the Members cannot correct it. Here, something was being discussed on the basis of the Supreme Court's judgment. The hon. Prime Minister without reading the judgment made certain observations with regard to the Chief Minister of Punjab, saying that he was not concerned or something of that sort. My point of order is this. If the Prime Minister does not correct it, are we not entitled to say something on the floor of the House that he should make a statement correcting it?

Mr. Speaker: No. That is what I have stated, namely that under Direction 115 it cannot be done. There would be many occasions and many forms in which it can be opened. And hon. Members have the remedy. They can certainly take recourse to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In his own interest, he should correct it.

Mr. Speaker: If he does not, then the Member also has the remedy. Why should he not proceed according to that?

Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

12.12 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED BREACH OF
PRIVILEGE

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के विषयवाधिकार के भंग का एक प्रश्न उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ।

पिछ बम्बई में मिमोरा के तीन प्रमुख अभिनेताओं, श्री महबूब खां, श्री विमल राय और श्री दिलीप कुमार के घरों पर देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से कुछ आपत्तिजनक सामग्री के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग ने छापा मारा और उसकी जानकारी ली। उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोगों को यह राय थी (विशेषकर जो बात मैं उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ उसके बारे में) कि केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग की पुलिस ने उनके पास कोई चीज न हूँते हुए भी उनके घरों पर छापा डाला और इससे उनकी प्रतिष्ठा को हानि पहुंची। इस सम्बन्ध में एक अल्प सूचना प्रश्न आपको दिया गया। इस सदन की अब तक की यह परम्परा रही है कि, चाहे वह अल्प सूचना का प्रश्न हो या सामान्य सूचना का कोई प्रश्न हो, जब तक वह सदन में उत्तर के लिए न आए तब तक वह समाचार पत्रों को सदस्यों की ओर से या आपके विभाग की ओर

से न दिया जाए। लेकिन इस सप्ताह के (७ मितम्बर के) ब्लिट्ज अखबार में छपा है कि "श्री कृष्ण मेनन और श्री वामनिक ने गृह मन्त्री श्री नन्दा को उन बिना वजह दण्डित फैलाने वाले श्री ए. ए. एक फौरी सवाल का नोटिस दिया।" यदि इन दोनों सदस्यों ने प्रेम को यह समाचार दिया है तो यह इन्होंने सदन के विशेषाधिकार का भंग किया है और यदि इन की ओर से न होकर आपके विभाग से यह रहस्य लीक आउट हुआ है तो इसमें भी ओर ज्यादा सदन के विशेषाधिकार का भंग हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर अपनी कुछ व्यवस्था दें।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): With your permission, I want to say in this connection that I gave a calling-attention-notice about five or six days ago on this very subject, and up till now, I have not been definitely informed whether it is going to be admitted or rejected?

Mr. Speaker: Is that all?

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had written to me. I had asked him to see me in my Chamber. I had called a meeting of all the leaders from the various groups and parties. None from the hon. Member's party turned up there. I referred to that letter as well at that meeting, and put it before all the Members who were present. Because none from the hon. Member's party was present, I was helpless.

Further, this is not the question before us now. The question at present before us is not the search that has been made but whether there has been a breach of privilege by giving publicity to it in the papers that a short notice question had been tabled on the subject. That is the question before us and not the one which the hon. Member had in his mind at that moment.

Now, the question before me is this, namely whether when a notice is

given to this office, addressed to the Speaker, be it of a resolution or of a question or a short-notice question or of any discussion or in any other form, when a notice is received, before it is taken up in the House, or before it is admitted or disallowed first or afterwards discussed in the House, it can be published in the newspapers; and if it is published that such and such a notice has been given or that such and such Members wanted to raise a discussion of that sort or that they had given such a notice, whether it is permissible to give it to the newspapers, be it the Members who give it out or be it our office from where it leaks out, and if it is given out to the newspapers, whether any breach of privilege is involved in that. This is one question which Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has put. There is no breach of privilege as such if it so happened. But this happened before and my predecessor had at that time given a ruling also. I want to repeat the very same observation. Taking first questions, if notice of a question is given, then not only before it is admitted or disallowed, but also before it is answered in this House, it is not desirable that publicity to it should be given in the newspapers. No. hon. Member should resort to that practice. That is what has been adhered to in this House. It is a matter of propriety and desirability, and no breach of privilege has been held to be involved in this.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Was that given out from your office?

Mr. Speaker: If it goes out that way, then I will have to take notice of it and take action. But it is not permissible for my office to do it, nor is it desirable for Members to do that.

Shri Hem Barua: In this particular case, which was the source of leakage?

Mr. Speaker: If he knows, he might tell me; otherwise, I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: You are in a better position to know.

Mr. Speaker: So far as other notices are concerned, of course there cannot be any question of any answer, but it is desirable that they should not be leaked out or given to the press before their allowance or disallowance has been decided by the Speaker and intimation given to the Members about it.

Therefore, I hope hon. Members would keep to that convention and tradition. That is very wholesome and that ought to be observed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The fact of the no-confidence motion tabled by Shri Kripalani was out in the papers long before it came up here. Was it also not improper?

Mr. Speaker: That was after it had been admitted.

Shri Hem Barua: The communist no-confidence motion against this Government was out in the papers long before that, much earlier than that.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going into a distinction between the communist and non-communist motions; they are just the same for me.

Shri Hem Barua: That was a half-hearted, spurious motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): On a point of personal explanation...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. May I invite your attention to the rules regarding questions and those relating to privilege? You have given a ruling which sort of deals in another fashion with the matter, that is to say, it is something undesirable, something improper.

Now, unfortunately, there are no rules to deal with matters of impropriety or undesirability. Therefore, an undesirable or improper incident like this takes place—leakage in some way or other. How will you deal with it? By going on repeating the same warning that it should not happen? You must appoint a Committee of the House to go into this matter so that such undesirable incidents may not be repeated in future. Otherwise, there is no end to this kind of thing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Before you give your decision, may I make an observation in the context of the ruling you have just now given? I submit that this is a matter which requires further consideration by the Rules Committee or some other Committee, because there is absolutely nothing contained either in the rules or in the directions to cover such a case. And it is not for the first time that such a thing has happened. As a matter of fact, when notices of certain resolutions are given and when they are balloted here, we always used to read much before Parliament meets that such and such resolutions have been balloted and are going to be discussed and what is going to be the business. And the questions of which we give notice are published seven or eight days ahead of the date on which they are to be taken, and they are almost everybody's property. If we come to the conclusion that publicity to any of these questions, or anybody taking notice of these questions, would be highly undesirable, then it would possibly create quite a lot of trouble for us, because it is not always the man who gives notice who is interested in giving it publicity. It is everybody's property. So, I think before you give a ruling on this matter or before you finalise the matter, it would be much better that all the implications of this ruling and the directive are examined by the Rules Committee, and then we come to certain final conclusions as to how we should proceed in the matter.

Shri Wasnik: On a point of personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing of personal explanation here.

So far as this question is concerned that there is no specific rule on the subject, the Speaker has inherently got all residuary powers. Where there are no rules, he can take the situation at that moment into account and give his ruling. So, this ruling that I have given stands under that provision, and therefore is valid so long as there are no rules.

As for the request for an examination by the Rules Committee, certainly I do not consider that there is any harm, and I will refer it to find out whether we ought to have some definite rule on that for the future.

Another question raised by Shri mathur is that the Question List is published five or six days earlier, and that is the property of each Member, and that if it is thought not desirable to leak it out, it would be certainly a disadvantage or handicap for the Members. But they must realise that that list that is published in advance is for the convenience of the Members alone. It is not to be made public or given over to the public. It is deemed to be the business of the day for which it is intended. Therefore, if we bring that out, it is only to provide facilities to the Members that they should be ready with that. That question would not apply here.

Shri Krishna Menon (North Bombay): Neither my colleague nor I have released it to the press. We know nothing about it.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Concerning the observations you have just now made, I would like to say that as these questions are supplied to us and also to the press at the same time, we cannot find fault with the Members.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Regarding the questions submitted, or

at least regarding the resolutions which are going to be allotted, I remember from the very first Parliament that it comes in the press before even reaching our homes that these are the resolutions which have been tabled. I do not quite understand what is improper about it if the country knows that these are the things that may have a chance of being debated.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I made those observations about the questions and other notices.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Questions also?

Mr. Speaker: We will see that even the press does not release. If we give them those questions in confidence, they also should not release.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Rules Committee should examine the whole matter.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL EXCISE REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee 1963. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1685/63].

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1963

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1168, dated the 2nd July, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1686/63.]

INDIAN AIRCRAFT (THIRD AMENDMENT)
RULES, 1963

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1394 dated the 24th August, 1963, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1687/63].

12.24 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs and Central Excises (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to State that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12.25 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: PRICES OF FOOD-
GRAINS ETC. AND FOOD POLICY—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motions moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Yashpal Singh respectively on the 5th September, 1963, namely:—

(1) "That this House takes note of the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country."

(2) "That the food policy of the Government of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): How much time is left?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In view of the wide interest that has been evoked, the time allotted for these motions may, with the consent of the House, be extended.

Mr. Speaker: Now he is replying.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने खाद्य मन्त्री महोदय के भाषण को बहुत गौर से सुना। मैं ज्यादा तो नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि वह नये हैं। इस मन्त्रालय में लेकिन मुझे उनका भाषण सुनते हुए कुछ ऐसा मालूम हो रहा था मानों हम लोग विद्यार्थी हैं और फूड और एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में मानों ऐसे लिखने के लिए बैठे हैं। मैं आशा व्यक्त करना था कि वे वस्तुओं के दाम नियन्त्रित करने की समस्या और उसके लक्ष्य के सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों को कुछ बतलायेंगे। मैंने केवल खाद्य पदार्थों के दामों के लिए नहीं कहा था बल्कि मैंने यह समझाने की कोशिश यहाँ इस सदन में की थी कि धान के दाम और फूटकर दामों में कितना फर्क है। मैंने वह आंकड़े पेश किये जिन आंकड़ों का सारा हमारे मन्त्री अक्सर लिया करते हैं। वे आंकड़े जो मैंने लिये थे वे ऐसे अखबारों से लिये थे या रिजर्व बैंक बुलेटिन से लिये थे जिनका कि

खंडन उन्होंने नहीं किया। उनके भाषण से एक चीज प्रतीत हुई और वह यह कि वे उसका खंडन नहीं करना चाहते क्योंकि उसमें कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं थी जिसे कि असम्य कहा जाय।

चीजों के दाम बढ़ने से रोकने की बात जब आई तो मैं आशा करता था कि हमारे योजना मन्त्री, मालूम नहीं इस वक्त देश में योजना मन्त्री है या नहीं है, बहरहाल मैं उन आशा करता था कि वह चीजों के दाम के बारे में जरूर कुछ कहेंगे। खाद्य पिदार्थों के दामों को छोड़ कर, राजमर्ग की अन्य मामूली चीजें जैसे माबून की बट्टी, मिट्टी का तेल, सरसों तेल या डालडा आदि तमाम चीजों के दामों में वृद्धि होने की बात मैंने यहां पर रखी थी। पहले मेरे दिल में यह बात थी कि एक झोले में हर एक चीज को लाकर मैं प्रदर्शित करूँ और वतलाऊँ कि उनमें कितनी कितनी वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन मैंने यह सोच कर उनको लाने का खयाल छोड़ दिया कि हमारे योजना मन्त्री और खाद्य मन्त्री दोनों इसके बारे में जरूर कुछ कहेंगे लेकिन उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यही कहा कि जो समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं सरकार द्वारा उनके खिलाफ़ मज्दूरी से मज्दूरी कार्यवाही की जायगी। अब यह बात मैं कोई आज ही नहीं सुन रहा हूँ बल्कि लगातार पिछले १५-१६ सालों से सुन रहा हूँ कि मज्दूरी से मज्दूरी कार्यवाही की जायगी लेकिन कार्यवाही होते मैंने कभी नहीं देखा या सुना। कहा यह गया है कि चावल के दाम नई फसल आने के बाद अक्तूबर में घट जायेंगे लेकिन हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि अगर अन्न संकट देश में हुआ...

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कर (फतेहपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि जहां तक श्री बनर्जी के मोशन का सम्बन्ध था उस पर कल किसी माननीय मन्त्री ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है बल्कि कल तो केवल खाद्य मन्त्री महोदय ने जो हमारे ठाकुरसाहब का दूसरा

मोशन था उस पर उत्तर दिया है तो क्या बगैर उत्तर दिये हुए भी राइट ओफ़ रिप्लाय हो जाता है ? श्री बनर्जी के मोशन पर कोई उत्तर माननीय मन्त्री द्वारा नहीं दिया गया है। यह बिल्कुल असह्यदा मोशन है तो बगैर उसका उत्तर आये हुए ही राइट ओफ़ रिप्लाय कैसे हो सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों मोशंस इकट्ठा लिये गये थे और दोनों पर एक साथ ही बहस हुई और दोनों मोशंस पर हर एक को बोलने का मौका भी मिला। दोनों पर इतनी देर बहस हुई। मिनिस्टर ने उनका जवाब दिया। अब अगर उन्होंने किसी खास बात या किसी खास चीज के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया और वह उसको छोड़ गये तो मैं उनको यह नहीं कह सकता। इसलिए जवाब का हक तो उनको ही जाता है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मिनिस्टर को क्लस के मुताबिक जवाब देने का अधिकार नहीं है।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: It is a non-official motion. The hon. Minister has not given a reply. The hon. Minister concerned has not given a reply. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I quite follow the point. But when the reply was made the hon. Members ought to have taken it up then and pointed out that the other point had not been answered and that it should also be answered.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: We were under the impression that the hon. Minister concerned would also reply.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister has no answer, as the hon. lady Member was saying, how can I extort an answer out of him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. My hon. colleague, Shri S. M. Banerjee, is perfectly in order, because it is a non-official

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

motion and he has to reply to the debate. Whether the Minister has replied to all the points or not, it does not matter, and it is beside the point. So, I submit that there is no point of order in what Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar has said. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whatever I have said has been supported by Shri Kamath and there ought not to be any dispute.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस यह है कि मिनिस्टर को रेप्लाई देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, कहते हैं कि जो कुछ चल रहा है, वह ठीक है ।

Shri Daji (Indore): Shri Kamath is not the law.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले वही कहा था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, ने यह मुनासिब समझा कि वह उसी बात को अपने शब्दों में दोहराएँ ।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a private Member's motion; the Minister does not reply; he intervenes. (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji: On a point of order. On such an important issue as rise in prices of commodities, the Minister chooses to keep quiet. He does not even enlighten the House and he does not want to take the House into confidence. This is not the way the Government should treat a motion made by a private Member. It is a motion about the rise in prices of foodgrains and other commodities. Only foodgrains have been dealt with by the Minister yesterday. About the other commodities the Government does

not want to enlighten us. It is not proper. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dr. M. S. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): If the Minister has not given any reply to the motion moved by a private Member, it is want of courtesy on the part of the Minister. If he has omitted it inadvertently, it is another matter. But, if he has not, then it is for him to reply.

Shri Daji: It is a grave discourtesy.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Should we take it that there is a vacuum in the Ministry concerned and so no reply was forthcoming, and still, the hon. Member who was the Mover of the motion, has been called to reply to the debate? Should we take it that there is a vacuum and there is nobody responsible to reply on the question of the inflation, rise in prices, etc.?

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : अल खामोशी नाम बुरा ।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): May I clarify the point a little? I did venture to say something—about agricultural production, food production and also about food prices. I think the complaint of some hon. Members appears to be that whereas the questions of food policy, agricultural policy and food production were dealt with, there was no reply as such to certain suggestions that had been made with regard to commodities other than food. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that some observations were made but most of the stress that was laid in the course of the debate was on food production and food prices and agricultural prices, and I thought that it was enough if these main points were

covered. It is true that certain observations were made with regard to others, but I do not think that any detailed reply on that score was necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Price is the main thing; production is something else.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे माननीय मन्त्री जी के भाषण से यह मालूम हुआ कि अगर देश में अन्न की कमी हुई, अगर देश में अन्न संकट हुआ, है तो उसके लिए भगवान् जिम्मेदार है और अगर अन्न की स्थिति अच्छी हुई, है तो उसके लिए मन्त्री महोदय जिम्मेदार हैं—यानी ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि हम लोग कुदरत के रहमों-करम के ऊपर छोड़ दिये गए हैं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, तो मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उनकी वजह से हुई।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं श्री स्वर्ण सिंह से कहता हूँ कि उनको भी हकीकत मालूम है और हमको भी हकीकत मालूम है। आज देश में चीजों के दाम किस तरह रोज बढ़ रहे हैं, यह हकीकत देश में सबको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। हम लोग अक्सर आपस में कहा रतेक हैं :

हमको मालूम है दामों की हकीकत लेकिन, दिल को खुश रखने को सिंहजी यह ब्याल अच्छा है।

उनको यह मालूम है कि चीजों के दाम किस तरह से बढ़ रहे हैं। बंगाल के बारे में यह कहा गया कि वहाँ पर, पुरुलिया में, भुखमरी नहीं हुई। जो लोग भूखे रह कर या आधा दिन खाकर सूख सूख कर धीरे-धीरे मर जाते हैं, उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि साढ़ब वह तो कैलोरी की कमी हो गई थी।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

उन्होंने कहा कि बंगाल के मुख्य मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि फ़ाकाकशी से कोई आदमी नहीं मरा है। लेकिन यह सिर्फ बंगाल का प्रश्न नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में क्या हुआ ? जब मेरे मुअज्जिज दोस्त, श्री विश्राम सिंह, इस सदन में बजट पर भाषण दे रहे थे, तो यह कहते हुए उनकी आंखों में आंसू आ गये थे कि वहाँ के लोगों को ढाई आने रोज मिलते हैं और वे गोबर में से अन्न निकाल कर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। फिर भी आज कहा जाता है कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ नहीं हैं। योजना मन्त्री के कहने के मुताबिक तीसरी योजना कामयाब हो रही है, लेकिन इस समय भी देश में इन्सानों की क्या हालत है, यह किसी से छिपी नहीं है।

इसी दिल्ली शहर या कलकत्ता या मद्रास में हालत क्या है ? हमारे यहाँ सिर्फ सब्जी और गल्ले का दाम ही नहीं बढ़ा है, गोشت, जो पहले ढाई रुपये सेर था, अब तीन रुपये सेर है। अंडे पहले ढाई रुपये दर्जन थे, लेकिन अब वे तीन, साढ़े तीन रुपये दर्जन हैं। एक बट्टी साबुन पहले ४५ नये पैसे का था, लेकिन अब वह ५५ नये पैसे का है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : सन-लाइट ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सनलाइट साबुन या कोई और साबुन। रोज-मर्रा की जिन्दगी की मामूली चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं। पहले सारा महीना खाने के लिए एक परिवार ४० रुपये का राशन ले जात था, लेकिन वहाँ तक अब ४७ रुपये ५० नये पैसे या ४८ रुपये हो चुकी है लेकिन यह आठ रुपये उसकी जेब में नहीं आये हैं। और इधर हमारी सरकार ग्रामीणों की सूखी हड्डियों में जोंक लगा कर खून का आखिरी कतरा अनिवार्य वचत के रूप में ले सकती है, लेकिन वह चीजों के दाम रोकने में असमर्थ रहती है।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

योजना मन्त्री जी यहां हैं। उनको इन बातों का जवाब देना चाहिए। अगर कोई जवाब नहीं मिला, तो देश में काफी असन्तोष होगा। लोग समझेंगे, जनता में भ्रम पैदा होगा कि चूँकि यह सरकार असमर्थ रही है, इसलिए उसने इस बहस का जवाब नहीं दिया। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन बातों का कुछ जवाब हमारे सामने आयेगा।

कलकत्ता के बारे में कहा गया वहां पर कि फ़ेयर प्राइम शाप्स हैं, लेकिन उन फ़ेयर-प्राइस शाप्स में चावल था ही नहीं—वहां पर चार पांच दिन चावल था ही नहीं।

श्री त्यागी : दुकान तो थी ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : दुकान है, लेकिन चावल नहीं है। यह बात वहां की असेम्बली में भी उठाई गई, लेकिन उसके जवाब में कहा गया कि आने में कुछ देर हो गई।

आज मछली का दाम पांच, छः, सात रुपये सेर है। आज यह देश की हालत है। अगर देश की यह हालत हो और उस पर भी अगर १२५ रुपये पाने वाले को यह कहा जाये कि अनिवार्य बचत में चार रुपये दे दो, तो उस की सारी देशभक्ति सुख कर, अकड़ कर, रह जायगी।

मैं डा० लोहिया की इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि फ़सल के पहले और फ़सल के बाद के भाव में एक आने का फ़र्क होना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि दामों को बाधने के लिए, यह तय करने के लिए कि किसान को क्या दाम मिलना चाहिए और कारखाने में मैनफैक्चर होने के बाद शहर में किसान की पैदावार का क्या दाम होना चाहिए, एक इण्टरनेशनल पैमाने पर, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर, हल होना चाहिए। अगर ये तमाम बातें केवल सारे देश की परिस्थिति से ही नहीं बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति से बंधी हुई हैं, तो आर्थिक ढांचा तभी सही हो सकता

है, जब कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर यह बात तय की जाये।

मैं इस सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मुझे अफ़सोस है कि आज देश में लोगों में निराशा की भावना फैल गई है। इसकी वजह यह है कि जब चीन की तरफ से खूनी आक्रमण हुआ और पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर के मामले पर आख दिखाई, तो किमानों और मजदूरों की तरफ से लोगों को यह नारा दिया गया था कि हम अपना तन मन धन निष्ठावर करके देश की धरती की हिफाजत करेंगे, लेकिन कम से कम हमारे बाल-बच्चों की रोटी और प्यास का प्रबन्ध किया जाये, लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया।

आज लोगों की हालत यह है कि अगर भगवान् भी मजदूर के अंधेरे घर में आना चाहें तो वह कहता है कि वह रोटी या कपड़े की शक्ल में आना चाहें, तो आये, वह हमारी वह-बेटियों की लाज बन कर आना चाहें, तो आये, वना उनके आने का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है, वह मन्दिर, मस्जिद, गुरुद्वारे या गिरजे में ही रहे।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर लोगों की भूख और प्यास नहीं मिटी, तो विरोधी दल के बीच में और हमारी सरकार के नुमायन्दों के बीच में झगड़ा होगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि वे हमारे भाई हैं और यह लड़ाई भी भाई-भाई की लड़ाई होगी, महाभारत की लड़ाई होगी, क्योंकि आखिर महाभारत की लड़ाई थी क्या ? वह पांच गांवों की लड़ाई थी और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी भी पांच गांवों की लड़ाई होगी। हमारे पांच गांव हैं, रोटी पहला गांव, कपड़ा दूसरा गांव, स्कूल तीसरा गांव, अस्पताल चौथा गांव और मकान पांचवां गांव। ये पांच गांव अगर आज के दुर्योधन ने नहीं दिये तो महाभारत की लड़ाई होगी और जरूर होगी। इस लड़ाई में जीत हमारी इसलिए होगी कि

जनता जनार्दन भगवान् श्री कृष्ण के रूप में हमारा साथ देगी, उनका साथ नहीं देगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कंगना) अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मसला सारे देश का है और इस पर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह एक घंटा तक दिया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे भी थोड़ा ज्यादा समय दिया जाए, खुला समय दिया जाए जिससे मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब दे सकूँ और मिनिस्टर साहब

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वक्त यहाँ बहुत खुला नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नए नए मिनिस्टर हैं और नए नए मिनिस्ट्रों को हम नहीं बतायेंगे तो और कौन बतायेगा। यह काम हमारा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : महाभारत के अर्जुन के बताने के बाद भी ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं कुछ ऐसी बातें मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ जिससे उन्हें आर्डर आने वाले सालों में बहुत रोशनी मिलेगी और हिन्दुस्तान की खाद्य समस्या हल होगी।

हमारे देश की कुल जो कल्टीवेबल लैंड है जिसको क्राफ्ट एरिया कहते हैं वह ३७० मिलियन एकड़ है। इसमें से ३२० मिलियन जमीन ऐसी है जो सिंगल क्राफ्ट है और सिर्फ पचास मिलियन एकड़ ऐसी है जो कि डबल क्राफ्ट है। केवल ६० मिलियन एकड़ ऐसी है जिसको इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज हासिल हैं। इस ६० मिलियन के अलावा जो जमीन है वह भगवान् के रहम और कर्म पर छोड़ी हुई है। हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी यह साबित कर दिया है कि १४० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान में कभी इरिगेशन नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब भी प्लान बने तो इस सब का ख्याल रखा जाए।

नीसरे फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो हमने टारगेट रखा है वह ५ सौ मिलियन टन का रखा है। अब तो इस सरकार के साथ यहाँ मुमकिन नहीं मालूम होता है कि इस टारगेट को वास्तविक कर लेगी और अगर किसी तरह से ५ सौ मिलियन टन पैदावार कर भी ली गई तो आप देखें कि मारी आबादी किस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है। हमारी आबादी दो परसेंट के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है। दो परसेंट का मतलब यह हुआ कि ४५ करोड़ पर एक साल में हमारी आबादी ६० लाख बढ़ जाती है। टारगेट अगर हासिल कर भी लिया गया तो भी करोड़ों जनता ऐसी रह जायगी जिसका आप भोजन नहीं दे सकेंगे।

आप के गुरु हैं, मेरे गुरु नहीं हैं। आचार्य विनोबा भावे। कांग्रेस के वह गुरु हैं। मेरे वह गुरु नहीं हैं। मैं तो उनकी इज्जत करता हूँ। मेरे गुरु भगवान् राम और कृष्ण हैं जिन्होंने संसार को रोशनी दी है। आप ही के गुरु के लफ्जों में मैं कहता हूँ कि यहाँ जो आपका प्लान है यह बिल्कुल खोखला प्लान है और यहाँ प्लान हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों तक, गरीबों तक, मजदूरों तक, गरीब किसानों तक नहीं पहुँचता है। आपके गुरु यह भी कहते हैं कि यह थ्यरी आफ परकोलेशन है और परकोलेशन का मतलब यह है कि पानी ऊपर ऊपर नैरता रहता है और जड़ में नहीं पहुँचता है।

मैंने अखबारों में यह पढ़ा था लेकिन मुझे विश्वास नहीं आया। लेकिन जब मैंने गवर्नमेंट पब्लिकेशन को देखा, योजना को देखा और उसमें यह पाया तो मुझे विश्वास आ गया। इस योजना के छठे पृष्ठ पर लिखा हुआ है कि एक काश्तकार को इम्पूव्ड वेराइटी का एक दाना लेना था, गेहूँ का एक दाना लेना था और इस एक दाने को हासिल करने के लिए उसको पांच दिन तक कोशिश करनी पड़ी। पांच दिन तक लगातार कोशिश करने के बाद एक दाना उसको हासिल हुआ। यह सरकारी रिपोर्ट है, गवर्नमेंट पब्लिकेशन है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इसको पढ़ दीजिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसलिए नहीं पढ़ता हूँ कि यह बड़ा लम्बा है । हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इसको देख सकते हैं । इसको पढ़ कर मुझे एक किस्सा याद आ गया । दो भांग पीने वाले बैठे थे । एक ने कहा "पोस्ती ने खाई पोस्ट चला दस दिन में एक कोस ।" दूसरे ने कहा कि किसी देव का या जिन्न का किस्सा होगा । पोस्ती ने खाई पोस्त, दस दिन में कुंडी के इस पार नहीं तो उस पार । इस योजना में . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनकी सु बात में तब गए जब पौ रहे थे या बाद में ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि एक दाना सीड का पसिल करने में राम नारायण काश्तकार को पांच दिन खर्च करने पड़े । विनोबा जी सही कहते हैं कि अगर सौ साल तक भी य. प्लान चलता रहा तो भी आप का काम नहीं चल सकता है ।

दो जो सबसे जरूरी बातें थीं, उनको हमारे मन्त्री महोदय ने टच नहीं किया है । एक तो वन सम्पत्ति है और दूसरे पशु धन है । पशु धन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है । मेरी उम्र अधिक नहीं है, बहुत थोड़ी उम्र है । बहुत लम्बी बात मुझे याद नहीं है । सिर्फ बीस बाईस साल पहले की बात याद है । इस सदन में बहुत से महानुभाव बैठे हुए हैं जिनकी गोद में बैठ कर मैं पला हूँ, जिन्होंने मेरी परवरिश की है । २०-२२ साल पहले जिस बैल को मैं ४० रुपये में खरीदता था, उसी बैल को मैं आज १२०० या १२५० रुपये में खरीदता हूँ । सरकार जो कती है कि खेती होगी ट्रैक्टर से, तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रैक्टर में तो साढ़े छः पर सेंट ही जमीन जोती जाती है । हिन्दुस्तान का पशुधन हिन्दुस्तान का बैल है और उस बैल की तरक्की के लिए, उसकी नस्ल को सुधारने के लिए एक शब्द भी हमारे मिनिस्टर साब ने नहीं कहा है ।

दूसरे वन सम्पत्ति का ज. तत्काल लालूक है और जिसके लिए एक अलग से डिपार्टमेंट बना हुआ है, उसके बारे में भी उन्होंने एक शब्द तक नहीं कहा है । अगर वन सम्पत्ति कट जाएगी, खत्म हो जाएगी, बागात नहीं रहेंगे, पेड़ नहीं रहेंगे तो न बारिश होगी और न देश में किसी फसल के पैदा होने का मौका हो सकेगा । ऐसी बातों की जायें जिनसे किसान को फायदा हो सकता हो । मैं चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकार को डायरेक्ट लोन आप दीजिये । उस दिन भी मैंने कहा था कि किसान को जो लोन दिये जाते हैं, वे उसको डायरेक्ट नहीं मिलते हैं । काश्तकारों की अलग कारपोरेशन होनी चाहिये । आज काश्तकारों से पचास परसेंट तक लोन पर मूद लिया जाता है । दस मन गहूँ अगर लिया जाता है तो साढ़े बारह मन छः महीने के बाद देना पड़ता है और अगर फसल ओलों से बरबाद हो गई तो साल भर बाद पन्द्रह मन देना पड़ता है । इसका मतलब हुआ कि सौ रुपये पर पचास रुपये मूद देना पड़ा । पचास परसेंट जो किसान को मूद देना पड़ता है, इसका कुछ इलाज होना चाहिए । साथ ही साथ उसके लिए एक कारपोरेशन कायम की जानी चाहिए ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटी छोटी जल सम्बन्धी योजनायें हैं, रहट सम्बन्धी योजनायें हैं, उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए । उनसे जो सिंचाई होगी, उससे ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा पहुँच सकता है । नहरों से या ट्यूब वेल्ल से सिंचाई जो है, य. आप खुद मानते हैं, नहीं हो सकती है, यह होने वाली नहीं है । छोटी छोटी योजनाओं से ही होगा । इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन द्वारा इस बात पर गौर करे कि हम लोग कहां लूज कर रहे हैं ।

पाटिल साहब मंच कह गये हैं । उन्होंने कहा था :—

"I am more than ever convinced that no amount of planning or

efforts can be or will be successful unless we make the farmer the focal point of our thinking and endeavour and unless we can plan and work from the farmer upwards. It is the facts, conditions and circumstances governing him that must form the base of our activity and it is on that base that we must build the super-structure of our planned action."

जब तक किसान के बेटों में आप यह नहीं फलायें, उनको जिम्मेवार नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है।

बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि आवादी बढ़ी जा रही है। आवादी के बढ़ने का या इसको बढ़ाने का जिम्मेवार कौन है। इसकी जिम्मेवार सरकार ही तो है। महात्मा गांधी पच्चीस साल तक कहते रहे कि सैल्फ कण्ट्रोल का प्रचार करो। आत्म-संयम का प्रचार करो। आत्म-संयम का प्रचार करने के बजाय आज बर्ष कण्ट्रोल का, व्यभिचार का, दुराचार का प्रचार हो रहा है। गांधी जी सच कह गए हैं। उन्होंने पूरी किताब इसके बारे में लिखी है, यह जो बर्ष कण्ट्रोल है, इसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि यह नग्न व्यभिचार से ज्यादा खतरनाक है, प्रत्यक्ष व्यभिचार से ज्यादा खतरनाक है। हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में जहां विश्वबन्धु बापू की ज्योति पड़ चुकी है, जिन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के जीवन से शिक्षा ली है, उनमें हजारों फैमिलीज आज भी ऐसी हैं जो एक पुत्र रत्न को जन्म दे करके, एक सन्तान रत्न को जन्म दे करके, माता पिता सगे भाई बहन की तरह से रहते हैं। उनमें इतना आत्म-संयम है कि ये भाई बहन की तरह से रह सकते हैं। अगर यह पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया जो व्यभिचार के प्रचार में लगाया जा रहा है, आत्म-संयम के प्रचार में लगाया जाये तो वाकई में आवादी घटेगी। इस मसले का हल सैल्फ कण्ट्रोल से होगा, बर्ष कण्ट्रोल से नहीं। आप महात्मा गांधी के नवम कदम पर चलें तो यहां राम राज्य की स्थापना हो सकती है। एक है राम राज और दूसरा है काम राज। राम राज 1158 (A1) LSD-5.

महात्मा गांधी का मैं और काम राज आपका है। जहां काम राज होता है वहां व्यभिचार और दुराचार होता है और जहां राम राज होता है, वहां महात्मा गांधी पैदा होता है, विवकानन्द पैदा होता है, दयानन्द पैदा होता है, विश्व बन्धु रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर पैदा होता है। अगर राम राज कायम करना है तो मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि जितने टैक्स भगवान राम लेते थे, उतने ही टैक्स आप लीजिये और देश को बचाना है तो जो रुपया बाहियात कामों में खर्च होता है, उसको खेती की तरक्की पर खर्च आप करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दो मिनट समय बाकी है और एक छांटी सी मिसाल दे कर मैं खत्म कर दूंगा। आपकी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या किया है? वहां पर कांग्रेस की सरकार है। वह कहती है कि लोगों में खेतों के प्रति इंटीरेस्ट पैदा किया जाए। इस मिसाल से जो हिन्दुस्तान की पालिसी है वह साफ हो जाएगी। इस काम के हेतु उसने कहा कि ढोलकों से प्रचार किया है। आठ लाख रुपये के ढोलक मंजूर किए गए हैं और उन को हर एक गांव सभा के प्रधान के पास रेल से भेज दिया गया। रेल में जाते जाते सारे ढोलक फट गए, एक भी बाकी नहीं बचा और इस तरह से आठ लाख रुपये की डिग्री उस गवर्नमेंट पर हो गई। य जो रुपया ढोलकों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है, फाल्स प्रापेगन्डा पर खर्च किया जा रहा है, यह किसानों को दिया जाए ताकि वह खेती को सुधार सकें, किसान के बेटे को दिया जाए। किसान तब तरक्की कर सकेगा जब उस के लिए यह चीजें सैल्फ सफिशिएंट होंगी जिनकी उस को जरूरत है। जबदेस्ती उस के ऊपर चकबन्दी न लादी जाये। उस को बीज दिया जाए, अच्छी जमीन का इन्तजाम किया जाये, पानी का इन्तजाम किया जाये। तब उस में सेन्स पैदा होगा और वह खुद चकबन्दी के लिये आकर प्रार्थना करेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

दिलेरी के साथ इस आसन को सम्भाला है और परमात्मा से उन की कामयाबी के लिये प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: After the reply? Now the debate is closed.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry. I thought the Minister was going to reply.

Mr. Speaker: The debate is closed. I am putting the motion to the vote of the House. Though they have been discussed together, they are two separate motions. The second motion is not to be put to the vote because it only says "be taken into consideration". The first motion is a positive one. So, it has to be put to the vote.

The question is:

"That this House takes note of the abnormal rise in prices of all foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country."

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the distribution of national income. I think Professor Ranga had concluded his speech that day. Now **Shrimati Yashoda Reddy**.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I earnestly request you, and I am sure my hon. friends will agree with me, that in view of the importance of this resolution and the wide interest it has evoked, the time may be extended by the consent of the House?

Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar (Fatehpur): I quite agree with what **Shri Kamath** has said.

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted for this resolution is two hours, out of which one hour has already been taken. There is yet one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think at least a total of four hours should be allotted for this.

Mr. Speaker: As hon. Members know, two and a half hours is the maximum that we can give under the rules.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For the two motions, consideration of which just ended, five hours were allotted.

Mr. Speaker: But that was not under this rule

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But under rule 292 it can always be done.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will extend it by one hour.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): **Mr. Speaker**, Parliament has become a place where, more often than not, we somehow or other by-pass the main issues under discussion, and politics and personalities come into the picture. And politicians, people say, are soulless people. Many a time I tried to argue, but they said "No". This time, when **Dr. Lohia** presented his case on the floor of the House, I did feel that we from our side of the House tried to by-pass the main issue which he tried to put forward and tried to argue a case which was very weak, simply because we happen to come from the Congress side. There are many important issues which are above politics. For example, when the question of the defence of India came up here, we forgot all our political and party affiliations and stood as a nation and said "defence comes first and party and personality next". The issue which **Dr. Lohia** has raised now also, in my humble opinion, is not an issue of party politics, relating to Congress or Communists, Swatantra or Praja Socialist, but it is an issue of the poor common man who is suffering so much misery and so it should be discussed from that point of view; not from the

point of view that because Dr. Lohia has raised it or Shri Hiren Mukerjee has supported it, so we from the Congress side should oppose it.

After all, are we the people whose soul is dead, who do not feel for the suffering men? If we have no feeling of sympathy for them even when they are getting only 3 annas or $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, I say we have no right to belong to the species called human being. Of course, it is true that Dr. Lohia does not always come out with very intelligent or important issues but this time he has certainly proved that he at least has a heart superior. Shri Morarka is a very intelligent person, but the other day he tried to argue a very weak case. But it is not a case which needs intelligence or ingenuity. Only the other day, the hon. Minister came out very stoutly stating "We are not giving them 3 annas; we are giving them $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas". What does it matter? Will it make the slightest difference to the poor people? Instead of coming before the House and stating like that, he could have said "I do apologise because we are not able to give them enough; we will do our best to give them more". That would have been much better. I would say it is rather inhuman, if not indecent to come and say "I am giving them 7 annas". I ask this House, every Member of this House whether he or she can live on 8 annas, one rupee or even two rupees for that matter. Can any Member of Parliament with no house, no food and no clothing just live on 7, 8 or 10 annas a day?

I am not saying that Government is not doing anything. What I am saying is, when so pitiable is the situation, we should not feel ashamed of it. We should be brave enough to come forward and say "this is the position, we are trying our best but, certainly, we have not done our best". It is these words of sympathy and understanding that are far more important to the man in the street than our stoutly defending our position by saying "it is not $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas but 7 annas or

8 annas". It reminds me of the famous proverb of two or three distinguished surgeons arguing about a patient in the operation theatre, each insisting that his diagnosis alone is correct, and exclaiming that the *post mortem* will reveal who is correct. The question is not whether he is getting 4 annas or 7 annas a day. The question is whether the man in the street, a person in the village, is getting food, one square meal a day, whether he is getting one set of clothes to change every three days, if not every day. That is the question which has to be faced. Plans, foreign policies and platitudes are no substitute for this. All that he wants is a square meal and two sets of clothes.

Here I would like to mention another thing. The other day, I was listening to the debate on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Somehow or other, it has become a convention in this House, that whenever that report comes up for consideration, only members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and people belonging to backward classes participate in the debate. Of course, I am not saying that they have no right to participate in the debate. But the point is, somehow or other, they are not able to put forward their case before the House and before the country, especially about their socio-economic conditions, as forcefully and cogently as Shri Nath Pai or Shri Hiren Mukerjee or some members from our side of the House would be able to do it.

Shri P. R. Patel: Why should the hon. Member praise Shri Hiren Mukerjee and Shri Nath Pai?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: They are very good speakers. Whether they have substance or not, they speak very well. That is what I meant. If you are prepared to give me that compliment, I am prepared to accept it.

Mr. Speaker: She might continue her speech.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Coming to the Adivasis and backward classes, only the other day it was reported in the newspapers that two students of Etawah, who were given admission in the hostel, were ill-treated. And what was their sin? Their only sin was that they were poor people belonging to backward classes. If in India today the university students behave like that, I say that they have no right to be inside any university. It is a shame for every educated man and every university that in India these students were treated like that. Why should a person be treated in that way merely because he happened to belong to a Scheduled Caste or is a harijan, or just because he happens to be poor? Merely because he happens to be poor, neither is his case heard, nor is justice done to him. He is treated with contempt and a sort of indifference. The other day, Shri Hiren Mukerjee and Dr. Lohia presented before the House the picture of glaring poverty which is stalking India. Yet, most of us were indifferent or never had the heart to say it or the strength to own it up on the floor of the House. Maybe, we have seen so much poverty in India that we have developed not only a sort of indifference but also a sort of contempt for poverty.

I am not here to preach anything. My only objection is to the attitude of the Government and the Ministers to this problem. When such a problem comes before the House, I again appeal to the Members of Parliament from our side, they should not look at it from the political point of view or from the point of view of who moved the motion. Let us look at it from the human angle with sympathy.

Of course, I am not in a position now to say what we should do immediately or the direction in which we should act. At the same time, I would like to state one thing. Some hon. Member was saying that this Government is of no use because it has not given any relief to the poor. My submission is, if at all there is

one government and if at all there is one party which can solve this problem, I do firmly believe it is our Government and it is our party. Perhaps, we might not have done enough but, certainly, we are trying to focus our attention better in that sphere. My humble submission to the hon. Minister is this. Whatever may be his plans and platitudes, hereafterwards his main attention or focus should be on the men who are living in the countryside, who are poverty-stricken people and to see that they get a square meal, they get enough food and clothing.

13 hrs.

Before I conclude I would like to say one word about Shri Morarka's speech. He said that in spite of rise in prices the cost of living rural indebtedness have not increased, that people have managed to live for so many years without increasing rural indebtedness. If it is a court of law, you can introduce technicalities. The other day we brought in technicalities but I don't want to quote that. But it is not a court of law where we are trying to argue a case for or against. Here is a fact that a poor man did not or would not go in for extra indebtedness because he just could not. He had no money. The cost of living does not affect him. Whether it is Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 or a few rupees more or less, he does not have any money to spend on house, milk, food, clothing etc. He cannot have them because these are things beyond him. He might not have spent more; he might not have gone in for greater indebtedness. But to say that because he was getting enough he was able to maintain himself is, I think, a very inhuman argument. All that I can tell him is that such arguments would not do.

The hon. Planning Minister who is also in charge of Labour and Home—there he is coming—is a man with a very kind heart and a sympathetic understanding. He should see that the eff-

ect of the Plans, whether in the field of education or health, employment or other things, should go to the villages. They should go to the men in the villages. Let not say the villagers come to the town. Already we see that the urban population is increasing. All the people living in the villages are coming to the urban areas in search of food, clothing and employment. Hereafterwards at least we should see that food and clothing reach them. Today the condition in our villages is that people do not get medical attention, a newborn baby does not get a drop of milk, a man is not able to provide food for his half-a-dozen people who are dependent upon him.

The last thing I would like to say is this. Certainly, the Indian population has been increasing by leaps and bounds. I could not understand Shri Yashpal Singh's Hindi version correctly but I believe he gave a rather absurd picture of the control of population. I am sorry, if I did not understand him.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): You have not understood it.

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : आपने ठीक समझा है ।

श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी : अच्छी तरह नहीं समझा, लेकिन इतना तो समझा है कि पापुलेशन के बारे में कुछ बोला है ।

But I do say that the control of population is one of the most important things for India. Whatever we may produce otherwise, whatever we may do so far as our Plans are concerned, unless we are able to control our population either voluntarily or otherwise, I think, we will not be able to solve our problem. They may say that it is a sin to control the population, but I think it is a greater sin to have children born year after year to poor people who are not able to feed them and to make them live in Starvation and die of lingering

death. It is better that they are not born at all than to be born and live a life of living death. An American who came to India said about the Indian population that they are born like rats, they live like rats and they die like rats. This is not what I want to be said of the Indian nation. I would like to have a lesser number of people but a better quality of people.

When the hon. Home Minister replies, I hope, he will understand that Dr. Lohia's approach to this is just. In other cases it may not have been so; but in this particular case it is so. I do congratulate him for having brought this to our attention. Let the hon. Minister take it from that point and from the human point of view and not that it is Dr. Lohia who moved this motion. Behind Dr. Lohia's motion is the poor and suffering man who looks upto him and our Government for some protection which he is justified in asking of us.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Guha. Hon. Members will take care that they finish their speeches within ten minutes because there is little time now.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the debate is just to ascertain how poor we are. It is an admitted fact that India is a poor country, but I do not know from where Dr. Lohia has brought these statistics that 60 per cent of the people of India live on three annas a day. It was not just an casual statement made in the heat of the moment on one day but he repeated that statement subsequently and yesterday also he gave certain figures to show that 4 to 5 lakhs of our people die every year of starvation and a few million die of malnutrition. I think, he cannot prove these figures from any statistics. Of course, if he imagines certain things, we cannot help it.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

13.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is known that India is poor and awfully poor. There is no denying that fact. But the question is from where we started whether we have been progressing in the right direction or whether we have been moving in the wrong direction. We started from a very low bottom and during these few years our national income has gone up by 50 per cent at constant prices. From Rs. 8,600 crores our national income has gone up to Rs. 13,000 and odd crores and it is at constant prices and not at current prices. It is more than 50 per cent increase.

In spite of the rise of population by 20 per cent, our per capita income has also gone up and at present it is, I think, Rs. 330. The question is how this per capita income is distributed. There has been some attempt on the part of Government to see that there may be some fair and equitable process for making the distribution of income. It is not that the Government is unaware of the fact that the national income was not being properly distributed. In this very House about three years ago the Prime Minister himself raised this question by saying that he did not know where the increased income had gone and who had monopolised the income that had been created through the Plan efforts for 13 to 14 years. So, the Government knows it and the Government has been trying to take certain steps to remedy it. Yet, I cannot say that the Government has been successful in its attempts to secure a somewhat equitable distribution of the national income.

In this regard I should also say that perhaps in no country in the world has there been what can be called an equitable distribution of the national income, not even in the USSR. The main difficulty is at the lowest bottom. The last 10 per cent of the population suffer in every country.

In India they consume only 2.4 per cent of the national income. But before stating these figures I should admit that no figure in this respect can be very, very accurate. But we shall have to proceed on the basis of certain figures available to us. The lowest 10 per cent of the population in India enjoy 2.4 per cent of the total national income. In USA the lowest 10 per cent enjoy only 1 per cent of the total national income; in UK 2 per cent; in West Germany 1 per cent and in Holland 1.3 per cent. Similarly, the second lowest 10 per cent of the population in India enjoy 3.4 per cent of the total national income; in USA 3 per cent; in the UK 3 per cent. Again, the third lowest 10 per cent of the population in India enjoy 4.3 per cent of the total national income; in USA 5 per cent; 2 in the U.K. 5 per cent; in West Germany 4 per cent. In all the lowest 30 per cent of our population in India enjoy 10.1 per cent of the total national income; in USA the lowest 30 per cent of the population enjoy only 9 per cent of the total national income; in the UK 10 per cent and from the available figures only in Sweden the lowest 30 per cent of the population enjoy 10.6 per cent of the total national income whereas 30 per cent of our people enjoy only 10.1 per cent of the national income. So, from the statistics available, we can say that our distribution of the national income from the point of view of the lowest section, the poorest section, of the population is not very unfair compared to other countries. But I should not say that we should be happy or complacent with this, because the level of poverty in our country, whatever may be the percentage figures, is far deeper than the level of poverty in other countries mentioned by me.

As for the minimum per capita income, we should proceed on the basis of whatever statistics we have been able to gather. I think it would be admitted that the Adivasis are perhaps the poorest section of our population and

Madhya Pradesh is one of the poorest States in our country. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has made a recent study about the economic conditions in Madhya Pradesh. There, they have divided the whole State into five sectors and the per capita income of the Adivasis in these five sectors varied from Rs. 171 to Rs. 104. That is perhaps the lowest income of any section of the people in India. There may be some pockets, some individuals, who may be getting even lower income. But perhaps Adivasis mostly landless labourers—could be taken as the poorest section of the people and Madhya Pradesh is one of the poorest States in the country. There also, the lowest income group is Rs. 104 per year—that is the central sector Madhya Pradesh—which comes to 29 np. per head. That also is higher than what Dr. Lohia suggested. According to his calculation, it is only 19 np.

Besides this, we should also take into consideration that money economy is not so much in vogue in rural areas of India. Money transaction has only now, in the recent past, been introduced in the rural markets. I think, even now, some of the transactions are done on a barter system. It has been mentioned that in the rural areas, particularly the landless labourers and the Adivasis incur debt year after year and that also from money-lenders. They incur debts. But surely they must have been paying the debts. There is no land or any other security to pledge to the money-lender for the debts. They must be repaying the debts. How can they repay their debts? I think they sell their labour. The labour, of rather the value of the labour that they give to the money-lender is adjusted against the debts. That is not taken into their money income. That is only adjusted.

Then, there are some invisible incomes also, some sort of social security, social services, given by the States. In rural areas, I think, primary education is free in all the States and I think about 80 per cent

of the school-going children attend schools. So also there is provision for free medical aids. So, even the poorest section of the community can take the advantage of free primary education. Even about secondary education, I think, in rural areas, upto class VII, certain sections of the people get free education. There are so many stipends and scholarships for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Adivasis. That is also a sort of invisible income which goes into the real income of the poorest section of the people. Gratuitous relief and subsidized foodgrains supplied through modified rationing also help to add to the real income of the poorest section.

Now, what is the national income or the per capita income? The figure of 3 annas or 5 annas or 7 annas matters very little. The real measure should be: what are the goods and services received or enjoyed by the nation or by the individual. From that point of view, all these services that the poorest section of the people enjoy should be taken into consideration in evaluating, in calculating, the per capita income even of the lowest section of the people. Poverty is a chronic problem for India and it cannot be solved by any heated discussion or romantic economics. It has to be solved by a long strenuous and patient labour. The Government have initiated certain measures and it is expected that this will bring some relief to the poorest section of the people and they have been giving some relief to the poorest section of the people.

Another point that I should mention is this. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission proposed to spend Rs. 114 crores in the Third Plan and on the basis of their total population, if it is divided, I think it would come to about Rs. 10 per head. That also should be considered as an income for the lowest section of the people.

We admit that ours is a poor country and our poverty is appalling, we

[Shri A. C. Guha]

should be sorry and even ashamed of the poverty of our country. But it should also be admitted that the *per capita* income of no section of the people can be 3 annas per head. It may be 7 annas, it may be 8 annas, whatever it may—be nobody can get any sure figure. But the Government should see that this state of affairs may be improved at an early date and I hope the Government measures will bring about improvements and all these measures will be properly implemented.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the torrential rains of statistics that are being showered on the unsuspecting and innocent heads of the hon. Members remind me of Disraeli's adage and its veracity has been borne out by the jugglery of statistics which Shri Arun Chandra Guha did just now. Disraeli said that there are three kinds of lies: lies, dirty lies and statistics.

Shri A. C. Guha: And both sides indulge in that.

Shri Nath Pai: And when experts are dragged into this House to sustain this very shaky structure of dubious statistics, I cannot refrain from quoting what Prof. Laski in one of the exchanges with Justice Holmes had to say. He said:

"I came away feeling that expertise is a small item in commonsense. Don't you think I may be forgiven if I feel that experts need a course of training in commonsense?"

Dr. Lohia has said almost the same thing when he said how statistics are confabulated though I would not say they are always fabricated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I feel it is not possible to put into mathematical tabulations at Statistical forms the misery and suffering that pervade this country. It is not possible to compute with an unerring balance, the agony, the anguish, the tears which are the lot of the millions in this country. Statistics generally in such matters are a poor guide and they

are all the more suspected in this country because of the semi-mysterious methods of their collection and the inadequacy of data that is made available to us. But I do not think it is necessary in any way to exaggerate the poverty in India. I think it is nothing short of being sadistic to try to seek to economise the degree of poverty in this country by making resort to statistical sophistication.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, even taking the Government figures, where do we stand? Just now, Shri Arun Chandra Guha has tried to refute all that Dr. Lohia has been trying to substantiate by the data he made available to the House. Very quickly, I want to refer to this. This first and the central factor of life in this country is the unique, unparalleled, universal poverty of people in this country and there is no going away, there is no avoiding, there is no escaping and there is no ignoring this fact by jugglery with figures. Even taking the Government figures, where do we get? The reliable figures show that 60 per cent of the population get less than Rs. 25 per month, 30 per cent get less than Rs. 15 per month and the lowest 20 per cent, the last two deciles, get Rs. 8 per month.

Now, I would like to tell you about the statistical averages? This is very important to bear in mind that these statistical averages are likely to mislead than to throw any light on the true state of affairs. It is no use going and telling a poor mother who, because of the malnutrition of the child and because of her own chronic anaemia, loses her child before it reaches one year of age, "The average of an Indian is 40 years, old mother. Why do you cry?". The same happens with the statistics. May I read out what the National Council of Applied Economic Research have to say about these statistics? They say:

"There are marked differences in the sectoral composition of income between States and also between districts within a State. The same is also true of the *per capita* in-

comes which varied in 1956 from Rs. 140 to Rs. 300 between States and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350 between districts."

I would like to show only one example here. Taking Andhra Pradesh, there is Warangal, where it is Rs. 147, and the highest is in Guntur where it is Rs. 336. We can take it State-wise and we can take it district-wise, but the conclusion which we have to reach and which we cannot escape is that these statistical averages are not very meaningful. But assuming that we take the Government's figure of Rs. 296 *per capita* income, *per head*, as the true figure, can we call it *per capita* income, *per capita* wealth, or *per capita* share of national income? I would in all humility say that what we get is not *per capita* wealth or *per capita* income, but it is *per capita* hunger and it is *per capita* privation and *per capita* starvation, and it is the *per capita* share of shame which every Indian gets when these figures are trotted out.

It was long long ago in his classic that Dadabhai Nauroji computed that an average Indian was getting in 1870 40 shillings on a very liberal basis; that means Rs. 2-4-0 *per month*. If we translate that sum of Rs 2.4.0 of 1870 for today, where do we get? It means by the most conservative estimate at least Rs. 15. Does it not mean that after all this progress, there are vast segments of our community who have been bypassed by this progress, by this march, by this planned development and all that, that there are millions of Indians who today get less than the average *per capita* income 99 years ago? And what an accomplishment it will be!

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Compare it with 1947.

Shri Nath Pai: I shall come to that. But how does my hon. friend like it that in 1870 there were Indians who were getting more than what many Indians are getting today? Certainly by this yard-stick you have not made tremendous progress!

Shri Heda: What about 1947?

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to that, and I shall talk about that also. I do not know how my hon. friend is trying to avoid what I have to submit.

I should like to say here that it has become a fashion to tell us that this is the land of Ram, Krishna, Buddha, Ashoka and Mahatma Gandhi, this is the land which alone can produce this kind of superhumans; it is indeed true, but this is the only land where we can see dogs and humans fighting over a dung-heap to take out a morsel for their afternoon meal. Nowhere else can we come across such a spectacle. Wherein, in which other country, has poverty reduced motherhood, the noblest of human relations to this degrading stage that a mother will break the arms or will twist the limbs of her own issue in order to move the stony hearts of all us to part with one naya paisa? Only in India this can happen. I think that it is no longer true to say that when you are born in India, you are born a heir to the *Upanishads*, to the *Mahabharata* and to all the literary glory of Kalidas. Bhartruhari, Jnaneswar and Tulsidas, To be born in India particularly in the twentieth century, and I am afraid, during the past seventeen years is not just being born a heir to freedom but being condemned to a life of illiteracy, of starvation, of misery and of suffering and trying to live in a hovel in some neglected slum till All-Mighty and All-Merciful Death puts an end to all this agony, and this descendant of Rama and Krishna is consigned to some forgotten limbo and forgotten for ever. That is the normal picture of life.

We need not go into figures, but what shocks the conscience is the contrast between the revolting and nauseating extravagance of the affluent few and the grinding degrading poverty of millions. I think that these figures are irrefutable which have been given by Mr. H. F. Lydall in his study, and which have been subsequently

[Shri Nath Pai]

confirmed by Professor Chaudhuri and Mr. Nigam. We find this kind of a thing in a country where the degree of poverty is what I have just now submitted to you, that the top 1 per cent of our population are getting 10 per cent of the national income, the top 5 per cent get 23 per cent of the national income, and the top 10 per cent get 34 per cent. I am sorry to say that the top 1 per cent get 10 per cent, and the top 5 per cent get 23 per cent and the top 10 per cent get 34 per cent of the national income. There are seven families in this country which control Rs. 776 crores worth of assets, that is, 35 per cent of the total corporate assets in this country. About 119 companies out of a total 8296 public limited companies control 45 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all the public limited companies, or about 0.4 per cent of all the companies control 33 per cent.

In the highest income bracket, this is the picture about concentration of wealth, when this is the poverty of the millions; we cannot get a full picture of poverty in this country unless we see how concentration of wealth is going on side by side in the name of socialism, not to mention a very recent case which appeared in the papers yesterday that the two distinguished sons of a certain Chief Minister who is very much in the news these days have paid an income-tax of Rs. 2 lakhs. What an example of socialist pattern and equal distribution!

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): That is the quarterly instalment.

Shri Nath Pai: I stand corrected. That has appeared in the national press. What a march towards socialism, indeed!

In the highest income bracket of Rs. 2 lakhs and above, between 1948-49 and 1956-57, the pre-tax income rose by 336 per cent and the average post-tax income rose by 37 per cent. This is how the incomes in these groups

have gone up. But has it happened in the case of the lower groups?

Here are some things which I would like Shri A. C. Guha and the hon. Minister to give their attention to. They are refuting Dr. Lohia. Perhaps, it is possible to make some adjustment about the three annas. I would not say that the three annas or the 27 nP may be exactly true, but that is not the essential point; it may be that they are wrong statistically. But here is something which you and I cannot escape. I shall read out the reply given by the Finance Minister of Maharashtra on the 18th of January this year. And this is the reply given by Mr. S. G. Barve in the Maharashtra Assembly. He says that there are people in Maharashtra—and this category is supposed to be among those having the highest per capita national income in the country—and there are pensioners who received this tremendous amount of Rs. 1-12-0 per month! But that is not all. There are pensioners from the former princely States who are doled out 50 nP. per month. But these are the people who are computed and who are assessed. There are millions of our countrymen who are so low, so neglected and so ignored that nobody bothers even to take any note of them, and there are millions of such people.

Here is a recent survey. This has not been incorporated in any published booklet yet, but I would like to read it out for the information of the House. In Kanchipadi village in Tiruttani taluk in Chingleput district of the Madras State, this is what the survey has come across. Only a dozen households in this village took whole-rice meal. The bulk of the villagers had only rice water mixed with millets. But that is not all. 15 per cent of the people, according to this survey, had this luxury only three times a week. But two furlongs from this main village—and there is a big mass of Indians like that—is situated a group of small huts. The people who dwell in these huts have no visible means of

livelihood. And when the young surveyor asked 'What do you live by?' prompt came the reply 'On the field rats'. These are no exaggerations. This is not in order to try to create sympathy, but there are millions of our countrymen who have to live like that. And this has been the measure of our progress and the measure of our achievement! But the alarming thing is this: Is there a way, a hope, that these things are changing, that we are making some progress? I am afraid—though the Minister will hotly dispute ~~if perhaps~~—the misery is increasing. These are my reasons. First, our population is increasing at an alarmingly fast rate. It was estimated that during the first decade of planed development our population increased by 27 per cent. Today, it is increasing at the rate of 2.4 per cent and by the year 1975, the Indian population will have reached 625 million. There may be shortfalls in steel production, there may be shortfalls in your fertiliser production, but this is the only target in which there will be no shortfall. It will be exceeded—we can rest assured of that.

What is the consequence of this? There will be a working population in that year of 222 million. If all our plans succeed, what will happen? It is estimated that then we may be able to double the *per capita* income of the lowest two groups, of the 20 per cent of our population. It is estimated, therefore, that we shall have to invest during this whole period about Rs. 66,000 crores. How and where are you going to raise it? I would like to ask him this question. There will be a working population addition of 70 million people and it is estimated that you will be able to provide, if all your plans succeed—and it is a very big 'if'—if all your plans succeed, 25 million new jobs. The conclusion is inevitable, that in 1975, there will be between 50-60 million unemployed in this country. Unemployment in this country is increasing today at the rate of 13,000 per day. All this jugglery will not help. In the West Bengal Assembly, it was disclosed that of those

who are registered as unemployed, only 7 per cent have been found jobs during the past 3 years. Thus we will be proving that Marx has been proved right in the land of the Buddha and Gandhi. Marx has been falsified in every country excepting India. His theory of increasing misery has been proved to be correct, proved to be substantiated, only in this unfortunate country.

Before I conclude, I shall have to say how we shall be able to meet this challenge. In 1975, we are supposed to reach the stage of a self-generating economy. I am afraid, if population grows and develops at this rate, if our means of providing at least housing, clothing and the minimum of requirements do not develop, it will not be the self-generating stage that the economy will reach; perhaps what is more certain is that we shall have reached the status and the stage which many a society in history had reached before us, the self-destroying stage. The year 1975 has been marked for us as the year of take-off. But unless we take care—there is no time left for me: otherwise, I would have elaborated some measures—unless we take care and realise that we are not going towards prosperity—let us not deceive ourselves; it is not happening,—and take other steps, there is no hope. It is true that there is a rich class, a New Class, thrown up in every society. It is in Russia, it is in Yugoslavia, it is in India. But you cannot compute the suffering, the lot of the average Indian, by the condition of this rich class, the status of this new class.

This will be the state of affairs. We will be approaching not the take-off stage. I am afraid we are approaching the vortex of a crater, a crater full of the discontent and desperation of those unemployed, of this dispossessed, desperate people. And these people are not going to behave as our forefathers behaved, thinking that we are poor, we are humble, we have to bear the sins of our birth. They will not have room for that kind of resignation. They know whom to hold res-

[Shri Nath Pai]

possible for their suffering. And when this crater begins to belch their discontent, I do not think it will be a happy picture.

May I conclude by quoting somebody who was not a socialist, who did not claim to be a socialist, but who was an ardent supporter of the private capitalist way of life? Today we cannot feed ourselves, we cannot clothe ourselves, we cannot house ourselves, unless we get massive external assistance; we cannot build a mill, a factory, a major road or a bridge, unless foreign exchange, foreign aid and foreign know-how are made available to us. Before 1947, we were dependent on the City of London and on Whitehall. But in 1963, this is the measure of our freedom that we are depending for everything we do not only on the City of London and Whitehall but on Wall Street and—on top of it—on the Kremlin too. This is the measure. But let us remember this warning given not by a fire-eating socialist revolutionary but by Theodore Roosevelt, an ardent Republican, in his famous speech. This is what he said—and it should serve to shake us out of our sense of self-complacency that all is right with this country:

"None of us can really prosper permanently if masses of our fellows are debased and degraded, if they are ground down and forced to live starved and sordid lives, so that their souls are crippled like their bodies and the fine edge of their every feeling blunted".

I say that this is happening to too many. We cannot afford to continue this spectre for too long, unless we are prepared to see the spectrum of everything that the Government hold dear blowing up to pieces.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The discussion that has taken place in the House has, in my opinion, gone on wrong lines. The point raised by Dr. Lohia, who initiated the discussion,

was that 27 crores of people get 3 annas or even less. In support, he put forward certain figures. Of course, no basis was given as to how and wherefrom he got those figures. He said that the per capita income in the rural area in UP is reported to be Rs. 182, but he assumed, I do not know what was the basis of his assumption, that 20 percent people at the top take away and consume 80 per cent of the income and therefore, it comes down to Rs. 91 instead of Rs. 182.

Similarly, another figure mentioned by him was that in 1960-61, the daily per capita income was 45 nP. Then, he added immediately that if 10 per cent at the top be taken the income of the rest is 23 or 25 nP. If the income is reported to be of the rural area, I do not see how 20 per cent can take away 60 per cent of the income leaving the figure at Rs. 91, because this is a report about the rural area and in the rural areas almost all the poorer sections of people live. Then again, to increase the figure of poverty, he mentioned labourers separately, then tribals separately, then widows separately as if tribals and widows do not come within the general class of the poorer section.

This is how figures have been quoted. But instead of quarrelling about these statistics—for which there is no definite basis cited—can we not profitably look at the changes in the consumption pattern and see to what extent the total per capita consumption has increased in the country? If you look at these figures, you will find how things have improved. There is an increase in the availability of these commodities and services which enter into the poor man's budget—in fact, in everyman's budget—and this should be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of higher and improved living standards. If you look to certain figures, they will indicate how things have improved. Certain figures were quoted by Shri Morarka about the increased production of various commodities. Coal

production has doubled, steel and cement production has trebled, consumption of cloth has increased from 8.5 metres to 14.3 metres; as regards food consumption, 1600 calories were available before, now there are 2100 calories; hospital beds have increased, primary education which in 1950 was available to 1,91,50,000 is now being given to 3,43,40,000 students. Taking all the students, the number has increased to 4,35,40,000. In villages also, education has increased. The benefit is going in a very large measure to the poorer sections of the community.

Primary education is free, and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes get free education even up to matriculation, if not in the colleges. Scholarships are also given.

Life insurance has permeated into the villages. In 1955 the amount of business in force was Rs. 1,220 crores, and it has now increased to Rs. 2,737 crores. New business in 1955 was Rs. 241 crores which has now increased to Rs. 599 crores. Out of this Rs. 599 crores, Rs. 183 crores or 30 per cent is in the rural areas.

Therefore, you will see how these services are being taken to the villages to give benefit to the poorer sections of the population.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: (Alwar): There are moneyed people in the villages also. They may be insured. It does not give that index.

Shri Himatsingka: I do not know how you can distinguish in that fashion. After all, the benefit is going to the villages. If the insured amount in the rural areas is Rs. 183 crores, that certainly shows that the improvement is percolating to the villages. There is no doubt about it.

After all, these figures do indicate something. There are better village roads, schools, better buildings, and a lot of improvement in the villages. This is the test that should be applied

to examine the question whether the country is making any progress or not.

Dr. Lohia mentioned that four to five lakhs or four to five millions. I do not know which, are dying of starvation every year. I wonder where he found these figures. After all, there has been no complaint in the country of starvation deaths or of so many people, and it was really surprising that such a figure should be trotted out in this House. Whether it is four to five lakhs or four to five millions, both figures are wrong. Four to five millions is certainly so absurd that no one should attach any importance to it.

After all, what is happening in the country? Government is introducing a number of schemes and putting forward measures to improve the condition of the villagers. Instead of giving support and explaining these things to the people, our friends create all manner of doubts in them, with the result there is confusion in the villages and they do not take advantage of the schemes. So, may I appeal to my friends here in the words of Lord Krishna:

‘न बुद्धिर्भेदं जनमेदजानां कर्मसंगिनाम् ।

जोषयेत्त्वर्कमपि विद्वान् युक्तः समाचरेत् ॥’

Let us not create confusion among the ignorant people.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Are they ignorant people here?

Shri Himatsingka: Confusion is being created outside, asking people not to do this, not to do that, to take to satyagraha and shouting slogans. This is what is happening in the villages. In Bengal they say “do not take irrigation water, do not pay taxes”. Similarly, they are not helped to take the advantages that are being made available to them. So, I feel that if the legislators here and in the States, who number about 5,000, honestly take the message to the villages, there is no doubt that the country's position will

[Shri Himatsingka]

improve, and the face of India will change and change for the better.

No one will dispute the proposition that there is poverty in the country, abject poverty in many areas. That is a fact which cannot be disputed, but can it be disputed that steps are being taken to improve the conditions of the people? That, again, I think no honest man should be able to contest. That is the angle from which we should examine the question, and we should apply ourselves to this task of taking the proper ideas to the villages, so that they can take advantage of the various schemes and improve their condition and the conditions in the country.

श्री याज्ञिक (अहमदाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा का गौरव प्रदान किया गया है, इस वजह से मैं आज हिन्दी में ही कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

यह जो सवाल हमारे सामने आमदनी और उस के बटवारे का है उस सवाल को कई वर्षों पहले हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में उठाया था । चर्चा हुई कि औसत आमदनी तो बढ़ रही है, सारे देश की औसत आमदनी बढ़ती है, मगर गरीब लोग ज्यादा गरीब होते जाते हैं और श्रीमन्त ज्यादा श्रीमन्त होते चले जाते हैं । ऐसी बहस चली तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि इस बात को सोचना चाहिये । इस के लिये प्रोफेसर महालोनाबिस की कमेटी बनी । लेकिन आज तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं आई है । अखबारों से कुछ पता चलता है कि अब कमेटी कुछ जागृत हुई है और जल्दी ही अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करने वाली है । मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि इस सेशन के खत्म होने से पहले पूरी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने रखी जायेगी । अगर पूरी रिपोर्ट यहां न रखी जा सके तो मेरी मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि उन को उस रिपोर्ट का सारांश कम से कम इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहिये ।

श्री हू० च० शर्मा (सरघना) : पूरी ही रखी जायेगी ।

श्री याज्ञिक : तभी उस के बारे में चर्चा सफल हो सकती है ।

अभी डा० लोहिया ने हमारे सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखे । वह उन्होंने कोई अपने घर से नहीं रखे हैं, सरकारी किताबों से रखे हैं और सरकारी किताबों से ही उन्होंने लिये हैं । उन आंकड़ों के अनुसार उन्होंने बतलाया कि कई कोटि जनता रोजाना १३ न० पैसे पर जिन्दगी बसर करती है, कई लोगों को २५ या २७ न० पैसे मिलते हैं । यह जो कहा जाता है कि २७ करोड़ लोगों को ३ आ० रोज मिलता है, यह बात शायद सब को पूरी तरह मान्य न हो, फिर भी यह कहने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं कि १०, १५ कोटि से २५, ३० कोटि तक जनता ऐसी हालत में रहती है कि उस को पूरे पोषण के साधन नहीं मिलते हैं । गरीब कितना गरीब है इस का अन्दाजा लगाना और उसे पूरी तरह सिद्ध करना मुश्किल है, यह मैं जानता हूँ । हमारे सामने इतने आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं किसी न किसी किताब में से । उन में से कोई एक परिणाम निकाल सकता है और कोई दूसरा परिणाम निकाल सकता है । मगर इस बात में कोई शुबहा नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान की १० या १२ करोड़ जनता आज ज्यादातर भुखमरी से पीड़ित है । वह अन्न नहीं पाती, भुखमरी पाती है ।

अब सवाल यह है कि किस दिशा में जा रहे हैं । भुखमरी की बात तो ऐसी है कि उस की कोई ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है । कोई यह कह सकता है कि ४ आ० रोज मिलता है, ३ आ० रोज मिलता है, ५ आ० रोज मिलता है । मगर यह सच है कि सब को पूरा पोषण नहीं मिलता है । ५० एन० आ० की रिपोर्ट से भी हम को पता लगता है कि सारी दुनिया में भारत

के लोगों को पोषण तत्व कम से कम मिलता है ।

अब मैं आपके सामने खेतिहर मजदूरों की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जो कि हमारे सामने रखी गयी थी । उस से पता चलता है कि कई दिशाओं में हमारे देश की प्रगति होती रहती है या अधोगति होती रहती है । इस रिपोर्ट में मालूम होता है कि सन् १९५५-५६ में सात कोटि खेत मजदूर सालाना ६६ रुपए पाते थे, जोकि मासिक ८ रुपया और रोजाना २७ नए पैसे हुआ । अगर खाद्य पदार्थों पर उसका खर्चा १०८ रुपए था, तो उस को इस के लिए ६ रुपया कर्जा करना पड़ता था । इसके सिवाय, ज्यादा शर्म की बात तो यह है कि सन् १९५०-५१ के मुकाबले में आज आमदनी उन लोगों की कम हो गयी है । सन् १९५०-५१ में उन को १०४ रुपया सालाना मिलता था और उन को रोजाना २६ नए पैसे पड़ता था । लेकिन पांच साल में उन की यह आमदनी २६ नए पैसे से घट कर २७ नए पैसे हो गयी । कर्जा हर एक आदमी का जो सन् १९५०-५१ में १०८ था वह बढ़ कर १३८ रुपए हो गया । कर्जदार लोगों की संख्या जो सन् १९५०-५१ में ४५ परसेंट थी वह सन् १९५५-५६ में ६४ परसेंट हो गयी । इस से यह मालूम होता है कि खेतिहर मजदूर

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : (बगहा) : एक चीज जरा साफ कर दी जाए । जब कि एक आदमी की आमदनी २७ नए पैसे हो तो यह उस की सारी फ़ैमिली की आमदनी है या पर कैपिटल आमदनी है ।

श्री याज्ञिक : पर कैपिटल है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : तो जरा यह समझा दिया जाए कि यह २७ पैसे में क्या खाता है । चावल का जो भाव है, गेहूँ का जो भाव है, सब्जी और लकड़ी आदि का जो भाव है उस को देखते हुए तो यह भूखा ही रहता है ।

श्री याज्ञिक : यह सवाल तो आपको जी को पूछना चाहिए कि किस तरह से ये लोग अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं इस मंहगाई के दिनों में । यह तो मैं सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार बता रहा हूँ ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : गलत आंकड़े हैं ।

श्री याज्ञिक : तो आप सरकार से कहें कि आंकड़ों में दुरुस्ती करें ।

यह जो २७ और २६ नए पैसे रोजाना पाते हैं उस में देहाती जनता की गरीबी का मूल्यांकन नहीं हो सकता ।

खेतिहर मजदूर के अलावा ज्यादातर आदिवासी लोग जो जंगल में बसते हैं उनके पास छोटी सी, एक एकड़ के करीब, भूमि होती है । तो उस को किसान कहा जाता है, उस को खेत मजदूर नहीं कहा जाता जो आदिवासी लोग देहात में रहते हैं, उनकी हालत क्या है ? मेरे मित्र श्री नायक ने उसके बारे में समझाया था । उन्होंने बताया कि कई लोग तो कन्द मूल खाते हैं जो कि निस्सत्व खुराक फुड होता है, उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होता । कई लोग चावल के छिलके को पीस कर उस की रोटी बना कर खाते हैं । कई लोग आम के बीज को जो पत्थर जैसा कड़ा होता है, तोड़ कर उस के अन्दर से जो कुछ छोटी सी गिरी मिलती है उस को खा कर अपना जीवन बसर करते हैं ।

श्री बड़ै : (खारगोन) : यह तो मुन्शी माहब ने भी कहा था ।

श्री याज्ञिक : कहा होगा, लेकिन उन्होंने उस का स्वाद नहीं लिया होगा कि खाने में कैसा मालूम होता है । उनकी उभके स्वाद का तजर्बा नहीं होगा ।

तो मैंने बताया कि सन् १९५०-५१ से सन् १९५५-५६ में खेत मजदूर की आमदनी घट गयी । लेकिन उस से भी

[श्री याज्ञिक]

खतरनाक चीज़ यह है कि सारे देश की आमदनी तो बढ़ रही है पर गरीब लोगों की आमदनी घट रही है। सारे देश की आमदनी सन् १९५०-५१ में पुराने भाव के स्तर पर ८८५० करोड़ थी, वह सन् १९५५-५६ में १०,४८० करोड़ हो गयी और सन् १९६०-६१ में १३,०२० करोड़ हो गयी। देश की आमदनी तो बढ़ती रहती है, लेकिन इन लोगों की आमदनी घटती रहती है। सन् १९५०-५१ में हिन्दुस्तान की औसत आमदनी २१० रुपया थी और खेत मजदूर की औसत आमदनी १०४ थी। यह औसत आमदनी सन् १९५५-५६ में २६८ रुपए हो गयी तो खेत मजदूर की आमदनी ९६ ही रह गयी। हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी सन् १९६०-६१ में १३,०२० करोड़ हो गयी। तो देश की आमदनी तो बढ़ती है लेकिन उसको ये लोग पाते नहीं हैं। मालूम होता है जहाँ सारे देश की आमदनी बढ़ती है वहाँ गरीब की आमदनी घटती जाती है। सारांश यह है कि भारत में आर्थिक असमानता बढ़ती जा रही है। यह क्यों बढ़ रही है? उसका निवारण कैसे हो इस की चर्चा में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। इस की चर्चा अप्रस्तुत है।

तो आप पूछ सकते हो कि ऐसा क्यों होता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आज देश की समग्र जनता देश को टैक्स देती है। इस प्रकार सरकार के पास ज्यादा से ज्यादा चालत आती है। और उसी प्रकार सरकार का खर्चा भी ज्यादा होता है। हजारों करोड़ रुपया सरकार खर्च कर रही है इन पिछले दस सालों से। तो यह जो खर्चा की ऊपर से बारिश होती है इस को कौन पाते हैं। इसको बड़े लोग पाते हैं, जो पहुँच वाले होते हैं। इस को पूँजीपति पाते हैं, इस को मंत्रिमंडल वाले, सचिवालय वाले, कांग्रेस के नेता, उनके सगे वाले लोग और उन के रिश्तेदार लोग पाते हैं। डा० लाहि्या ने जो कहा वह

ठीक कहा। ४५ लाख से एक कोटि लोग हैं जो ऊपर से होने वाली इस बारिश को पाते हैं, और बाकी की जनता सूखी और भूखी रह जाती है।

आप मुझे माफ करें, मैं इस बात को और स्पष्ट करने के लिए एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे चन्दे से एक बड़ा भोजन महोत्सव होता है। इस भोजन महोत्सव में बढ़िया बढ़िया किस्म की चीजें तैयार होती हैं, मिष्ठान्न तैयार होते हैं। मगर जब परोसते हैं, तो उनको कौन पाते हैं। उस को बड़े लोग पाते हैं और वह पात हैं जिनकी पहुँच है। बाकी जो जनता है उस तक तो खट्टी छाछ तक नहीं आती। यह बात पूरी करते हुए.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must close now; you asked for two minutes and you have taken it.

श्री याज्ञिक : बस मैं केवल एक मिनट और चाहूँगा। मैं महात्मा जी के बारे में कहना चाहता था.....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would also plead that ample time may be given for this. It is a unique debate that we are having.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is being extended by one hour.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं यह माँग करता हूँ कि इस पर दिन भर बहस चले।

श्री याज्ञिक : इस पर थोड़ा टाइम और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By the leave of the House, the time may be extended. (Interruption). It is a very sad thing that you always say "No, no". Please say "Yes" for a change.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Speaker has decided that the Minister will be called at 2.45.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker has given you the authority when you are in the Chair. When you are in the Chair, you are also of equal authority with him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not wish to go against the wishes of the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not against. It is very strange that you take this attitude: everytime you say "No, no." Please say "Yes" for a change.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is the wish of the House. It is not a question of going against the wishes of the Speaker. If the House wishes, you can certainly extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have extended the time. It is a short discussion of two hours. It has been extended to nearly four hours now. I do not think any more extension will be justified. There is other business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By leave of the House, it may be extended always.

श्री याज्ञिक : अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए मैं आप के सामने दरिद्र नारायण का गांधी जी ने जो चित्र भारत की जनता के सामने रखा था वह मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी उत्कल गये थे। उनकल से जब वह वापिस गुजरात में आये तो उन्होंने लिखा था कि आँखें कुछ भी कहें मगर मेरी दृष्टि के सामने हड्डी का पंजर नजर आता है। यह हड्डी पंजर जो है वह मरे हुए आदमी का नहीं है बल्कि जिन्दा आदमी का है। यह जो गरीब जनता देश की है उस की कोई आर्थिक तरक्की तो नहीं हुई मगर कई संजोग में परिवर्तन जरूर हुआ है। अखबार बड़े हैं। रेडियो आप ने गांव गांव में रखे हैं। आंदोलन भी बहुत चलते हैं देहात में। दुनिया भर की उन को खबरें रेडियो और अखबार के द्वारा मिल जाती

हैं। उनको पता चल जाता है कि कहां पर सत्याग्रह हुआ और किस किस जगह हड़तालें बगैर हड़ ? इस तरह से पहले की अपेक्षा लोगों में एक जागृति अवश्य अधिक हो गयी है। गांधी जी ने दरिद्रनारायण के दिल में एक क्रान्ति की प्रतिष्ठा की और आज उस की हालत गिरती रहती है तो वह भी जग जागृत हो गया है। उस के दिल में आग जलती है। आज उस का सिर नीचे गिरा हुआ नहीं है। सिर उस का ऊंचा रहता है और अधिक ऊंचा होता रहता है। आज जब चारों ओर आंदोलन चलता है, विरोध चलता है, सरकारी नीति जो असल में आती है उस ने उस के दिल में आग जलती है, उस में असंतोष ज्यादा होता है। यह दरिद्रनारायण सारे भारत में कोई एक नहीं हैं बल्कि लाखों और करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं। गांधी जी ने यह बात साफ कही थी। रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम की कितान में उन्होंने यह बात स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखी है। यदि दिल्ली में पूंजीपति का महल है और गरीब का झोंपड़ा, उस के बीच में जो भारी अन्तर है वह नहीं मिटाया जायेगा तो मैं पसन्द करूं या न करूं, हिसक क्रान्ति अनिवार्य होगी। अगर मैं यही बात कहूं तो लोग यह समझेंगे कि मैं कोई एजिटेशन करना चाहता हूँ और जनता को सरकार के विरुद्ध भड़काना चाहता हूँ मगर स्वयं गांधी जी ने यह बात लिखी है कि हिसक क्रान्ति अनिवार्य होगी। हिसक क्रान्ति इस देश में हो, मैं यह नहीं चाहता। हम लोग कोई भी यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिसक क्रान्ति हो मगर आज पं. स्थिति ऐसी होती है कि गरीबों की संख्या बढ़ती रहती है, गरीबों की गरीबी बढ़ती रहती है और जो उन का पैसा लगातार बढ़ता रहता है। इस तरह से यह आर्थिक असमानता जो कि पहले ही काफी भारी थी और भी अधिक बढ़ती रहती है। ऐसी हालत में सरकार से और मंत्री जी से मेरी बिनती है कि वे जरा इस बारे में गम्भीरता के साथ सोचें। आज करोड़ों लोग इस देश में दरिद्रनारायण

[श्री याज्ञिक]

बने हुए सरकार से हिसाब मांग रहे हैं। अगर सरकार अब भी नहीं जागी और उस ने करवट नहीं बदली तो क्या होगा उस का जरा सरकार को खयाल कर लेना चाहिए। हिंसक क्रान्ति नहीं चाहिए तो अहिंसक क्रान्ति होगी मगर कोई क्रान्ति तो जरूर होनी चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि मंत्री जी उस का कोई मार्ग निकाल लेंगे।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विवाद का सूत्रपात माननीय सदस्य डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के उस सनसनीखेज बयान से हुआ जिसमें उन्होंने यह बताया कि इस देश की २७ करोड़ जनता सिर्फ तीन आने पर निर्वाह करती है। इस के बाद जब यह विवाद सदन के सामने उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया तो उन्होंने शुरू में ही यह बताया कि वह इस बात पर जोर नहीं देने कि तीन आने पर लोग रहते हैं या नहीं बल्कि उन्होंने विवाद को मोड़ इस रूप में दिया है कि इस देश में गरीबी कितनी है या यहां की जनता किस रूप में गरीब है। यह यैसिस महत्वपूर्ण है इसी बात पर जोर देते हुए नाथपाई जी ने भी कहा। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की गरीबी का जो रूप या चित्र इन महानुभावों ने इस सदन के सामने आंका है उस रूप को हम इस तरफ के लोग भी बहुत दिन से कहते आये हैं और इस बात पर कभी भी न कांग्रेस सरकार ने, न प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, न योजना मंत्री जी ने और न ही किसी और ने यह कहा कि इस देश की औसत आय ५ या १० रुपये है या यहां की जनता को भरपेट भोजन मिल जाया करता है या उसे आवश्यकता के अनुसार कपड़ा मिल जाया करता है। इस के विपरीत हमने तो इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि हमारी जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था प्रथम योजना में, द्वितीय योजना में और तृतीय योजना में चल रही है उस आर्थिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत, हम जो उन्नति कर पाये हैं उस से अधिक उन्नति सम्भवतः हम कर सकते

ये यह हम कहते हैं। लेकिन थोड़ी बहुत जो भी उन्नति की है वह एकदम असन्तोषजनक नहीं कही जा सकती है।

यह कहा गया कि इस चित्र के दो रूप हैं। एक तो आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि वाला रूप है जिस पर यह कहा जाता है कि कोई उन्नति ही नहीं हुई और यह कहते हैं डा० लोहिया और उन के शब्दों में वह विरोधी पार्टियां जिनको कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी अच्छी संज्ञाएं दी हैं। चित्र का दूसरा रूप है हमारा व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण। जो प्रगति हम ने की है उस प्रगति को मैं संतोषजनक नहीं मानता लेकिन जो यह कहते हैं कि प्रगति हुई ही नहीं या वह एकदम असन्तोषजनक है वह भी गलत बात है। हम ने कोशिश पूरी की। सम्भवतः इस कोशिश में हम अधिक कामयाब हो सकते थे लेकिन जो उसे कहा गया, उसको जिन शब्दों की संज्ञा नाथपाई जी और अन्य विरोधी सदस्यों ने दी है वह भी उचित नहीं है। इतना तो हम जरूर कहेंगे कि इस देश की २७ करोड़ जनता तीन आने पर नहीं रहती है क्योंकि तीन आने का स्तर वह स्तर है जिसे मैं सेमी-स्टारवेशन ही नहीं कहता, जैसा कि कहा गया। अगर उसे केवल ३ आने ही मिलें, तो कहीं से चुरा कर और किसी रूप में अगर वह अपनी आमदनी को तीन आने से अधिक न कर सके तो सम्भवतः इस संसार में तीन आने पर तो वह जिंदा ही नहीं रह पायेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चोरी करेगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं ने आप को बताया अगर वह आदमी और किसी तरह से अपनी आमदनी नहीं बढ़ाता है तो इस तीन आने में वह जिंदा ही नहीं रह सकता है। अब चोर की तो यह बात है कि घर को लूटने वाला चोर कहलाता है, गांव को लूटने वाला डाकू कहलाता है और राज और आय की लूट करने वाला बादशाह कहलाता है।

उधर आप की पार्टीज में अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे बादशाह हैं जोकि अभी भी गरीबों को लूट रहे हैं। (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री रामसेवक यादव चोरी नहीं करते हैं। वह उन लोगों में नहीं हैं जोकि राज की चोरी करके और जनता को लूट कर बादशाह बनते हैं। वह साधारण वर्ग के हैं। वह पूंजीपति नहीं हैं। मैं ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि वह ऐसे हैं। न ही यह बात मैं प्रोफेसर साहब को कहता हूँ।

मैं उन की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि देश में कोई किसी तरह की आर्थिक प्रगति हुई ही नहीं है और यह कि इस देश की २७ करोड़ जनता की आमदनी केवल ३ आने है लेकिन वह मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि इस देश की ६० फीसदी जनता की आमदनी जोकि इस देश की राष्ट्रीय प्रति व्यक्ति की आमदनी है, औसत आय है उससे कम है। उन्होंने यह बताया कि इस देश में नहीं के बराबर प्रगति हुई है, मैं इससे किसी कदर सहमत हूँ लेकिन इसके साथ ही उन्हें मुझ से इसमें सहमत होना चाहिए कि जीवन की न्यूनाधिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए अनेकित आय को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सफलता हमें नहीं मिल रही है इस बात को हम मानते हैं। डा० साहब ने अपने तीन आने के सिद्धान्त के प्रतिपादन में बहुत सी कहानियाँ सुनाई और अनेकों उदाहरण दिये हैं। मैं उन उदाहरणों को गलत नहीं बतलाता कि आप ने बनारस में गाय को मांस खाने देखा है यह तो बही बनारस है जहाँ पर जीवित इंसानों पर पड़े टूटते थे और सम्भवतः इस बनारस में आज ऐसे नेता या विज्ञाता हों जो पूंजीवादी शासन व्यवस्था के अनुकूल उस प्रणाली को आज भी हाथ में रखते हों और जिसके जरिए वह क्षोषण करके वहाँ के जीवित इंसानों का मांस आज भी खा रहे हों। मैं इसका खंडन नहीं करता क्योंकि जब तक देश में ऐसी असमानता और ऐसे लोग हैं तब तक जैसा

कि डा० लोहिया ने हमें बतलाया है, हो सकता है कि वैसी बातें होती हों। उन्होंने कहा था कि जहाँ मछलियाँ नहीं हैं वहाँ उन्होंने लोगों को मछलियाँ मारते देखा। अब हो सकता है कि उन्होंने यह चीज देखी हो या जहाँ पर उन्होंने ऐसा देखा कि कारीगर को बारह आने मिलते हैं। यह भी संभव है। लेकिन मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात पर जोर देता हूँ और वह यह है कि यह सम्भव नहीं है कि यह अवस्था इस देश के २७ करोड़ आमदियों की है। यह कतई सम्भव नहीं है। इस देश में ऐसे कम लोग हो सकते हैं, जिन की इतनी आमदनी हो।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अगर २७ करोड़ नहीं हैं, तो माननीय सदस्य ही बतायें कि कितने करोड़ हैं, जिन की आमदनी तीन आने रोज है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य जरा सन्तोष करें। जिम तरह मैंने उन के तर्कों को सुना, उसी तरह वह भी मुझ अवसर दें कि मैं भी अपने तर्कों को उन के सामने रखूँ।

म कह रहा था कि माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया ने तीन आने वाला जो सनसनीखेज बयान दिया, वह गलत है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह दो आने या तीन आने की पालिटिक्स सदन के बाहर चाहे हो, लेकिन वह इस सदन के अन्दर नहीं होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि चित्र का एक अतिरिजित रूप हमारे सामने आ जाता है और हम उस चित्र के सही रूप को नहीं देख सकते हैं। चित्र का एक अतिरिजित रूप यह है कि तीन आने की पालिटिक्स यहाँ पर लाई जाये और कहा जाये कि इस देश के २७ करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी तीन आने रोज है। चित्र का एक दूसरा अतिरिजित रूप यह है कि देश में असमानता बढ़ नहीं रही है, बल्कि कम हो रही है। ये चित्र के दो रूप हैं—एक रूप मेरे दाहिने है और दूसरा रु

[श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद]

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चित्र का सही रूप यह है कि न तो इस देश के २७ लोगों की आमदनी केवल तीन आने रोज है और न इस देश में असमानता घट रही है। चित्र का सही रूप वह है, जो कि योजना मंत्री जी ने रखा है, अर्थात्...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (दिल्ली) :
नन्दा जी का कहना है कि उन की आमदनी साढ़े सात आने है।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : मुझिल यह है कि श्री प्रकाशवीर जान्नी सिर्फ शब्दों के भ्रम-जाल को जानते हैं। अर्थ-शास्त्र से उन को कोई मतलब नहीं है। उस लिए दिक्कत यह है कि उन का दिमाग साफ नहीं होता है और वह उन आंकड़ों का समझ नहीं पायेंगे। उन ने निवेदन कहा कि वह दो चार मिनट ठहर जायें और फिर अपने शब्दों के जाल को जितना फैलाना चाहें, अपने व्याख्यान में फैलायें।

योजना मंत्री जी ने जो साढ़े सात आने की ग़ाय बताई है, उस के बारे में वहाँ बतायेंगे कि वह सही रूप है या नहीं और कितने लोगों को इस से अधिक मिलता है या कम मिलता है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था इस समय चल रही है, उस में हम ने आग बढ़ने की जो कोशिश की, उस में हम उस रफतार से आग नहीं बढ़ पाये, जिस से कि हम बढ़ना चाहते थे। हम समाजवाद और समानता की ओर जिस गति से बढ़ना चाहते थे, उस गति से हम नहीं बढ़ पाये। लेकिन मैं इस दलील को नहीं मानता कि इस देश के २७ करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी तीन आने रोज है, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, ने आंकड़ देते हुए खुद कहा कि संख्या-शास्त्रियों से दुश्चिन्ता रहो। माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथ पाई ने डिजराइली

का उदाहरण दिया, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश उन्होंने फिर भी उन्हीं आंकड़ों पर विश्वास किया और माननीय सदस्य, गुहा राहव, की तरह आंकड़ों का जाल ही फैलाया।

इस से पहले इस देश में एक ऐसा राज्य था, जिस में रात-दिन आंकड़े ही तैयार किये जाते थे, लेकिन अब मैं स्टैटिस्टिक्स और लाईज और व्हाइट लाईज में बहुत भेद करने लगा हूँ, क्योंकि अब कुछ मिन्सीयर, और ईमानदारी में, ऐसे भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि हमारे पास सही आंकड़ हों, हालांकि सम्भवतः आज भी आंकड़े नैशर करने के कोई कल-कारखाने हो। उदाहरण के लिए जब मैं कहता हूँ कि इस देश में आज असमानता बढ़ रही है, तो इस के लिए मैं प्लानिंग कमिशन के आंकड़ों पर निर्भर हूँ और न माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया और श्रीनाथ पाई के आंकड़ों पर। अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व दिल्ली स्कूल आफ इकॉनॉमिक्स के एक विद्वान प्रोफेसर को हम लोगों ने बुलाया, जिन्होंने जांच की है कि इस देश में किस प्रकार नैशनल इनकम बढ़ रही है और जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक पुस्तक लिखी है।

उन्होंने बताया कि नैशनल इनकम, राष्ट्रीय आय के चार साजीदार हैं : वेजिज, रेंट, इन्ट्रेस्ट और प्राफिट्स। १९५० और १९६१ के बीच में जिस स्तर पर चीजों का दाम बढ़ा, जो प्राइम लेवल था, उस के अनुसार वेज और इन्ट्रेस्ट को घाटा हुआ, यानी उन की उन्नति कम हुई। हाँ, एक वर्ग की उन्नति जरूर हुई। राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में प्राफिट्स वालों की आमदनी में सात प्रतिशत की उन्नति हुई। इस बात से हम सहमत हैं कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि सिर्फ उन व्यक्तियों के लिए हुई, जिन के पास सम्पत्ति का बहुत बड़ा भाग है और जिन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथ पाई, ने कहा है कि इस देश के एक प्रतिशत

आदमी टैक्स देने के बाद दस प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आय के हिस्सेदार हैं। उस को और भी विशद रूप में कहिये, तो एक प्रतिशत में भी . ०७६ प्रतिशत के पास ४.०८ प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आय है। जैना कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथ पाई, ने कहा है, टाप के ५ प्रतिशत लोगों की आमदनी राष्ट्रीय आय का २३ प्रतिशत है। अगर इसी रूप में हम और भी आगे आंकड़ों को ले, तो यह स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ता है कि इस समय तो केवल इन्हीं लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ रही है और गरीब लोगों का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ पाया है।

लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि मैं किसी मनमानीखेज बयान पर विश्वास करता हूँ। यह बात भी मालूम है कि हमारे देश में जो इनकम-टैक्स रिटर्न है, उन में सब से ऊपर के टैक्स देने वाले में १ प्रतिशत का कर-भार कम हो कर १३ प्रतिशत से १० प्रतिशत रह गया है। इसी तरह टाप के दो प्रतिशत टैक्स वालों का कर-भार १८ प्रतिशत से कम हो कर १४ प्रतिशत रह गया है। स्वयं सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस देश का अप्रत्यक्ष-कर बढ़ गया है—वह ४१ से ६१ हो गया है और इस लिए यह स्पष्ट है कि हम जो उन्नति करना चाहते थे, वह हम नहीं कर पाए।

जहां तक जमीन का सम्बन्ध है, हम यह भी जानते हैं कि इस देश में टाप २० प्रतिशत लोगों के पास ६६.६७ प्रतिशत जमीन है, जब कि सब से नीचे के २० प्रतिशत के पास सिर्फ .७६ प्रतिशत है। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस का अर्थ यह है कि २७ करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी तीन आने रोज है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज सम्पत्ति का बंटवारा, टैक्स की प्रणाली और राष्ट्रीय आमदनी को विभिन्न लैवलज पर जिस प्रकार बांटा जा रहा है, वह असमानता को बढ़ाने में सहायक हो रहे हैं। यह बात मैं ने पिछले सत्र में, जब कि माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, यहां नहीं थे, अपने प्रस्ताव पर

बोलते हुए आंकड़ों के साथ बताई थी। अन्य सदस्यों ने भी उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया था और सरकार ने भी कहा था कि हम इस बात को महसूस करते हैं और उसी महसूस करने का रूप है महालनबीस कमेटी, जो कि इस सरकार ने बिठाई, और किसी ने नहीं बिठाई। हम सरकार से सिर्फ यह आशा करते हैं कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने जल्द से जल्द आये, ताकि आंकड़ों की इस माया और राष्ट्रीय आय के सम्बन्ध में अंधकार का अन्त हो, जिस में कुछ सज्जन यह कहते हैं कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय बहुत बड़ी है और असमानता कम हुई है और हमारे इस से इन्कार करते हैं।

हम समझते हैं कि असमानता को कम करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार कर-प्रणाली को, सम्पत्ति के बंटवारे को, राष्ट्रीयकरण को एक नया रूप दे, जिस के फलस्वरूप हमारे देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था को, जिस का प्रधान मंत्री जी, योजना मंत्री, हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी-दिन-रात समर्थन करते हैं, मूर्त रूप मिल सके।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Since the time has been extended, some more Members may be allowed to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling the hon. Minister to reply at 2.45.

श्री बृज राज सिंह (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रूलज आफ प्रोसीड्यर के रूल २६२ के आधार पर यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आज का सारा दिन इस बहस के लिए दे दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has no application to this discussion. This discussion is under Rule 193. I will read Rule 195:

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion."

We have taken more than 3 hours. The Speaker has considered all this and given the time. Nearly 12 Members will be speaking by the time I call the Minister.

श्री बृज राज सिंह : एक निवेदन और है । आप ने अभी कहा था कि स्पीकर साहब की ऐसी इच्छा नहीं है । मैं आप से यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि जब सदन की इच्छा हो, तो क्या स्पीकर की इच्छा का ज्यादा ध्यान रखना होगा या सदन की इच्छा का ज्यादा ध्यान रखना होगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even the rules are framed by the House for the conduct of business of the House.

श्री बृज राज सिंह : आप इस बात की व्यवस्था दें कि किस की इच्छा ऊपर रहेगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to be guided by the rules.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have read the rule. There is no point of order.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आपने कहा है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय ने केवल एक घंटा बढ़ाया है । आप कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जब उस कुर्सी में बैठते हैं तो आप अध्यक्ष होते हैं और अध्यक्ष के सारे अधिकार आपको हैं । उन्होंने बढ़ाया है समय को और आप भी अब बढ़ा सकते हैं । आपका पूरा अधिकार है । कोई प्रतिबन्ध आप पर नहीं है । यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है । इस विषय को आज दिन भर चलने दीजिये और जो माननीय

सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं उनको बोल लेने दीजिये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. You were good enough to rule that under Rule 195 no extension of time can be granted beyond 2½ hours. But already, according to your own statement, the Speaker has extended the time, not according to that rule but some other rule, and that rule under which he extended the time is available to you also when you are in the Chair. You do not exercise your powers; that is unfortunate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are as good as the Speaker now when you are in the Chair. It is very strange that you do not exercise your powers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be a limit even to extension of time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Five hours is the time. We do not want extension till eternity, we want only for the whole day.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (Amravati): Sir, I would like to make one humble submission. When extension of time was requested from the Speaker, he said in a sort of a way "one hour". But I am sure the way he said it showed that he was quite amenable to extension of more time. I think it is the inherent right of the Speaker to extend the time and I do not think any rule is binding on him in that respect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He told the Minister that he would call him at 2.45. He also told me before I took the seat that I should call the Minister at 2.45.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When you are in the Chair your decisions and rulings are supreme.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My decision is that we should abide by the decision of the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamth: How can that be a decision? You should not consider yourself mechanically bound by that.

श्री बृज राज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप घड़ी की ओर जरा देख लें कि मैं किस समय शुरू कर रहा हूँ। जो समय इस दिवाद में चला गया है वह मेरे समय में से न लिया जाए।

आज जो एक बड़ा भारी मतभेद हमारे नोहिया साहब के स्टेटमेंट से गवर्नमेंट और अपोजीशन के बीच में पैदा हो गया है वह समझ में नहीं आता है। हमारी सरकार आंकड़ों के खेल या आंकड़ों का जादू चलाने में बड़ी प्रवीण तो है ही परन्तु जब से अपोजीशन की तरफ से इसका पर्दाफाश कर दिया गया है और लोग इस जादू को समझने लगे हैं तब से सरकार की छटपटाहट और भी बढ़ गई है। ऐसा लगता है कि उनका कुछ थोड़ा सा खेल अपोजीशन ने सीख लिया है और इससे भी उसकी परेशानी और बढ़ गई है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या आज तीन आने और सात आने के बीच में सरकारी आंकड़ों के जादू के अनुसार इंसान जीवित रह सकता है। बड़ी परेशानी है हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए और उनके चेलों के लिए भी कि तीन आने में कैसे आदमी जीता है। हमारे तिवारी जी जो यहां के एक बड़े सीनियर मੈम्बर हैं और जो गांव के रहने वाले हैं और जिन्हें खेती का बड़ा भारी तजुर्बा है, उन्हें भी अपने गुरु के साथ साथ परेशानी है कि आदमी कैसे जीता है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि वह आदमी जिस ने गांव देखे हैं और विशेषतः वे गांव जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के हैं या बिहार के हैं और आंखें खोल कर देखें हैं उसे मालूम पड़ जायगा कि तीन आने की आमदनी वाले तो

जीते ही हैं और वे लोग भी जीते हैं जिन की आमदनी माइनस में है।

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ : यह नया तजुर्बा है।

श्री बृज राज सिंह : सच है, अभी मैं आप को बताता हूँ। हमारे भागवत शा आजाद जो चोरी को भी आमदनी गिन रहे थे, यदि उस चोरी की आमदनी को आमदनी मान लिया जाए तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद तीन आने की गिनती में कोई आएगा ही नहीं और सात आने की गिनती में शायद सब लोग आ जायेंगे। परन्तु उस आमदनी को गिनने के बाद भी इंसान आज भूखों मरता है, इसको आपने देख ही लिया है। आप जानते ही हैं कि तीन आने में गुजारा नहीं हो सकता है। शुरू से आखिर तक गिनने के बाद कि दाल के लिए इतने पैसे, सब्जी के लिए इतने, तरकारी के लिए इतने, मित्रों गांवों में जा कर देखो कि क्या चलन है। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि दाल बहुत ही खराब है। कौम के आधार पर भी मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कंजड़ लोग हैं जो म्यार खाते हैं, जैकाल खाते हैं, सांप खाते हैं, चूहे खाते हैं। आपको मैं क्या बतलाऊँ, मछलियां खाते हैं, कंकड़े खाते हैं, कछुए खाते हैं और उनको खा कर अपना गुजारा करते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : कछुए में विटामिन होते हैं।

श्री बृज राज सिंह : विटामिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपको भी मिल जायें। मैं यह भी चा ता हूँ कि सरकार को भी विटामिन दे दिये जायें और कुछ पैसा उस में से भी हो सके तो बचाया जाए ताकि भारतवर्ष का कल्याण हो।

मैं समझता हूँ कि लम्बे चौड़े दाबे करना सरकार की शोभा नहीं देता है। बड़े ही शर्म की यह बात है। रोगी मर रहा है या मर चुका है, और आज इस पर हम झगड़ा करने

[श्री बृज राज सिंह]

बैठे हैं। क्या इस तरह से झगड़ा करना सरकार को शोभा देता है, क्या यह सरकार के लिए शर्म की बात नहीं है। आज वरुण लोगों को रोटी नहीं दे सकती है और इस बात का दावा करती है कि लोहिया साहब झूठे हैं, लोहिया साहब गलत बयानी करते हैं, तीन आने आमदनी २७ करोड़ लोगों की नहीं हो सकती है। डा० शिनाय ने अपने एक वक्तव्य में पहले कहा था जो मैंने अपने कानों से सुना है कि ४२ करोड़ की जनता में से एक करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो अपने खाने के अलावा बचत करते हैं और यदि एक करोड़ की वचत को ४२ करोड़ में बांट दिया जाए तो भी उसका औसत आज हमारी सरकार पंद्रह आने निकालती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से औसत निकालने से, इस तरह से करोड़ों आदमियों की आमदनी निकालने से जो काश्तकार आज भूखों मर रहा है, जो गरीब आज भूखों मर रहा है, उसके पेट को रोटी मिल जाती है? अगर मिल जाती है तब तो मैं भी ब्रिडला के साथ बैठ जाऊँ और मेरा और उसका हिसाब मिलाया जाए तो मैं भी करोड़पति बन जाऊँ और करोड़पतियों में मेरी भी गिनती हो जाए। लेकिन अगर कल को लोहिया साहब जैसे यः बयान दें कि पचास परसेंट आदमी—बृज राज सिंह सरीखे हैं जिन को रोटी भी नहीं मिलती है, तब क्या आप इससे इन्कार कर सकेंगे? यः जो औसत निकाला जाता है करोड़ों की आमदनी का उससे किसी का पेट नहीं भर सकता है।

कोई बड़ा व्याख्यान देने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ और न ही मैं उसके लिए राजी हूँ। कारण यह है कि सदन के दोनों ओर से अपनी विद्वत्ता दिखाने के लिए लोगों ने यः समझ लिया है कि कुछ न कुछ आंकड़े देने चाहिये आहें वे उनके दिलों को भातें हों या

न भातें हों। लेकिन उनका खयाल है कि ये रखे जरूर जाने चाहियें, रिकार्ड पर जरूर आ जाने चाहियें, आंकड़े देने वाले लोग उनको समझ लिया जाना चाहिये, उनकी भी उन लोगों में शुमार होनी चाहिये। उनकी गिनती भी उन लोगों में की जा रही है जो सरकार की तरह से आंकड़ों की पैदावार से लोगों को परास्त कर देने हैं, लोगों को दबा देते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक जग सा, एक छोटा सा चुटकला याद आता है। हमारे गांवों में कहा जाता है कि एक पट्टे लिखे मुंशी जी थे। उनको बड़ा भान था। वह समझते थे कि मैं पढ़ा लिखा हूँ। वह अपने परिवार के साथ दरिया पार करने के लिए गए। वहाँ उन्होंने अपना गज निकाला और पानी को नापा। वह पानी तीन इंच गहरा निकला। पूरे दरिया का नाप तोल करके उन्होंने कहा कि सारे के सारे पानी का एवरेज बारह गिरह से अधिक नहीं है। फिर उन्होंने अपने बच्चों से कहा कि चलो पार हो जाओ। बच्चे जब पार करने चले तो वे उस में डूब गए। इसे देख कर मुंशी जी बड़े चक्कर में डूबे और हिमाव लगाने बैठे “कि अरवा सत्ता ज्यों का त्यों कुनवा सारा डूबा क्यों।” उनकी समझ में बात नहीं आई कि बारह गिरह से ज्यादा पानी तो है नहीं तो फिर ये डूब कैसे गए। ऐसे ही आंकड़े हमारी सरकार के हैं। इनके हिसाब से आप भले ही इस बात की घोषणा करते रहें कि हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी तरक्की हो रही है, हिन्दुस्तान बड़ा खुशहाल बनता जा रहा है लेकिन वास्तव में बात ऐसी नहीं है। हमारे नेतागण कहीं कहीं कहते हैं कि इन ब्लाकों की वजह से कम से कम गांव वालों ने जीप तो देख ली है। बड़े अजीब अजीब आर्गुमेंट दिये जाने हैं। अगर किसी गांव में दो साइकलें होती हैं तो इसे तरक्की का माप बताया जाता है। यः आंकड़ों की खिलवाड़ है। इन से किसी का पेट नहीं भर सकता है।

हमारे याज्ञिक साहब ने कहा कि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि भविष्य में कोई बड़ा विप्लव होने वाला है, अशान्तिमय विप्लव। यदि हालत ऐसी ही रही तो जरूर होगा। मैं तो गांधी जी का बड़ा विश्वासी सदा से रहा हूँ और आज भी बड़े विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि जरा होशियार हो जाइये, ऐसा न हो कि राष्ट्र पिता बापू की भविष्यवाणी सच हो जाय। इसे सम्भालिये, इस को रोकिये, आंकड़ों के खेलों से बाज आइये। अपने को देखिये, कहाँ जा रहे हैं? हमारा भारतवर्ष किस गरीबी में पड़ा हुआ है? बाहर के आंकड़ों से लगाते हैं कि फलाने मुल्क में इतने फी सदी आदमियों की इतनी आमदनी है, फलाने मुल्क में इतने फी सदी आदमियों की इतनी आमदनी है। यहां की २ फी सदी आज यहां की १०० फी सदी के बराबर नहीं होती। वहां का लोअर स्टैंडार्ड २ फी सदी पा कर शानदार जिन्दगी व्यतीत करता है, यहां का ७० फी सदी, जिस के १५ आने० आमदनी की बात आप करते हैं, जिस को आप शत प्रति शत आमदनी कहते हैं, पर कैपिटल इनका १५ आ० की, उस को ले कर हमारे भारतवर्ष के तीन चौथाई आदमियों का पेट नहीं भर सकता। यहां मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं, मेम्बर्स बैठे हुए हैं, अपने कलेजे पर हाथ रख कर देखे कि आज देश की आमदनी शत प्रति शत खा कर उन का पेट भर सकता है? नहीं भर सकता। हम दुहाई देते हैं, अमरीका की, दुहाई देते हैं रूस की, और फिर अपने आंकड़ों से सिद्ध करते हैं कि वहां २ फी सदी से गुजारा करती हैं अधिकांश जनता जब कि हमारे यहां ४ फी सदी है। इस लिये हमारा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ज्यादा ईक्विटेबल है और मुल्कों से। शर्म आनी चाहिये। इससे देश नहीं बढ़ सकता, इस से देश कभी उन्नत नहीं हो सकता, इन आंकड़ों को रोकिये। मैं दोनों ओर के लिये कहता हूँ, इस ओर भी और उस ओर को भी। मुझ को लगता है कि आप का जादू इस ओर भी असर कर गया है। इधर के लोगों भी आंकड़ों से खेलने लगे और आंकड़ों से सिद्ध करने लगे हैं। यह

आंकड़ों से सिद्ध होने वाली बात नहीं है, यह आंखों से और बुद्धि से सिद्ध होने वाली बात है।

अभी हमारे मित्र ने दलील दी कि हम मानते हैं कि हम में वृद्धि नहीं है लेकिन हम वेवकूफ नहीं हैं। ऐसी दलील दी मेरे एक कांग्रेसी मित्र ने। मानते हैं कि हम लोगों को अक्ल नहीं है, मगर हम वेवकूफ हैं, ऐसा हम नहीं मानते हैं। यह बात कैसी है? हम मानते हैं कि भूखमरी है, हमारे देश में हम मानते हैं कि गरीबी है, मगर इतनी नहीं है। यह क्या है? यह आंकड़ेवाजी मन कीजिये, इस आंकड़ेवाजी से कभी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, lot of figures have been given on both sides of the House on this motion on distribution of national income. It is said that figures do not lie but one can lie with figures. I do not question the figures that have been given on both sides. The main question is not whether it is three annas or six annas. The problem is much deeper than that.

If we take the figures given by the Prime Minister and the statement given by the Minister for Planning, they do vary with each other. There seems to be a confusion in the figures given by them. When we are discussing the statistics of poverty, there seems to be a poverty of statistics on the part of Government. After fifteen years of Independence, after a decade of planning, we are still in the dark. We are still groping. There is no reliable data and there is lack of knowledge of the extent of poverty, misery and suffering in the country.

There is much talk about the average per capita income and other averages. Averages are to be used only to a certain extent, because the average does not reveal the real position of a group concerned if you take statistics in a serious way. If there is a person

[Shri Sezhiyan]

who has got one leg in an ice-box and another in a tub of boiling water, the average temperature may be a comfortable one to look at; but the agony that the person is undergoing may not be revealed by this average. The same state of affairs is existing in this country. The average *per capita* income or the national income may be increasing. Still the disparity also is growing. I can cite another example. If you take the figures of 1 and 9, the average is 50. If you take 49 and 51, still the average is 50. But there is a world of difference between these two groups. Therefore, to talk of the average only may not reveal the real position.

The disparity in the income between the highest and the lowest strata of society and how much they are suffering, that is what we should take into account. During the two Five Year Plans, it has been said even by the Prime Minister and others concerned with Planning that the rich section of the people are growing richer and the poor section poorer. Therefore, there is a maldistribution of the income and the wealth that should have accrued during the course of these two Five Year Plans.

I would like to know what happened to the expert committee appointed by the Planning Commission to study the distribution of income and wealth. This committee was appointed in October 1960. We are yet to receive a report from that committee. Whenever a question is raised in Parliament during question time we get the reply that the report has not yet come. I understand that the three experts in the committee do not agree with one another. One does not agree with the other, and both of them do not agree with the third either in the matter of submitting their report or in coming to a conclusion.

Further, I understand that there was a project to collect data and process the middle class cost of living index. That committee was appointed in 1959.

I think. About four times they have collected the data, and twice they have scrapped the data. And we are yet to receive the processed report. The funniest part of it is that such a project as planned by the I.S.I. the data was collected by the N. S. S. and the processing entrusted to some other committee. Too many committees reported the project.

Also, regarding the statistics given by the Minister for Planning, even taking that for granted, I do not think it gives a rosy picture. Because, according to the statement he gave, 60 per cent of the population still get an income below Rs. 15 per month. As per the report of the Nutrition Advisory Committee, a minimum of Rs. 35 is required for food alone, that is to give a minimum standard of diet for the people, excluding dress and other things. Therefore, even on the statistics given by the Minister for Planning, 60 per cent of the people still do not get a square meal, that is a meal require as per the Nutrition Advisory Committee's recommendation.

And what are the future prospects? Because, they say "we have started from scratch". When Shri Nath Pai quote the figure of 1870 and all that, somebody suggested that we should compare from 1947. All right, I shall leave the past and try to project into the future. What will be the prospect of getting a square meal as advised by the Nutrition Advisory Committee? From the data available now, if you project into the future, it may take thirty to forty years even to get Rs. 25 a month for a major portion of the people. If we project the figures to 1990-91, at that time the *per capita* average income may be Rs. 70, provided all these plans go well, the targets are fulfilled and the distribution is even. On the assumption that the increase in the national income pervades through all strata of society and everybody gets a proportionate increase in the *per capita* income, then by 1990-91 when the *per capita* income

per month will be Rs. 70, even then the lowest ten per cent will be getting only Rs. 16.75, the second ten per cent will get Rs. 22.75 and the third ten per cent will get Rs. 30 or so. That is, by 1990-91, even with all our planning, with all the targets fulfilled, with everything done, with all the pious hopes and the best wishes, more than one-third of the population would be getting still less than Rs. 35 per mensem which has been fixed by the Nutrition Advisory Committee as a minimum for food alone.

Therefore, whatever may be the planning, whatever may be the good or bad intentions of the administration, we are still below the path of a decent living standard being given to the people of this country. We do not say fair wage on fair means of living, but even a minimum living income they are not being provided with. It is high time that the planners came out of the ivory tower and inflated statistics and faced the reality of the growing disparity in incomes, the gnawing poverty, the squalor of the downtrodden. A government and a planning that cannot provide a square meal a day to its citizen does not have a place or right to exist under the sun.

Since the time at my disposal is very limited, I cannot take up the other subject. There is disparity in income not only between different strata in society but even in the economic conditions of different regions in the country. It is a fact which is recognised even by the Planning Commission because they have put it down in the Third Plan. They have mentioned in the Third Plan that regional disparity should also be taken into account while making plans for development. I cannot dwell on it now for want of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give five minutes to Dr. Deshmukh before I call on the Minister.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was surprised that there was so much quarrel about statistics. I personally feel that even taking Government's own statistics it can be easily proved that a large number of people of this country do not get even five annas or seven annas a day. If we just look at the statistics given by Government, the *per capita* income has gone up from Rs. 267 to Rs. 320 during the period 1950-51 to 1961-62. But, what does it indicate. This itself shows that the *per capita* income has gone down because the value of the rupee has gone down very considerably. If there is a gain of only Rs. 53 over a period of ten or twelve years, in the *per capita* income of an individual, and if we compare the prices that are ruling at present with the price then prevailing, it will be easily probable that the statistics provided by the Government itself proves that the condition of the people has not improved and, if anything, even on the average it has deteriorated.

Now, what does Rs. 320 represent? It represents everything, including the amount spent on clothing, food, housing, transport etc. So, if you deduct from Rs. 320 the cost of these items and compare the food prices, the food on which the average ordinary man lives, it will be easily provable that there is a very large number of people who are at the starvation level, which is a disgrace to all of us.

The reason I felt inclined to take part in this debate was that we have rarely concentrated our attention on such an important and vital issue, and that is why I congratulate Dr. Lohia. I congratulated him yesterday also. The nation, the Government, the leaders, in fact everybody requires some shaking. Otherwise, we become complacent. We know the facts very well. We know that there are all sorts of houses in which people live and we know the extent of their poverty. We know there is a group of people in this country who live on picking up jow-har from the cow dung, drying it up and making *rotis*. They live on it.

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

This is known to most people, yet we forget it, and that is the reason why this debate should be given more time so that we really pay concentrated attention on the most vital problem of our country, namely, hunger. That is reason why I referred to the matter yesterday and especially the World Food Congress and the Freed from Hunger campaign.

Here I want to point out one more thing. The brunt of the poverty, or the major portion of the poverty is borne by the rural population, much more than the urban population. If we compare the two, the rural population is progressively getting impoverished. Most of the starving people are concentrated in the villages. Especially in my area, which is fertile area, even though we produce good crops, yet we find that the condition of the people living there is much worse than what it was before. It is really tragic because there is more of misery and less of food for them.

Of course, I do not want to blame anybody. I agree with many of the speakers from my party that we have tried to do everything. Yet, we forget the importance of the problem and give priorities to wrong things. What a colossal waste this Government can be convicted of? Lots of institutions have sprung up overnight, costing Rs. 35 lakhs or 40 lakhs. Some fad of secondary education, an institution has come and Rs. 35 lakhs has been spent only on buildings. There are agricultural colleges and Rs. 56 lakhs are spent on buildings alone. The Prime Minister shouts now and then when he gets disgusted with these things and says that peoples' money should not be spent on brick and mortar. But who listens to him? Such fantastic and fadistic schemes are going on in spite of the Planning Commission. I wonder what the Planning Commission is doing, because all this is done before the very eyes of the Planning Commission. I hope it will have some sense of perspec-

tives and will rectify the position because, on the one hand, here are starving millions and, on the other, here are schemes for grandiose buildings and all sorts of fantastic ideas.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Planning and scheming.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no sense of proportion. I hope some body will awaken it to the urgency of the situation.

Again, coming back to the urban population of taking up the pet subject of the Planning Minister, the industrial labour, because they are well-organised and vocal, what is their income? Their income, according to the average given in the year book by Tatas is Rs. 1,342 per year. When we take into account other people who get thousands of rupees we find that the real income of most people is lesser still. Therefore, we can imagine the extent or magnitude of the poverty of these people. How real and how true is their poverty. And I am told that the Prime Minister, not only here but even in London, in the presence of the ex-Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, is reported to have stated that in India the poor are becoming poorer and the rich richer, and some people say that Shri Morarji Desai left the place when the Prime Minister made that statement.

Shri Nath Pai: During the elections he said it many times.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For vote-catching.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: By and large, Government realise it; Congress members also realise it; yet, it is necessary to remind ourselves once again how deep the poverty of this country is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या गुलजारी लाल जी
इन्टु लाल जी का अनुकरण करेंगे ?

Shri Nanda: I shall have a separate talk with the hon. Member in Hindi outside the House. Here there are so many hon. Members who would want me to speak in English.

An hon. Member: We want it in English.

श्री प्रकाश दीप शास्त्री : मुख्य प्रस्तावक
जिम भाषा में बोले हैं यदि उसी भाषा में
उत्तर देने वाले उत्तर दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा
है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both are correct. I leave it to the Minister to choose the language in which he would like to speak.

Shri Nanda: When the hon. Member, Dr. Lohia, opened his speech, I felt that he was springing on us an agreeable surprise, that he was going to bid good-bye to his figure of three annas and that it would open the way for a sensible discussion of the problem of poverty. But that was not to be, because immediately he relapsed into his hopeless attachment to that figure and proceeded to marshal some kind of statistics. In fact, his speech was strewn with figures and those figures were praised by some people by saying that he had driven home the point and all that. I would, with all humility, due deference and great respect to the hon. Member, Dr. Lohia, tell him that he has failed, and failed completely to substantiate his contentions.

His figure of three annas per day for 27 crores of people of this country is a startling and sensational figure and naturally it hit the headlines. The headlines are waiting for such things.

A kind of vested interest has been created in this figure so far as the hon. Member is concerned. If a somewhat better figure were made available to him, he would not look at it. He is a person with great eloquence and that is a very great asset. At least for the time being it wins for him many admirers, but the eloquence which he expended on this untenable position can not help him. No amount of eloquence can put life into a dead figure.

I may first try to make it clear as to what the issue is before the House. Let our minds be clear about that. What is the issue regarding which this House is going to take a view? That a very large mass of the people of this country are steeped in poverty is not the question. We have never had that in doubt. Also, that a very considerable section of these people live in conditions of abject poverty has never been denied. That was not the question. At some stage the hon. Member seems to have made a discovery and he communicated that to this House some time ago. According to him, 60 per cent of the people, that is, the households subsisted on Rs. 25 a month. From that he derives the figure of three annas for 27 crores.

I came to the House in order to dispel that wrong impression. The estimated *per capita* expenditure according to the statement which I gave for the 60 per cent, counting from the bottom was 7.5 annas a day. It is not something to boast about of and we do not boast about it. This figure is also an index of poverty but the question is one of the degree of poverty. However this figure is a little less gloomy than his figure. He was not pleased with the new figure and came back to the charge and again repeated his claim.

The question before the House is: Does that figure of three annas a day represent a level of living for 27

[Shri Nanda]

crores of the people of this country or is it some higher figure? And it is not really a question of some higher figure, because some people have said that it is immaterial whether it is three annas or seven annas. For example, in the context of three rupees, three annas is not material but against three annas, $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas is material; it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. Therefore it is not immaterial whether the figure $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas and not three annas.

Several other things were stated here, such as, about the problem of poverty or the prevalence of poverty and certain cases of distress. We were asked, "Are we aware of it?" We have more reason to be keenly aware of it than the hon. Member and others on the opposite benches because while they may derive some satisfaction from accusing or criticising us, we have to suffer that criticism and our embarrassment, our deep sense of dissatisfaction and pain continue till the conditions changed. For him there is end to it after he has spoken; for us it is not ended. Therefore, there is no question of our not being aware.

There was the question of agony, tears and all that eloquence. The hon. Member will know, I should not talk about my person, that 43 years ago I was in the labour movement.

Shri Nath Pai: I was not even born then.

Shri Nanda: I know in those days what the conditions were. I was brought up in a village. I have maintained contacts with villages and I know the conditions in villages. It is not the monopoly of hon. Members who accuse us, to know the condition of villages.

Shri Nath Pai: I did not claim any monopoly in this knowledge.

Shri Nanda: It is not he.

Shri Nath Pai: He was pointing out at me.

Shri Nanda: I was pointing out with ference, to the earlier observations. Other Members have said certain other things and asked whether we were aware of all that. It was the hon. Member's companion, sitting next to him, who said whether we were aware of it. You have got his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I never took part in the debate.

Shri Nanda: It is a very small matter; let us not take time over it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps the hon. Minister refers to Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Nanda: The next thing said was, even if we were aware of all that, what were we doing about it? It will take a considerable time to recount all the efforts that have been made and the measures and programmes that are being adopted. Also, there is going to be a debate on the progress of the Plan. Many hours, may be, several days will be there for discussion and everything can be explained then. But here at this moment I would just like to touch briefly upon one or two essential aspects.

Criticism against us has taken shape in some cases of certain personal observations, of things seen here and there—the dogs and cows and all that. Also, some statistics have been cited. I would just say a little about the approach or the basis of discussion in this matter. I do not deny that direct observation has some value. The evidence of the eye is certainly important. But in a vast country, where there is no uniformity, where there is great diversity and it is a complex economy, something seen somewhere, some piecemeal observation cannot be taken as the truth reflecting the situation in the

whole country. There may be conflicting observations. Therefore in a situation like this we have to adopt scientific techniques or scientific methods of study. We have to find a method whereby we can have a representative picture of the situation through properly conducted national sample surveys. That is what we have been trying to do. Our statistics may not be perfect. They are not, I know it. They may have defects. We are trying to improve them. I was very sorry when some hon. Members poured ridicule on official statistics. I do not mind pouring ridicule on the whole of this field of statistics. That may be fun, lightheartedness.

Shri Nath Pai: But I quoted one of the finest men; I quoted Disraeli.

Shri Nanda: But I will not join issue on that. I have something more to say about it. Some hon. Members—you will know who they are—said something much worse. They not only insinuated but said so very clearly that official statistics are charged with a bias, that they are deliberately being falsified. This is something which should have been avoided for the reason that there are hundreds of our investigators, young people, who are engaged in this activity in the field, all over the country collecting all this data. It is an aspersion on them. That data comes into the computing machines and the computing machines have no bias. But some hon. Members, I think, have made reckless use of these statistics and then they question the very accuracy of statistics and base every argument on the same statistics.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patna): I would like to be enlightened on one thing. The book—I refer to the India Pocket Book of Economic Information—is published by the Government of India. In that you will see that in 1960-61....

Shri Nanda: I may not be detained.

Shri P. R. Patel: Since you are replying, I would be happy if you reply this point also. I should like to be enlightened on this point.

Shri Nanda: Later on.

Now, about the observations made by different Members, about cows mentioned by hon. Member Dr. Lohia and about dogs mentioned by hon. Member Shri Mukerjee, and it was said by several Members that some poor people extract grain out of cowdung—I do not question the veracity of these things; these are horrible things—it is not that things of this kind are not happening. That is not the question that we raise. But the impression created by the manner in which these things are bandied, is as if the practice is very widespread and it really represents the conditions all over the country. It is not so. It is this thing to which I would object. But what is the general scene? Don't they see anything better, any brighter patches anywhere?

15 hrs.

Now, we may forget the figures of increase in consumption that have been cited by several Members again and again. I do not want to take the time of the House in repeating those figures of the increase in production of cotton cloth—62 per cent and food-grains 52 per cent over the decade ending 1960-61. It is a very large increase. I can ask this also. The increase in the production and the availability of cereals, for example, is not going to be appropriated by the people in the higher ranges of income. They have had all that they want, always. This means that more is available for the poor people and that is the most important thing. To the extent cloth is more, to the extent food is more, I think that is a good answer. When we go about in the villages and even in the urban areas, don't we see with our own eyes that people are better fed and better clothed? Nobody can deny that. Why is not that brought into the picture? That is not all.

[Shri Nanda]

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

The conditions would have been better still had the population not increased so fast. The hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai stressed that fact. This is very important. The rate of increase in population is itself being accelerated. This is a very serious problem for us. But I may inform the hon. Members that this increase in population has occurred not because of increase in the birth-rate but because of the decline in the death-rate practically at all age levels. This is very important.

15.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, one hon. Member mentioned about infant mortality, that if an infant dies, it is no consolation to her as to what the average expectation of life is. That is all right. But I would like to tell him that even with regard to infant mortality, there has been a very considerable improvement so that mothers will certainly feel more comfortable because fewer infants are dying. So many lives are being saved at all stages and, as a result, the expectation of life has risen from 32 years to 42 years. Is the increase in the expectation of life of no consequence? It is not by an accident. It is the end product of many things which have been done, the health measures taken, the health organisations set up and various facilities provided. Perpetual starvation would not be compatible with this state of affairs. Whatever the statistics may be, here are the facts and the conclusions based on those facts. Whatever the figures may be, it could not be such a bad situation. This is so far as health is concerned. If we take the minimum standard of living for the people—that is an important thing—I feel strongly that, as soon as possible a national minimum standard should be made available to every-

body. That will constitute food, clothing, shelter, education and health—by whatever means we provide them, either through better wages or better income or whether the State provides these things through social services by taking money chiefly from those who have got much more.

Now, take education, the statistics have been quoted. There is 85 per cent increase in the number of students going to schools and in the case of technical education it is a much larger increase.—Why should I cite the figures? Don't we see so many schools coming up in villages, everywhere, almost in every village, and young boys and girls, coming out of schools? There is free education, upto a certain level, and the coverage is progressively being increased. It may be well to know that the expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 114.4 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 300 crores in 1959-60. That is something. I need not have gone into these details if it had not been stressed that everything is wrong and gloomy, that nothing is being done for the good of the people. More and more people are travelling by railways and buses in the rural areas. There is endless demand for more and more buses everywhere. It is mainly because they have more money to spend. It is because there are better roads. The roads are being built everywhere. I could cite all the figures as to how much money has been spent in the construction of roads and bridges and dams and factories which are coming up all over the country. Don't people see that? This is something which should make the people to have a sense of glow about it. It is not that the problems have been solved. But something is going on. On the other hand, we are told that the situation is deteriorating. It has been said by several Members and the hon. Member, Mr. Ranga, gave certain figures, I am sorry he is not here to prove that the conditions are deteriorating.

He cited certain figures. He said that according to Government's own record, the per capita income had declined from Rs. 250 in 1951-52 to Rs. 193 in 1961-62. This is a remarkable figure. How did the hon. Member get it? It means as if the national income has declined, say, by about 23 per cent. But actually what has happened? This shows that the people do not know the use of statistics. Statistics are a major tool of planning and planned development but they must be handled with care. So he got us into this mess. He based all his arguments on that figure, that it is **23 per cent less**. Actually, it was Rs. 293 for 1961-62 and not Rs. 193, that is, 17 per cent more and not 23 per cent less. That was the proof the hon. Member gave in support of the deterioration in the situation. Actually, these are elementary facts known everywhere. Over the two Plans, the national income has increased by 42 per cent. That is again nothing very much to speak of. Per capita income has increased by 16 per cent. Agricultural production has increased by 46 per cent. Industrial production has gone up by 95 per cent. Then, there are certain basic things like electricity etc. where there has been a national increase; there has also been a very large increase in irrigation facilities and some other things which are the sinews of progress.

Now, I shall say a little more about this question of progress or the absence of progress. These ten years have seen this change. Whatever progress has been achieved, I say it is no mean achievement, when we look at it in the background in which we have functioned during these years. There was some talk about the position before Independence. Before Independence, it was well known that over the years and decades there was no material improvement. Dependence upon agriculture had been increasing and that was a proof of the declining fortunes of the rural areas. That was the situation then. Therefore, actually, the whole economy was

stuck up. It was a kind of a permanent state of stagnation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: * I want to ask one question of the hon. Minister. It is a very important question.

Shri Nanda: I would like to go on. Let not my hon. friend interrupt me now.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. does not yield, then the hon. Member has to sit down.

Shri Nanda: This progress, insufficient or meagre though it may be, has to be viewed in the context of the circumstances during these ten or twelve years, through which we have passed. Anybody can imagine what happens when you take the economy out of the rut. The initial stage is a period of very great effort and correspondingly less result. We have had to overcome the forces of inertia which were the main hurdle to development before. Now the obstacle has been removed and the way has been cleared for faster action and faster development. That is one thing. Then, foundations have been laid and this is more important for more rapid development later on. And there have been structural changes in the whole Indian economy.

It might have been open to us possibly to spend this sum of money on just consumer goods and light industries. It may be that if we had done that, we would have shown a little more income per head because of that. But imagine what would have happened in that case? There would have been continuous dependence on foreign aid. That is one of the features which has to be borne in mind. Great uncertainty is associated with it. Today we are hoping that in the course of the next ten or twelve years, we shall be independent of foreign aid, and we shall achieve economic freedom; I interpret it like that, we would be able to do the things ourselves. For that purpose, what are the kinds of things that

[Shri Nanda]

have to be done? They do not show results immediately. Take the case of big steel works, the heavy chemical industry and the machine-building plants. How many years they take! It takes practically a whole decade to bring such plants into fruition, to bring them to full production. And so we see that all the investments that are going into them are not yet bearing full fruit. But when they do, then it will be a cumulatively onward progress.

What we are engaged in is a very great and mighty endeavour, and it is not to be judged simply in terms of what the immediate result is which again has been considerable.

Further, these things have to be done in a democratic framework in order to preserve democracy, and to great merits and it has also got its great merits and it has also got its disadvantages, so far as action is concerned. But we would not be prepared to secure a little higher rate of progress at the expense of democracy. Ultimately it is through the democratic forces, the release of energy that takes place out of the free development of the individual that will pay us better dividends. I am sure that democracy is not going to be a disadvantage in course of time, but it is going to be a great asset, though for the time being it may be that it is a little handicap.

So, these are the conditions. Therefore, we should not magnify those aspects which do not look to be cheerful. Of course, there are those aspects. But why look only for the dark spots? Why magnify them? Why should we emphasise the seven annas a day, which I said itself represented poverty? But why tell the people that it is only three annas and that we have not improved at all? It demoralises. If the people get the feeling that in spite of all that is happening, no progress is made, then how does it help us to make things better? It does not. Let us have the

facts by all means. Let there be no suppression of facts but let there be no exaggeration either. That is what I am pleading for.

Then, it was said that this debate had been raised to a very high plane. Except that I was hearing every time that things were bad, what was the outcome? What were the concrete suggestions that had emerged? What was it that we were not doing and which we should do? I have made full notes, and I have also seen think all speeches. There is no suggestion at all as to what we should do. No doubt, a suggestion has been made that population should be controlled. That is well and good. I can tell you of all the efforts and the steps that are being taken. No country in the world is doing what we are doing for the purpose of control of population. No State has taken up that responsibility as we have done, and we are doing it more and more. But what else? Hon. Members should place themselves in that position and consider what they would be doing. Even in combination what would they be doing? For instance, if Shri Ranga was at the helm of affairs, what would he do? He would see the public sector abolished, he would see all the big public enterprise abolished, and he would see that there were no steel plants.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): The steel plants would be there but with the Tatas.

Shri Nanda: That is what he would do. So, what would happen is that the vehicle that must move would be pulled in different directions, and so it would not move at all. But, of course, there is no fear of that kind of combination. In the temper of this country, the party with that outlook or that line of thinking has no chance whatsoever. Therefore, we are safe from them absolutely. And yet, there are some people who think that some-

thing better can come out of these people and certain other groups.

Now, let us see how they are helping. I am thinking of a recent experience, the token strike in Bombay. Has the token strike involving lakhs of people helped anybody? How has it helped? Has it made more things available to the people? Had they any idea of the poverty of the people when they took recourse to that action? I pleaded with them 'Do not do this; you may make all other preparations for any kind of demonstration etc., but please stop short of stoppage of work. This is bad any day in a poor country like ours which is trying to develop.'

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया : जब वजन दे चुके हैं हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में कि ठीक काम करेंगे तो इस सवाल को यहां तो मत उठाइये ।

श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे : सवाल तो उठा हुआ है । उसका सवाल दे लेने दीजिये ।

Shri Nanda: That is the second phase. I shall have to rescue them from that, but that is a different altogether.

That this occurred in our country was wrong, because ours is a country where there are large offers of all possible avenues for settlement of grievances and for justice being done. Nowhere else have the worker and the employer been placed on the same level. The worker can go for conciliation on the same level as the employer or for arbitration or for adjudication etc.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not for arbitration at all. The employers do not accept arbitration.

Shri Nanda: There is adjudication, of course. I can give the hon Member this assurance. Let her bring forward any case where adjudication is not being given.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But adjudication takes so long. We want arbitration, but nobody accepts it.

Shri Nanda: My point was very limited. Why should there have been such a strike? What did the workers gain out of it? They gained nothing at all. On the other hand, they lost a great deal. That was the thing that I wanted to say.

Shri R. S. Pandey: That shows that the hon. Minister is hundred per cent correct.

Shri Nath Pai: That should make the hon. Minister re-think after this support.

Shri Nanda: Then, there was the question about disparity of income and wealth. I have never felt comfortable myself so far as the question of disparities is concerned. There was the mention of the committee on levels of living and distribution etc., the Mahalanobis Committee. It will bring out its report....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When?

Shri Nanda: Soon, I believe.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): In the Fourth Lok Sabha?

Shri Nanda: Several Members of the committee are engaged in writing the report. They know that the whole House will scrutinise every word, and therefore, they want to be very careful that nothing goes which will be subjected to this kind of treatment. But I do not wait for that report. I know that the disparities are great. I know that for those disparities in many cases there is no proper economic and social justification.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Are they increasing or not?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about concentration of wealth?

Shri Nanda: I know that there are vast disparities. Whether they have increased by 2 per cent or 5 per cent,

[Shri Nanda]

the statistics in that short period will not be able to tell. I do not know what they will say. But this is enough for me, this problem of disparities. I feel something should be done about them.

What are the things to be done? Here is a basic problem. Take the rural areas. When about 40 per cent of the people who hold land operationally have less than 2½ acres and about 62 per cent have upto 5 acres, what do you expect? This is the problem of population in relation to land. The only solution is increased productivity of land. That we have been trying to achieve. A large amount of expenditure is being incurred. Those people, many of them, have to be taken out of agriculture and put into other occupations. There is no other way. And all the efforts and the large funds that are now being devoted to industrialisation—that is the remedy, that is the answer. What is needed is industrialisation, both small-scale and large-scale.

Recently, we have done two things. One is the rural work_s programme. It should be understood that conditions all over the country are not the same everywhere. They vary. In some places, the incidence of unemployment is very heavy. We have to approach the problem taking that basic fact into account, not in the statistical way, that there is an average and something has to be done on that basis everywhere. We try to create employment and take steps to raise the agricultural potential so that on that area we need not pour funds from year to year, so that later on the area becomes self-sufficient in this matter of production and employment. That is one approach.

The other is rural industrialisation. It is not possible for us to take away all these people to large cities. That will create big problems. Take housing. Housing has been one thing where I feel we have not made much

progress; in some places, housing conditions might have become worse. It is quite possible. But the only way out is to ensure that these people live in conditions to which they are accustomed. Therefore, industry should be taken to rural areas. That is now the scheme we are working out for rural industrialisation.

These are the two broad approaches. Thirdly, as I said, there is the social expenditure. It is not necessary to have some market price mechanism by which everybody's income rises, and, in the process, disparity is increased. Therefore, our approach is that something is done directly for those vulnerable sections, those weaker sections. Therefore, besides the normal acceleration of programmes of development special steps have to be taken for these areas where the difficulties are more, doing something specially for those areas where poverty is more intense. These are the main things. As I have said, policies have to be evolved for reduction of disparities. I feel more should be done and can be done in this direction.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: About concentration of wealth?

Shri Nanda: It is not that nothing is being done. Take, for example, the expansion of public sector. That is one way we are trying to approach the problem. But we have to see that in the process we do not create conditions where disincentives to production and enterprise may arise. We would like to go forward to the maximum extent to reduce the disparities without coming into conflict created with the very objective of increasing production, employment etc. which the Plans aim at.

Now, it is a question of judgment as to whether a particular step has that effect or not. But I think the objective is clear, for the whole House, it is common ground as to what we should do. I would hope and expect

that Members should treat this as a national question, not a party question—development of production, development of the economy, reduction of disparities and bringing about greater equality. Our mind is very clear about the goal. We do want to do all the things that are required to be done, provided they can be done without creating instability, without actually running counter to the very object of economic progress.

I am very sorry that I have left off the hon. Member, Dr. Lohia, for a while because my mind was directed towards the things that he had said and I wanted to give some answers to them. I shall now deal with some of the figures he has given. I may assure the hon. Member and others that the figure of 7.5 annas arises out of several calculations. There are several rounds of National Sample Survey with which at least the hon. Member is familiar. When questions are asked, let it be understood that this was a new technique developed in this country, a most advanced technique. It has proved itself. There are several rounds, one after the other, and there is an internal consistency. Therefore, these figures are, by and large, very near the truth. So we can depend upon them for all practical purposes. There may be some limitations here and there. But the figure I have given is based on those rounds. Then, the other data available in the country are also consistent with that. There is nothing else which we have found in a survey in one area or another. It must have an all-India character, a representative character. There is nothing which is not quite compatible with the figure that we have given. I do not want to go into details; it will take too much time. But I can give that information to any hon. Member who wants; the various other studies that have been made may be even less representative and of limited nature, but they all confirm the conclusions of this Survey.

Now I come to the figures cited by the hon. Member in his speech. I have great respect for the hon. Member, but he will excuse me.... *

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब कहाँ है ?

श्री भागवत झा ब्राह्मण : अब भाँ है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : गांधी जी जब जन्दा थे तब थो, अब नहीं है ।

Shri Nanda: He is a very learned person. His learning extends to many things. But as regards statistics, I may inform him that it is not really for him, because in every minute of his speech, he made one mistake in statistics. He made a great play of the gap between income and expenditure in the rural areas. What would be the income derived from agriculture by the rural population who are making dependent on agriculture. According to Dr. Lohia, rural consumption is about Rs. 8,700 crores and income Rs. 6600 crores. How do we account for the difference?

I would like to tell the hon. Member that as he did on several other things, in this case also he has jumped, losing sight of several other things which deserved notice. In agriculture, he has at least noticed that this sector includes animal husbandry, forestry etc also. He has made an allowance for that. Then does he know that there is some income derived from non-agricultural subsidiary occupations, so far as agriculturists are concerned? This figure is Rs. 670 crores. So Rs. 6074 crores derived from agriculture plus Rs. 826 crores from allied occupations plus Rs. 670 crores from non-agricultural occupations—total Rs. 7,570 crores. Still, the hon. Member will ask; from where have you met Rs. 9,000 crores of consumption expenditure? I will go a step further and tell him that this figure pertains to entire rural population and as such it is the income of non-agricultural population in rural areas, which explains the difference. So when one talks of the rural areas,

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one must take into account income other than derived from agriculture also. If you take them together, it comes to about Rs. 9,900 crores. That is the figure. I hope now it is clear.

Then he had also some other things to say. But because of his innocence about those things, he struck a formula. It was that the top 10 per cent of the population account for 50 per cent of the total national income and the top 20 per cent take away 60 per cent of the total. It is an indiscriminate way of handling these things, and does not lead us anywhere, because actually the percentages are not what he gave. They are much less. Against 50, per cent given by Dr. Lohia, the correct figure is 25 per cent. This represents the share of top 10 per cent in the total personal income in rural areas. The moment you make allowance for that, you come to a very different figure. All the figures he has cited are based on this method of calculation, and so I need not deal with them in detail, because they are ab initio wrong.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ते रहवें चक्र
में जो आपकी पुस्तक में छपा है ।

श्री नन्दा : आप चक्र में न पड़िए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ते रहवें चक्र
में दिया हुआ है कि २० सैकड़ा ६० सैकड़ा
खपत करते हैं ।

Shri Nanda: He says the Government has been adding 20 per cent to every figure in order to get more tax revenue etc., but he has assumed that 20 per cent has been added to every figure, and then he has gone to deduct this and deduct that. I wonder how he reached the figure of three annas. By all these processes of deduction and subtraction, the income of 27 crores people should have been zero.

He wanted to give us an idea that he has some alternative sources of in-

formation which lead to the same conclusion. There are so many States and he took only one, namely U.P. For that State he got some information and then applied it to the whole country. With all due deference to the people who come from U.P., the whole country is not U.P. And there again, he applied the same formula of 50 or 60 per cent and got the results.

Then about the districts, this is the book brought out by NCAER in which the figures are clearly stated. He says that in 40 districts the *per capita* income is less than Rs. 120 a year. There is a total of 289 districts given here. He takes 29, out of which he chooses four, and then says that the figure represents the reality for the whole country. There are four districts below Rs. 100 category and another five districts in Rs. 100-124 category.

About agricultural holdings I need not join issue with him, for his figures are wrong. The figure of 34 per cent or so with less than one acre relates to all the population including that section which has nothing to do with land.

There are some other figures. Shri Mukerjee is not here. His figures were right, his sentiments were right, but they did not lead up to anything at all. I do not see what it amounts to.

Now I will take up one or two things on which I would rather hesitate to speak, but I have to. First I will dispose of one question which may not have been answered, and that is about the Prime Minister's version of 15 annas. I have given my figures after careful enquiry and scrutiny. The Prime Minister has not calculated, his figure was not based on any precise calculation made by him. What happened? A mistake was made, a discrepancy occurred. The mistake was this. The Prime Minister thought that he must read some

meaning into the figures of Dr. Lohia. When there is no meaning in those figures, naturally a person is misled. The hon. Member says that some Member of the Planning Commission has given him the figure of Rs. 25 per mensem. No light has been thrown on that yet by him as to who was the Member of the Planning Commission and what he said. One cannot really have access to another person's mind, but I tried to work out what might have happened. There is a table worked out on the basis of the same figures. In that table, at the level of 60 per cent of the people, corresponding to that, there is a figure of 24.3 per capita per month consumption which is nearly Rs. 25. So, he must have taken that amount. That figure is for an individual and not for a family. So, there was a mistake. The Prime Minister took that out, but he forgot that the hon. Member had made another mistake. The other mistake was that Rs. 25 is not the cumulative average. It relates to the maximum Value of consumption and therefore the two things got mixed up.

One last thing I have to say. There I feel a certain sense of delicacy, a certain hesitation. The hon. Member certainly is forthright, he is entitled to be so, but then there has to be a certain sense of responsibility, a certain sense of proportion, a certain sense of decency.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपके साथ आकर बैठ जाएं यही न ?

Shri Nanda: You deserve that, first please make some constructive contribution. I am saying this out of a feeling, and I hope that in course of time, we may be sitting on the same side, some day.

He mentioned about some incitement being given and he mentioned Gandhiji. To bring in Gandhiji all the time, I do not think will serve any useful purpose. But does the hon. Member remember what happened to Gandhiji? That is all that

I have to say. Certain things have to be done. Otherwise, the country will be in a turmoil and the Government and everybody will be arraigned for that. So, to bring up figures which include State expenditure and this and that, which have nothing to do with the personal expenditure of the Prime Minister, does not take us anywhere.

I have taken a long time and I submit that there is really nothing at all to differentiate between friends on the opposite and ourselves regarding the main purpose, that is, trying to grapple with the problem of poverty, resolving it as quickly as possible. If that spirit prevails, I think we will have some better results.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of information. May I ask how our land policy will emerge ultimately? Today we have landlords, landless cultivators, tenants and so on. So, how soon will that policy emerge and when?

Shri Nanda: This is again a large issue, but he certainly knows that in the fight against exploitation we have already taken certain steps. Feudalism has disappeared, landlordism has been abolished. That was one stage. Now, the second stage is the programme of increasing productivity and trying to make larger, more viable units, so that people can get more out of land. And if it is a co-operative enterprise, they can be freed for other work; they are not tied up to land, and they can be absorbed in other occupations. That is the general approach.

So far as land reforms are concerned, we have conferred security on the tenants. Everywhere land reform legislation has been enacted for that purpose.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to put the question.

Mr. Speaker: I think discussion should be enough. He had his opportunity to speak.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a legitimate question, Sir. I am sorry I have to say this because I do not think it has helped us. We had raised the question of unemployment; it is rising at the rate of 30,000 a day and there will be 55 million. We have not got a reply to that. How is poverty to be stopped? We do not get a reply to that. This is a legitimate question: otherwise the debate becomes useless.

Mr. Speaker: We will see how many more legitimate things crop up.

Shri Nanda: The problem of unemployment is a serious problem. In the Third Plan period, it is true that with all the investments that we have made we have not succeeded in even absorbing all the fresh entrants to the labour force. One reason is this. It costs so much to give employment to one person. I have got the figures of investment-employment ratio with me. Then, if we want to do something and try to get a little more money for the Plan, so many people raise their voices and start an agitation regarding the taxes. How is more investment to be secured with this attitude on their part?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will ask a very short question. What was the value of rupee in 1950-51 and what is its value in 1961-62? Are the goods and services available for a rupee the same in quantity? If the quantity is less, by how much?

Shri Nanda: He may have that book in his pocket. In the Second Plan period, about 30 per cent. increase took place in the general price level. In the first Plan, there was a fall; therefore, the overall increase over ten years would be less.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मेरे हिसाब को बदनीयत, बेहूदा और न जाने किन किन विभूषणों से याद किया गया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो उसे कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वे और स्पीच नहीं दे सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो बातें कही गयी हैं उन के लिए मुझे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा जवाब नहीं हो सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन्होंने एक चीज जिसके बारे में बेहूदा वगैरह कहा है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस यह है कि यह जो मौजूदा मोशन १९३ के नीचे होता है इस में न राइट ग्रीफ रिप्लाइ है और न इस में और कोई चीज है जिससे कि बहस और ज्यादा जारी रखी जा सके। यह कोई रैगुलर मोशन हाउस के सामने पेश नहीं है बल्कि यह १९३ के नीचे मोशन रक्खा गया है। इस में रिप्लाइ का राइट नहीं है। इस में और कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए जो हुआ, जो कुछ किसी ने कहा, आपने अपनी पुरानी मुहब्बत की याद में अगर एक दूसरे को कोई अल्फाज कहे तो आपको सुनना पड़ेगा।

अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई एक सवाल करना चाहें जैसे कि अभी अन्य दो, तीन मੈम्बरों ने किये तो उसकी इजाजत मैं दे सकता हूँ लेकिन इससे ज्यादा नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मुझे निजी सफाई देने दी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल इतने ज्यादा हो चुके हैं कि मैं और कुछ न कह कर खाली सवाल सुनाये देता हूँ। एक तो यह . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस एक ही तक अपने को महद्द रखिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: जी सवाल ही हैं लेकिन हैं वे कई एक ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर डा० लोहिया सिर्फ एक सवाल करना चाहें तो मैं उनको उसकी इजाजत देता हूँ लेकिन एक से ज्यादा सवाल करने की मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय को अपनी किता खुदबें देख लेनी चाहिये जिन में और खास तौर से यह खपत ज़रीब जिसके कि १७वें चक्र का यह हमेशा जिक्र करते हैं, १३वें चक्र तक छपी हुई है और उस को हम पढ़ सकते हैं । उस में लिखा हुआ है कि देहात की २० सैकड़ा आबादी ऊपर वाली ६० सैकड़ा आमदनी को खा लेती है तो १० सैकड़ा और ५० सैकड़ा तो मैं ने कम बताया था । उस से यह पता चलता है कि जो ६६०० करोड़ रुपये की बात मैं ने बताई थी जिसमें से करीब ११०० करोड़ रुपया पशुधन का होता है, वह छोटों लोगों के लिए ३३०० या २६०० तक बच जाता है और जब उसमें वह जोड़ते जाते हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य फिर तक्रार करने लग गये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी बिल्कुल तबियत नहीं है लेकिन क्या करूँ ? उन्होंने मेरे लिए यहां तक कह डाला कि मैं ने यह तीन आने वाली बात महज एक सनसनी फैलाने के लिए उठाई है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप सफाई दे रहे हैं जिसकी कि मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सवाल पूछें लेंता हूँ लेकिन मुझ अपनी सफाई . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को मौका मिला, अबसर मिला और आप ने यह बहस शुरू की

और जो कहना चाहते थे आपने कह दिया । अब यह मिनिस्टर का हक होता है कि आखिर में वह उस बहस पर बोलें । अब यह दूसरी बात है कि उनकी चीजें आपको पसन्द आयें या न आयें, आपको अपील करें या न करें या आप उनमें गलती समझें लेकिन अब उसमें मेरा चारा नहीं है । अलवत्ता अगर माननीय सदस्य संतुष्ट न हों तो किसी और वक्त और किसी और ढंग से इस चीज को ला सकते हैं । लेकिन इस वक्त कोई मौका नहीं है कि आप उस की फिर तरदीद कर सकें । मैं माननीय सदस्य को कोई दूसरी स्पीच का मौका नहीं दे सकता । रूल्स के नीचे यह इजाजत नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है । मैं एक सवाल पूछे लेता हूँ । यहां यह बताया गया कि मैं ने ४०-५० लाख हिन्दुस्तान में अकाल मृत्युएं बताई और यह भी कहा गया कि यह फीगर्स मैं ने बिल्कुल बहूदा ढंग से बता दीं । इसके लिए मैं बतला दूँ कि यह मैंने खाली यूरोप की मौतों की दर से और हिन्दुस्तान की मौतों की दरों की तुलना करते हुए यह ४०-५० लाख अकाल मृत्युएं बताई हैं । बिना खाये हुआ की तादाद में ने ५ लाख बताई । अब लोग इसके लिये यह कहते हैं कि तुम इसके सबूत में डाक्टरी सर्टिफिकेट लाकर दो कि फलां आदमी भूख से मरा । अब मैं बतलाऊं कि जो वुडहैड कमिशन बैठा था .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो आप बतला रहे हैं कि सवाल कर रहे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं मंत्री महोदय से सवाल कर रहा हूँ कि क्या उन्हें उस वुडहैड कमिशन के बारे में पता है जिसके कि अनुसार ५० लाख आदमी बंगाल के अकाल में मर गये हालांकि डाक्टर का एक के बारे में भी कोई ऐसा प्रमाणपत्र नहीं था कि भूख से वह मरे हैं ?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : सन् १९४७ के बाद भूख से कोई नहीं मरा है। यह गलत और झठ बात है।

Shri Nanda: I did not enter into that question at all.

Mr. Speaker: This discussion is over. We take up next item.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF U.P.S.C.

Mr. Speaker: We shall take up the report of the UPSC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th August, 1963."

Sir, the Union Public Service Commission is a body appointed under article 315 of our Constitution and is entrusted with certain powers under article 320 and Government are enjoined that before they take action in respect of certain matters enumerated there, they should consult the UPSC which we invariably do. As regards the functioning of the UPSC, the President has caused the report to be laid on the Table of the House. I am glad to say that there is only one case in which Government felt obliged to differ from the advice of the UPSC, details of which are given in para 32 of the report.

15.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I shall await eagerly for the suggestions that may fall from the hon. Members of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th August, 1963."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Union Public Service Commission is the one authority which should wield the greatest amount of respect throughout the country because it is the Union Public Service Commission that selects administrative services which today have become even more important than they were under the British, the foreign, rule. It is this administration which is given greater authority and greater responsibility for carrying out planning, carrying out controls and for carrying out all those things that we want for the development of a society which is to emerge from backwardness, from feudalism, and go forward towards a more egalitarian society. It is because of the failure of this administration that at many times we are unable to execute the only policies which can bring us forward to that type of society. Year after year, whenever we discussed the Union Service Commission's report in this House, we have been perforce made to utter certain things which we have found, in the course of our practical experience, which do not redound to the credit of the Commission or its work.

I would like to point out that if we look at the amount of work which has been undertaken by the Commission in the course of the last year, it is very surprising that actually there has been, in quantitative terms, a rather surprising falling off in the amount of work that they have gone through. This is all the more surprising because we find every year a big

backlog in the filling up of vacancies. We find that there are many posts which have been carried on in a temporary manner from year to year. We find delayed appointments even after the Union Public Service Commission itself has appointed people to those posts. The filling in of those appointments by Government has taken a longer time.

If we actually look into the candidates dealt with by the Commission relating to written examinations, interviews plus assessment by record, we find that in 1959-60 the number of candidates were 30,809; in 1960-61 it came down to 29,726; and in 1961-62 the figure was 28,402. The number of crease; it is just by a 100 or even a little less. That is the only record that we find where there is some improvement. When we come to the question of written examination, we find that the number of candidates has fallen. It is very peculiar that whereas in the year 1959-60, in the written examinations, there were 36,169 candidates, in 1960-61 there were only 213, and in 1961-62, the number was 6,816 which is a little more. Then we find that certain competitive examinations for recruitment to ministerial services which were not held in 1960-61 and 1961-62 have been or will be held during 1962-63.

This is one of the biggest banes in our administrative services; actually these appointments kept hanging and pending from year to year. We find that in the case of written examinations this matter has become acute. Let us take the case of proficiency test in typewriting and stenography. We find that even here the number of candidates has fallen. In 1960-61, the number was 4,303; in 1961-62, it was 1,629.

Then take the number of posts for which recruitment action was pending from the previous year. This is very important because recruitment action is delayed so long, with the result that

not only from the point of view of the person who is going to be made permanent or is going to be recruited, it causes concern, but also the very fact that seniority is affected in so many cases, has also to be considered. In this respect, we find that in 1960-61, cases pending recruitment were 1,037. This year, we find they are 1,738. The number has increased. When we take recruitment by interview, we find that the number of posts for which recruitment action was pending at the close of the year has increased. The cases pending in 1960-61 were 1,748; in 1961-62, it is 2,353. The number of candidates interviewed during the year has also gone down from 7,247 in 1960-61 to 6,894 in 1961-62. I want that this House considers this point; why is it that at a time when there is so much increase in requisitions, when there is so much of pending cases, there has not been any improvement in this year. Of course, according to the statistics, there must be some excuse, but I say that the result has been that there has been a fall in the quantitative amount of work done by the Commission.

Then I want to raise another very important point. This is a point about which people in the country are talking about and about which there is a great deal of dissatisfaction. If you see the figures, you will find that there is a huge disparity between the number of applicants and the number of those who are called for either interviews or for written examination. It is stated that they were not up to the mark. My question is, if they were not up to the mark, what is the criterion that is set. We do not know what this criterion is. This is something which is entirely left to guesswork. For example, in a particular year, for the IAS, there were 9,182 applications. 8,158 candidates were called. Even if I were to leave this out, some of the other figures given in Appendix V are even more telling. In Appendix V, it is shown that in some of the other examinations there was a much larger number of applica-

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tions and a far lesser number of them who have been called for interview and it was a much less number of candidates who actually appeared at the interview, and even much less actually got the jobs.

Shri Hajarnavis: Triumph of hope over experience.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would say that the Union Public Service Commission has become a money-getting machine. That is the feeling in the country. There are thousands of people who are applying; money is taken; a few take the examination. Calcutta the expenditure based on what the original fee is. Add to that the amount that is being spent by way of registration, this, that and the other.

An Hon. Member: Travelling.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Travelling comes later. Calculate the amount that of money that is made. Based on these things, the feeling is that it has become a money-making machine.

There is one other point. For example, let me take the case of the Combined Engineering Services examination. Here, I find that out of 1,674 applicants, 1,334 were found eligible. Then, out of this 1,334 only 861 actually appeared at the examination. 50 per cent of them were not selected; only 402 candidates were selected for the personality test. Now, I want to ask this. I think it has been asked earlier also. I am one of those who are not enamoured of this personality test. I know that there are new-fangled ideas about psychological tests in the education department, etc. I am one of these who ment. etc. I am one of those who that in the Union Public Service Commission, this personality test is done. What is the criterion? What is the personality? What is the job for which that personality is to be mould-

ed? What is the personality test for an engineer? What is it for an IFS man? This is the point that I want to make. I feel that this is a safety valve. It is a valve by which that which is not obtainable in the written examination is added on as a plus mark in the personality test. For example, in the IFS, we have personality tests. I have seen some of our IFS personnel. When they go to Europe, they are big sahebs, bigger sahebs than the sahebs themselves. But when it comes to the question of Africa, Asia and other places, it is a sad thing. The standards at which they try to aim are something which do not bring them closer to the people to whom they have been accredited and to whom they should make India, her philosophy and background a thing of pride and respect.

16 hrs.

Therefore, to me, it is a big question mark. What is this personality test? What is its yardstick? I feel that it is a backdoor, a sort of valve as I said, which really makes up for their lacking in intelligence in the written test.

I was very surprised when I was looking through a very interesting thing. What are the subjects to which our IFS and IAS people have applied their minds? When I was reading it, I really thought of the days when the British were here. After 17 years of independence, we still find that our IFS and IAS personnel are examined in subjects such as these: after 17 years of independence and a great national movement having swept the country, we still find that 169 have been examined in European History, 128 in British Constitutional History and 127 people only in Indian History. They are the people who are going to represent India abroad! Even if you add the number of students examined in Ancient Indian Civilization and Philosophy, the total would not be more than 160 or 170, while the number of those offering British

Constitutional History and European History would come to more than 280.

Another point I would like to make is that when we select our young men to go abroad to represent India in the IFS and IAS, they must be people who know our traditions and our history. I am not against their knowing European History or British Constitutional History. But what is the outlook of these people? That is what I want to point out to this House.

Now, in our educational system, we are insisting that there should be no wastage. That is why young children of 13 are, asked to choose the line which they are going to follow later on in life. We, parents and educationists, feel that sometimes too much rigidity is being imposed in this regard. Now what is the craze for this administrative service? I find that for IAS and IFS, 1777 people applied who have studied pure science. At a time when we do not get professors and teachers for our science and technological and medical institutes, we find that in the IAS, there are 86 who studied zoology, 92 who have studied botany, 180 who have studied chemistry, 213 who have studied physics, 453 who have studied pure mathematics, 353 who have studied statistics and 311 who have studied applied mathematics. These young men who have studied pure mathematics and pure science are the people now who are running after the administrative service. Why? When we do not allow our boys to choose and change when they are 13, we allow these pure mathematics and pure science students to rush into the administrative service, when they could have offered them, selves to serve in the fields of education, technology, medical science, biological science, etc. But we do not do it. It is because there is such a big disparity between the economic and social status which we give to our administrative service, which we refuse to give to our educational service or technological service. This is the reason. This is something that we

have to look into and this Parliament must pay much greater attention to this wastage that is going on.

I find that the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who have actually been chosen in these services is still very low. I have often heard scheduled caste Members here speaking on this point. We are often told that these people are not of the calibre required for Class I or Class II posts. I know know there is excellent material among tribals and young men in the hill tracts, etc. Yet, very few of them get UPSC jobs. One of the reasons probably is that our scheduled caste and scheduled tribe boys do not get through this personality tests. I am terribly afraid of it. I was told by a young man, who is a friend of my young son, "In Delhi, I will never be selected because I wear a dhoti and go about in such a fashion that I will never be considered very smart when I go before the sahebs who are going to interview me". If this is the feeling in the country, we have to consider whether we are really choosing people for the Indian Administrative Service or for the European Administrative Service.

Another point I would like to make is, in such departments as the engineering electronic service, where really we have got great shortage, we were not able to fill up all the demands which were made for Class II gazetted posts. With very great difficulty, we were able to fill up Class I posts, but we were not able to fill up all Class II posts. I find that out of 300 applicants, 254 were found eligible and of these 147 appeared at the written examination. On the results of the written examination, 65 candidates appeared for the personality test. We find that the number of candidates available for Class II service posts fell short of the total requirements.

My feeling is in such a situation where we were really tight so far as the availability of personnel for the engineering electronics service is concerned, we should have called all of

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them and given them a chance. We should have seen whether we could have utilised all of them.

Let me take side by side with this the record given about candidates abroad. We know there are so many science students and medical students and doctors and scientists who are doing very excellent work abroad and we want to bring them back to our country. We are always told that the people abroad want such a high standard of life, to which they are accustomed and they cannot come back to jobs according to the grades which we can offer them in a poor country like ours. I agree. But at the same time we have often told our young men that it is our own country and they should come back even on lesser salary and give their best to our country. I find that the total number of candidates called for interview abroad was 180. I do not know how many applied; that figure is not given. Of these 180, 125 actually appeared and 79 were found suitable for various posts. 53 were recommended for appointment including 30 for the Pool of Scientists and Technologists. The cases of the remaining 26 candidates were under consideration at the close of the year. You will find that almost all these young men will be absorbed in the services in Britain or in other countries. In those foreign countries, they will be found quite suitable. They will get better jobs there. But in our country our commissions do not consider them good enough. Therefore, there are two sides to the picture. On the one side, there are our young men who do not want to come back to a lower standard of life in a poor country, and there is the other side where we also do not accept them as eligible whereas for posts in other foreign countries they are found eligible.

These are, Sir, some of the points which I wanted to make. I want to say that the biggest scandal is in the matter of recruitment, in the interviews. I could not get the figures

then, I have got them now. For 4,793 posts recruitment was completed only for 2,440 and 2,553 have not been filled. Of these, 614 only were for the last quarter. If we minus that for the last quarter, we still find that there is a very large back-log in the matter of recruitment. What is the number of applications that came? 36,270 applications were received, only 9,386 were called, 6,894 came and 1,951 were recommended. I say this is an utter waste. That is why I have said U.P.S.C. is a money-making machine.

Now, take the question of direct recruitment for which written tests or practical tests were conducted as an aid to interview. I find that some of them were made to undergo tests and some were not. I do not know who decides this, why this sort of tests are chosen and in what cases this is done. In respect of some of the posts for which this was done, I am not able to understand why these tests were at all required.

I will tell you what actually happens and how difficult it is to get through these tests. The department itself because of this back-log in recruitment makes temporary appointments. There are many many cases where the departmental heads choose candidates and make temporary appointments. These temporary appointments go on for a long time. Then the question of filling up the posts come up before the U.P.S.C. When the U.P.S.C. selection board meets the head of the department concerned is there as the expert. It is almost taken for granted that the expert, as he is called, will select the man of his choice, and U.P.S.C. generally accepts his verdict, and this thing continues.

Another thing is, these departmental heads, if they have got a person of their own choice, make out their requirements in such a manner that except for that one particular person nobody else has that qualification.

Suppose it is an educational post, say, for teaching of English, they will say that the post is for a Reader or an English Teacher and they will add that any other experience will be an added qualification. Probably their man might have taught in a deaf and dumb school and it will be said that that man has to be given preference over any other person even though there may be other first-class persons who have applied for that post.

Shri Hajarnavis: Are there any specific cases which the hon. Member has in mind so that I can reply? Vague allegations cannot be answered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: These are not vague allegations.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): I am sure he will lose his job if his name is mentioned here.

Shri Hajarnavis: Do not worry, I will have another.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Hon. Members, whether on this side of the House or on that side, know by their own experience that what I am saying is true. I am not saying that in every case it happens, but there are many cases where it happens like that. You cannot fit in that person into any other hole and so you put your requirements in such a way that there is one special qualification which that particular person has got and none else.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is not an allegation that the hon. Member is making very seriously. If it is true it requires investigation and reply. If she could give me specific instances I shall certainly enquire.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We shall give you. You will be here for another four years. Why do you worry? We shall give it to you.

One last thing, Sir, and I have finished, and that is about the question of police verification. We have got

many examples where after this long drawn out process of going through the UPSC and getting selected people are left hanging and they are told that the police must verify whether they are suitable persons or not. Who does that? The local police constable or a person of that calibre in the village level. He will do the verification. We know many cases in which because a brother is a Communist or a near relation is Communist an adverse report is sent. Here I am leaving out defence, for the time being. So far as defence is concerned, I know the position very well. My own young son was very good in NCC and so his master said that he should go in for the army. I told him that I am a Communist and so my son can never never aspire to be anywhere in the army. That is not at all possible. But, in the lower category, in the villages, if there are cousins or grand-fathers or fathers in the Communist Party, they will never be able to get a good chit. Leaving such cases, there are many people who are non-political but because of local feuds, if the local Policeman belongs to one of the parties, he sends an adverse report about all candidates belonging to the other group, and they are thrown out of employment. If Shri Hajarnavis wants, I can give him many many examples of that nature.

Lastly, there is one case where regarding disciplinary action, the opinion of the Commission has not been accepted by Government. It is a very significant case, because it is a case of corruption. The Commission found an officer doing something which, according to them was corrupt. The amount involved may be small but, all the same he has done it and the Commission says that he has done it wilfully. If that is so, it was not right or proper on the part of the Government to say that they cannot accept the view of the Commission. Though the Commission first asked Government to remove him from service, probably under pressure from Government, they recommended that he need not be re-

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moved from service but a lesser punishment may be given to him. But even, that advice was not accepted by Government. If that is the attitude of the Government, how can we find fault with those who appear for the UPSC examination and who are caught indulging in unfair means, about which a reference is made in the report of the Commission? So, I would say that the UPSC should be able to command the highest respect from the hands of the Government, because then only the Commission would be able to select the best talents in our country. Because, these young people, who are really the backbone of our administration act in a way that brings frustration; they do not feel that UPSC gives them a fair chance.

There may be a few cases where they do get a fair chance but there are many many cases where the right person is not always chosen, and that is why it is good that this Parliament debates this and tries to bring forward certain important points which require consideration, both by Government and the Commission.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the eloquent speech of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty I feel a little diffident in making my case before the House. I have sympathy with one or two things that she said but there are other things which she referred to, probably just to condemn Government. For example, she said that UPSC is a money-making machine. She quoted figures and said that 9,400 or so were called for interview and only 6,000 odd appeared.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Later on, I quoted another figure. It was in connection with the direct interview that I said 30,000.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: That is the total number of applications.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no.

Shri Kakar Ali Mirza: During the year 36,270 applications were received. The number of candidates called for interview was 9,386 of whom 6,894 actually appeared for the interview. That shows that about 2,000 candidates have got alternate jobs and they have really been wasting money, throwing money away to the Government. Of course, it is true that if the fee is dispensed with, quite a large number of poor candidates can also apply. But, at the same time, this fee acts as a check on the number of applications. People will just go on applying whenever they see an advertisement. So, a check has to be put on that, because it is very difficult to deal with such a large number of applications.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They should return the money in such cases.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Well, in that case, the number will not decrease, because every candidate knows that the money will be returned. So, the number will go up.

Then, coming to the subjects offered for examination, it is said that many candidates offer British Constitution. But how is the Commission responsible for this. If a candidate says that he wants to be examined in a particular subject, the Commission has to make arrangements for examination in that subject. Why it is so is due to the fact that some of the candidates are coming from the public schools. Unfortunately, we still have the old system of education and these public schools prepare for the Senior Cambridge. The examinations are held from England and the subjects generally are British history, British Constitution and so on. These boys take up those subjects and give those subjects as their choice for the examination. If you eliminate this personality test which she runs down so much, how are we to find out that a particular candidate has got that Indian outlook which she is so anxious about?

Simply by offering the subject of history of ancient India and so on can you say that a man has an Indian outlook? Or, what is the method? In a personality test, if it is done honestly, really quite a lot can be learnt about the reaction of a candidate.

For example, you want one man for the administrative service and another to be a professor in the university. The requirements in the two cases are different. The reaction of the man who goes to the administrative services, who would be the collector and so on, should be different. If he keeps on giving arguments, yes and no and so on, he is not fit for an executive type of work.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is personality? Please define it.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That is for the psychologist to say.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: By asking questions and receiving the reaction to those questions you can say what sort of an outlook he has. For example, after hearing Shrimati Chakravartty I can say what sort of an outlook she has, but if she had only given answer to an examination paper, I could never tell what her attitude was.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it the outlook or the personality that you are talking of?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: So these things are important.

But I agree with her about one thing, that is, about the non-acceptance of the recommendations of the Commission. The Government last year said that there were only three cases where the Government did not agree with the Commission. This year, of course, there is only one case; so, there is progress, but at the same time it is not a question of percentages. The Government says that out of 11,000 cases only one case was such where they did not accept the Commission's advice. But is this a question of percentages? Suppose, instead of, one there were 100 crores. Even then, they could come round and say

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that out of 11,000 cases it is only 100, that is, less than 1 per cent; it is negligible. You can always make out a case like that.

The importance of this is that there should be a feeling in the country that the Commission's advice is final and binding. Though in theory it is not so—the Government can always reject that advice—but in fact it should be so. In England for 20 years there is not a single case where we see that the Commission's advice was ignored. Then, why not here? If you reject even in one case, you create a feeling among the Government servants that the forum of the Commission is not final, that even in the precincts of the Commission's chamber you can sense and feel the strength of Government authority. That feeling should not be there. If you take it the other way, out of lakhs of Government servants—I do not know the exact number—only 56 cases were referred to the Commission for disciplinary action in which major penalty was involved. Out of that 40 cases were recommended by the Commission for some major penalty. Out of the 40 cases—such a small number—there was not a single case of corruption from the whole Department of Commerce and Industry or from the whole Department of Irrigation and Power which Shrimati Chakravartty will agree is the money-making department. There was not a single case. So, when there is talk of corruption when there is a feeling in the country that corruption should be rooted out and when there is such a small number of cases, for them also you find some excuse to reduce that; and that excuse also is not convincing. This is not a right approach. Now, look at the merits of the case itself? The enquiry officer is appointed by the Government; the case itself is initiated by the Government; the whole prosecution, evidence and all that is done by the Government and all this material is sent to the Commission and the Commission, being a body which has absolutely no connection whatsoever and no interest

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in the case, gives its final and impartial view. Naturally, it should be automatically followed. The Government should accept such a view without any demur. But here, about the case that is referred to in the report and the explanation given in the memorandum, the Commission says that there is a case of lack of integrity in the officer holding such an important post and that he should be dismissed. The Government refers the case back to the Commission and the Commission considers that case again and just as a matter of courtesy, they say, "All right, instead of dismissal, convert the punishment into compulsory retirement." The difference between dismissal and compulsory retirement is not the same as between compulsory retirement and reinstatement. And the reason given for reinstatement is that it is a case of carelessness and that his loss of Rs. 50,000 in two years' time and the mental agony that he suffered is a sufficient punishment. If it is a case of carelessness, surely the officer should be compensated for the loss of Rs. 50,000 and the mental agony that he suffered. If it is carelessness, then the punishment that the Government has given is excessive. If it is not carelessness, but a case of corruption or the lack of integrity in the officer, then he does not deserve to stay even for one day in the Government. On merits also, this case does not stand a fair chance. I do not think the House can accept the view given by the Government. Therefore, the whole approach of the Government, a sort of mathematical thing, giving the number of cases, so many sent, so many accepted, so many rejected, is not the correct one. The approach should be that you should create in the minds of the Government servants the feeling that there is a very independent body where they can go and can seek justice and get justice which will not be interfered with, not even in their favour. If you create that feeling, you will be doing a great service not only to the coun-

try but to the Government servants as such.

The Commission deals not only with direct recruitment but it also selects from State services people for promotion to I. A. S and I. P. S. Here, the member of the State Commission sits with the Chief Secretary and one or two important officers of the State Government and he just looks into the confidential records and in a day or two the selection is made. What really happens is that the selection is really made by the Chief Secretary or the State Government and the stamp of authority of the Commission is simply placed on that selection. It is not possible for the members of the Commission to do justice in that field. Therefore, as a large number of people are coming from the States and joining the all-India services, the standard of services in the States also is imported for the Government of India. So, the method of recruitment, the method of promotions and the standard maintained in the State services is very important because from all the 14 States the stream flows into the main current. I would like to tell the House that the feeling is growing in the country that the State Commissions are not maintaining the standards that they used to maintain before. There is a complaint about favouritism and nepotism also and at the same time promotions are not dealt by the State Commissions. Further, the confidential reports that are maintained by the State Governments are not really very correct; there are lots of changes made, and cases of lot of suppression of some record or the other and so on. So, I suggest that if you want to improve the service standards in the States, then you have to do one or two things. One is that appointment of the Public Service Commission members in the States should be made by the President and not by the Governor. If you do that, then that gentleman, even if he is not a very brilliant person will not be subject to the local pulls and local pressures. Often

we find that even a person who is judicially minded sometimes suffers from such pulls and pressures if he is a local person. So here is an advantage which you can gain.

The other thing is this, and that is regarding the confidential reports. I made that suggestion here before also, namely that once the confidential report is made, a copy of that should be sent to the commission, and they should maintain a complete library, because it is not merely the confidential report itself but the man who makes the confidential report is also important. For, you will find sometimes that the confidential report of a person is 'Good, good, good', and suddenly you will find that it has become 'Indifferent' or 'Inattentive' and so on. And further, you find that some times when the head of the department also changes, and some new man comes. So, if the copy of the confidential report is sent to the commission, then the commission in their own office will be able to carry on research and will be up to date, and if any case comes before them, they can simply go to the library and pick that case out and know the actual position, and there will be no possibility of any tampering with the records. So, I make these two suggestions for the consideration of the Government of India.

Then, I am glad that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has referred to the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Only a few days ago there was a debate in this House, and quite a large number of Members were suggesting that the proportion was small and even their regular quota was not being fulfilled, and they were proposing that even if they were not fit or suitable, they must somehow be taken in. Some others were suggesting that there should be a separate examination for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and selection should be made on the results of those examinations. I am glad that the Government of India have rejected all this advice. Today, I think we can congratulate the candidates from

the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that they have out of their own merit filled the quota, and they have been able to compete equally with the other communities. I am sure that in the few years to come, their number will rise further, and I expect then that the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes themselves will come forward and ask that this reservation should be removed.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले कि मैं और बातों पर जाऊँ, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रतिवेदन में कहा गया है कि कमिशन की ओर से जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, सरकार ने उन सब को मान लिया अलावा, एक सुझाव के और वह यह है : डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन एगेंस्ट एन आफिसर आफ दि इंडियन फ़ारेन सर्विस। कौन से सुझाव माने गये हैं, उस का तो कोई जिक्र नहीं है, लेकिन ज़ि। सुझाव को नहीं माना गया है, उस का जिक्र है और वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। लाहौर में जो हमारे डिपुटी हाई कमिशनर हैं, उन के खिलाफ़ जो चार्जिज हैं, मैं उन को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ और इस सदन और माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि जब इस तरह की शिकायत उन के खिलाफ़ है, तो फिर उन के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही न की जाये, मेरे विचार में यह एक बहुत बड़ी भयानक बात है।

पहला चार्ज यह है :

"he had, by wilful and wrongful misrepresentation induced the Ministry of External Affairs to accord sanction for the purchase of a carpet at a cost of Rs. 1800;"

हमारे एक डिपुटी हाई कमिशनर के खिलाफ़ इस तरह के बददयानती के चार्जिज लगाये जाय और सरकार उस के खिलाफ़ कुछ कार्यवाही करने के बजाये लीपा-पोती करे, यह सब से भयानक बात है।

दूसरे चार्जिज इस प्रकार हैं :

(ii) knowing or having reason to believe that the carpet was priced of

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Rs. 1,591 only, he had obtained from his office a cheque for Rs. 1,800, got a false receipt for a like amount from the firm and allowed it to be placed on Government record;

(iii) he had either misappropriated or misapplied for his own use the balance of Rs. 209 or misappropriated to his own use two blankets and a gubba purchased wholly or partially with Government funds;

(iv) he had neither obtained from the firm concerned a true and correct statement of the articles purchased, nor reported all the purchases made by him to Government, nor included the purchases in the compendium of Government property;

(v) on the occasion of his departure from Lahore on transfer, he had failed to carry out a proper check of the Government property in his possession; and

(vi) either he had misappropriated to his own use the carpet of Lolab quality belonging to Government and substituted in its place the inferior carpet belonging to him, or he had failed to safeguard the property of Government in his possession and to make over charge of it to any other officer of Government competent to receive its possession.

इस तरह के भयंकर चार्जिज लगाये गये और इस पर सरकार ने क्या कहा ?

"Government, however, held that the officer's, *mala fides* had not been proved beyond doubt.

यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि जितने भी अफ़्ट लोग हैं, सरकार हमेशा उन को कोई न कोई प्रमाणपत्र ईमानदारी का देती रहती है, जैसे अभी उस दिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फ़ैसले के सवाल को ले कर प्रधान मंत्री ने कैरों साहब के बारे में कहा और कल रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी के बारे में, जो कि देश के साथ द्रोह करता हुआ पाया गया, पाकिस्तान को सूचना देता हुआ पाया गया, प्रधान मंत्री बोलते हुए यह कह गये कि उस के दिमाग में

कुछ पारिवारिक चीज़ें थीं, इत्यादि। इस से प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार को ऐसी गतिविधि है कि जितने भी लोग अफ़्ट होते हैं, उन पर वह पर्दा डालती है।

प्रश्न यह है कि लाहौर में हमारे जो डिपुटी हार्ड कमिश्नर हैं, वह कौन साहब हैं, कौन सी विभूति हैं। मैं उन का नाम नहीं जानता हूँ। शायद कुछ लोग जानते हों। सरकार से और मंत्रियों से उन का क्या सम्बन्ध है ? शायद यही कारण है कि बईमानी के, डिस-अनैस्टी के, भयंकर आरोप होने पर भी उन को हटाना तो दूर रहा, उन को ईमानदारी का प्रमाणपत्र दे कर उसी काम पर रखा गया।

मैं इस बात को यहीं छोड़ूँगा और इस प्रतिवेदन की कुछ दूसरी बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूँगा।

पहला निवेदन यह है कि १५ अगस्त, १९४७ को हम स्वतंत्र हुए थे। उस को काफ़ी समय बीत गया, लेकिन फिर भी सरकारी नौकरियों की परीक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेज़ी बना हुआ है। जब तक परीक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेज़ी रहता है, तब तक हम सही मानी में इस देश के गरीब लोगों को इन नौकरियों में नहीं ला सकते। मंत्री महोदय का ख़याल है कि अगर देशी भाषाओं में परीक्षाएँ होने लगे, तब भी शायद कुछ खास किस्म के लोग ही आयेंगे। हो सकता है कि यह बात कुछ ग्रंथ तक सही हो, लेकिन मेरा दृढ़ मत है कि अगर इन परीक्षाओं का माध्यम देशी भाषाएँ हो जायें, तो देश के गरीब लोगों और गांवों के लोगों को आगे बढ़ने और इन नौकरियों में जाने का मौका मिलेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन नौकरियों की परीक्षा का माध्यम तत्काल बदल दिया जाये।

जब मैं परीक्षा के माध्यम को बदलने की बात करता हूँ, तो मेरा मतलब केवल हिन्दी से नहीं है, बल्कि मेरा मतलब यह है

कि अंग्रेजी को हटा कर सब मातृ-भाषाओं के जरिये परीक्षाएँ हों। उस अवस्था में गांवों के रहने वाले अच्छे योग्य आदमी इन नौकरियों में आ सकते हैं और उनसे शासन अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है।

परीक्षा के माध्यम के कारण ही आज यह शिकायत होती है, जिस का जिक्र इस प्रतिवेदन में भी किया गया है, कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जो स्थान सुरक्षित हैं, उन की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती है। पहले तो वे इम्तहान ही पास नहीं कर पाते हैं, लेकिन जिस संख्या में वे इम्तहान पास कर पाते हैं, उस से कहीं बड़ी संख्या में साक्षात्कार में असफल हो जाते हैं। क्योंकि साक्षात्कार में जैसा कि मेरी बहन रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा उन के जो विशेष प्रकार के मानदण्ड होते हैं, उस में वे पूरे नहीं उतरते हैं। गिटपिट भाषा वालों और चूड़ीदार और गला लंगोट वालों के सामने जब वे जाते हैं तो भ्रम में पड़ जाते हैं। चूड़ीदार, गला लंगोट, एक विशेष प्रकार का वेष, विशेष प्रकार की भाषा और विशेष प्रकार का भवन और विशेष प्रकार के भोजन के वातावरण के अन्दर रहने वाले लोगों की सुविधा के अनुकूल ये जो गरीब लोग होते हैं, अनुकूल नहीं उतरते हैं। इस तरह से एक विशेष प्रकार के हित कायम हो जाते हैं उस सकल में और फिर वे उसके अन्दर कांट छांट किया करते हैं। इस से पहले सरकार का जो काम था वह अंग्रेज चलाया करते थे और अपने मतलब को सिद्ध करने के लिए वे जो चाहते थे करते थे। अब तो वे चले गये हैं। अब तो जो माध्यम है, वह उर्दू, हिन्दी, हिन्दुस्तानी कुछ भी कहें, वही हो सकता है। जब ऐसा हो जायेगा तब आप देखेंगे कि पचास लाख गिटपिट, गला लंगोट, चूड़ीदार वाले, पचीस तीस रुपया रोज या उससे अधिक खर्च करने वाले लोगों का किस तरह से एक आधिपत्य इन बड़ी नौकरियों पर कायम रह सकता है। तब वे कतई नहीं रख सकते हैं। मुझे डर है कि ये जो पचास लाख सलाहकार जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जैसे लोगों

को घेरे रहते हैं, वे ही अंग्रेजी माध्यम को अपने हित में कायम रखना चाहते हैं और इस को बदलने में अड़बनें डालते हैं।

आप देखें कि जो बड़ी नौकरियाँ हैं, प्रथम श्रेणी की नौकरियाँ हैं, द्वितीय श्रेणी की नौकरियाँ हैं, केन्द्र में या राज्यों में, इनके द्वारा अल्पसंख्यक लोग जो हैं, इस देश के ऊपर राज करते हैं। किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से आप देखें यह जो अल्पसंख्या है घट कर के पचास लाख लोगों में ही आ जाती है। इन पचास लाख लोगों के प्रतिनिधि जो बड़ी नौकरियों में, सरकारी नौकरियों में हैं और इन का बाकी देश की जनता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है, अगर यह कहा जाये तो कोई प्रतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। हरिजन, आदिवासी महिलाएँ और जो पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हैं, इन सब की तादाद मिला कर के ८०-९० सैकड़ा हो जाती है। इस ८०-९० सैकड़ा आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व अगर आप नौकरियों में देखें तो सब मिला कर शायद दो तीन प्रतिशत भी नहीं होगा। य बिल्कुल ही नगण्य है। यह किसी भी जनतंत्र के लिए, किसी भी डेमोक्रेसी के लिए, किसी भी समाजवादी देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है कि ९० प्रतिशत लोगों में से तीन चार प्रतिशत ही सरकारी नौकरियों में पड़े रहें और जो बाकी दस परसेंट हैं, उन में से एक सैकड़ा लोग नौकरियों पर हावी रहें। ९०-९५ फी सैकड़ा लोगों पर हावी रहें। यह चीज हटनी चाहिये। सदन में जब चर्चा चलती है इस विषय पर तो हमारे अलावा सभी ओर से कहा जाता है कि इन लोगों को अगर हम उठा सकते हैं तो समान अवसर के आधार पर ही उठा सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि जार साल से पिछड़े हुए लोगों को, जोकि सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, तीनों तर से पिछड़े चले आ रहे हैं, अगर हम उठाना चाहते हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मुझे थोड़ा समय और दीजिये । समय भी इस पर आप बढ़ा दें ।

अगर यह कहा जाता है कि हजारों सालों से पिछड़े चले आ रहे लोगों को समान अवसर के आधार पर उठाया जा सकता है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है । इस आधार पर हम इन को उठा नहीं सकते हैं । इसके लिए विशेष अवसर के सिद्धान्त को हमें अपनाना होगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि सौ में से ६० जो गजेटिड नौकरियाँ हैं, केन्द्र में तथा राज्यों में, वे हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा पिछड़े लोगों के लिए सुरक्षित रखी जायें । जब आप ऐसा करते हैं तब आप इस देश का शासन इस देश के लोगों के हाथ में वास्तविक अर्थों में देते हैं । वरना इस समय जो पचास लाख अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के हाथ में राज चल रहा है, वही चलता रहेगा ।

प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी आदि के जो बड़े अफसर हैं, इनकी तनख्वाहों को आप देखें, इन को जो सुख सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं, इन को आप देखें । आप को मालूम पड़ेगा कि इन के वेतनों में और जनता जो बाकी है, उसकी आमदनी में कोई रिश्ता नहीं है, कोई सन्तुलन नहीं रखा जाता है । गलती यह होती है कि मैं नकल तो करते हैं विलायत की, अमरीका की लेकिन वहाँ जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं, वे यहाँ नहीं हैं । मैं भूल जाते हैं कि इंग्लैंड, अमरीका आदि की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है, सामाजिक स्थिति क्या है, वहाँ जो कम से कम आमदनी वाले लोग हैं, उनकी आमदनी क्या है । कम से कम आमदनी के लोगों में और जो बड़ी सरकारी नौकरियों में हैं, उन की आमदनी में, उन की सुख सुविधाओं में वहाँ एक रिश्ता है, एक नजदीकीपन है । लेकिन मारे यहाँ की सरकारी नौकरियों में, खास तौर से आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० आदि के जो बड़े अफसर हैं, उन के जो वेतन हैं, उन को जो सुख सुविधायें मिलती

हैं, उन में और यहाँ की गरीब जनता की आमदनी में कोई रिश्ता नहीं है, कोई नजदीकीपन नहीं है । नतीजा यह होता है कि जिस उद्देश्य से ये बड़े बड़े अफसर बनाये जाते हैं, उस उद्देश्य को मौजूदा नौकरशाही पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है । अंग्रेजों का जो भी उद्देश्य रहा हो, लेकिन हमारा जो उद्देश्य है, वह उनके उद्देश्य से भिन्न है और उस उद्देश्य का यह नौकरशाही पूरा नहीं कर रही है । बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि अंग्रेजों के बनाये हुए पुराने ढर्रे पर ही हम चल रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय खयाल करें, एक चार्ज भी मैं लगाना चाहता हूँ । आदिवासी और हरिजनों आदि की जो सीटें हैं, वे उन से पूरी भरी नहीं जाती हैं और इतना ही नहीं बाकी जितनी सीटें होती हैं अगर आप पता लगायें तो पता चलेगा कौन मंत्री, कौन कलेक्टर, कौन कमिश्नर, कौन जज, कौन मंसिफ, कौन एस० पी०, कौन डी० आई० जी०, कौन आई० जी० आदि के रिश्तेदार हैं तो आप को यही कहावत चरितार्थ होती दिखाई देगी "अधः बांटे रेवड़ियां मुड़ मुड़ अपने को दे" । साक्षात्कार के बाद जो लिस्ट निकलती है, उस को आप देख लें और पता लगा लें, आप को सचाई का पता चल जायेगा ।

जो लोग उसके अन्दर होते हैं, उन को इस देश की जनता से क्या मुहब्बत है । उन को देश की गरीब जनता से, उस के दुख दर्द से क्या वास्ता है । २०-२१ साल की उम्र तक तो वे पढ़ते हैं और कौन से स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, यह भी आप देख लें । ऊटी, नैनीताल, देहरादून, दिल्ली के पब्लिक स्कूलों, आदि में पढ़ते हैं, जहाँ का रहन सहन, जहाँ का पहनावा, जहाँ का खाना, जहाँ का कपड़ा आदि सब आम जनता से भिन्न होता है, मध्यमस्तर की जनता से भी ऊपर होता है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पांच मिनट और दे दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : १८ मिनट आप ने चुके हैं । अब आप खत्म करें ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इनका ग्राम जनता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है और यही लोग बड़ी तनख्वाहें पा कर हमारे शासक बनते हैं । इनका जनता के सुख दुख से, कोई वास्ता नहीं रह जाता है । यही कारण है कि आज एक कर्लैक्टर

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यू० पी० एस० सी० की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो रही है । इस से इस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उसी के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ । आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० आदि ही तो हमारे कर्णधार हैं । यही तो सही मानों में हमारे शासक हैं । इन्हीं के बारे में तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कमिशन को ध्यान देना चाहिए । इन लोगों की तनख्वाहें इस देश की जनता के हिसाब से, उसकी ग्रामदानी के हिसाब से कम हो ताकि इन को भी महंगाई खले और ये भी ग्राम जनता के सुख दुख का अंदाजा लगायें । इन को जनता के सुख दुख का पता नहीं होता है क्योंकि ये २०-२१ साल तक तो पढ़ते हैं और वहां पर जो वातावरण होता है वह दूसरे ही ढंग का होता है और फौरन ही इम्तहान में आ जाते हैं, पास हो जाते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें इन को मिलनी शुरू हो जाती हैं और ये एक विशेष प्रकार के वातावरण में ही रहते हैं । इसलिए वे जनता के नजदीक नहीं आते हैं । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस चीज पर भी विचार किया जाये और इस में सुधार किया जाये । अंग्रेजों के समय से जो यू० पी० एस० सी० का दर्जा चला आ रहा है, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

इस तरह से जो भरती किये जाते हैं, इन के बारे में मेरा जो तजुर्बा है, वह मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ । एक कर्लैक्टर भी आई० ए०

एस० का होता है । उस को ईमानदारी से जनता के हित में काम करना पड़े तो मुबह से ले कर रात के बारह बजे तक उस को काम करना पड़ेगा, और एक मिनट की भी उस को फुर्सत नहीं मिल सकती है दूसरा कोई काम करने की । लेकिन चूंकि उनका वातावरण, उनकी हैसियत ग्राम जनता से अलग होती है, इसलिए उन को जनता के दुख दर्द से कोई मतलब नहीं होता है । उन को क्लबों में भी जाने का मौका मिलता है, रंग-रलियां मनाने का भी मौका मिलता है, ताश, जुआ वगैरह खेलने का भी मौका मिलता है । इस सब का कारण यह है कि जो ढांचा है, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि . . . हान, साक्षात्कार आदि जो चीजें हैं इन में ग्राम जनता के सम्बन्ध में भी परिवर्तन हो और ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि सही मानों में देश की जो जनता है, उसके प्रतिनिधियों को नौकरियां मिलें ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के इस प्रतिवेदन पर मैं बहुत ही संक्षेप में अपने विचार इसलिए प्रकट करूंगा कि मैं गृह मंत्रालय के आदरणीय राज्य मंत्री को अधिक कष्ट नहीं देना चाहता ।

सब से पहली बात यह है कि हम लोग पिछले कई वर्षों से इस बात की मांग करते चले आ रहे हैं कि इस तरह के प्रतिवेदनों के प्रकाशन में और उन को इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करने में जो असाधारण देरी हो जाया करती है, वह न हुआ करे । इस रिपोर्ट को ही आप लीजिये

श्री बड़े : रिपोर्ट बहुत ही छोटी है और इस से समाधान नहीं होता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह बात अलग है । मैं दूसरा दृष्टिकोण रख रहा हूँ । यह रिपोर्ट १ अप्रैल, १९६१ से ३१ मार्च, १९६२ तक की है और २८ अगस्त, १९६३ को यानी डेढ़ वर्ष के बाद इस को इस सदन के सम्मुख रखा

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

गया। एक बात में मैं माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि साधारणतः प्रतिवेदन को सदन की पटल पर रखने के बहुत दिनों के बाद उसके ऊपर बाद-विवाद करने का अवसर मिलता था। इस बार उन्होंने ने शीघ्रता की है, इस के लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इसी को देखा जाय तो इस आयोग के सदस्यों ने इस रिपोर्ट पर २४ नवम्बर, १९६२ को हस्ताक्षर कर दिये थे, हालांकि उन्होंने ने भी मेरे अनुमान से काफी समय लिया, उस के बाद मार्च, सन् १९६३ में सरकार ने उस पर अपना संकल्प, अर्थात् रेजोल्यूशन, स्वीकार कर लिया था। उस के तत्काल बाद ही उस को सदन के पटल पर रक्खा जाना चाहिये था। उस का परिणाम यह होता कि इस सभा के बजट अधिवेशन में ही उस पर विचार हो गया होता। इधर इस बीच में एक और वर्ष निकल चुका है। इस एक वर्ष के अन्दर हम लोग कितनी उन्नति कर चुके हैं, इस बीच में प्रगति हो चुकी है और घटनायें, हो सकता है कि दुर्घटनायें हों, हो चुकी हैं। इसलिए मैं अपने राज्य मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में इन प्रतिवेदनों को जल्दी से जल्दी, जितनी शीघ्रता से हो सके, सदन के सामने रखने की कृपा की जाय।

एक आम शिकायत या धारणा हम सभी के, संसद् सदस्यों के अन्दर बनी हुई है, और आम जनता में भी है कि इस तरह के कमीशनो का दृष्टिकोण जरा प्रतिगामी ढंग का या कंजर्वेटिव रहा करता है। इस के लिए यहां पर उदाहरण देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, न इसकी गुंजाइश अथवा समय ही है, लेकिन अगर उदाहरण देखे जायें तो बहुत से मिल सकते हैं कि जब जब सरकार ने कहीं महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर इस आयोग से परामर्श लिया, उस की राय को

निमंत्रित किया, तो उस में महीनों और वर्ष उन्होंने ने लगा दिये। सब से बड़ा और ज्वलन्त उदाहरण हमारे सामने है कि आज से कई वर्ष पहले स्वर्गीय पन्त जी की अध्यक्षता में राज्य भाषा समिति ने यह सब से बड़ी और महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश अपनी की थी कि एक नोटिस देने के बाद, एक समय निर्धारित करने के बाद, हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा भी ऐच्छिक ढंग पर, ऐसी छट दै परीक्षाधियों को दें कि वे अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं में बैठ सकें। इस प्रश्न को हम लोग समय समय पर भी सदन के सामने रखते भी चले आये हैं, और माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय की ओर से हमें आश्वासन मिलते रहे हैं कि वे इस बारे में आयोग से परामर्श कर रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर परामर्श की भी कोई अवधि होती है और हमारे सब्र की भी कोई सीमा होती है।

आज मुझ से पूर्व मेरे मित्र श्री यादव जी ने इस बात की वकालत की थी कि हमें अपने देश की सभी भाषाओं में, उन के माध्यम के द्वारा परीक्षा देने की छूट देनी चाहिए। मैं इस का विरोध नहीं करता। राज्य भाषा समिति में इस पर काफी वाद-विवाद हुआ था, अधिकांश सदस्यों की राय थी कि विभिन्न भाषाओं के माध्यमों के द्वारा सब राज्यों के लिए एक कोट-सिस्टम निर्धारित कर दिया जाय और उस के आधार पर इस तरह के परीक्षाधियों को छांटा जाय। उस के बाद उन के लिये “इन सर्विस ट्रेनिंग” यानी नौकरियों के अन्दर प्रशिक्षण दे कर उन को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का इतना अच्छा ज्ञान कराया जाय कि उस के बाद वे अपना सारा कार्य चला सकें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय व्यावहारिक यह होगा कि कम से कम हम हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा परीक्षा देने की छूट दें और जल्दी से जल्दी इस के बारे में निर्णय कर लेना चाहिये।

में संकेत कर रहा था कि इस बात में अधिकांशतः आयोग को जितना समय लग जाता है, उस में इतनी देरी की जाती है कि उस से सम्मति लेने का जो वास्तविक उद्देश्य रहता है वही समाप्त हो जाता है।

मुझ से पहले कुछ मित्रों ने बकालत की कि कमीशन की जो राय हो उसे अनिवार्य रूप से मान लिया जाना चाहिये। यहां कुछ सज्जनों ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया कि जितनी सम्मतियां दी गईं उन में से एक को शासन ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। उन के जो कारण हैं, उन में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मेरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि चाहे लोक सेवा आयोग हो चाहे और किसी तरह स्टैंडुटरी अर्थात् संविधान द्वारा स्वीकृत आयोग हो, उसे इतने बड़े अधिकार नहीं होने चाहियें कि शासन उस में परिवर्तन न कर सके। इस का कारण क्या है? हम एक ही दृष्टिकोण से इस को देखें कि अगर शासन ने यह गलती की है, थोड़ी देर के लिए मान भी लिया जाय कि आयोग ने जो सिफारिश की थी, एक विशेष अधिकारी को दंड देने के लिए, उस को सरकार ने कम कर दिया, तो सरकार यह भी तो कर सकती थी कि दंड को बढ़ा दे। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के उदाहरण हैं। यहां पर आप देखेंगे कि कई महीने पहले एक भ्रष्टाचार निरोध समिति की स्थापना की गई थी। उस के एक सदस्य मेरे मित्र यहां मौजूद हैं। आम शिकायत यह है कि इस भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में जांच करने की दिशा में और दण्ड देने में इस समय जो प्रक्रिया है वह इतनी डाइलेटरी है, इतना समय उस में लग जाता है, इतने लूपहोल्स हैं, वह इतनी दोषपूर्ण है कि वास्तव में अधिकांश लोग जिन को दंड मिलना चाहिए वे मुक्त रहते और बहुत कम लोग, ५ या १० प्रतिशत लोग ही उन की जद में आ सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं तो यही दृष्टिकोण रखता हूं कि शासन को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह जो चाहे परिवर्तन कर सकता है लेकिन वह

परिवर्तन शासन को विशुद्ध बनाने के लिये और कर्मचारियों को ठीक रास्ते पर लाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जिस के लिये हम लोग अक्सर सदन में जोर दिया करते रहे हैं और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी पर जोर डालते रहे हैं वह है साक्षात्कार परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में। साक्षात्कार परीक्षा, यानी पर्सनेलिटी टेस्ट, जरूर होना चाहिये। मैं सिद्धान्ततः उस का विरोधी नहीं हूं, लेकिन उस में अंकों का जो प्रपोज़न है, वह इतना अधिक है कि उस में अक्सर ज्यादातियां होने की आशंका होती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए बतलाया था कि उस के लिए करीब ४०० अंक रखे जाते हैं। आप सोचिये कि एक परीक्षार्थी लिखित परीक्षा में प्रथम आया है लेकिन मान लीजिये कि आयोग के सदस्य उसे साक्षात्कार परीक्षा में एक अंक देते हैं और दूसरे परीक्षार्थी को ४०० नम्बर दे देते हैं हालांकि उस की पोजीशन लिखित परीक्षा में १००वीं है, तो दोनों में कोई तुलना तो हो नहीं सकती। इस का मतलब यह है कि पर्सनेलिटी टेस्ट, साक्षात्कार परीक्षा होनी तो जरूर चाहिये लेकिन उस की कोई प्रक्रिया निश्चित कर दी जानी चाहिये, नम्बरों के अनुपात में कमी कर दी जानी चाहिए। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे नये गृह मंत्री जी, जोकि अपनी उदारता के लिये और नवीन विचारों के लिये प्रसिद्ध रहे हैं, उन्होंने ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय श्री नन्दा। हमारे नये गृह मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया कि अगले सत्र तक, उस के प्रारम्भ होने तक इस के बारे में वे निर्णय कर लेंगे। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे अपने फैसले पर दृढ़ रहेंगे और जब इस सदन की अगली बैठक होगी तब इस के बारे में कोई न कोई निश्चय कर लिया जायेगा और उस की घोषणा इस सदन में कर दी जायेगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आशा ही रह जायेगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं तो उन व्यक्तियों में से हूँ जोकि निराशा के बाद भी आशा रखते हैं । मैं निराशावादी व्यक्तियों में से नहीं हूँ, मैं ने आशा के विरुद्ध भी आशा रखने का सबक सीखा है ।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है और आये दिन इस सदन में इस बात की मांग की जाती रही है, और वह बिल्कुल वाजिव है, कि परिगणित जातियों और जन जातियों के लिए जो स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गये हैं उन की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय और उन में अधिक से अधिक पदाभिलाषी लोगों को सफल होना चाहिये । इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं सदन के सम्मुख एक नया सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ । चीन ने बरबस हमारा ध्यान हिमालय की ओर आकर्षित किया है । जहाँ अपनी सैनिक शक्ति के बारे में हमें अभिमान था कि हमारी सेनायें कभी पराजित नहीं हो सकतीं, विदेशों में जा कर जहाँ लोगों ने अपनी कीर्ति पर चार चांद लगाये थे, वहाँ नेफा में और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में उन्हें असफलता का मुंह देखना पड़ा, क्योंकि हम ने अपने अफसरों व सैनिकों को ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी थी और हम ने अपने को उस के लिए तैयार नहीं किया और चीन ने हम को उस के लिए सबक सिखलाया है । हिमालय में जो क्षेत्र एक ओर लद्दाख से ले कर दूसरी ओर नेफा तक फैला हुआ है, वहाँ की समस्याएँ भी अलग हैं, वहाँ की प्राशासन व्यवस्था भी अलग होनी चाहिये । इस के लिये मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के सामने यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए एक स्पेशल कैंडिडेट होना चाहिये । मैं यह तो नहीं कहूँगा कि,

न इस पर ज़िद करूँगा, कि उस में वहाँ के लोग लिये जायें, हालांकि यह मांग भी की जा सकती है,

एक माननीय सदस्य : बुरा क्या है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : हो सकता है, अगर हमारे मित्र लोग इस का समर्थन करें क्योंकि मुझ को तो इस का लाभ ही होगा, लेकिन इस में कुछ अन्तर किया जा सकता है । मान लीजिये कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का कोई आदमी निर्वाचित होता है तो उस को हिमाचल प्रदेश में न रखा जाये, उस आदमी को लद्दाख भेज दिया जाय, नेफा में भेज दिया जाय क्योंकि वहाँ पर समानान्तर परिस्थितियाँ हैं, इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ हैं कि वहाँ वह कार्य कर सकता है । लेकिन मैं शासन के सामने और संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग के सामने विनम्र सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये कि वहाँ विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हैं और वहाँ के प्रशासन की समस्याएँ बड़ी जटिल हैं । आज जब हमें इस बात का अवसर मिला है तो उस के बारे में विचार कर के निर्णय किया जाय ।

इन शब्दों के साथ अन्त में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन सुझावों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की कृपा करेंगे और केवल आश्वासन मात्र दे कर ही हम लोगों को नहीं टाल देंगे, बल्कि सक्रिय रूप में हम लोगों की सहायता करेंगे ।

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 11, 1963/Bhadra 20, 1885 (Saka).

[Tuesday, September 10, 1963/Bhadra 19, 1885 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		5207—48	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject				
580	Deposit Insurance Scheme	5207—10	1666	Telephone Communications	5258
581	Export of raw sug to Japan	5210—14	1667	Cooperative Sugar Mlls in Orissa	5258-59
582	Road accidents in Delhi	5214—20	1668	Minor ports in Orissa	5259
583	Fisheries Operatives Training Institute	5220—22	1669	Sugar quota for Orissa	5259-60
586	Movement of coal	5222—26	1670	Electrification of stations on S.E. Railway	5260
587	Cooperative farming	5226—30	1671	Cotton cultivation in Maharashtra	5260-61
588	M.O. fee for remitting salaries of teachers	5231—33	1672	Community Development Blocks in Maharashtra	5261
589	Aid from F.A.O.	5234—38	1673	Sugar production in Maharashtra	5261-62
597	Pak. China Air Agreement	5236—43	1674	Central Road Fund	5262
591	Conversion of narrow gauge lines	5243—44	1675	Tube-wells in Rajasthan	5262-63
592	Famine affected areas	5244—48	1676	Tobacco cultivation in Rajasthan	5263
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4248—530	1677	Telephone for Arerhat Post Office	5263-64
S.Q. No.			1678	Tube wells in Madras	5264
584	Circular Railway in Calcutta	5248	1679	Procurement price of rice	5264-65
585	Cooperative Societies	5248-49	1680	Subsidy to Sugarcane growers	5265
590	Boeing service to Madras	5249	1681	Nidamangalam Railway Station	5265-66
593	Dhaleswari River	5249	1682	Melon Research Institute	5266
594	Inter-State Sugar Movement	5249-50	1683	Weigh bridge at Mahendragarh	5267
595	Book parcels	5250-51	1684	Assault on Railway staff	5267-68
596	I.A.C. fokker friendship flight	5251	1685	Coastal Railway in Kerala	5268
598	National Highways	5251-52	1686	River Valley Projects in West Bengal	5269
599	Box type wagons	5252-53	1687	Major Ports	5269-70
600	Popularisation of fertilizers	5253	1688	Theft in Uzambazar Post Office (Assam)	5271
601	Food Polytechnic in Delhi	5253-54	1689	Production of wagons, locomotives and coaches	5271
602	Sugar production	5254-55	1690	Public call office at Banda station	5272
603	Additional funds for agriculture	5255	1691	Post Offices in U.P.	5272-73
604	Flying hours of I.A.C pilots	5256	1692	Cultivation of vegetables in border areas	5273
U.S.Q. No.			1693	Cooperative Officers	5273-74
1664	S.C. and S.T. persons in S.E. Railway	5256-57	1694	Tobacco cultivation	5374
1665	Theft of telegraph and Telephone wire	5257-58	1695	Closure of sugar factories	5275
			1696	Public telephone call offices in U.P.	5275
			1697	Trunk calls	5276
			1698	Railway line to Haldia Port	5276-77

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1699	Grapes	5277
1700	Floating dock	5277
1701	Loco-shed at Calicut	5277-78
1702	Survey of forest wealth	5278
1703	Muzaffarpur-Narkatiaganj line	5279
1704	Acreage brought under minor irrigation	5279-80
1705	Naroj bridge accident	5280
1706	Fish Market, Delhi	5281
1707	Ships manufactured in Vishakapatnam	5281-82
1708	Inland water transport in Kerala	5282-83
1709	Box-wagons	5283-84
1710	Electrification staff	5284-85
1711	Installation of tube wells	5285-86
1712	Kangra Valley Railway	5286
1713	Sugarcane production	5287
1714	Halt station at Govindpur	5287-88
1715	Dacoity at Basharatganj Railway station	5288-89
1716	Oilseed Research Centre in Mysore	5289
1717	Import of bee queens from U.S.A.	5289-90
1718	Rice and Atta for Assam	5290
1719	S.E. Railway Workshop Kharagpur	5290-91
1720	Derailment at Mazaffar- nagar	5291-92
1721	Train-truck accident near	5292
1722	Accident near Barauni station	5292-93
1723	Kalka-Simla Section	5293
1724	Land reclamation in Lad- akh	5294
1725	Agricultural Colleges	5294-95
1726	Sugar for West Bengal	5295
1727	Railway catering charges	5295-96
1728	Survey Report on Danda- karanya Project	5296
1729	Work load of rural house- wives	5297
1730	U.K. employment vouchers	5297-98
1731	Rice purchased from U.S.A.	5298
1732	Contract labour in Rail- ways	5298
1733	Telephone trunk calls	5299

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1734	Transportation of iron ore	5299-5300
1735	Train service between Hubli and Davangere	5300
1736	Overbridge near Palanpur Station	5300-01
1737	Bhildi-Raniwara line	5301-02
1738	Flag Railway Station at Kalyanpur	5302
1739	All India Govardhak Seva Sangh	5302-03
1740	Trans-Himalayan High- way	5303
1741	Development of horti- culture in U.P.	5304
1742	Agricultural Training in Mexico	5304-05
1743	D.T.U.	5305
1744	Porbandar Port	5305-06
1745	Kangra Valley Railway	5306-07
1746	Children Education Allo- wance	5307
1747	Wagon Repairing Work- shop at Raigarh	5307-08
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE		5308-12

Shri Dewan Chand Sharma called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported request by Pakistan to withdraw certain officials of the Indian High Commission, Karachi, who were alleged to have conducted espionage activities.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 5320-21

(1) A copy of Report of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee, 1963.

(2) A copy of the Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1168 dated the 2nd July, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

- (3) A copy of the Indian Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1394 dated the 24th August, 1963, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA
SABHA

Secretary reported two messages from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the following Bills:—

- (1) The Customs and Central Excises (Amendment) Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 26th August 1963.
(2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 27th August, 1963.

MOTIONS RE : (1) PRICES
OF FOODGRAINS ETC.
AND (2) FOOD POLICY 5322—37

Discussion on the following motions re : (1) Prices of Foodgrains and (2) Food Policy moved on the 5th September, 1963 continued. The motion re : prices of foodgrains etc. moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON DISTRI-
BUTION OF NATIONAL
INCOME

5337—5417

Discussion on the distribution of national income, raised by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on the 6th September, 1963 under Rule 193, continued. The Minister of Planning (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda) replied to the discussion.

MOTION RE : REPORT OF
U.P.S.C.

5417—50

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri R.M. Hajarnavis) moved that the House take note of the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962, together with the Government Memorandum thereon. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNES-
DAY, SEPTEMBER 11,
1963/BHADRA 20, 1885
(SAKA)

Further discussion on the motion re : Twelfth Report of the U.P.S.C.

Discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on sugar situation on the 17th April, 1963.