

Third Series, Vol. XXXIII, No. 3

Wednesday, September 9, 1964

Bhadra 18, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Volume XXXIII, 1964/1886 (Saka)

[September 7 to 18, 1964/Bhadra 16 to 27, 1886 (Saka)]



Ninth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

C O N T E N T S

No. 3—Wednesday, September 9, 1964/Bhadra 18, 1886 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 61 to 65	533—72
Short Notice Question No. 1	572—79

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 66 to 90	579—601
Unstarred Questions Nos. 164 to 245	601—51

Obituary Reference—

Shri S. C. Gupta	651
------------------	-----

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

(i) Reported decision of Indian Airlines Corporation to suspend many of its services	652
(ii) Murder of Shri H. N. Sanyal, Solicitor-General	758—68

Papers laid on the Table

653—55	
--------	--

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Forty-sixth Report	655
--------------------	-----

Business Advisory Committee—

Twenty-ninth Report—adopted.	655—57
------------------------------	--------

Motion *Re.* Food Situation in the Country—

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha	660—672
Shri Radhelal Vyas	672—81
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	681—96
Shri Karuthiruman	696—701
Shri R. G. Dubey	701—08
Shri Biren Dutta	708—12
Shri Sinhasan Singh	712—21
Shri Brij Raj Singh	721—35
Shrimati Jayaben Shah	735—45
Shri Sezhiyan	745—54
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda	754—58
Dr. L. M. Singhvi	768—76
Shri Inder J. Malhotra	776—80
Shri Nambiar	780—86

Re. Discussion on No-Confidence Motion

906 768

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

533

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 9, 1964 | Bhadra
18, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Strike in Sindri Fertilizers Factory

+

Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Boroosh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Bagri:
*61. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bhutti Mishra:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) what led to the strike in July, 1964 in Sindri Fertilizers Factory;

(b) the total loss in production due to the strike; and

(c) the number of strikes in the same factory during 1962-63?

982 (Ai) LSD—1.

534

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The circumstances which led to the strike in July 1964 in the Sindri Fertiliser Factory and which compelled the Sindri Management to declare a lock-out with effect from the morning of 22nd July 1964 are as follows:—

2. Three issues between the Management and the Sindri Workers' Union were referred by the State Government in September 1962 to the Bihar Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. These three issues related to appropriate revision of pay scales and removal of alleged discrimination and disparity in pay and allowances of different categories of workmen; fixation of dearness allowance on a rational basis; and finally the introduction of a retiring gratuity scheme.

3. The Bihar Industrial Tribunal gave its award on the above issues on the 28th April 1964 which became enforceable from the 3rd July 1964. In regard to the first issue referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Tribunal decided that keeping in view the revision already allowed by the Corporation in the case of technical supervisory staff, the minimum basic wages and the maximum basic wages of the employees covered by the reference be increased by 20 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. It also decided that the span of the incremental scale of the lowest category of unskilled workmen be extended to ten years and that of others to 15 years. The Tribunal stipulated that the revised scales shall come into force from 1st April 1963, and that the revision shall not apply to certain categories of non-

supervisory staff specified in the award unless in any case the revised scales were more favourable to them in which event they would be entitled to opt for the scales allowed by the award. The total number of workmen who are covered by the revision awarded by the Tribunal's award is 3611 and those who did not benefit by the award is about 3500.

On the second issue, namely, fixation of Dearness Allowance on a rational basis, the Tribunal decided that the Dearness Allowance should be regulated in future by linking it with the all-India Consumers Price Index Number.

As regards the third issue, of the introduction of a retiring gratuity scheme, the Tribunal directed that the management should introduce a scheme of gratuity on the lines stipulated in the award.

4. The Fertilizer Factory Workers' Union at Sindri has for the last 3 or 4 years been divided into factions, one of which had been agitating for some time to force recognition from the Management as the accredited spokesmen of the union. The implications of the Award had been clearly explained by the Management to both the groups and it was also decided to waive any recoveries that may become due on account of the refixation of pay and incremental scales retrospectively from 1-4-1963.

5. On 15-7-1964 the arrear payments due to the workmen covered by the revision of the wage structure under the Award, were disbursed. Those of the workmen who had not derived any benefit from this revision were instigated by a faction of the Union to resort to a strike through speeches delivered at a mass meeting held on that day. The first result of this propaganda was notified in a slowdown in the Transportation Department when the engine drivers, tindals and other workers slowed down placement of empty wagons for ash discharge in the gas plant in the night

shift of 15th July 1964. On 16th July, the sit-down and slow-down strike spread to other plants as well.

6. During the discussions with the Union and the INTUC authorities, it was revealed that certain categories of Sindri workmen wanted much more than what was admissible to them in terms of the Award. In the Tripartite Conference sponsored by the Bihar Labour Commissioner, the minimum expectations of the Sindri workers were put forward on 21st July, 1964, the main point being a demand for a flat increase of 20 per cent over present wages being allowed to all employees without affecting their incremental scales as well as the spans of the scales. This demand was clearly an illegal one because, it challenged the very basis of the Tribunal's decision on the revision of pay scales. It was possible for the Union or the affected workmen to prefer an appeal against the Tribunal's decision but they had not done so. The strike was declared illegal by the Bihar State Government on 18th July, 1964, and the sponsors of the strike were advised by that Government to withdraw it at once. This advice was not heeded.

7. The strikers inside the factory had started indulging in mischief and a number of incidents were reported from 18th July to 21st July, 1964. A serious act of sabotage was committed on 21st July, 1964 when the holding-down clamp bolts and the main bearing bolts in one of the Primary Air-blowers in the Gas Plant were loosened resulting in damage to the motor and complete shut-down of the Gas Plant. As a result of these acts and in order to ensure the safety of the Plant, the Management was compelled to declare a lock-out in the factory from 6 a.m. on 22nd July, 1964.

8. However, the lock-out was partially lifted from 1st August and factory operations resumed on a restricted scale. It was finally lifted on the morning of 5th August by which

time the vast majority of workers who had shown anxiety to come back to work, were permitted to do so after due verification of their antecedents, and on their giving an undertaking to work peacefully and to abide by all lawful orders of the Management.

9. Certain Departments and services such as administration, water services, hospitals, fire protection, telephones and supervisors in the factory continued to operate throughout the lock-out with about 2700 men in all.

(b) The total loss in production due to the strike and 14 days lock-out is estimated to be Rs. 68,77,000 in value while the quantitative loss in fertilizers was:—

	Tonnes
Ammonium Sulphate	18,950
Double Salt	1,700
Urea	1,172

(c) There was no strike in 1962-63. There was, however, a strike in the factory from the 23rd September to the 26th September, 1963.

Dr. Ranen Sen: From the statement I find that this trouble was brewing in the Sindri Fertilisers for more than two years, and that at a certain time in 1964, there was a tripartite conference sponsored by the Bihar Labour Commissioner. Before that, there was a tribunal. Since this plant was under the Central Government, may I know what actually the Ministry of Labour here did directly in order to see that the workers' difficulties as well as the difficulties of the management, if there were any, were solved before any such thing took place?

Shri Alagesan: The Bihar Labour Department was certainly co-operating with us in sorting out troubles as and when they arose. It was more due to unfortunate rivalries in the union itself that this was aggravated and it led to the illegal strike in the month of July last. So, there was no want of cooperation or help from the Bihar Labour Department; they were actively assisting us and trying to sort out troubles whenever they arose.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The answer given by the hon. Minister is that the main cause of the trouble was the factional fight between the unions. The question put by me has been more or less answered like that. Since there has always been trouble inside the State undertakings, whether it be in Bhopal or in the Sindri fertilisers, have the Government of India taken any direct steps or do they propose to take any direct steps to see that these troubles or disturbances or lock-outs are reduced to the minimum?

Shri Alagesan: We are all very anxious that there should be industrial peace and production should not be affected. Whenever demands are made by the workers, the matter is dealt with properly. For instance, in the case of Sindri, as late as August, 1962, fifteen demands were made on behalf of the workers, of which 12 demands were referred to conciliation. There were three other demands which were referred to the industrial tribunal of Bihar for adjudication. It was on the award of the tribunal which was given in April and which was enforced and which became enforceable from July, that this trouble arose. So, whenever there was a legitimate demand, and whenever there were representations made on behalf of the workers, we were quite alive and quick to either settle the matter or to refer it to adjudication.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that the immediate reason for the trouble in Sindri was the Government's refusal to give a flat increase in dearness allowance by Rs. 7, as was given to the other employees of the Central Government?

Shri Alagesan: We have placed a very long and comprehensive statement on the Table of the House, and all these details are mentioned in that statement.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Nothing is mentioned in the statement regarding the flat increase of dearness allow-

ance to the Sindri workers on the lines on which it was given to the employees of the HEL and other corporations.

Shri Alagesan: When the whole matter was referred to the tribunal and the tribunal had given an award, it was not for us to change the award in an one-sided manner, nor was anybody entitled to change it; and could be changed only by going on appeal.

श्री विष्वाम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह स्ट्राइक जिसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी की वजह से हुआ था, यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन सी पोलिटिकल पार्टी थी ।

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): There is no question of any political party as such; there were differences within the union on labour questions.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that on the 21st night when discussions were continued, the Labour Commissioner of Bihar suggested that the matter might be referred to the Labour Minister, Govt. of India and the Deputy Labour Minister, and it was accepted by the Labour Union, and if so, how did it happen that the lock-out was declared on the next morning?

Shri Alagesan: That is mentioned in the statement. Many hon. Members might not be having the copies of the statement in their hands.

Mr. Speaker: If it is mentioned in the statement, the hon. Minister need not answer it.

श्री यश पाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस हड़ताल की वजह से प्रोडक्शन में कितनी कमी आई है और इस की वजह से क्या हमें विदेशों से फर्टीलाइजर मंगाना पड़ रहा है ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is all mentioned in the statement.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह साफ नहीं हुआ कि कितना फर्टीलाइजर इस की वजह से विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद इस की वजह मंगाना पड़ा हो या कोई और फैक्टर्स हो सकते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह साफ नहीं हुआ कि कितना मंगाना पड़ रहा है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that the main demand of the Sindri workers was for the grant of the same benefits, same wages and other allowances like other Central Government employees, why is it that the Central Government pay scales and dearness allowance scales revised from time to time, have not been implemented in the case of the Sindri workers?

Shri Alagesan: The demands that were referred to adjudication were as follows: (1) increase in dearness linking it to the cost of living index ..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is referring to one portion of it . . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall try to explain what he said and then if he is not satisfied, he may ask the question. He takes his stand on the plea that because it was referred to a tribunal and award was given by the tribunal, we were bound by the award. Now no question arises whether other facilities enjoyed by other employees should be applied in this case. They were not relevant in this case because this particular case had been referred to the tribunal and the award has been given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have followed the answer. My point is that the Central Government employees' dearness allowance was raised from time to time; whether it is HEL or HEC or other undertakings, a uniform rate applied. My question is: is there any bar on Central Government employees in an undertaking enjoy-

ing these same benefits despite the fact that a dispute in that undertaking has been referred to arbitration?

Shri Alagesan: All these questions would have been relevant if the matter had not been referred to the tribunal. You have pointed that out. Whatever issues were taken to the tribunal, they were decided upon. For instance, I may say that the tribunal granted a retiring gratuity scheme for all the workers which is not available elsewhere (*Interruptions.*) As a result of the award, the workers have benefited to the tune of Rs. 13 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

धी हृष्म अन्वय कथ्याय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन मजदूर संगठनों की कितनी मांगें थीं। उन में से कितनी मंजूर हुई और कितनी मंजूर नहीं हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब स्टेटमेंट में आया हुआ है।

धी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जैसे इस विवरण में दिया हुआ है सिदरी कारखाने में हड्डताल होने से कई लाख रुपयों का नुकसान कारखाने को और सरकार को हुआ। इसी प्रकार की हड्डतालें और बड़े कारखानों में भी हो रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज कल के संकट काल में इस प्रकार की हड्डतालों को रोकने के लिये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रही है।

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Is there any works committee or consultative committee functioning there through which disputes can be discussed and settled?

Shri Alagesan: There was a Union with which the management was all along dealing . . .

Shri Mohammad Elias: I am not asking about the Union. Under the

Industrial Disputes Act or the Factories Act, every factory must have a works committee consisting of elected representatives of workers with the management also represented. Is such a committee functioning there? If not, why not?

Shri Alagesan: The difficulty is that this Union has been functioning without regular elections of office-bearers having been held for years. We were following the advice of the State labour department . . .

Mr. Speaker: The question is very simple. Is a works committee functioning there or not?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say off-hand.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is it not a fact that against the advice of the Labour department of the Government of Bihar, the chairman and the management precipitated the strike and lock-out? If so, is Government prepared to order an inquiry into the whole affair of Sindri?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. Against all advice of the Bihar Labour Department, this strike was precipitated. It was very unfortunate. I do not think there is any need to order a special enquiry.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: According to the statement, a serious act of sabotage has been committed resulting in great damage and also shut down of the gas plant. If that is so, may I know whether any responsibility has been fixed, and what action Government has taken?

Shri Alagesan: A number of people were suspended, and when the lock out was lifted—and it was lifted as a result of a widespread desire on the part of workers that they should return to work—after some verification, many of them have been taken back. There are about 20 or so workers against whom enquiries are pending.

Forcetlanding of a Foreign Plane at
Murud

+

Shri Ranen Sen:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Bagri:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

*62. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Swell:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Imbichilbava:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bade:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Daji:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:

Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri Barua:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Nambari:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two
foreigners made a forced landing in a
plane at or near Murud, Maharashtra
on the 8th June, 1964, and made good
their escape to Pakistan from Bombay
leaving behind the plane;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has
been made into the incident; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a)
to (c). A statement has been laid on
the Table of the House. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-3024/64].

Dr. Ranen Sen: I did not get the
statement.

Shri Nath Pal: Let him read the
statement.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have a full list
of the statements distributed, to day
but the statement referred to by the
Minister is not in the list.

Dr. Ranen Sen: That is the difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: This statement was
circulated to all Members earlier.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I must have missed
it.

When these things were actually
known, may I know what concrete
steps were taken to immediately
apprehend the culprits in this res-
pect?

Shri Hathi: The culprit had left
India, there was no question of appre-
hending him here.

श्री विभाम प्रसाद : उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र
में फोस्ट लैडिंग किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

कि क्या हमारे हवाई जहाज के विभाग के पास ऐसी कोई मशीन नहीं है जिस से बताया जा सके कि हमारे देश के प्रन्दर एक विदेशी हवाई जहाज लैंड कर रहा है ?

Shri Hathi: Immediately the plane landed, it was known and detected, but before that no information was received.

Shri Nath Pai: The statement which the hon. Minister has laid on the Table of the House tactfully avoids identifying Mr. John Philby. May I know whether this John Philby is not the same person as the wanted person Walcott; and (b) the statement talks about action having been taken against one jamedar and one head constable. Is the Government intending to do something more than finding scapegoats . . .

Mr. Speaker: He will have enough opportunity.

Shri Nath Pai: I will, but it will help me to better prepare.

Mr. Speaker: Only one question I will allow.

Shri Nath Pai: Part (b) of it.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know whether, apart from finding scapegoats of such minor officials like jamedars, they are thinking in terms of finding whether there was responsibility at higher levels or not, and whether some accomplices in the higher echelons of police and customs were not in league with this gang of smugglers?

Shri Hathi: The first part of the question is that the name of Mr. Walcott is not found in the statement, and the name of only Mr. John Philby is stated. The reason is that the passport mentions the name of John Philby. During the investigation it has been found that there exists a strong suspicion that John Philby may

be Walcott, but the identity has not yet been ascertained.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order, Sir. I never raise a point of order unless I feel strongly that it is relevant. There is a statement by the Government spokesman earlier that a statement was made by John Philby before the British police, which has been communicated to the police of Maharashtra, saying that Capt. McLister, who piloted the plane, identified John Philby as nobody else but Walcott. May I know whether Government is not in possession of this document where the British police accept the identity? May I also know whether the finger-prints on the plane were not those of Walcott?

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions.

Shri Hathi: I have not replied wholly yet to all the parts which the hon. Member had asked in the first question. I had come only to the first part. The second part was . . .

Mr. Speaker: He may only answer the second question.

Shri Hathi: The other is also important from my point of view. He said only one jamedar is arrested and not others. The other arrest, as we have mentioned in the statement is that of the official of the IAC who is responsible according to us for his escape. If the House can bear with me, I will say within a couple of minutes, explain the whole position so that further questions may not arise, if you permit me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is this?

Mr. Speaker: There would be a regular debate on that.

Shri Nath Pai: What about my question about McLister's statement to the British police about identity—whether he has received a copy of it?

Mr. Speaker: He says he has not.

Shri Hathi: I have not replied.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has, the attention of the hon. Minister been further drawn to the statement made by this Capt. McLister, as reported in the press, to the London police to the effect that Novak, their Bombay contact man, failed to give them the green signal to land at Murud, which was in fact their destination and, if so, does this not imply that this particular spot was selected as the area of operation for these top-level international smugglers, and has there been any investigation to probe into whether there has been collusion or connivance by some local people also to enable them to operate in this manner?

Shri Hathi: We have during our investigation found various clues to this incident. Further investigation is necessary in England also and other countries. We have sent an official to that country. Moreover, as I have mentioned in my last paragraph of the statement, the investigation is also being made by the Interpol, that is the international criminal police organisation, and they have advised that there are many other countries also where perhaps these people have operated and at this stage, if we give further clue, perhaps it may damage the investigation. But we have sent an officer; he is investigating and collecting all the clues by which we may be able to prepare a full case.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know how long it will take for the investigation to be completed?

Shri Hathi: It all depends, because as I said, the international criminal police organisation are also investigating into the cases of other countries also; they might take some more time in order to have complete investigation. I cannot say any definite period by which this may be completed.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the Government have any evidence in their possession to indi-

cate that this visit of Mr. Phil by, or whosoever he is, is his first visit to this country, or if he has visited before after the sensational flight from Palam airport sometime ago of an individual called Walcott?

Shri Hathi: If it is John Philby, it is perhaps his first visit. But if his identity is definitely located as Mr. Walcott, it will be not his first visit but many visits.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May be his third visit.

Shri Hem Barua: Are the Government aware of the fact that this party of international racketeers have penetrated into India on a smuggling mission before also, and the Maharashtra police has sufficient clue with it that this party has visited India before and that place, Murud, is the centre of operations and they are known to the local people also?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that Murud was the centre of operations for all smugglers.

Mr. Speaker: This group.

Shri Hathi: But some members of the party have been suspected.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether this gentleman called McLister who has been interrogated by the London Police—whether our Government have asked for an extradition of this person for further enquiries into this matter in India?

Shri Hathi: In fact, as I said, we have deputed a high official to London for this purpose. The question whether he can be extradited or not is being considered.

श्री श्र० लां० हिंदेवी : जो विदेशी मुहर में उतरे थे वे अपना वायुयान छोड़ गए हैं। उस वायुयान का सरकार ने क्या किया, और क्या उन के खिलाफ कोई एक्स्ट्रीडीशन प्रोसी-डिंग चल रहा है?

श्री हाथी : वह द्वाई जहाज तो सरकार के कब्जे में हैं और एक्स्ट्राडीशन के बारे में कार्यवाही हो रही है।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has the identity of the owners of the plane been established and if so are those owners being helpful to the authorities in solving the mystery of the fliers?

Shri Hathi: That is also under investigation. We have been able to locate the identity of the plane as well as the owners.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has also been ascertained by the hon. Minister or by the Special Intelligence Branch that Mr. Walcott is a smuggler and that his smuggling is connected with some big houses in Bombay including some of the sons of ex-Ministers?

Shri Hathi: I do not know whether a particular smuggling was done by Mr. Walcott or somebody else but we have made certain investigations in this behalf. I do not know whether it is a big house or a small house but we have been able to locate one or two individuals. It has not yet been ascertained definitely whether it was from this smuggling or from some other smuggling.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि जो द्वाई जहाज इंडिया में हैं उन की मांग जिन लोगों ने की है उन मांग करने वालों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया गया है?

श्री हाथी : किसी ने मांग नहीं की है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन सा अफसर था जिस के जिम्मे यह जांच करने का काम सौंपा गया था कि वह उस की आइडेंटी का पता लगाये कि वह फौरन दरभसल कौन है, बाल्टर स्कॉट है या जो दूसरा नाम बतलाया गया है वह व्यक्ति है? एक ही आदमी को इस तरह से उस अफसर द्वारा दो आइडेंटी कार्ड

जारी करना कहां तक उचित था? किस जिम्मे ग्राप ने यह काम किया था?

श्री हाथी : मैं समझा नहीं।

प्रभ्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं समझे तो बाद मे सही।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of the unhappy experience of these adventurous flights what steps have the Government taken to discourage the smugglers taking flights at their own whim?

Shri Hathi: The steps to check smuggling are being taken. But in this case, it was a peculiar circumstance in which he came.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has this incident revealed a vacuum in our coastal security arrangements? Have we tightened it all along our coast after this incident or did we keep quiet even after Walcott came and dumped his arms in the Asoka Hotel?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of a vacuum in the security. We have a very long coastline and it is not possible to keep at every mile a security post.

Shri Hem Barua: I submit, Sir, that Mr. Sheo Narain instead of using the name Walcott used the name Walter Scott. We do not want the memory of such a distinguished novelist to be tarnished like this. Therefore, would you direct that it be expunged from the transcript?

Mr. Speaker: It need not be expunged. No answer had been given I have said so.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: As a rule photographs and descriptions of all the notorious criminals are circulated and displayed at police stations, railway stations and other public places. I want to know whether Mr. Walcott's photographs and descriptions were

supplied to this particular police station at Murud where he reported.

Shri Hathi: The photographs of such wanted persons are being supplied at the airports. The list covers about 600 persons who are wanted from different countries.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know that when information was communicated to the air control in the morning at 7.35 A.M. and the plane took off from Santa Cruz airport at 11.35 A.M.? What steps did the air control take to locate or apprehend these two intruders either at Santa Cruz or at Karachi with which they got ample time to communicate?

Shri Hathi: If the hon. Member goes through the statement he will find that at first instance the report was that a plane which was damaged had to force land. The occupants of the plane had British passports and they were not people coming from the enemy countries. When they left India, they had their passports also. The names were not transmitted at that time.

ची काशीराम गुप्त : क्या यह जानकारी प्राप्त हो चुकी है कि जिन दो आदमियों के नाम उस अफसर ने लिखे वह लापरवाही के कारण से लिखे गये या वह जानबूझ कर उन से मिल कर भ्रष्टाचार के कारण से उस ने ऐसा किया ?

ची हाथी : यरा फिर से सवाल कर दीजिये मैं समझा नहीं ।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it was only negligence or some corruption is also involved.

Shri Hathi: That is an important question; that is the whole crux of this case. When the immigration officers found that there were two more passengers than what was mentioned

in the manifest or passengers' list, they consulted the officer of the airlines. He, after some consultation, added the names of these two gentlemen and said that they were bona fide passengers. It is therefore that this officer has been arrested. Whether it was bona fide or whether any bribe or corruption is involved is a matter for investigation. But that officer has been arrested.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the whereabouts of Jhon Philby and Walcott had been made known to the Indian Government and if so whether any international gang is also going to be unearthed?

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member has not understood my previous replies:

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps she arrived later.

Dr. Swell: It has been reported that following the force landing at Murud, a fisherman was arrested with two bars of gold. May I know if the Government have interrogated the fisherman and through him whether they have been able to establish that these two persons were connected with influential parties in the smuggling racket?

Shri Hathi: When the village head man saw the plane landing, he went there with some villagers. He saw two foreigners and he directed them to the police station. The police officer examined their two passports and they were found to be British passports. So, he played a good part in that. The question whether he was a party is under investigation.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The recess is too long and the session too short. There is so much of pressure on every question with 60 or 45 names. That is why I have to disappoint many Members. I am very sorry. Next question.

Das Commission Report

Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Dr. Saradish Roy:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
 Shri Kolla Venkajah:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaiya:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment has been directed to look into the cases of corruption mentioned in the Das Commission Report; and

(b) if so, the cases so far investigated into and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भी यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब के मूल्य सचिव श्री जान सिंह कल्लन ने भूतपूर्व मंत्री जी के हक में कुछ अभिलेख दायर किये थे और दास कमीशन ने उन को इन्होंने किया है, प्रगर हाँ, तो उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई ?

Shri Hathi: The question is about the SPE investigating the case. The other cases are being investigated by the Punjab Government.

भी यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कुल कितने अफसर ऐसे हैं जिन के कि खिलाफ इत्याम लगाया गया है और जिन के कि खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये जायेंगे ?

Shri Hathi: The officer on special duty who is now investigating into these cases is at this work. I had a discussion with Cheif Minister only yesterday. He feels that by the 15th of this month, the special officer will be able to give a report as to who are the officers against whom action should be taken.

भी जगदेव सिंह तिहासी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पंजाब के भूतपूर्व मूल्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कीरों के लड़कों का बहुत सारा धन देश से बाहर के दैकों में या और जगहों पर जमा है और यह कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर बाहर जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Hathi: As I said, these matters are being investigated by the Punjab Government.

श्री ग्रोकार लाल बेरवा : जो व्यक्ति न तो भूतपूर्व मंत्री है और न अब मंत्री है और दास कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी जिन का नाम नहीं है, किन्तु वे इस भ्रष्टाचार में शामिल थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ भी कोई कदम उठाया जायगा।

Shri Hathi: This investigation which is being done by the Special Officer will naturally deal with, I think, five categories of persons—one is Pratap Singh Kairon himself, second is his relations, third is officials and non-officials whose names have been mentioned by the Commission, four this non-officials whose names have been mentioned in the Commission's Report and fifth is officials and non-officials whose names are not mentioned but who may have to do something by way of illegal or improper conduct or work of commission or omission during the investigations.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि श्री कौरों के परिवार के मैम्बर टैक्स से बचने के लिये अपनी सम्पत्ति बेच डालने की कोशिश कर रहे थे? क्या यह भी बताया जायगा कि उन के जिम्मे टैक्स की कितनी रकम बाकी है?

श्री हाथी : टैक्स के बारे में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। But the Government is looking into that.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कौरों परिवार के सदस्यों के आय-कर की जांच करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो विशेष अदालत नियुक्त की है, उस के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है? क्या यह सही है कि कौरों परिवार के सदस्यों ने आय-कर से बचने का यत्न किया है?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how far the progress of that investigation has advanced.

Shri Hathi: I have no information, So far as tax evasions are concerned, officials of the Finance Ministry are looking into it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Pending final report of the Special Officer, may I know whether any request has been made by the provincial government to loan the services of some central officers to be posted in Punjab so that the officers who are under cloud as per Das Commission's Report may be kept under suspension?

Shri Hathi: So far we have not received any request for the services of many officers. They wanted an officer for conducting the enquiry into all these, and that we have already given.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : पंजाब के हालात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती है कि दास कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जो भी एन्क्वायरी हो, वह प्राविश्वल गवर्नरमेंट के द्वारा न करा कर स्वयं केन्द्र के द्वारा कराई जाये?

Shri Hathi: No. A special officer has been deputed from here and he is looking into it.

श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री : सुश्रीम कोट्ट ने अभी हाल में एक निर्णय दिया है, जिस के अनुसार भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम की धारा 5 के प्रत्यर्गत मिनिस्टर्ज को पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स, लोक-सेवकों, की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। क्या सुश्रीम कोट्ट का वह निर्णय कौरों और उन के सहयोगियों पर भी लागू होगा, और श्री दास की रिपोर्ट के जो निष्कर्ष निकले हैं, क्या उन के आधार पर उन पर मामले दायर किये जायेंगे?

अम्बेडकर महोदय : यह तो लीगल एडवाइस का सवाल है।

श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री : यह सीधा सवाल है। सुश्रीम कोट्ट का निर्णय क

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इतना सीधा है कि पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उन पर मामले दायर नहीं किए गए हैं, इसलिये मैं यह प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Application of a law cannot be asked here. That is for the Law Ministry to decide.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have reports been received that the investigations by the Special Police Establishment are being hampered by the destruction of or tampering with relevant files, and as a part of the follow-up action does Government propose also to confiscate the ill-gotten assets of the former Chief Minister and debar him from public office?

Shri Hathi: If I heard the hon. Member aright, he said "investigations by the Special Police Establishment are being hampered".

Mr. Speaker: Pending investigations, he feels that some files and documents are being destroyed.

Shri Hathi: The Special Police Establishment are not looking into this case at all. The Punjab Government has not proposed to hand this over to the S.P.E. It is for the Punjab Government to take the necessary steps.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Investigations by the S.P.E. are being hampered.

Mr. Speaker: No investigation is being done by the S.P.E.

Shri Hathi: They are not doing it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The special officers appointed are doing it.

Mr. Speaker: That is by the Punjab Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second part of the question may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly resume his seat? I will give him an opportunity later.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask in all humility . . .

Mr. Speaker: Why "in all humility"? Every member has the right to ask questions.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a question which I have to ask in all humility as you will find when I proceed with the question. May I ask why the hapless public servants of Punjab are being subjected to unconstitutional double jeopardy in the sense that those who did fall with the wishes of the ex-Chief Minister are about to be penalised by the Government and those who did not fall with the wishes of the ex-Chief Minister were then penalised by him?

Shri Hathi: It is too general a question. I cannot reply to it.

Mr. Speaker: What I have understood is, if they had refused to obey the orders of the Chief Minister, then they would have been penalised by him immediately and some action would have been taken. If they had obeyed his orders, they are being penalised now. Is that the question?

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes, that is the question.

Shri Hathi: If the officers have done the right and proper thing they would not be penalised.

Mr. Speaker: I can appreciate the humility now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: While going through the Das Commission Report we find that there is a lot of material which has to be investigated which Shri Das himself said he could not investigate in detail. May I know why the Central Government has not taken upon itself the responsibility of directing the Special Police

Establishment to start investigating the case immediately after obtaining all the relevant files and papers?

Shri Hathi: The Special Police Establishment Act does not provide for the SPE looking into a case in a State unless the State Government requisitions the help of SPE.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the grave indictment by the Das Commission, does Government propose, as a part of the follow-up action, to confiscate the ill-gotten wealth of the former Chief Minister and also debar him from public office?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Under what law?

Shri Hathi: That will depend upon the report of the special officer after his enquiry.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the historic findings of the Das Commission, what action has been taken against the persons directly involved pending finalisation of investigation?

Shri Hathi: As I said, action can be taken only after the receipt of the findings of the Special Officer.

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने मेरे क्वेस्टियन को किस प्राधार पर डिस-एलाइ किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं पूछा जा सकता है कि कोई कानून इस पर लागू होगा या नहीं।

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के प्राधार पर श्री कैरों और उन के सहयोगियों पर केस चालू किया गया है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कानून लागू होगा या नहीं, यह नहीं पूछा जा सकता है।

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर जी पब्लिक सर्वॉन्ट्स की कैटेगरी में आते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस कानूनी प्लाइट का फैसला करना कि वे इस में आते हैं या नहीं, यह एक लीगल क्वेस्टियन है, लीगल एडवाइस का सवाल है। किसी मिनिस्टर के लिए आफूड़ यह कह देना कि वे इस में आते हैं, ठीक नहीं है। यहां पर लीगल क्वेस्टियन डिस्कस नहीं होते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर को यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट स्पष्ट कह चुका है कि मिनिस्टर्ज पब्लिक सर्वॉन्ट्स की कैटेगरी में शातं हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस निर्णय के प्राधार पर श्री कैरों और उन के सहयोगियों पर अभियोग चलाए जायेंगे या नहीं।

Shri Hathi: If any action is to be taken against any person and that action is sustainable under the law, that will be done.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know whether there is at present any proposal under the consideration of the Government to launch prosecution against any of those who have been found guilty in the Das Commission Report, whether they are politicians or public servants?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the Special Officer is collecting the relevant facts mentioned in the Das Commission Report from various files. He would be submitting his report by the 15th of this month. Then prosecutions or departmental enquiries will be started.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No action can be taken simply on the findings of the Das Commission. There is a follow-up proceedings. That is being done.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We want to know whether it is one of the terms of reference and whether it falls within the scope of the officer investigating to suggest that prosecution may be launched. Is there any proposal under the consideration of Government?

Mr. Speaker: Is that also included in the terms of reference? Will the enquiry officer be able to make recommendations that such-and-such action should be taken against such-and-such officer?

Shri Hathi: In fact, he has recommended it in certain cases; in certain other cases he is going to recommend it. As I said, by the 14th or 15th he will be dealing with nearly 6 to 7 cases which are mentioned in the Das Commission Report.

Shri Nath Pai: One hears everyday in the papers about a crusade against corruption that is being waged by the Home Minister with might and main.

Mr. Speaker: It should not be so long.

Shri Nath Pai: With all humility, I clarify. This particular instance is a crucial test of his efforts in that direction. May I know whether in the light of the recommendations of the Santhanam Commission the Government is contemplating to give effect to the recommendation that those who have been found wanting in integrity are made (a) to retire compulsorily from political life, and (b) to disgorge the ill-gotten wealth which they accumulated as a result of the abuse of the public office which they held? Are the Government and the Home Minister giving effect to those recommendations in this particular case?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): So far as action is concerned, that has to be taken under the terms of the law, whatever law is applicable. As regards confiscation etc, nobody can do like that arbitrarily; nothing can be done in this country. The law has to prevail. So far as public life is concerned, that is not a matter which can be answered here in these terms. The Santhanam Committee Report has been very fully considered—many of the recom-

mendations have been adopted; a few are under consideration. There will be occasion for me to let them know whatever has been done.

Shri Nath Pai: What about implementing them specifically?

Shri Nanda: Implementation also is in progress.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are being quietly shelved.

श्री गुलशन : मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस हाउस में कहा था.....

प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय : यह बहु नहीं है।

श्री गुलशन : इस सवाल के बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस हाउस में कहा था कि दास कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जब प्रायेगी तो उसके ऊपर इस हाउस में बताया होगी और हाउस के यकीन में लिया जाएगा। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार हाउस में वह रिपोर्ट लायेगी या नहीं लायेगी?

प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय : प्राज्ञ आ रही है। आपको पता होना चाहिये।

Abolition of Privy Purses

*64.	Shri Yashpal Singh:
	Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
	Shri Vishram Prasad:
	Shri Bade:
	Shri Indrajit Gupta:
	Shri Bagri:

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:	Shri Hem Raj:
---------------------------	---------------

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the question of abolition of privy purses to ex-rulers; and

(b) whether any legislation is proposed to be introduced in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सन् 1948 में जो प्रिवी पर्स दिये जाते थे, उन में आज तक कितनी कमी की गई है ?

श्री हाथी : मेरे ख्याल से 70 लाख पर एनम् ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री, स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने जो बादे बालियाने रियासतों के साथ किये थे उनका क्या कुछ पास रखा जायगा या वे बालायेताक रख दिये जायेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री : आप किस तरफ हैं ?

Shri Hathi: I could not catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether those commitments would be maintained or.....

Shri Hathi: Commitments made under the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: He has not asked about the commitments made under the Constitution; he says about the commitments made by Pandit Nehru.

Shri Hathi: Yes; Commitments of the late Prime Minister will be re-ected.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : प्रिवी पर्स के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान में कुल कितना रुपया दिया जाता है और उस में कितनी कमी की गई है और प्रिवी पर्स का देना कब तक चलता रहेगा ?

श्री हाथी : कोई पांच करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता था । अभी उस में कोई 70 लाख रुपये कम हो गये हैं । आहिस्ता आदित्ता इस में कमी हो रही है ।

Shri Morarka: Is there any truth in the report that though the policy of the Government is not to give more than Rs. 10 lakhs by way of privy

purse to the next generation, actually they have agreed to give Rs. 20 lakhs so far as the Nizam is concerned in the following generation?

Shri Hathi: There is no policy as mentioned by the hon. Member that the privy purse more than Rs. 10 lakhs will not be given to successors of the then rulers who had signed the agreements. The agreements were that as regards those who were given more than Rs. 10 lakhs as privy purse on succession of their successors, the privy purse will be settled but it is not that it will not be more than Rs. 10 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: The operative part of my question was whether it has been agreed to give Rs. 20 lakhs to the successor of the Nizam.

Shri Hathi: That was not the operative part. The operative part was whether more than Rs. 10 lakhs will not be given. This portion of the question which the hon. Member asks is correct.

Exodus from East Pakistan

Shri Yashpal Singh:	Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:	Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:	Shri Dhaon:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:	Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:	Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:	Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:	Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:	Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:	Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:	Shri Ranen Sen:
Shri P. C. Borooah:	Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Jasvant Mehta:	Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:	

Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Bade:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Gokulnanda Mohanty:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri J. N. Hazarika:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri H. C. Joshi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have migrated to India from East Pakistan since 1st June, 1964;

(b) whether the exodus is still continuing; and

(c) the action taken by Government so far to rehabilitate the refugees stating the names of places where they are to be settled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das):
 (a) Out of a total number of 6,73,109 persons who migrated from East Pakistan since January, 1964, 2,40,330 persons have arrived since 1st June, 1964.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement indicating the full details of action taken is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3025/64].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जो हम रोजाना रिपोर्ट्स पढ़ते हैं कि कैम्प्स में बहुत ज्यादा फिसाद होते हैं, जगड़े हो रहे हैं, वहाँ का बातावरण शांत नहीं है, वहाँ सा एंड आंडर की पोजिशन को खाराब किया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि क्या कुछ विदेशी जासूस भी वहाँ बैठे हुए हैं जो वहाँ की शांति को भंग कर रहे हैं?

Shri M. M. Das: We are trying to do our best in this matter. There might be more troubles in some of the camps.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस तरह के जासूस भी क्या कुछ बैठ दुए हैं?

पुष्पराज मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : एक आध ऐसे केस हुए हैं जिन में चंद लोग जो पाकिस्तानी थे और मुसलमान थे वे हिन्दू के नाम से कोई जाली सार्टिफिकेट से कर कैम्प में आए थे। उन पर मुकदमे बरीरह चल रहे हैं। उसकी बाबत मैं कुछ और ज्यादा नहीं कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत कम है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या कुछ शरणार्थी ऐसे भी हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान आपिस जाना चाहते हैं?

श्री त्यागी : कुछ लोग जो रिहाइबिलिटेट नहीं हो सके थे और जो कैम्पों में नहीं आये थे, उन में से कुछ आदमी ऐसे मालूम हुए हैं कि जो पाकिस्तान आपिस जाना चाहते हैं।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement I find that so far the land which is being acquired or received for rehabilitation of these people amounts to only 1.15 lakh acres. May I know how much land is actually required according to the Government's assessment to rehabilitate them and in view of the fact that the Minister had once told this Parliament

that it would be done on a war footing, what are the difficulties in the way of acquiring sufficient land?

Shri Tyagi: The land is not available. The bulk of the migrants are agriculturists. Therefore, I must make it quite clear that it is physically impossible to provide every family with agricultural land. Attempts are being made to give them employment in small industries and in other types of works like fishing, weaving, carpentry, etc. I want to make it quite clear that it will not be possible to provide land to every family.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I would like to know whether there is proposal to start some major industries in Assam particularly in Cachar District for a large number of migrants who crossed over to India and residing in different camps.

Shri Tyagi: There are some proposed over to India and are residing in Assam which are being examined. One of them is for starting coal mining industry and there are proposals for other bigger industries also which are under examination. The difficulty in the case of this Ministry had been that, according to the view of my Ministry, the financing of these big industries is the job of the Planning Commission or from the general funds. The Budget grant of the Rehabilitation Ministry can be helpful to them to some extent by way of building residential houses and other things.

Shri Basumatari: Since most of the refugees who have come from East Pakistan to Assam are agriculturists and tribals, may I know the amount of land found in Assam for rehabilitating them up till now?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible to give the exact area of land that will be available in Assam. But the total area that has been offered to us by several States amounts to 1.15 lakhs acres.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know the rate of per capita doles and cash given to the refugees when they were in the camp and when they were permanently rehabilitated? What is the total expenditure that the Government of India have incurred up till now since January, 1964?

Dr. M. M. Das: The total expenditure incurred by the Government of India themselves directly amounts to Rs. 289.51 lakhs from January up till now and sanctions have been issued to the State Governments as grants and loans totalling to Rs. 461 lakhs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that a very large number of the refugees who have come from East Pakistan are tribals and are settled in Assam in the Cachar area, may I know whether the area of Rs. 1.15 lakhs acres of land, referred to in the statement, includes the large stretches of land in NEFA and other border areas where these people can easily be settled?

Dr. M. M. Das: This area of 1.15 lakhs acres of land comprises the lands that have been offered to the Rehabilitation Ministry on their request by the different State Governments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I wanted to know whether the large tracts of land in NEFA were included in that area, and whether the Central Government were going to rehabilitate these large number of tribal refugees in those areas themselves?

Shri Tyagi: Yes; the proposal about NEFA is also under examination. I am glad to inform the House that they have agreed to taking at least one thousand families immediately.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that Government were giving Rs. 70 as dole per family but now they are dis-

continuing it without giving any business or other occupation to the sharanarthis, and if so, may I know what business or other occupations Government are going to provide to them?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government are giving doles, the maximum of which, per family is Rs. 70 per month, and this dole is given for two months; then, a gradual reduction is made from this amount, only when work is offered to them.

Shri D. J. Naik: There are large areas in Dandakaranya which are available for this purpose. May I know whether any of these refugee families have been rehabilitated there?

Dr. M. M. Das: Up to the end of March, 1964, 8244 families of old migrants had been taken to the Dandakaranya. During March, April and May, 2104 families of new migrants have been taken to the various works-centres of Dandakaranya.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what percentage of the refugees that entered India after 1st January, 1964 are according to Government's standards still unrehabilitated, and by what time, if any, Government propose to rehabilitate them?

Dr. M. M. Das: The old hon. Member is referring to the old migrants who came to this country before January, 1964?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister has mentioned the figure since January, 1964. May I know what percentage of those who came after January, 1964 are still unrehabilitated?

Dr. M. M. Das: Only a very few persons out of a total of about 6,73,109 migrants who crossed to our country since January, 1964 have been rehabilitated; that is, some kind of employment has been found for them. The rest are to be rehabilitated.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that there are no transit camps in West Bengal, and yet a good number of the displaced persons are staying back in West Bengal, and if so, what is the proportion of those persons, and have any educational facilities been given to them?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is a fact that there is no transit camp in West Bengal, and a large percentage of the new migrants are not leaving West Bengal but are living in West Bengal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy: So many thousands are in Petrapole.

श्री जगदेव सिंह तिदामती : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से प्राप्त वाले शरणार्थियों को सरकार भारतीय नागरिक के रूप में बसा रही है या नहीं ।

श्री त्यागी : अभी तक तो कोई भारतीय नागरिक अधिकार उन को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि पुराने समझौतों के अनुसार अभी तक उन का अधिकार उस सम्पत्ति पर है जो वे पाकिस्तान में छोड़ कर आये हैं। गवर्नमेंट का इरादा नहीं है कि उस अधिकार में कुछ भी दखल दिया जाये। इसलिये उन को अभी कायदे के अन्दर भारतीय नागरिकता के प्रधिकार नहीं दिये गये हैं।

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: Is there any scheme to give these refugee para-medical and professional training like nursing, pharmacy, ward attendance, technician training, and laboratory assistant training?

Dr. M. M. Das: Some refugee girls are at present being trained in the main hospital in Dandakaranya.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: Is there a scheme at Raipur Mana Camp?

Mr. Speaker: No other question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know the exact percentage of the refugees coming to West Bengal who have asked for government help and the rest who are staying in West Bengal? Has the State Government

asked for any grants or help for them in order to cope with the problem they have in hand?

Shri Tyagi: They have sent a proposal for certain schemes, industrial and other. One of the biggest schemes they have sent is to give heavy loans to the transport corporation or company there so that they might employ a large number of the locally settled migrants.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What was the average arrivals of refugees per day in the month of August, and are these refugees going to be rehabilitated in Andamans too?

Dr. M. M. Das: The average arrivals of refugees per day are about 2,000. There is a proposal before Government to find out the possibilities of resettling more refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether Government would agree to the proposal of the West Bengal Government to recognise the persons who are coming as migrants but are not taking shelter in any camp as regular refugees?

Dr. M. M. Das: The proposal of the West Bengal Government is under consideration.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What are the possibilities of rehabilitating a large number of these refugees in the Andamans and Nicobars from where the people themselves have sent a representation that there is scope for settling 10,000 families? Has this question been examined?

Shri Tyagi: Immediately after the rainy season is over, we intend sending a team to give us a detailed report about the possibilities of rehabilitating refugees in the Andamans.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Now that it has been made clear that these refugees cannot all be settled on land,

has any attempt been made to take a census of their capacities and talents in trades or professions so that they can be settled that way if not in West Bengal, elsewhere?

Shri Tyagi: A regular census is being taken. In fact, a *pro forma* has been issued to all transit camps and other camps to ascertain from each family as to what type of other work they would like to take up. May I make it clear, with your permission, that the idea is not just to go on giving them doles? Government's policy is to help them in resettling themselves. The initiative still vests in them. So, whatever industry they are prepared to take up, Government will examine the possibility of giving them as much help as it can.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

दिल्ली में पीने के पानी का दूषित होना

S.N.Q. I { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 { श्री प्र० क० घोष :
 { श्री दी० च० शर्म :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पीने का पानी दूषित हो गया है ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने स्थिति सधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Mr. Speaker: No Minister to answer the Short Notice Question. That is not good. The Health Minister should be here when she knows that there is a Short Notice Question.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनु मंत्रित मंत्री
(भी साल बाहादुर शास्त्री): मिनिस्टर साफ्ट

इस वक्त वाजिर नहीं हैं, शायद वह राज्य सभा में हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको हाजिर होना चाहिए, कम से कम इत्तला तो हो।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अगर इजाजत हो तो मैं जबाब पढ़ूँ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिं.र) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो अल्प सूचना के प्रश्न होते हैं वे मुतालिका मिनिस्ट्री के सलाह मंशविरे के बाद रखे जाते हैं। फिर भी अगर मिनिस्टर साहिबा यहां हाजिर नहीं हैं तो वे अपने फर्ज में कोताही कर रही हैं और यह एक किस्म का लोक सभा का अपमान है। इसके लिए मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ।

श्री रमेशबरानन्द (करनाल) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी एक निवेदन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कोई राज्य कर्मचारी अपने नियत समय से इतनी देर पीछे आवेतो क्या सरकार की तरफ से उसको दंडित किया जाता है या नहीं, और यदि किया जाता है ...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बागड़ी साहब ने कहा है कि उन से सहमत हूँ कि जो शार्ट नोटिस सबान होते हैं वे मिनिस्टर साहब की सहमति से रखे जाते हैं, इस वास्ते हाउस उम्मीद करता है कि मिनिस्टर साब यहां मौजूद रहते और अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता या तो कम से कम गवर्नरमेट के पास इसकी इत्तला होती।

दंड का सवाल जो स्वामी जी ने उठाया, तो दंड तो स्वामी जी दे ही चुके, और क्या दंड हो सकता है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : राज्य सभा में सबान हो रहे थे और मेरा आखिरी सवाल था। उसे खत्म करके मैं यहां दौही आ रही हूँ।

श्री Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister should tender an unconditional apology to you and to the House. That is the least that is expected of her. This is not the way to conduct parliamentary business.

श्री H. N. Mukerjee: We do not even now fully know all the Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Assistant Ministers and God knows what else. The Health Minister I suppose has a Deputy, I do not know. She did use to have a Deputy.

Mr. Speaker: Though the Prime Minister has appointed some, it has not gone so far.

श्री Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House cannot proceed with the Question unless she first apologises to you and to the House. She only said she was in the other place. Is that an apology?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I am very sorry Sir, that the House has been inconvenienced. I wish to submit that I have come running. I am out of breath.

श्री Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now it has come very grudgingly.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Of course there could be circumstances where a Minister might be late by a minute or two or something. There is no wonder in that. What I said was that at least when there could be such a possibility, intimation should be sent to the House so that some Member can say or disclose to the House that there is this and this contingency or some necessity and the Minister would be coming just now.

Then again, of course, if the Minister has been late, courtesy demands that the Minister should say to the House that she or he was sorry for that.

डा० सुशीला नायर : प्रश्न उत्तर
इस प्रकार है :

(क) जी हाँ। यमुना से पीन के लिए जो कच्चा पाना लिया जाता है उस में बाढ़ के कारण कुछ अधिक दूषण होने के चिह्न पाए गए हैं।

(ख) पानी के विसंकमण के लिए अप्रक्रियता क्लोरिन की मात्रा में वृद्धि कर दी गई है और इस संबंध में कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है कि दूषित जल न बांटा जाय पीने का जल अच्छा हो। अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा साधन के रूप में जनता को सलाह दी गई है कि वह तब तक पानी को उत्थान कर पिए जब तक इस संबंध में और अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए जाते।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इन नम्बर 8 में जो दरार पड़ गयी है, उसको जलदी से जल्दी बन्द करने के लिए पंजाब सरकार से निवेदन किया गया है? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इसका इंतजाम हो जाएगा, और क्या सरकार सेना के सुपुर्दं हस्ताक्षर करने जा रही है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस बारे में पावर और इरिंगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब पंजाब सरकार के साथ खतोकिताबत कर रहे हैं और तार ढारा बातचीत कर रहे हैं और प्राया है कि उस में शघ कुछ काम होगा, लेकिन इतना निवेदन कर दूँ कि जो पानी प्राया है वह पानी आहिस्ता ही जारीगा, और वह पानी बदली बांध के ऊपर हो कर प्राया है इसलिए उस में आरगेनिक मैटर मिल गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या राजधानी का स्वास्थ्य इतना मामूली सवाल है कि उस के लिए खतोकिताबत की जा रही है। फौरन इसके लिए स्टैप क्यों नहीं लिए जा रहे?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जनाब, मैंने अज्ञकर्ता किया कि सब स्टैप लिए जार हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : मिले हुए पानी के सम्बन्ध में परसों सूचना निकली थी, लेकिन लोक सभा में उसके लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं था। क्या उसका इन्तजाम आज तक हो गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोक सभा के बारे में तो मुझ से पूछें। वह इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है। लोकसभा में वो तीन दिन से पानी उवाला जा रहा है, बाइलर लगा दिए गए हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : कल तो बताया गया था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बायलर का पता नहीं था। प्राज्ञ से ही लगा है। उसके लिए प्राप्त मुझ से कहें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that as a result of the contamination of water, there had been some cases of epidemic like gastro enteritis and other dysentery diseases and if so what steps have been taken by the Government to supply free medicines to the areas where water is contaminated?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is in the newspapers this morning that some doctors have had a larger number of cases of gastro enteritis but they have also stated that they are not in a position to say that it is due to water. We are making arrangements for the treatment of all cases that are coming to any of our hospitals. There is not any particular area which is affected by this trouble; water supply of the whole of the area is affected due to floods.

श्री विष्वाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जब पीने के पानी की दशा इतनी खराब थी तो लोक सभा के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया गया। उनको इस

बारे में पार्लियामेंट में स्टटमेंट देना चाहिए था।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आप 'उन से न पूछिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम ने घोषणा कर दी है कि दिल्ली के लोग जब तक म और कोई घोषणा न करें पानी को उबाल कर पिएं। यह अच्छा है। लेकिन जो लोग यहां बाहर से प्राप्त हैं क्या उन को पानी उबालने के लिए अपने साथ बटलोई और ग्रीष्मी लानी चाहिए?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्वामी जी ऐसे ही मुनासिब होता कि हम लोग जो यहां रहते हैं, बाहर से जो लोग यहां पर आते हैं उनकी हम लोग सेवा करें।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remind the Minister of the epidemic of infective hepatitis, which broke out in 1955, when she was a Minister of Delhi State, in a somewhat similar condition — contaminated water—and may I ask whether the Government is now prepared to meet such a situation?

Dr. Sushilla Nayar: The epidemic that took place in 1955 was due to the fact that the discharge of the Najafgarh nullah had come into the Jumna near the intake of the water plant. That situation was remedied by a proper construction to prevent such a recurrence. This time, the situation is different. There is so much water in all over the area.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Worse?

Dr. Sushilla Nayar: and that water is joining the river above the Wazirabad Headworks above the point where the water is taken in for filtration. May I say it is because of that experience in 1955 that we have advised the boiling of the water as a double precaution. We have increas-

ed the chlorination to such an extent that all bacteria will be taken care of, but the virus may not be killed by chlorination, and it is for that reason that the advice has been given for boiling the water.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is rather unclear, Sir. She said first of all that the situation is different. Is it worse than what it was in 1955? And further what does she mean by "taking care of bacteria"?

Mr. Speaker: She says it is much better now.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि शहरों और कारखानों की जो गन्दगी बर्गरह इन नदियों में पड़ती है और जिस के कारण यह पीने के पानी की आपत्ति सारे देश में हो जाती है तो क्या इस की रोकथाम करने का सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी हां, हमारी नदियों का बहुत पौल्यूशन हो रहा है। गन्दे नाले डलने के कारण और इंडस्ट्रियल बेस्ट्रीज नदियों में डलने के कारण नदियों में काफ़ी पौल्यूशन हो जाता है। नदियों में इस पड़ने वाली गंदगी को रोकने के लिए एक ड्राफ्ट लैजिस्लेशन भी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने तैयार किया है मगर चूंकि यह स्वास्थ्य का विषय कौनकैट लिस्ट में नहीं है इसलिए जब तक वो स्टट लैजिस्लेबर्स इस के लिए अपने वहां प्रस्ताव पास नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह लैजिस्लेशन इस सदन के सामने नहीं आ सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: Before we take up further business,.....

डा० राम बनोहर लोहिया (फर्मावाद) प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस गंदगी से हैवा होना है और चेचक बर्गरह बीमारियां भी जायद होती हैं। जब यह मारी बीमारियां इस गंदगी मिले पानी के पीने से हो जाती हैं तो यह स्वास्थ्य

में नहीं आता है तो फिर और क्या आयेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा कि यह स्वास्थ्य का मामला नहीं है बल्कि मैंने तो यह कहा है कि कौनकरेट लिस्ट में यह विषय नहीं है ।

प्रधान महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि डाक्टर साहब की डाक्टरी राय है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर यह कौनकरेट लिस्ट में स्वास्थ्य का विषय आ जाय तो फिर केन्द्र का भी यह विषय हो जायेगा ।

प्रधान महोदय : जो हाँ ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Mana Camp

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishw Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Gokulananda
Mohanty:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

*66.

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 164 on the 4th June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the situation in Mana Camp has improved.

(b) whether those refugees who left the Camp have come back:

(c) the reasons for a large scale desertion from the Camp; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over the administration and control of Mana Group of refugee camps?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation
(Shri Tyagi):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. 758 families have returned to the camps.

(c) The reasons for large scale desertions are:

(i) Hot climate of the locality and the tentage accommodation to which the migrants were not accustomed;

(ii) Shortage of water caused by sudden increase of population; and

(iii) Inclination to join relations in West Bengal.

(d) The administrative control of Mana group of camps has already been taken over with effect from the 1st July, 1964, by the Director General (Relief) in the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Oil Concessions from Iran Govern-
ment

Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

*67.

Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Iran have offered to grant off-shore concessions for oil exploration to India in return for equity participation in the Madras refinery along with its collaborator, an American Oil Company; and-

(b) whether Government have accepted this offer and if so, on what terms?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली में विश्वविद्यालय

* 68 श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री विद्यानन्द प्रसाद :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री मुरेश्वरपाल सिंह :
श्री दे० जी० नायक :
श्री विश्वविद्यालय पाण्डेय :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री चूलेश्वर मीमा :
श्री ह० मधुसूदन राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नई दिल्ली में एक नया विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हो, तो क्या इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) इसके कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला):
(क) और (ख) : जी हा ।

(ग) 1965 में इसके स्थापित होने की सम्भावना है ।

Education Commission

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bishnachander Seth:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

* 69.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high power commission to survey and review the present educational system in the country;

(b) if so, its terms of reference;

(c) when the Commission will submit its report; and

(d) on what basis the composition of the Commission has been made?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Ghagia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission will advise Government on the national pattern of education and on the general principles and policies for the development of education at all stages and in all its aspects except the problems of adult, medical or legal education. The Commission will, however, look into such aspects of these problems as are necessary for its comprehensive enquiry.

(c) As early as possible but not later than 31st March, 1966.

(d) The composition of the Commission has been made on the basis of the experience and competence of the members in the various fields of education, science and technology.

भृष्टाचार

श्री म० सा० द्विघेवी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
श्री अंगोकार लाल बेरका :
श्री विश्वन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री घबन :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

70.

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में जनता की शिकायतों मुनने के लिये उन्होंने अपने निवास स्थान पर जो कार्यालय खोला था उसके खोले जाने के समय से अब तक कितनी शिकायतें मिल चुकी हैं;

(ख) इन में से कितनी शिकायतें केन्द्रीय सरकार से सर्वोच्चत हैं तथा कितनी संघ राज्य-कारों और राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित हैं?

(ग) कितनी शिकायतों की जांच हो चुकी है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दे दिया गया है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सदाचार समितियों ने किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नवा) : (क) श्री (ख) : संयुक्त सदाचार समिति ने जो एक गैर-राजनीतिक और गैर-सरकारी संस्था है, 22 जून, 1964 से अपने प्रधान के निवास स्थान पर जनता की शिकायतें, जिन में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें भी शामिल हैं, सुनने का एक नया प्रयोग आरम्भ किया है। ऐसी शिकायतें जिन्हें उस समिति के प्रतिनिधि, छान-बीन के बाद, कार्यवाही योग्य समझते हैं, गृह-मंत्रालय को भेज दी जाती हैं। इस नये प्रयोग के आरम्भ होने से 31 अगस्त, 1964 तक, गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा उस समिति से प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या 665 थी। इन में से 499 का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार से था, 109 का संघ राज्य-कारों से और 50 का राज्य सरकारों से। केन्द्रीय सरकार सम्बन्धी 499 शिकायतों में से, 64 में भ्रष्टाचार के प्रारोप थे।

(ग) भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में दी गई शिकायतों की संख्या में से 466 की जांच की गई। इन जांचों के परिणाम स्वरूप अभी तक किसी कर्मचारी को दण्ड नहीं दिया गया है।

(घ) इस समिति के प्रतिनिधि शिकायत करने वालों से भेट करते हैं और उनकी शिकायतों को देखते हैं। जहां कोई शिकायत ऐसी नहीं है जिस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन प्रशासनिक अधिकारी कार्यवाही कर सकते हों, यह समिति उस शिकायत करने वाले को यह बात समझा देती है और उसे परामर्श देती है कि वह उसका उपचार उपयुक्त स्थान में प्राप्त करे। जहां इस

समिति की राय में कोई शिकायत गृह-
मंत्रालय को भजने योग्य है, उस शिकायत
पर आगे कार्यवाही को सुगम बनाने के लिये
उस शिकायत करने वाले से प्रश्न पूछकर,
सब प्रावश्यक और संबंधित सूचना
से ली जाती है।

Screening of Refugees

*71. { Shri S.C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) A Russian seismic survey ship machinery to find out whether Pakistani spies and agents are also entering India in the guise of refugees; and

(b) if so, what action is taken to bring them to book,

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The refugees coming from East Pakistan to India in the wake of the last communal disturbances in Pakistan were and are being interrogated at points of entry by the State Intelligence Officers.

(b) Appropriate action under the law is taken whenever any case of espionage comes to notice

Oil Exploration in Cambay and Kutch

{ Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

*72. { Shri Dhaon:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri S.N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Vidy Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Russian research ship visited the gulf of Cambay and Kutch for oil exploration;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the Russian experts to Government;

(c) whether any deposits of oil were discovered; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) A Russian seismic survey ship arrived in Madras on 2-8-1964 and after survey of the Coromandel coastal waters will move to Gulf of Kutch in October, 1964.

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

Common Script for Indian Languages

*73. { Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a common script for all Indian languages;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the opinion of the Chief Ministers in the matter;

(c) whether a report from a Committee of linguists to develop the Devanagari Script has also been received; and

(d) if so, when a final decision will be arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) to (d). While the Government has always supported the idea of having a common script for all the Indian languages, yet, in its opinion, the right time for the adoption of Devanagari as the common script would arrive, when the move came from the non-Hindi speaking people, so that there could be no suspicion in their minds about the imposition of the common script.

This matter was also considered by the Chief Ministers and Central Ministers at a meeting held in August, 1961. The meeting was of the opinion that "a common script for all Indian languages was not only desirable but would be a powerful link between the different languages of India and, therefore, of great help in bringing about integration. Such a common script in India under the existing circumstances can only be Devanagari. While it may be difficult to adopt a common script in the near future, this objective should be kept in mind and worked for".

Some time ago, the Ministry of Education had appointed a Committee of

Linguists to suggest symbols to represent the peculiar signs of Indian languages, for which no symbols existed in Devanagari, with a view to equip Devanagari script for transcription of any of the Indian languages. This Committee has not yet concluded its labours and its report is expected to be finalised soon. On receipt of the report it will be given due consideration and the Government's decision thereon will be taken quite expeditiously.

Indian Scientists Abroad

Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
 Shri Shashi Ranjan:
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

*74. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take an initiative to encourage scientists now in foreign countries to return to India;

(b) whether any survey in this regard has been made by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi;

(c) if so, what is the outcome of the survey; and

(d) the concrete steps taken for providing proper employment opportunities to the scientists returning to India from abroad?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Special Register for the enrolment of Indian Scientists

and technologists abroad is maintained in the National Register of Scientific and Technical personnel, C.S.I.R. 1964. Forty-seven per cent of these Indians Abroad Section of the National Register by the end of August, 1964. Forty-seven percent of these registrants had reported their return to India.

(d) The Government has taken various steps to facilitate employment and utilisation of Scientists and Technologists returning from abroad:—

- (i) A separate register of scientific and technical personnel who are receiving training or are in employment in foreign countries is maintained. The particulars of the registrants are circulated to a large number of employers in the public and private sectors.
- (ii) Cases of suitable candidates in the register are brought to the notice of the various employing agencies against their employment notifications.
- (iii) Abstracts of Scientific and technical job notifications are printed in the Technical Manpower Bulletin and circulated to the Indian Missions abroad and to a number of foreign institutions for information of our Scientists abroad.
- (iv) A Scientists' Pool for temporary placement and utilisation of well qualified personnel until they can secure regular employment in the country, has been created.
- (v) Recently, all approved scientific institutions have been authorised to create supernumerary posts to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the Scientists working or studying abroad.

Infiltration of Pakistanis in Assam

*75. Infiltration of Pakistanis in Assam

- Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
- Shri P. C. Borooh:
- Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
- Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
- Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
- Shri R. S. Pandey:
- Shri D. D. Puri:
- Shri Indrajit Gupta:
- Shri Yashpal Singh:
- Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
- Shri P. K. Deo:
- Shri Solanki:
- Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
- Shri Mohammad Elias:
- Shri N. R. Laskar:
- Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have formulated a new plan to check infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam; and

(b) if so, the main features of this plan and when it will be put into operation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No new plan as such has been formulated. The existing arrangements for checking of infiltration of Pakistani nationals and also for their detection and eviction are being strengthened and intensified.

जन्म तथा कास्तीर में पाकिस्तान समर्थक समूह

- सी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
- सी अगदेव तिह सिद्धान्ती :
- सी यशपाल तिह :
- सी विश्वनाथ सेठ :
- सी रामेश्वर टाटिया :
- सी श्री प्र० यादव :
- सी बदन :
- सीमती साहिती निगम :
- सी बड़ :

*76.	श्री विभाम प्रसाद :
	श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डिय :
	श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
	श्री स० च० सामन्त :
	श्री ब० क० वास :
	श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
	श्री प्र० च० बुधाया :
	श्री द० व० पुरी:
	श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
	श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
	श्री कजरोलकर :
	श्री श्यामलाल सर्पण :
	श्री हेम राज :
	श्री गोकुलानन्द महस्ती :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी समर्थक तत्व बहुत अधिक सक्रिय हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें रोकने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) और (ख). यह ठीक है कि इस वर्ष के आरम्भ में, जम्मू और काश्मीर में विभिन्न राजनीतिक मतों के व्यक्ति, जिन में कुछ पाकिस्तान के समर्थक भी शामिल हैं, जम्मू और काश्मीर में अधिक बोलने लगे हैं। राज्य सरकार इस स्थिति के प्रति सचेत है, और कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने और सर्व-जनिक शांति को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये सभी आवश्यक उपाय कर रही है।

Secessionist Statements

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

*77.

Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any secessionist statements repeatedly made by one or more Indian Nationals, regarding Kashmir in particular during the last three and a half months; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider it desirable to take any action against the persons making such statements?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a), and (b). Some views on the Kashmir issue have been expressed recently by members of political parties and others. The Government of India are of the view that these statements are contributions made in good faith to the public discussion of the question and, therefore, no action seems to be called for at present.

Aeronautical Research

*78. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to purchase a wind tunnel for aeronautical research;

(b) if so, what will be the total cost;

(c) how Government are going to finance the purchase of these equipments; and

(d) when the final delivery would be effected?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a). Yes, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have awarded a contract to M/s Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal (Canada) for the design, manufacture, supply and erection of a 4 ft X 4 ft. Trisonic Wind Tunnel at the Wind Tunnel Cen-

tre of the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.

(b) The total cost of the Wind Tunnel will be about Rs. 220 lakhs of which the foreign exchange content is about Rs. 187 lakhs (4.2 million Canadian Dollars).

(c) The purchase of the equipment for the Wind Tunnel will be financed by the credit of 4.2 million Canadian Dollars offered by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation of Canada, Ottawa.

(d) The Wind Tunnel is expected to be ready for testing and operation by July, 1966.

Pakistani Infiltrators—

Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Sidhanti:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. C. Boroobah:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Bagri:

*79.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps for deporting Pakistani infiltrators have been effectively taken; and

(b) if so, the progress in that direction so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1964 (till June), a total number of 39,225 Pakistani infiltrants were evicted from India.

State-Centre Co-ordination

***80. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
 Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing concentration of work from States to Centre and considerable duplication;

(b) whether any study has been made or will be made on the subject; and

(c) if so, what efforts are being made to eliminate duplication and unnecessary references and need for sanctions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):
 (a) and (b). While the Centre has taken up certain additional activities, there has also been transfer of work from the Centre to the States. A definite statement about the net result of this two-way process can be made only after a comprehensive review, which has not so far been made. Inclusion of this problem in the programme of studies of the Department of Administrative Reforms will be considered.

(c) Whenever instances of duplication and unnecessary references or sanctions come to notice in any particular sphere, immediate steps are taken to eliminate them.

Publication of Map of India in "Sarvodaya Topicals"

*81. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri P. C. Boroobah:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent publication "Sarvodaya Topicals" of the Sarva Seva Sang Prakashan, which shows the State of Jammu & Kashmir as a territory separate from the Indian Union; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). Brochure No. 1 entitled "Sarvodaya Topicals" brought out by Sarva Seva Sangh, Varanasi, has come to the notice of the Government of India. Government are satisfied that since the brochure deals with the problem of Jammu and Kashmir, the State has been delineated on the map of India printed in Appendix-II to it and that it was not the intention of the publishers to show Jammu and Kashmir separate from India.

Production of Fertilizers

*82. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhason:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1248 on the 29th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for creation of additional capacities for the production of fertilizers during the Fourth Five Year Plan period have since been examined;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the proposals to locate a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan has also been considered; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Specific new schemes for the creation of additional capacity in production of fertilizers during the Fourth Plan period are still under examination.

(c) and (d). The proposal is still under consideration.

Gujarati-English Translation Paper

*83. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have introduced a compulsory paper of translation from Gujarati into English and vice versa in certain State competitive examinations;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have issued some directions to the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Gujarat Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Western Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister. The Chief Minister of Gujarat agreed to drop the language qualification and to provide for a test of proficiency in the State official language after selection and before the probation period after recruitment.

Former Inspector General of Police of Gujarat

*84. { Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have sought permission to prosecute the former Inspector General of Police of that State for different offences under the Provision of Corruption Act;

(b) if so, the number of offences and dates on which committed; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Offences u/s 5(2) read with section 5(1)(c) and 5(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 alleged to have been committed during the period May to July 1961.

(c) The Central Government have been advised that sufficient grounds do not exist for according sanction for prosecution for the above offences and accordingly it has been decided that the sanction should not be granted.

Teaching Machine

*85. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dean, Faculty of Arts, Delhi University visited U.S.A. recently and studied the working of machines for teaching purposes;

(b) if so, whether he has recommended the introduction of such machines in India; and

(c) the action likely to be taken on the recommendation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) During his recent visit to U.S.A. to study teacher-education programmes, the Dean, Faculty of Education, Delhi University also visited a few centres where experiments were being conducted on teaching machines.

(b) Not so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Labour Force of Migrants.

*86. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishnachander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a 'Standing Labour Force' consisting of recent migrants from East Pakistan;

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

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have been consulted and if so, their reactions thereto?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to raise a Labour Corps—to be called the "Rashtriya Vikas Dal" from amongst the able-bodied male migrants from East Pakistan. The Dal will generally engage itself on operations of developmental and constructive nature, like road building, jungle clearance, land reclamation, soil conservation, tank excavation, digging of water channels and masonry works etc.

(b) A Statement indicating the salient features of the Scheme is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT. 3028/64].

(c) All State Governments have been apprised of the proposal.

विल्ली का राजनीतिक ढांचा

*87. { श्री नवल प्रसादकर :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
श्री विजयनाथ सेठ :
श्री श्री० प्र० यादव :
श्री बबन :
श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री अगवेद सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री विद्याम प्रसाद :
श्री बड़े :

भी रामचन्द्र उसाका :
 भी अलेश्वर मीना :
 भी प्र० क० देव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के भावी राजनीतिक ढांचे को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या होगी ; और

(ग) यह कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (भी स० ना० मिश्र) (क) से (ग). इस योजना को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

इंडिया ऑफिस लाइब्रेरी

भी स० ला० द्विवेदी :
 भीमली सावित्री निगम :
 भी स० च० सामन्त :
 भी सुबोध हंसदा :
 भी सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
 भी विश्वनाथ सेठ :
 भी रामेश्वर टांडिया :
 भी भी० प्र० यादव :
 भी धबन :
 भी विश्वाम प्रसाद :
 भी प्र० च० बरमा :
 भी दागड़ी :
 भी विश्वावरण शुक्ला :
 भी हारका दास मंत्री :
 भी विभूति मिश्र :
 भी क० ना० तिकारी :
 भी विष्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 भी नि�० र० लास्कर :
 भी गोकुलचन्द्र महन्ती :

*89.

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडिया ऑफिस लाइब्रेरी लान्दन के हस्तान्तरण के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) इस लाइब्रेरी को भारत सरकार को हस्तान्तरित करने के सम्बन्ध में डिल्ली सरकार ने क्या शर्तें लगाई हैं तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस लाइब्रेरी के सम्बन्ध में कब तक अंतिम निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा इसके कब तक भारत आने की शक्ति है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (भी म० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ग). मामले पर अभी भारत पाकिस्तान और इंडैड की सरकारों के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है । कुछ प्रगति हुई है परन्तु अभी इसे अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सकता है और यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इसे अंतिम रूप कब दिया जा सकेगा ।

(ब) तीनों सरकारों के बीच हुई व्यवस्था के अनुसार अंतिम निर्णय होने तक बात-चीत के व्योरे नहीं बताए जा सकते ।

Gauhati Refinery

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Maharakumar Vijaya
 Ananda:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3 on the 27th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the offer made by the Rumanian Government for expansion of the Gauhati Refinery; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The offer, which is based on four alternative schemes, is under technical examination.

National Integration Council

*90. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Integration Council is going to be reactivated soon;

(b) if so, when this Council will meet; and

(c) what were in brief, its achievements since it came into existence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It is hoped to convene the next meeting of the National Integration Council sometime after the current session of the Parliament.

(c) The National Integration Council was constituted by the National Integration Conference as a continuing body to review all matters pertaining to National Integration and make recommendations thereon. The Council held its first meeting on June 2-3, 1962 and its proceedings were laid before both Houses of Parliament on 15-6-62.

Oil Finds in Himalayan Region

164. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any regular scheme for the exploration of oil finds in the Himalayan regions of the Punjab, U.P. and Bihar;

(b) if so, the achievements of the scheme so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to start refineries for the said produce in U.P.?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme comprises extensive coverage of the regions by geological survey and carrying out of seismic survey and drilling in selected places at which the geological and topographical conditions are favourable.

(b) An appreciable area has been covered by geological surveys and a small volume of seismic work has also been carried out. Two deep wells and six structural wells have been drilled and drilling of a third deep well is in progress. Some indication of gas has been obtained in two of the deep wells.

(c) Does not arise.

राज्यों को अनुदान

165. श्री सिंदूरबर प्रसाद :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1960-61 से 1964-65 तक प्रति वर्ष राज्यों को किस कार्य के लिए कितना अनुदान/सहायता दी गयी है;

(ख) यदि सहायता या अनुदान देने की कोई शर्त थीं तो क्या थीं; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में ऐसे केन्द्रीय अनुदानों या सहायता को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Junior Technical School at Badagara (Kerala)

166. *ʃ Shri A. V. Raghavan:
l Shri Pottekkatt:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of establishing a junior technical school at Badagara in Kerala;

(b) whether any site has been selected; and

(c) when the school will start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Government the Junior Technical School at Badagara is expected to start in 1965-66. The exact site for the School has not yet been finalised by the State Government.

Regional Engineering College, Jaipur

167. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Regional Engineering College Building at Jaipur has been completed;

(b) the number of seats which are available for admission;

(c) the percentage of total population from various States that has been fixed for the allotment of seats in the College; and

(d) the estimated cost of the entire project?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not Yet, Sir. The work is in progress.

(b) When the College is fully established, 250 admissions will be made

each year. At present the admissions are 60.

(c) the seats in the College are not distributed to States on the basis of population. 50 per cent seats are reserved for Rajasthan and the other 50 per cent to the rest of India.

(d) Rs. 233 lakhs.

राजनीतिक पीड़ित

168. **श्री तन सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे राजनीतिक पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें गत वर्ष सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) उक्त प्रवधि में इस मद में कुल कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ना० नां० मिथ) : (क) 499 को वित्तीय वर्ष 1963-64 में।

(ख) 1,90,120 रुपये।

Spurious Text Books

169. *ʃ Shri Mohan Swarup:
l Shri D. D. Mantri:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of spurious text-books has grown enormously in the country;

(b) whether some State Governments have sustained losses to the extent of crores of rupees on this account;

(c) whether the Central Government are considering any remedial measures in this direction; and

(d) the action taken so far and what is the estimated loss on this account?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such report has

been received either from Universities or from State Governments.

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

विदेशियों की मूर्तियां

107.

बी विधायम प्रसाद :	श्री यशपाल सिंह :
दा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंहचारी :	श्री इन्द्रजित गुप्ता :
बी रा० गिं० दुबे :	श्री कपुर सिंह :
बी स० शो० बनर्जी :	श्री विश्वराम फ्रासद :
बी शो० नारायण दास :	श्री प०. स० बरुआ :
बी शो० कार लाल देरेचा :	श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
बी मोहन स्वरूप :	श्री बग्री :
बी विभूति मिश्र :	
बी क० ना० तिकारी :	
बी विष्वनाथ पाण्डेय :	
बी हरि विल्लु कामत :	

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद-भवन के निकट से कुछ विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटा दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) दिल्ली में विदेशियों की शेष मूर्तियों को कब तक हटाने का सरकार का विचार है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) धौर (ख). संसद-भवन के सभीप से तीन मूर्तियां —लाड हविन, लाड चैम्पफोड और लाड हरीडिंग की, धौर साउथ ब्लाक के दक्षिण से एक मूर्ति, लाड विलिंगडन की, हटा दी गई हैं।

(ग) शेष चार मूर्तियों में से, लाड हार्डिंग की मूर्ति को राष्ट्रपति की सम्पदा से शीघ्र हटा देने का विचार है।

Security Arrangements at Airports

171.

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. C. Barooah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the high powered committee to go into the security arrangements at airports has since been submitted;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) when they are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) No Sir.

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

Lotteries

172.

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Hilmatsingka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to stop lotteries now being conducted in various States in the country; and

(b) whether any communication has been sent to the State Governments in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) it has been suggested to the State Governments which have sanctioned lotteries to withdraw the sanction.

Dilli Mirror

173. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration is bringing out a quarterly journal, "Dilli Mirror" from July, 1964; and

(b) the main reasons for publishing this journal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Under an approved scheme of the Third Five Year Plan, the Delhi Administration proposes to bring out soon three journals in English, Hindi and Urdu respectively under the title "Dilli Mirror", "Dilli Sandesh" and "Payam-e-Dilli" giving useful information relating to the schemes, activities and achievements of the Administration under the Five Year Plans. The publications are intended to supplement and strengthen the publicity of developmental and welfare schemes and activities of the Administration under the various Five Year Plans.

Sapru Committee Report

174. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

{ Shri Sidheeshwar Prasad:
Shri Basappa:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament headed by Shri P. N. Sapru, which was appointed to go into the provisions of the Constitution regarding the responsibilities of the Central Government in the matter of higher education, has since been received;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations; and

(c) how long it will take to implement them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3027/64].

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are being examined.

Import of Petroleum Products from U.S.S.R.

{ Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with the U.S.S.R. Government covering the import of 1.5 million tons of petro-

leum products over the next three years was signed recently; and

(b) if so, how it compares with the previous one which expired recently?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division) has recently entered into an agreement with a Soviet Export Organisation for the import of 1.15 million tons of petroleum products over the next three years. Although the total volume under the new arrangement is more or less the same as under earlier agreements, there will be variation with regard to the quantity of individual products to be imported. The terms and conditions are generally in conformity with those of the previous agreements.

Shortage of Metallurgists

176. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of metallurgists in the country for the steel industry; and

(b) whether any, and if so, what plan has been chalked out in this direction?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Facilities for degree and diploma courses in Metallurgy are being expanded in existing engineering colleges and polytechnics. Special institutes are also proposed to be set up near Steel plants to train engineers and technicians for the industry.

Vigilance Commissioner

177. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints registered with the Vigilance Commissioner upto the 31st August, 1964 against gazetted and non-gazetted officials in connection with corruption; and

(b) how many have been investigated so far and the action taken against the officials concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 590 complaints relating to corruption —318 against gazetted officers and 272 against non-gazetted officers of Central Government were registered with the Vigilance Commissioner upto 31st August, 1964.

(b) 181 complaints were sent for investigation. 24 have so far been investigated and 22 complaints have been found to be not true. In one case, a non-gazetted officer was caught red-handed and the Special Police Establishment are completing the investigation. In the other case, action is being taken departmentally against two Gazetted Officers.

C.H.S. Schemes for University Students and Teachers

178. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 11 on the 27th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to go into the question of introducing

a Contributory Health Service Scheme for the benefit of students and teachers of universities; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for the purpose met on 15th June, 1964 and discussed the matter generally. The Committee desired certain details to be worked out which is being done.

Protection of National Plants

179. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 6 on the 27th May, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress made in the finalisation of the proposal to set up central security forces for protection and guarding of national plants; and

(b) when these will be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration with State Governments.

Oil Concessions in Iraq and Kuwait

180. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been

made in the efforts to get oil concessions in Iraq and Kuwait; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल

181. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितने हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल हैं; और

(ख) इस वर्ष हायर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा में कुल कितने विद्यार्थी बैठे थे?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मू० क० चालाला) :

(क) 351।

(ख) 20,628।

दिल्ली में प्लाटों का अर्जन

182. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
श्री झोकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशवन :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री शिवचरण गुप्त :
श्री सोनावाना :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 860 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा खाली प्लाटों के अर्जन के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त प्लाट कब अर्जित किया जायेंगे?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री स० ना० निधि) : (क) माननीय सदस्यों ने 8 अप्रैल, 1964 को उत्तर दिये गये जिस प्रश्न का उत्तराला दिया है, उसकी संख्या 960 है। भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 की धारा 5-ए के उपबन्धों के प्रनुसार, इस में हितधारी व्यक्तियों ने प्रस्तावित अर्जन के विरुद्ध आपत्तियां भेजी हैं। अधिसूचना के राज पत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तिथि से एक महीने की नियत अवधि के भीतर लगभग 13,000 आपत्तियां प्राप्त हुई थीं, और उस अवधि की समाप्ति के बाद लगभग 1,000 आपत्तियां प्राप्त हुई हैं। इन सब आपत्तियों की जांच हो रही है।

(ख) जो प्लाट बिना पर्याप्त करणे के बिना बने रहेंगे, उनके अर्जन के लिये आवश्यक कदम एक वर्ष की अवधि की समाप्ति के बाद लिये जायेंगे।

House Rent Allowance to Private Teachers

183. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Imbichlava:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the payment of house rent allowance to private teachers also in the Union Territories; and

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this connection from the State Governments?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) No, Sir. But the house rent allowance is already being paid to teachers of Government aided schools in Delhi and to teachers of Government aided secondary schools in Goa.

(b) No, Sir.

Coaching in Commerce and Science

184. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government servants in Delhi are finding it very difficult to get coaching in Commerce and Science subjects as they have been provided with the facility of getting education in evening Colleges in the arts subjects only; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) and (b). Commerce is offered as one of the Subjects in B.A. (Pass) Course in the Evening Colleges in Delhi. The question of extending the scope of the Evening Colleges to include Science subjects has been referred to Delhi University for consideration.

Admission in Delhi Schools and Colleges

185. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukum Chand Kachhavalya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students failed to get admission in various schools and colleges in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to give them admission facilities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Women Home Guards

186. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi's first batch of women home guards have completed their training course in rifle-shooting, fire-fighting and first aid; and

(b) how many women have so far received such training all over the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Yes.

(b) The number of women Home Guards who have received training in different courses is—

(i) Rifle-shooting	— 4420
(ii) Fire-fighting	— 2759
(iii) First aid	— 4944

Private Educational Institutes

187. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have issued a directive to the States and suggested that some legislation should be introduced for control over private parties in setting up and maintaining education institutes; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Engineering Studies and Steel Industry

188. { Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a plan to link Engineering studies with the requirements of the steel industry;

(b) whether they have also considered the establishment of some special institutes close to the steel plants which would offer Diploma Courses in subjects related to steel industry; and

(c) if so, what decisions have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Facilities for degree and diploma courses in Metallurgy are being expanded in existing engineering colleges and polytechnics.

(b) and (c). Special institutes are proposed to be set up near steel plants to train engineers and technicians for the industry.

Military Science in University Education

189. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2896 on the 6th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the inclusion of military science as an optional subject of study in the Universities;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Special Committee has been set up by the University Grants Commission to examine the matter in detail, and the report of the Committee is awaited.

Madras and Haldia Refineries

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Sezhiyan:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 190. Shri B. N. Kureel:
 Shri M. R. Krishna:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Kajrolika:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri D. J. Naik:
 Shri C. M. Kedaria:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations which were going on between the Government of India and some foreign oil companies regarding their collaboration in the setting up of Madras and Haldia refineries have concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
 (a) No, Sir. The negotiations are still continuing.

(b) Does not arise.

Literacy Drive in Delhi

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Dhaon:
 191. Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Education be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration has launched a drive to wipe out illiteracy from villages in the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to enquire as to how many persons in the villages are illiterate;

(c) if so, how the authorities concerned are going to give them education; and

(d) if so, whether other State Governments or Union territories have been asked to introduce similar programme in their States?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By engaging part-time workers for imparting education to the illiterates under the guidance and supervision of field staff of Social Education Department of Directorate of Education, Delhi.

(d) Other State Governments and Union Territories Administrations are implementing approved programmes of adult education.

Degree Course in Human Geography

192. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M.A. degree course in Human Geography introduced in Delhi University some years back is not working satisfactorily; and

(b) what are the main features of this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Enrolment to the course is not sufficient, but the position is expected to improve with the introduction of B.A. (Hons.) Course in geography in two colleges selected for the purpose by the University.

(b) The course lays special emphasis on human geography, economic geography and social geography.

Integrated B.E. Course

193. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any basic standard qualifications have been laid down by the Central Government for admission to the five year integrated B.E. course in various Engineering/Technical Colleges run or aided by the various State Governments or Union Territory Administrations;

(b) if so, the minimum academic achievement of the candidates before they become eligible for admission to such colleges; and

(c) if not, whether disparities exist amongst different Institutes in the country in this matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) On the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, a pass in Higher Secondary|Pre-University|Senior Cambridge or equivalent examination has been prescribed as the minimum entrance qualification.

(b) and (c). In the case of colleges affiliated to or controlled by Universities, each University prescribes its own rules in respect of the minimum marks required in the entrance qualification, for admission to engineering degree courses. In the case of the Indian Institutes of Technology, admissions are made on the basis of an all-India admission test.

Crude Oil Products

194. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated crude oil production target to be achieved by the end of the Third Plan period;

(b) how much of it is expected to be contributed by Assam Oil fields;

(c) how and where this crude oil is to be refined; and

(d) what are the oil production and refining targets fixed for the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) It is estimated that in the last year of the Third Five Year Plan, the production of crude oil will be of the order of 6.68 million tonnes.

(b) 3.86 million tonnes.

(c) The crude oil produced in Gujarat will be refined chiefly in the Gujarat refinery at Koyali and partly in the private sector refineries in Bombay, while the oil produced in Assam will be refined in the Gauhati, Barauni and Digboi refineries.

(d) The fixation of targets for production and refining during the Fourth Plan period is under consideration.

पिछली जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिकोलर आवृत्तियां

195. **Shri B. B. Agarwal:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब राज्य में क्रमशः पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में (अब तक) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित प्रादिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिकोलर आवृत्तियां देने के लिये कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (भी श्री डॉ ला० आगर्वा): प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना अवधि :

	रुपये
अनुसूचित जातियां	12,02,626*
अनुसूचित कबीले	31,191*
जोड़	12,33,817*

(*यह व्यव्य 1953-54 से 1955-56

तक की अवधि का है। 1951-52 और 1952-53 की अवधि में भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों पर 22,53,527 रुपये और अनुसूचित कबीलों पर 8,04,232 रुपये व्यवहार किए गए। उस समय राज्यवार और नहीं रखा गया था।)

द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय आयोजना अवधि :

	रुपये
अनुसूचित जातियां	65,16,083
अनुसूचित कबीले	1,17,116
 जोड़ .	 66,33,199

तृतीय पंच वर्षीय आयोजना अवधि :

1963-64 तक

	रुपये
अनुसूचित जातियां	49,07,452
अनुसूचित कबीले	1,11,559
 जोड़	 50,19,011

पंजाब के कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

196. श्री बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पंजाब के विभिन्न कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों को 1963-64 में कितना कितना अनुदान स्वीकृत किया और अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष 1964-65 में इन संस्थाओं को वितरण करने के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गयी है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मुकुल बागड़ी) (क) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, वेलिये संस्था LT-3028/64]

(ख) किसी संस्था के लिए किसी विशेष वर्ष में कोई राशि नियत नहीं की जाती है। आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान प्रत्येक वर्ष स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं।

Looms for Refugees

197. { Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees rehabilitated in Dandakaranya know the art of weaving;

(b) whether most of the refugees requested that instead of land they should be provided with looms; and

(c) whether upto this time only 150 persons have been provided with looms and for the rest Government have shown their inability?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir. About 10 percent of the displaced persons know weaving.

(b) No, Sir. No one asked for loom instead of land.

(c) Figures of looms supplied are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. There was no occasion for Government to express inability to supply more looms.

Social Workers in Dandakaranya

198. *Shri Bade:*
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of social workers working in Dandakaranya refugee camps and Bastis; and

(b) the number of social or special workers who receive honorarium from Government in Dandakaranya?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). There are 56 Sewaks, 3 Sewikas and one zonal leader in the work centres and relief camps under the administrative control of the Dandakaranya Project. They are employed on regular monthly pay. There are 5 non-official social workers in the work centres and relief camps which are being looked after by the Project. They receive no pay or honorarium from Government.

Apart from these, there are 100 Gewaks, 15 Sewikas and 18 non-official social workers in the Mana Group of Transit Centres. The Sewaks are employed on monthly pay. The non-official social workers do not receive any salary or honorarium from the Government. These transit centres were being looked after by the Dandakaranya Project up to 30-6-1964.

Primary School Buildings

199. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme for the grant of loans to State Governments for construction of primary school buildings; and

(b) if so, its broad outlines?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The scheme is under consideration.

Education in Kerala

200. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Union Government that a portion of the mounting expenses for primary and secondary education in Kerala should be met by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union Government are already sharing a portion of the expenditure on development schemes of primary and secondary education. It is being examined whether anything more can be done.

Cochin Oil Refinery

201. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangement for carrying crude oil to the new oil refinery at Cochin from the Cochin Harbour has been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the proposed arrangement;

(c) whether the question as to how it will affect further development and expansion of the Harbour has been examined; and

(d) whether there was any alternate proposal for the transport of oil to the refinery from the Harbour?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
 (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c), and (d). These will be examined while finalising arrangements for carrying crude oil to Cochin refinery.

Suicides in Delhi

202. *Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:*

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of suicide cases in Delhi during the last two years;
- (b) whether suicide cases are on the increase in Delhi; and
- (c) the main causes leading to suicides in majority of cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a)—

1962	— 118
1963	— 118

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Disturbed family life and ill-health.

International Youth Camp in United Arab Republic

203. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to participate in an International Youth Camp to be held in United Arab Republic; and

(b) if so, the nature of such participation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sanskrit Manuscript in Russia

204. *Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a Soviet Embassy Press note that an ancient Sanskrit manuscript has been discovered during excavation

in an ancient town named Merv in Turkmenia;

(b) if so, whether any attempt has been made to find out the character of the manuscript and its subject matter; and

(c) whether it is proposed to collect and publish a complete record of this and other such previous finds in Central Asia which are expected to throw new light on the ancient cultural links between India and Central Asia?

The Minister for Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajar-navas): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Sanskrit inscription has been found on a decorated vase which is under restoration by the Soviet specialists. It will take some time to decipher the inscription and determine the approximate date and other details. Effort will be made to collect the findings of the investigations as soon as these are available and further action will depend on the nature of such findings.

Economic Offences Division

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Solanki:

205. *Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:*

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new "Economic Offences Division" has been constituted in the Union Home Ministry;

(b) if so, its functions; and

(c) the estimated recurring expenditure on this Division?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The function of the Economic Offences Division is to deal exclusively with economic offences, in particular, cases under the Customs Act, the Central Excise Act, the Income-tax Act,

the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Act, the Company Law Act and the Gold Control Rules and other similar enactments involving economic offences; cases of smuggling having wide ramifications or international connections; and important cases of income-tax evasion.

(c) Rs. 8,10,658.

National Register of Scientists

206. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons enrolled in the National Register maintained by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research till the end of June, 1964; and

(b) the proportion of the post-graduate scientists attached to Government organisations and educational institutions vis-a-vis those associated with manufacturing industries?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 2,75,628.

(b) According to the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel, 21 per cent of the post-graduate Scientists are in Government organisations; 50 per cent in Educational Institutions; 19 per cent in Research Organisations; and 10 per cent in industries in the public and private sectors.

International University at Nalanda

207. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have

taken any decision to set up an international university at Nalanda;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposed university will have special departments for the propagation of Budhology, Yoga, Tantra, Sanskrit and Pali languages; and

(c) whether the existing Nava-Nalanda Mahavihara will form the nucleus of Buddhist learning and research to be transformed into the international university?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

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

Petro-Chemical Industries and Oil Refinery in Haldia

208. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the progress of the schemes to develop chemical industries and oil refinery in Haldia?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): The planning of the Petro-chemical Industries to be set up in the Haldia region will be taken in hand along with arrangements for the establishment of a refinery.

Preparatory action including site selection for the refinery have been undertaken. Some proposals for the Haldia Refinery have been received.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

चीनी नज़रबन्द

209. श्री सिंदूरेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पुनर्गठन का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). इस संबंध में उच्च शिक्षा पर संसद सदस्यों की समिति ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं ? इन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Properties of Refugees in East Pakistan

210 { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are collecting information about the properties left behind by the refugees in East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the value of the properties left; and

(c) whether any demand has been made to Government of Pakistan for compensation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Information is being collected regarding the agricultural holdings of migrants in East Pakistan with a view to facilitating their planned resettlement on land.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) No.

211. { श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री राम हरक यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में 1 सितम्बर, 1964 तक कितने चीनी नज़रबन्द थे और उन्हें किस-किस स्थान पर निरुद्ध कर रखा है ; और

(ख) उन पर कितना वार्षिक छावं होता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) केन्द्रीय नज़रबन्दी कैप्प, देवली में 1 सितम्बर, 1964 को चीनी नज़रबन्दों की संख्या 441 थी। इसके अलावा 156 चीनी प्रसम, पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब की जलों में नज़रबंद हैं।

(ख) लगभग सात लाख रुपये।

विज्ञान के प्रतिभावाली छात्रों की सूची

212. श्री औंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विज्ञान के प्रतिभावाली छात्रों की खोज करने के लिये सरकार ने प्रतियोगिता की जो योजना 1962-63 में सब से पहले दिल्ली में चालू की थी वह अब सारे देश में चालू की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश भर से राज्यवार कितने विद्यार्थी चुने गये हैं और कितने विद्यार्थियों को इन्टरव्यू के लिये बुलाया गया था ;

(ग) इसके लिये केन्द्र बनाये गये हैं ;

(घ) केन्द्र कहां कहां पर हैं ; और

(इ) लाक्ष्यता किस आधार पर दी जायेगी और उसकी राशि कितनी होगी?

लिखा भंडी (धी न० क० चागला) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है, [लिखिये संख्या एस० टी०-३०२९/६४]

(ग) लिखित वृक्षों के लिये 315 केन्द्र और इन्टरव्यू के लिये 6 केन्द्र ।

(घ) समस्त जिला शैक्षिक मुख्यालयों में ।

(इ) विज्ञान अभियान परख, निवध और प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट में लिखित परीक्षाओं के परिणामों तथा इन्टरव्यू के आधार पर लाक्ष्यतायां डिपी पाठ्यक्रम के प्रथम वर्ष के लिये 50 रुपये मासिक प्रति लाक्ष्यता और अगले दो वर्षों के लिये 75 रुपये मासिक प्रति लाक्ष्यता की है ।

Backward Classes Students sent Abroad

213. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes selected and sent to foreign countries for receiving higher education during the Third Five Year Plan period yearwise; and

(b) the names of the foreign countries where sent and nature of higher education for which sent?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): The position with regard to the Government of India Overseas Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes is given below:—

(a) Year	No. of candidates selected			No. of candidates sent to foreign countries			Remarks
	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	
1961-62 . . .	5	5	4	2	5	2	*Two later on declined
1962-63 . . .	4	5*	4	7	3	6	
1963-64 . . .	6	3	5	4	4	2	Some candidates selected upto 1963-64 expected to go during current year.
1964-65 . . .	Selections not made so far						
1965-66 . . .	The question of selection and sending of candidates will be considered during 1965-66.						

(b) Name of foreign countries where sent.
U.S.A. and U.K.

Nature of higher education for which sent.
Engineering, Medicine, Science, Anthropology, Sociology, Agriculture, Humanities.

Grants to Educational Institutes in Punjab

214. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutes of Punjab which applied for

non-recurring grants during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the grant sanctioned in each case?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3030/64].

Educational Survey for Secondary Education

215. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is dearth of sufficient Indians with experience and talent to undertake a national survey of education for secondary schools;

(b) whether it is a fact that U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been asked to help the National Council of Educational Research and Training in this work;

(c) why the Standing Committee on Secondary Education formed by the Central Advisory Board of Education to do this very work was wound up; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to enquire whether our education Directorate is not getting too dependent on foreigners who are coming under the label of "experts"?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Out of P.L. 480 funds the Government of United States of America is meeting 50 per cent of the expenditure on some of the research projects of the National Council of Educational Research and Training. One of these projects is a survey of the secondary schools. This as well as all other projects are being conducted entirely by the staff of National Council of Educational Research and Training without assistance of foreign experts.

(c) Since a Commission has been set up to enquire into all stages of education, the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has been discontinued.

(d) Foreign consultants are invited to assist only in those areas and subjects where such assistance from foreign sources is considered necessary.

Oil Companies' Conversion into Rupee Companies

216.

Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 741 on the 25th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any agreement has since been reached for converting the Foreign Oil Companies—Burmah Shell, Caltex and ESSO into rupee companies under the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Text Books for Delhi Schools

217. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the new classes in Delhi Schools have commenced working, the students have not yet been provided with lists of text books so far in the current academic year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The lists of approved books were circulated amongst the Delhi Schools by the Director of Education, Delhi, in March 1964 and by the Secretary, Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi, in April 1964.

(b) Does not arise.

Private Engineering Colleges in Mysore

218. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission Team inspected the

various aspects of the working of the private Engineering Colleges in Mysore State recently; and

(b) whether the financial resources of these Colleges are considered satisfactory?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A Special Committee of the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education has inspected the Colleges.

(b) According to the report of the Committee, the financial resources of some Colleges are considered sufficient and those of others insufficient.

پاکستان میں بھارتیہ ڈاک

219. श्री प० ला० बालपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कितने कुच्छात डाकुओं ने पाकिस्तान में भारण ले रखी हैं;

(ख) क्या ऐसे डाकुओं को वापस भेजने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार को कोई पत्र भेजा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पाकिस्तान सरकार से क्या उत्तर मिला ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 47, जी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Archaeological Find in Tikamgarh (M.P.)

220. *Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey : Shri B. N. Kurel:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that statues of Hindu Gods and Goddesses dating back to

the Seventh Century A.D. have been recently discovered in the Tikamgarh District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). In recent years three Sun-temples have been discovered in Tikamgarh District, two of them belonging to about the ninth century A.D. at villages Mankheda and Umri and one belonging to about the twelfth century at Baragaon village. Images of Hindu deities including the Sun-god are attached to each of the three temples. Steps are being taken to protect these temples.

Archaeological Excavations at Kalibanga

221. *Shri Krishnapal Singh : Shri P. L. Barupal:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated July 23, 1964, Delhi Town edition, on the excavations which have been carried out at Kalibanga village near Hanumangarh Town in Bikaner District; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the discovery and the light it throws on the past history of India?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Excavations at the site have brought to light not only a typical township of Indus civilization but also a sizeable Bronze Age settlement dating earlier than Indus civilization itself, characterised by mud-brick houses with circular ovens and pottery different from Harappan pottery.

The particulars of the discovery are:—

(i) *From the Indus Settlement or Harappan Culture.*—The finds include plain and painted pottery, steatite seals, weights and blades of chert, terracotta figurines, and axes, chiseis, spear-heads, hair-pins, etc. of bronze or copper—all typical of the Indus Civilization.

(ii) *From the Pre-Indus settlement.*—The pottery is different from the Harappan both in shape and decoration. A distinctive feature of the paintings is the use of a white pigment alongside the usual black. Some of the pottery is reminiscent of that found in the lower levels at Kot-Diji and in the pre-defence deposits at Harappa itself. The small-sized blades of chalcedony, agate, etc., are again in marked contrast to the familiar long blades of the Harappans. Axes, bangles, pins, etc., variously of bronze and copper, fully attest to the knowledge of metallurgy.

The discoveries at Kalibanga reveal a well laid-out township which might well have been a provincial capital of the great 'Indus Empire' commanding the Ghaggar valley, as did Harappa the Ravi and Mohenjodaro the lower Indus valley.

Investigation regarding letter published in Italian Newspaper

222. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 134 on the 3rd June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether investigation regarding the letter published in Italian paper "IL BORGHESE" giving details of plans of an armed revolution in West Bengal, Assam and Nagaland has been completed; and

(b) if so, the conclusion arrived at?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The authenticity of

the letter published in the Italian paper "IL BORGHESE" is still under investigation.

Refinery Agreement

223. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burmah Shell has recently entered into an agreement with Government to modify their existing refinery agreement; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the present agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Negotiations for modification of the 1951 agreement for setting up of the Burmah Shell Refinery in Bombay are continuing.

(b) The hon. members' attention is drawn to the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 28th August, 1953.

Inter-University Board Meeting

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

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the proceedings of the 39th meeting of the Inter-University Board which was held at Varanasi from 29th to 31st December, 1963;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) Only the minutes of the meeting have been received.

(b) The main recommendations/decisions of the Board are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3031/64].

(c) The recommendations/decisions are under consideration.

Rural Institutes

225. { Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 648 on the 18th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposals for setting up two rural institutes and for upgrading the existing agricultural science course; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The proposals are still under consideration of the Government.

Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun

226. { Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1341 on the 6th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Petro-Chemical Division in the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun with assistance from the U.N. Special Fund has since been considered by the Fund; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Governing Council of the U.N. Special Fund at its 12th Session

held in June, 1964 approved the project for setting up a Refining and Petro-Chemical Division at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun at a cost of \$1,083,800 as detailed below:—

Experts	\$423,800
Fellowships	\$55,000
Equipment	\$500,000
Miscellaneous	\$25,300
Executing Agency overhead costs	\$70,200
Special Fund Direct costs	\$ 9,500
TOTAL	1,083,800
	U.S. Dollars
	or
	Rs. 51.60 lakhs

Visit of Soviet Educationists

227. { Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1326 on the 6th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union Delegation which toured some of the States in India to study adult education has since submitted any report to the Government of India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Delegation was not expected to submit any report to the Government of India.

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

Central Pool of Technical Teachers

228. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to consti-

tute a central pool of technical teachers has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The scheme is being reformulated.

Development of areas around Delhi

229. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 950 on the 8th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up an authority to ensure co-ordinated development of areas around Delhi situated in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Regional Technical Teachers' Training Institutes

230. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1240 on the 29th April, 1964 and state:

(a) the latest progress made so far in regard to the proposal to set up Regional Technical Teachers' Training Institutes; and

(b) when the construction of these institutes will be completed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Principals for the Regional Institutes are being selected and preliminary project details are being formulated.

(b) The Institutes will start as soon as the necessary instructional facilities have been organised.

Pay-Scale of Teachers in Union Territories

231. Shri Bishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Education Ministry held discussion with the representatives of the Education Department of the Union Territories in order to examine the feasibility of introducing uniform scales of pay for teachers in the Union Territories;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The matter was discussed with representatives of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The suggestions made at the discussion are under examination.

Colleges in Punjab

232. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Government have asked for providing facilities in the existing colleges and for opening new colleges; and

(b) if so, whether the request has since been considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has sanctioned in 1962 the grants admissible for the development of existing colleges. No grant is sanctioned by the Commission for the establishment of new colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

"सदाचार" पत्रिका

233. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला करने के लिये "सदाचार" नामक पत्रिका निकाल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कितनी भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) प्रभ, केवल अंग्रेजी में।

Kidnapping of Naga Chiefs by Hostiles

234. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Naga Chiefs in Mao Sub-Division of Manipur were kidnapped by hostile Nagas in the first week of August;

(b) if so, whether these captive Naga Chiefs have been retrieved; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to meet the hostilities of the Naga hostiles in Manipur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the terms of suspension of operations agreed to by the underground Naga Leaders, operations by the Security Forces are suspended in the State of Nagaland and the Northern sub-divisions of Manipur. No incidents of violence are expected to take place in these areas during the period their terms are in force. Adequate security precautions as warranted by circumstances will continue to be taken in other areas.

Archaeological Excavations near Kashi

235. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 46 on the 27th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the archaeological excavations near Kashi has been received; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Foreign Assistance for Petro-Chemicals and Fertilisers

236. *Shri Basappa:*
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently visited a number of European countries to explore the possibilities of obtaining foreign participation in India's programme of developing the petro-chemical and fertilizer industries; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The object of my visit was partly the establishment of contacts and good relations and partly to explore the possibilities of collaboration in the fields of oil, petro-chemical and fertilizers. I found considerable interest in our development programmes in all these fields and the prospects of foreign assistance and collaboration appear to be good.

Redevelopment of Kingsway in Delhi

237. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far paid by Government for construction of quarters

at Gurki-Mandi and redevelopment of Kingsway in Delhi;

(b) what is the provision for these schemes in 1964-65; and

(c) what progress has been made by these schemes and when are they likely to be completed?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The following loans have been paid to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi upto 31st March, 1964:—

(i) Rs. 4.00 lacs for Gurki-Mandi (including Rs. 3.00 lacs for the cost of land).

(ii) Rs. 26.37 lacs for Kingsway Colony (including Rs. 1.37 lacs for the cost of land).

(b) Rs. 3.00 lacs for Gurki-Mandi.

Rs. 20.00 lacs for Kingsway Colony.

(c) Gurki-Mandi:

Out of 170 tenements, foundation for 77 tenements have been laid and about 50 tenements have come up to window sill level. In all, 93 tenements are likely to be constructed by the end of August, 1965. It is not possible to indicate the date of completion of the remaining tenements, as the land on which they are to be constructed is under dispute.

Kingsway Colony:

The requisite information is awaited from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Indian Tennis Players

238. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tennis players, Shri J. Mukerjee and Shri P. Lall, are participating in foreign tournaments abroad on the basis of private invitations;

(b) if so, whether the All-India Lawn Tennis Association has taken any disciplinary action against them;

(c) whether the Association requested Government not to grant 'P' forms and other travel facilities to these players; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, initially they did so; but later on withdrew the objection and recommended their case to Government.

(d) Permission was eventually given to the players to proceed abroad.

Danish Scholarships

239. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Denmark have offered some scholarships for Indian students to study in Denmark;

(b) if so, the value, duration and conditions for awarding such scholarships; and

(c) the number of students who have been awarded the Danish scholarships in 1963 and 1964 and their subjects of studies in Denmark?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information in respect of scholarships offered by Danish Government during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3032/64]. No offer was made for 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Reprint of American Text Books

240. *Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:*
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a programme for the availability of cheap reprint editions of American Text Books to be published in India;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the nature of the text books to be so reprinted in India; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved in the Plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Under an Indo-American Programme, low-priced editions of text books, standard works and other works useful to University students, in science, engineering, humanities and in social sciences, are being published in India. The programme is subsidised by PL 480 funds and the low-priced editions are priced at one-fourth to one-third of the original editions. The books are selected and approved by a Board on the recommendations of experts and about 104 books have so far been published under the Programme.

(c) The foreign exchange involved is upto 10 per cent of the original price of the books to be paid as royalty to the American publishers.

Indian Institutes of Technology

241. *Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:* Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students studying in the Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur, Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and New Delhi each in the different fields of Engineering and Technology;

(b) the total number of this year's entrants in these Institutes in the various fields; and

(c) the duration of course in each department?

The Minister for Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sadachar Samiti

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Maniyangadan:

Shri Balmiki:

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Shri Sham Lal Sacaf:

Shri Balgovind Verma:

Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Bade:

Shri D. D. Mantri:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Daji:

Shri Gulshan:

Shri M. L. Jadhav:

Shri M. R. Krishna:

Shri Bibhutī Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sadachar Samiti's status or position vis-a-vis the Government has recently become somewhat ambiguous or nebulous;

(b) if so, what is its exact position or status; and

(c) if there has been a change in its status or position compared to what it was on the 5th June 1964, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Mathi): (a) No.

(b) A non-official organisation by the name of the Samyukta Sadachar Samiti has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1957 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. Shri G. L.

Nanda is the President of this Society. The objects of the Samiti are:—

- (i) to create a social and moral climate which will foster moral values and ethical living and discourage anti-social attitude and corrupt practices; and with this end in view, to launch an intensive and wide-spread campaign in the country for moral awakening and social enlightenment;
- (ii) to develop the will and capacity of the people to fight and eradicate corruption in all forms;
- (iii) to mobilise the strength and resources of social and religious organisations of the country for eradication of corruption in all forms; and
- (iv) to assist in the redress of people's grievances relating to all forms of corruption and set up a suitable machinery for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

243. *Shri Brij Raj Singh:*
 Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the affairs of "Sangeet Natak Akademi" has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereto?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). A Committee has been set up with the following terms of reference:—

- (i) to make an appraisal of the work done by the Akademi since its inception;

- (ii) to suggest items and schemes in the fields covered by it for inclusion in the 4th Plan and the perspective plan along with estimates of financial outlay involved; and
- (iii) to make such other recommendations as might be considered fit for improving the working of the Akademi and for strengthening activities in the fields covered by it.

The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Modern Indian Languages in Delhi University

244. **Shri G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post-graduate students (morning as well as evening shifts) in each of the Modern Indian Languages in the University of Delhi;

(b) when each language was first introduced in the University; and

(c) the staff in the University (part-time and full-time) employed for each language with the dates of their appointments?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3033/64].

Gruh Kalyan Kendras

245. **Shri G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gruh Kalyan Kendras are being run in some of the colonies of Government employees;

(b) the number of such centres and the scales of pay applicable to the instructors;

(c) the agency which is managing these centres; and

(d) whether the instructors are paid irregularly every month and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Sri L. N. Mishra).

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are at present 55 Grah Kalyan Kendras as detailed below:—

Craft Training Centres. . . .	38
Nursery & Music Centres	8
Production Centres	9

Instructors (part time and full time) receive honorarium ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs (Staff Welfare Organisation) through its Organiser, Grah Kalyan Kendras.

(d) Instructors are sometimes paid late due to certain administrative and procedural difficulties in obtaining funds and delay in getting payment of bills for work done.

—

12.13 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

(SHRI S. C. GUPTA)

Mr. Speaker: Before we take up further business, I wish to make a reference to the sad demise of Shri S. C. Gupta who had been the Secretary of the Central Legislative Assembly. He retired in 1933 after a distinguished record of service. He passed away at Calcutta on the 7th September, 1964, at the age of 87. One of his sons, Shri Indrajit Gupta, is now a Member of this House.

The House may stand in silence for a short while in memory of the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED DECISION OF INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION TO SUSPEND MANY OF ITS SERVICES.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I call the attention of the Minister of Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

① REPORTED DECISION OF INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION TO SUSPEND MANY OF ITS SERVICES.

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): Sir, the cancellation of all the Caravelle Services and some other services by the Indian Airlines Corporation has been occasioned by the reduced availability of Pilots for flying its fleet as a result of the enforcement by the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, with effect from the 22nd August, 1964, of the duty and flight time limitations after the failure of negotiations between the Management of the Corporation and the Association on the 13th August, 1964.

Briefly stated, these limitations involve that a Pilot will not do duty for flying aircraft except for certain hours during the day, or certain hours in a week, or in a month. They will also be given certain rest between periods of flight and duty.

Mr. Speaker: How long is it?

Shri Kanungo: About five pages.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table of the House. I will allow questions on this tomorrow.

(Rest of the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3018/64].

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 842, dated the 6th June, 1964, under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3014/64].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR AND INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. BOMBAY

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1962-63, together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3015/64].
- (ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1962-63, together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3016/64].

REPORT OF DAS COMMISSION
DEFENCE OF INDIA (TENTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Report of the Das Commission of Inquiry into allegations against Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of

Punjab. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3017/64].

- (ii) The Defence of India (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1097 dated the 31st July, 1964, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3018/64].

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT (FOURTH AMENDMENT) ORDER

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Copyright (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2351, dated the 2nd July, 1964, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3019/64].

S.O. UNDER DELIMITATION COMMISSION ACT ORDER NO. 8 OF DELIMITATION COMMISSION CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) S.O. 2511 dated the 18th July, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3020/64].
- (ii) Order No. 8 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State of Madhya Pradesh, published in Notification No. S.O. 2562, dated the 27th July, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3021/64].
- (iii) The Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1964,

[Shri Jagantha Rao]

published in Notification No. S.O. 2912, dated the 21st August, 1964 under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3022/64].

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION RE: REVISED RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR IRON ORE MINING INDUSTRY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-2(6)/64(1) dated the 3rd September, 1964, regarding revised recommendations for interim wage increase made by the Central Wage Board for the Iron Ore Mining Industry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3023/64].

—
12.18 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Forty-Sixth report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

—
12.18½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th September, 1964."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th September, 1964."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir. This is a very brief report, the briefest on record. There is only one item. The committee have recommended 20 hours for the discussion of the no-confidence motion. Yesterday you were pleased to allocate 2½ hours for the discussion on the Murud incident sought to be raised by my colleague, Shri Nath Pai by way of an adjournment motion. We are grateful to you for the allocation of 2½ hours. My only request today is that these 2½ hours will be exclusive of the 20 hours; that means 22½ hours for the entire thing. I also request that the 2½ hour discussion may not come at the fag end of the entire debate but somewhere in between.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद): लोक सभा की प्रवाहि के बारे में मैं इस समय क्या सवाल उठा सकता हूँ ?

चम्पल महेदय: इस समय तो हमारा सम्बन्ध केवल उस 29वीं विजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से है जोकि नाइट्स में रखी गई है।

Mr. Speaker: I have earlier also brought it to the notice of hon. Members. The opposition parties are represented on the Business Advisory Committee and their representatives are there. The leader of the SSP was also present. When he has agreed, to raise that question again in the House, takes away the utility of this committee. The 2½ hours are included in the 20 hours. It is to be taken out of the time allotted for the no-confidence motion. Out of that time, 2½ hours would be for the discussion of that particular subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I leave it to your wisdom, Sir. But what about the second part of my request that it may not come at the fag end?

Mr. Speaker: I will consider that.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th September, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

MOTION RE. FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. Subramaniam on the 7th September, 1964, namely:—

"That the Food situation in the country be taken into consideration".

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before you proceed with the discussion, I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: On what?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the discussion on the food situation.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to understand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is about the procedure of the discussion. Certain motions have been moved which should not have been moved.

Mr. Speaker: What is the objection?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My objection is this. Many substitute motions to

the original motion have been moved in this House. One of them is tabled by Shri G. S. Musafir which says: "This House approves of the policy of the Government of India in dealing with the food situation".

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be raised now. When I said that his substitute motion was taken as moved, the objection ought to have been raised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was circulated only yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: I mentioned it here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was here at that time, but it was circulated only yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: I will hear him at the end.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is that this should not have been moved.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot take it out just now. If it cannot be moved, it can be considered at the time when I put it to vote.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Was it placed before you on Monday or later?

Mr. Speaker: I suppose it was later.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was much later. Yesterday substitute motions should not have been admitted.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed the substitute motion tabled by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. Dr. Lohia was not present but subsequently I allowed his substitute motion also. I allowed as many as came in. I have not refused any except one.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is only this

Mr. Speaker: Your objection, if it holds good at this moment, can be raised even at that time when I put the motion to the House. I will hear him then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you ruled that substitute motions given notice of yesterday would not be admitted?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti (Barackpore): I think I raised the point on Monday, that those of us who were not able to get the papers in time may be permitted to move our substitute motions on Monday. I do not know whether we were permitted to move them on Tuesday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This cannot be moved. It is barred.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday we gave notice of a substitute motion.

Mr. Speaker: I will admit that too.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I say that this is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: In that case Shri Maurya's substitute motion would also stand admitted. They will be circulated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But this is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: I will hear him at the end. It cannot be done now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Once it is put to vote nothing will remain.

Mr. Speaker: It has been already admitted. Now he wants that it should be excluded. It can be done before it is put to the House and I will hear him then.

Let us proceed with the discussion. Out of 15 hours allotted for this discussion, 8 hours and 5 minutes have already been taken and 6 hours and 55 minutes remain.

श्री राधेश्वाल घटास (उच्चेन): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि इस डिस्केशन का टाइम प्रीर बढ़ा दिया जाये, क्योंकि अभी बहुत सी स्टेट्स के सदस्यों को बोलना है।

श्री गोपेश्वर लाल बेरवा (कोटा): अभी हमारा नम्बर नहीं आया है।

श्री प० स० लाल बालपाल (गंगानगर): समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हम देखेंगे कि डिस्केशन किस तरह चलता है।

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country and the crisis caused by the shortage of food, recommends the following measures to ease the situation,—

- (a) Introduction of State Trading in foodgrains;
- (b) Supply of water, fertilizers, insecticides and seeds etc. on very nominal rates;
- (c) Allotment of the waste and idle land to the landless labourers;
- (d) Adequate and remunerative price for farmers; and
- (e) Proportionate production of foodgrains."

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion that the Government of India have completely failed to solve the food problem."

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate has been going on in this House for the last two days and many valuable points have been raised. It indicates the importance of this debate and also the

concern of the country which is looking to this debate. Sir, while making a general observation about this problem, I would like to submit before you the peculiar situation that is there. The peculiar situation is, according to Government's estimate of 1963-64, the production of foodgrains has been 77.8 million tons. Then, nearly 5 million tons have been available from imports. So, the total food availability in the country should be 82.8 million tons. Let us assume that this figure is a little bit inflated and reduce the quantum by 10 per cent. Giving allowance for the average loss by storage let us reduce that quantum by another 7-1/2 per cent., which is the actual storage loss. That will bring down the availability of food to nearly 70 million tons. If you divide the foodgrains proportionately by the total population of this country, one pound of food should be available to each and every individual. We must remember that one pound is available not only to males but also females, whose consumption is comparatively less, and also children and sick people.

An Hon. Member: Women consume less?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Disprove it and then ask questions. I have said something. If the hon. Members are so knowledgeable about consumption of food by females, let them disprove my statement. Also, the consumption of food by children and sick people is less. So, if we take into account the total available and distributable production of foodgrains of 70 million or 72 million tons, each and every person should get one pound.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): One pound per year?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One pound per individual, per day of course. The hon. Member knows it well. He need not plead so much ignorance about this fact. We are not reading in the schools now to require answer to such questions. Hon. Members must exercise common sense and

realise that one pound per year is no calculation at all. Now, let me come to my point as I have only fifteen minutes.

An Hon. Member: The production figures are not correct.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have already stated that the figures may be inflated and we have to give some allowance for that. The hon. Member should be a little more attentive to the main speech than to the interruptions. I have myself deducted ten per cent for giving allowance to inflated figures. Then, I am coming to the point which the hon. Members are trying to raise. But they do not have the patience to listen to me.

Therefore, what I say is that the crisis at the present moment, to my mind, is not of production so much as of proper distribution. Proper distribution is the problem which is facing this country just now. It is a problem of not even high prices so much today, because high prices have been coming forward, prices have been generating upwards from 1962. Many times discussions have been held in this House. It is a fact that Government should have fixed parity of prices, not today but in 1962, when the prices had more or less stabilised. At that time the Government, the Planning Commission and the National Development Council should have taken cognisance of this fact. I remember, and probably the House would also remember, that so many times this problem came before the National Development Council, the Planning Commission and the Government. I do not know why so much importance and serious attention was not given to this problem then as is being given today. It is common sense that at the present moment the parity of prices is so high that it is difficult to reduce the prices. As a humble student of economics I have read the economic history and price fluctuations of the different countries of the world and I have found that wherever prices have risen high, it has been found almost impossible to

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]
bring them back to the lower level of prices.

This has happened in each and every country. In order to stabilise their economy those countries had to bring a new parity of prices which was put at a much higher level and the whole production level, consumption level and the per capita income level was generated to fulfil that kind of parity. Therefore it is no use talking just now, at the present moment, that the prices should come down to the level of 1951 or 1952, that is, the start of the Plan. A new parity of prices will have to be fixed and that parity of prices should be considered right now. It may be difficult because the prices are going very high.

Secondly, the Government has not got the stock that can be available in the possession of Government to indulge in price fluctuation or manipulation. If the Government wants to come in as the biggest buyer and seller in the market and to have an effective hand in the operation of price fluctuations without a good stock in the possession of the Government, the talk of price stability is an impossibility.

Here I am reminded of a booklet which was published by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain who was the Food Minister. He had written very valuable articles. From his experience he has said that unless and until the Government has enough stock with itself it cannot enter into any kind of market operations of price fluctuation. Therefore, the whole concept of State trading is derived from the basic presumption that Government must have the stocks available. This is the immediate problem. I am surprised that when hon. Members opposite talk about State trading, simultaneously, with the same voice and in the same speech they ask as to why we are importing foodgrains. If the stock of foodgrains have depleted so much, they cannot have a satisfactory answer to the problem. Here I would

ask the Government as to why the stock has been allowed to be depleted.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruohirapalli): Are we to leave it to fate or are we to leave it to the looters to loot what they want?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Would you please hear me?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to listen to her.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: If the hon. Member thinks that in order to avoid the looting by other people the Government itself should become a looter, I do not agree with that proposition at all. Let us be practical about that. Therefore I say that the talk that there should be no import of foodgrains is a talk which has no practical utility and which is unrealistic. The immediate problem before the Government is that we should go in for food imports.

Hon. Members should bear with me and go back to the food statistics. What is the statistics till today? The gross availability of production in 1961 was 68.32 million tonnes and the population increase was 442 million; in 1962 the gross food production available was 69.41 million tonnes while population increase was 450.5 million and in 1963, 67.10 million tonnes were available as the gross produce of foodstuffs and the population increased to 459.1 million or nearly 460 million. If you compare these with the stock that has been with the Government, you will find that since 1961, from year to year, the proportionate stock available with the Government had been going down. This was an experience of the Government that should have taken advantage of by the subsequent Food Ministers. When Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was the Food Minister, if I remember aright, he was of the view that there should be 4.5 million tons or at least 3.5 million tons of stock available with the Government so as to supply foodgrains during the lean period. I think, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain would

bear with me and give the figures of the stock that he was keeping with him when he was Food Minister to manipulate the fluctuation of price and also the availability of foodgrains.

What is the available stock today? In 1961 the available stock was 0.17 million tonnes—that means, only 17 lakh tons; in 1962 the available stock with the Government was .36 million tonnes and in 1963 the stock, according to the figures which were available to me—after that the figures were not available—is .1 million tonnes. Now, with this stock with the Government, how can the Government think of going and manipulating prices and also making supplies to the scarcity areas? The production has been virtually stagnant. I am not saying about those States where there has been surplus. We are not concerned with the production arrangements in Andhra Pradesh. We are certainly concerned with the production arrangements in Uttar Pradesh. If there has been a shortage of 2-1/2 million tons—I hope Mr. Jain will bear me out—naturally the problem of Uttar Pradesh has to be looked into, not the problem of Andhra Pradesh. What has happened in the last two or three years? Generally, in the surplus States, there has also been reduced production—in some of them—and the deficit States have been doing very bad for the last two or three years. I have the personal experience of Bihar. For the last two years, the rabi crop was in a hopeless condition. There was hardly any produce. We knew that we were going to face this kind of scarcity because there was absolutely no production in Bihar. All the production arrangements went wrong because of the pests, floods and various other phenomena. Therefore, the problem of deficit States was aggravated and that is why you find the present crisis. It is a peculiar situation that in all the States there is not that much of a food crisis. If the available production would have been simultaneously distributed according to the normal channels, then this kind of scarcity

would not have been prevailing in only a few States and a few spots in the country. In some States, the conditions are quite normal. Some States are suffering badly. Again, I come to the point that it is more the crisis of distribution than the crisis of production and for meeting the crisis of distribution, you have to take a very dominant position in the State trading. The State trading should not be allowed to be dragged into a political controversy of socialist economy and non-socialist economy. It is not that. The reality of the situation requires that there should be an increasing amount of State manipulation into the market operations and that can come if the Government becomes a major partner in the distribution of foodgrains.

What actually happens is this. The private traders today have virtually got a control of the foodgrains. These private traders—actually, they are commission agents—go to the actual cultivator and they buy the foodgrains from him. Probably, they pledge a small amount of money to the cultivator and what they do is that they keep that amount there and they wait for the price to rise so that they would supply the amount of foodgrains available with them to the areas where there is scarcity. They would wait for those condition. They would go in for the supply of foodgrains only on the basis of scarcity and the price rise. This is the one disadvantage which the consumers suffer from.

The second disadvantage is that they consume a lot of time, space and transportation capacity of this country by supplying foodgrains from one particular area to another. For example, a particular farmer 'A' has supplied foodgrains to a particular trader 'B'. Now, 'B' has hoarded that stock at a particular place. He will not release that stock at a particular place when the need arises. He would go in for higher profitability wherever it is available with the result he consumes a lot of time, space and the transportation capacity. Thus,

[Ghrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

also have to provide for more transportation facilities for the same amount of foodgrains. That is another disadvantage that we get from these private operations of the traders.

Our Government is not a totalitarian Government. Every individual has the right to function to the best of his capacity. But what I say is that those commission agents themselves can be State commission agents. Their experience, their knowledge, their technical know-how and all that should be utilised for fulfilling the obligations of the State. There is no need to create a separate machinery. If your machinery is quite good and if those commission agents get attractive considerations from the Government, they will not go in for private trading and they will go in for State trading. Most of the commission agents are agents of some big wholesalers who are sitting either in Bombay or in Calcutta or in other big places.

I would like to say that the State should enter the field as a big competitor, and the State should give attractive prices. But then I would also like to point out that this is not the time when the State can indulge in giving an attractive range of prices, because the prices are very high; and if the State wants to attract the foodgrains from the producer, it will have to provide a higher price by way of incentive but that would affect the consumers' interest very much and, therefore, the State is in a difficult position, and they cannot go in for market operations immediately. I am glad that Shri C. Subramaniam has said that it is difficult at the present moment to start State trading initially because we shall not be able to succeed. When my hon. friends opposite say that Government are hanky-panky about it, and the State Governments are very lukewarm and so on, they do not realise the implications of going in for State trading just now. These are some of the problems which require solutions of an immediate nature.

But there are also certain long-term problems, and some of these long-term problems require solution from right now, because they will bear results only after three or four or five years. Even in State trading in foodgrains Government will be in a commanding position only after three or four or five years, and State trading cannot start giving immediate results. The State trading corporation in foodgrains, whenever it may come into existence, will have to suffer heavy losses, because in my opinion, about Rs. 100 to Rs. 80 crores of subsidy will have to be provided to the producer to give some incentive to sell the foodgrains to the State trading organisation. I would suggest the creation of something like an equalisation fund or deficit fund for this purpose. For, the next day when the State trading corporation in foodgrains will make heavy losses, my hon. friends opposite will be the very first to jump at the neck of the State trading corporation in foodgrains and say 'You have made a mess of the whole thing'. Therefore let me tell the House just now that this problem is bound to arise that there will be big losses suffered by the State trading corporation in foodgrains or whichever agency indulges in State trading operation. Therefore, there should be an equalisation fund which can compensate for the losses of any particular year. That fund should be organised with the consensus of opinion of Government. I am not a technical person to give advice on that, but I think that some flexible and fluid fund should be available with Government permanently so that they will not have to run to the Finance Ministry every time, saying 'Please give us Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores, because otherwise we shall be in difficulty'. Let the Food Ministry have in their possession a sort of deficit or equalisation fund at their disposal so that they themselves on their own initiative, and without going and asking and making a request to the Finance Ministry and the various Ministries concerned, could come in and indulge successfully in

market manipulations. This is one suggestion that I would like to make.

Then, I would like to point out that we are paying so much attention to the industrial targets. I would like to ask why a similar attention is not paid to agriculture, and why top priority has not been given to the target of agricultural production, and especially in regard to the industrial goods which may be required for increasing agricultural production. My hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain's pamphlet has come very handy to me, and I would like to quote some of the figures that he has given, with his permission. He has pointed out very rightly that the target of 1 million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers is going to fall short by 40 per cent.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Now, it will fall short by 50 per cent.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Why should there be so much talk on increased food production, when the basic requirements of the agriculturists are not fulfilled and enough attention is not being paid to fulfil those requirements? I would submit that we must give enough attention to fertilisers. The supply of fertilisers will also have to be conditioned on the basis of subsidy. You cannot expect the producer who is a small cultivator to buy the fertilisers at the rate at which they are available in the market; Government will have to subsidise the fertilisers. Actually, if we cut out some expenditure from the other items in the Plan and provide those funds for this purpose, there should be no political misunderstandings on that score, because everything cannot be generated at the same time when the resources available with the country are limited. Therefore, if some of the resources allocated for other items will have to be diverted for the purpose of increasing agricultural production, that should be done.

There is another thing also which can be done. I think the hon. Food Minister should take the initiative in

calling all the State Governments and making them understand that power should be available at a cheaper rate to the agriculturist rather than to the industrial producer. To-day power for industrial production, unfortunately, is cheaper, and it is a big paradox and irony of the present situation that the rate at which power is supplied to the poor cultivator is much bigger than the rate at which it is supplied to the industrial concerns. Therefore, immediate steps must be taken to reduce the rate at which power is supplied to the agriculturists.

There should be no idle talk and no idle conference and no idle speeches. We have unfortunately got into the habit of making long speeches. I am reminded of a particular famous phrase that I had read in my childhood days in one of the stories, namely *dapor shankh*. Let us not be *dapor shankhs* that go on shouting loudly all the time. There is a saying in Hindi That:

“बो बादम गरजते हैं वह बरसता नहीं जाते”

Therefore, there should be no idle conferences. Let the State Governments come to this realisation that power has to be provided at a cheaper rate to the agriculturist than to the industrial producer.

Thirdly, immediate steps should be taken to see that any kind of sales tax on foodgrains at any place, which is in operation, should be abolished forthwith. A little loss of revenue to the States, of the order of a few crores of rupees, is not so important and not so significant as when the basic production programme is affected because of this sales tax. I do not have the graphic picture before me of all the taxes that are there, and, therefore, I shall not be able to indicate what kind of taxes there are, but all taxes on the production and sale of foodgrains should be abolished.

Then, I would like to say a word about mechanisation. We talk so much about mechanisation, and so

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

much discussion is going on about mechanisation. But if I were to tell you the price of a tractor, you would be surprised. The price of a tractor, let us say, the Ferguson brand of tractor, which was available before at Rs. 9000, is today Rs. 18,000. So, It is impossible for a middle-class agriculturist to go in even for one tractor. So, how can he resort to mechanisation?

So, when we talk of mechanisation, we are just talking in the sky, and we do not realise that the tractor is beyond his means and beyond his capabilities. Then, I would submit that it will be to the credit of the Food Minister Shri C. Subramaniam if he could initiate talks with his colleagues and start immediately the manufacture of power-tillers. In this connection, I would like to bring to his notice one particular thing. When he was the Finance Minister in Madras, there was an exhibition in Madras. I do not remember the exact date, but I think that it was held about three or four years back. There, one particular tractor was exhibited, which cost very little. I think it was a Japanese or American or probably a Canadian tractor; it was an 1½ H.P. or 2 H.P. tractor. I do not remember the details of it, but the price of that tractor was Rs. 2000. The Madras Government were very much impressed. The other State Governments which went to that exhibition were also very much impressed. And then I do not know what happened to that.

Shri A. P. Jain: Then, the Planning Commission came in.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I wrote a letter at that time to the then Prime Minister, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, suggesting he should initiate this programme of manufacture of this tractor, which could be very useful. At present, there are so many varieties of tractors which are being manufactured, and in most of the cases, the licences have been given to the rupee-payment countries, and all

kinds of programmes have been formulated in this regard. But what is happening is that most of the tractors remain idle because the spare parts are not available. Therefore, I would suggest that Government should really go in for the manufacture of this small tractor. I am sure my hon. friend Shri C. Subramaniam who has got a very good memory would remember that particular brand, and I am sure he would realise that that tractor will be very useful, if it could be successfully applied in a practical manner for the average individual farmer.

I am very grateful to you, Sir, for the indulgence that you have shown to me in regard to the time that you have given me.

श्री रावेलाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो दिन से हम इस बहुत जटिल समस्या पर विचार कर रहे हैं। पिछले ग्राहार वर्ष से इस जटिल समस्या का कोई समाधानकारक हल अभी तक नहीं निकल सका है। मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत प्रसन्नता होती है कि जब से हमारे वर्तमान फूड एंड एप्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने इस महकमे का चार्ज लिया है, वे बही भेदनत और योग्यता से इस समस्या को सुलझाने में लगे हुए हैं। इस के दो प्रलूब हैं। एक तो यह कि दूरवर्ती अर्थात् लांग टर्म मेजेंस क्या होने चाहिए। मेरा यह ख्याल है कि हमारे देश में जब तक हर एक कम्पनी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक को अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तब तक देश की खाद्य समस्या तल नहीं हो सकती है, और इस के लिये जो पैकेज प्रोग्राम है उस की ओर व्यान देना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वर्ष एक हजार कम्पनीटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स पैकेज प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत लाये गये हैं। उस में काफी काम किया जाना चाहिए। सब योजनाएं बन चुकी हैं और जो काम होना है वह तो हो चुका है। उस के बारे में मैं फिर से चर्चा करके सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं यह विश्वास करता हूँ कि अगर पैकेज प्रोग्राम

पर सही रूप में अमल किया जाए, योग्य आदमी उस में रखे जाएं, और उसका जो टारजेट मुकर्रर किया गया है उसे हासिल किया जाए तो निश्चित रूप में चार पांच साल में देश अपने के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो सकता है और बेटी की पैदावार काफी बढ़ सकती है और जो किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति बराबर है वह सुधार सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पैकेज प्रोप्राम पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए और इसको चार पांच साल में सारे देश में लागू करके सफल बनाया जाए।

इसके अलावा कुछ और भी बातें हैं। अपने प्राइवेट सैक्टर में लोगों को फर्टी-लाइजर फैक्टरीज के लिए लाइसेंस दिए लेकिन वे इस काम को नहीं कर पाए। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस स्थिति में सरकार को इस काम के लिए आगे आना चाहिए, प्रब्लिक सैक्टर ज्यादा से ज्यादा फर्टीलाइजर फैक्टरीज संगानी चाहिए, जिससे किसान को अच्छा खाद मिल सके।

हमको केवल फर्टीलाइजर परही निर्भर नहीं रहना है। हमको कम्पोस्ट और धीन मैन्योर की ओर भी पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। केवल फर्टीलाइजर से हमारी खाद की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती। हमको कम्पोस्ट और धीन मैन्योर का अधिक से अधिक प्रचार करना चाहिए और उस के लिए बीज आदि की उत्तम व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। ऐसा किया जाएगा तो हमारी पैदावार जल्दी बढ़ सकती है।

इसी तरह से विजली का सवाल है। माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहा ने कहा कि किसानों को विजली कम रेट पर मिले। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि वाहे कम रेट पर न मिले लेकिन उनको मिले तो। अभी तो बालत यह है कि लोगों को इपद्धति जमा करा देने पर भी विजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता। मेरे निर्वाचित लोगों को यही शिकायत है कि रुपया जमा करा

देने पर भी उनको विजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता। इसकी उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इर्टिंगेशन के मामले में इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो पानी सिंचाई के लिए उपलब्ध है उसका पूरा उपयोग किया जाए। अगर सारे पानी का ठीक उपयोग हो तो बेटी की पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है। अभी सारे पानी का उपयोग नहीं होता है। इस और ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

एक विशेष निवेदन में यह करता चाहता हूं कि हमको पंचायतों और सहकारी समितियों का पूरा सहयोग लेना चाहिए। इनकी यह जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि वे पैदावार को बढ़ाएं, पैकेज प्रोप्राम को सफल बनाएं और कम्पूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट प्रोप्राम को सफल बनाएं। अगर पंचायतों और सहकारी समितियों का सहयोग लिया गया तो मुझे विश्वास है कि देश में जो अप्र की कमी है वह जल्दी ही दूर हो जाएगी।

मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि सन् 1947 से अभी तक हमको बाहर से अप्र का आयात करना पड़ रहा है और हम आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो पाए। यह आयात 25 लाख टन से बढ़ कर आज 60 लाख टन हो गया है। आज तो स्थिति शान्त दिखती है लेकिन पता नहीं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति कब कैसी हो जाए। पिछली दफा अपने देखा कि चीन ने हम पर हमला कर दिया था। इसी तरह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में कोई भी परिस्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिए हमको अप्र के आयात पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। एक समय ऐसा भा सकता है कि हम बाहर से गल्ला न मंगा सकें। इसलिए हमको अपने पैकेज प्रोप्राम को सफल बना कर अप्र के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिए ताकि हमको इम्पोर्ट के सहारे की प्रावश्यकता न रहे।

[श्री राधेनाथ व्यास]

एक बात मैं स्टोरेज के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मारकेटिंग सोसाइटीज के लिए गोदामों की व्यवस्था है। मेरा सुझाव है कि गोदामों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था की जाए और इसके लिए सीमेंट प्रादि उपलब्ध किया जाए ताकि अप्र को अच्छी तरह रखा जा सके।

कुछ बेन कारपोरेशन की व्यवस्था का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। यह सही कदम है। लेकिन मुझे कुछ शंकायें हैं कि यह कहाँ तक लकड़ होगा। अगर आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० अफसरों के बिच्चे इसको छोड़ा गया तो यह काम नहीं चल सकता। इस काम के सिये आपको व्यापारी वर्ग से ईमानदार और अनुभवी आदमी लेने चाहिए। उनके सहयोग से इस काम को करना चाहिए तो यह सफल होगा।

डाइरेक्ट परचेज करने के बजाय, मेरा सुझाव है, कि आप व्यापारियों के ऐसोसियेशन बना कर उनसे खरीदें या मारकेटिंग सोसाइटीज बना कर उनके जरिए खरीदें। इन सोसाइटीज में किसानों के भी प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिए। इनके द्वारा फिल्ड कीमत पर खरीद की जाए माल का प्रेडेशन करने के बाद। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा किया गया तो स्थिति सुधरेगी।

अब मैं जोन्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ माननीय सदस्यों ने कल जोन्स का सवाल उठाया था। श्री रफी शास्त्री किंदवाई ने गल्ले का मूँबेंट फी कर दिया और वे कामयाब हुए यह सही है। उस समय दो साल फिल्ड भी अच्छी हो गयी थी, इसलिए भी यह स्कीम सफल रही। लेकिन उसके बाद फिल्ड खराब होती गयी। और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सरप्लस एरियाज से दूसरे इलाकों को गल्ला जाने लगा। मध्य प्रदेश में जोन इस लिए बने कि एक साल हमारे यहाँ यथापि चावल की बम्पर

काप हुई थी लेकिन सारी डेफिसिट एरिया में जाने लगी और हमारे यहाँ स्थिति भयंकर हो गयी। मध्य प्रदेश में करीब 34 परसेंट जनता आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की है जो कि मजदूर लोग हैं और जिनके पास बेटी नहीं है। इनके अलावा एक बहुत बड़ा तबका ऐसा है जिसके पास बेटी नहीं है। अगर जोन न बनाये गये होते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक भयंकर अकाल पड़ जाता। इस तरह गेहूँ का जोन भी बनाना पड़ा। इसका कारण भी यहीं था कि गेहूँ ज्यादा बाहर जाने लगा था। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसी इलाके से ज्यादा गल्ला बाहर न जाये तो जोन बनाने के असाका कोई उपाय नहीं है। मसानी सहब ने कहा कि जोन न रहें तो गल्ला पानी की तरह जहाँ कम होगा वहाँ चला जाएगा। लेकिन कभी कभी तो पानी को भी रोकना पड़ता है और ऐसे बनाये जाते हैं। ऐसा न करें तो बाढ़ आ जाए। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर जोन कायम न रहें तो सारे देश में वैरिटी तो रहेगी लेकिन गरीब आदमी उसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि अनाज बहुत महंगा हो जाएगा और सरकार कभी लोगों की शिकायत को दूर नहीं कर सकेगी। चांग आप उस दशा में कितनी भी केंद्रीय प्राइवेट शाप्स खोलें समस्या हल न होगी। आज भी तो इतनी केंद्रीय प्राइवेट शाप्स खुली हैं और 60 लाख टन गल्ला मंगाया जा रहा है लेकिन फिर भी तो लोगों को सन्तोष नहीं है। एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य की तो बात ही क्या है, स्कारसिटी कंडीशन्स में तो एक राज्य में ही एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में अप्र का आना जाना बन्द करना पड़ता है। इस विचार को पिछला अनुभव पुष्ट करता है। मैंने बंगाल केमिन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है और सन् 1947 में प्रेगरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी थी। खेद है कि वह किताब मूँहे यहाँ पुस्तकालय में

नहीं मिली । लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट बाब्य समस्या के लिये तो बाइबिल या गीता के समान है । उसकी सिफारिशों पर अमल किया जाए तो समस्या बहुत कुछ हस हो सकती है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1947 में जब दक्षिण भारत में कुछ कंट्रोल लागू था और उत्तर भरत में नहीं था तो क्या दशा थी । यहाँ हमें मैं जीसे भैसूर, मद्रास, ट्रावनकोर और बम्बई में गड़बड़ी नहीं थी जब कि उत्तर भारत में जहाँ कुछ कंट्रोल पूरी तरह लागू नहीं था और मार्केटिंग होता था और करपान होता था । यहाँ उस समय परमिट सिस्टम था । उस समय सातवें में यह व्यवस्था थी कि एक गांव से दूसरे गांव को गल्ला नहीं आ जा सकता था ।

आधिकार महोदय : आपने तो सन् 1947 में वह किताब पढ़ रखी थी । फिर आपने भव्य प्रदेश में उस पर अमल क्यों महीं करवाया ।

13 hrs.

ध्येयक व्यापक : मध्यभारत के दो ज़िलों के बाब्य सम्बन्ध में सन् १९४७ में दोनों कोप्स फेल हो गई । नर्तीजा यह दुश्मा कि खालियर स्टेट में राशनिंग लागू करनी पड़ी और राशनिंग न सिर्फ शहरों में बल्कि देहातों में भी लागू की गयी । शहरों में जब स्केयरसिटी कंडीशंस होती हैं तो मैं अपने अनुभव की बात कहता हूँ कि आपको कंट्रोल करना होगा । अगर कंट्रोल करना है तो पहने उस को कौरडैन और करना होगा । हमने देखा था कि जब कंट्रोल हटाया गया था तो सब से आखिर में वह बम्बई से कंट्रोल हटाया गया था । स्केयरसिटी कंडीशंस अगर कायम रहती

हैं तो शहरों में फिर से आप को राशनिंग लालू करनी होगी । बड़े बड़े शहरों में से इसे कुछ करना होगा । मैंने बजट संशोधन के दोरान बतलाया था कि जो ५ लाख से ज्यादा आवादी वाले शहर हैं उन शहरों में स्टेचुटरी राशनिंग कर दीजिये । इस तरह से यह भूख की समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो जायगी ।

धार्म होता यह है कि अनाज फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से भी बिकता है और दूसरी सरप्लस स्टेट्स से भी अनाज आता है नर्तीजा यह होता है कि भाव ऊंचा रहता है और लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर अनाज नहीं मिल पाता है । भव्य प्रदेश में काफी गरीबी है और किसानों को फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिए उचित मूल्य पर गल्ला सुलभ करने की जो व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं वह उचित ही बात है । जितना हमारे यहाँ सरप्लस प्रेन है उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार ले ले या स्टेट गवर्नरेट खरीद ले और वहाँ के व्यापारियों को देने के बजाय वहाँ की स्टेट कारपोरेशन को दे दे या स्टेट अपने पास रख और उस अनाज को जनता में महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में उचित मूल्य पर वितरण कराये तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि अनाज व्यापारियों के हाथ में जाये क्योंकि अगर वह उनके हाथ में रहेगा तो वह उसको ऊंची कीमत से बेचेगा ।

मेरी यह मान्यता है कि जोनल लिस्टम होना चाहिए बल्कि हर एक स्टेट को एक जोन बना देना चाहिए और कभी कभी एक स्टेट में किसी एक ज़िले को शेष से अलग करना होगा । यहाँ कारपोरेशंस की कमी है वहाँ व्यापारियों की जिम्मेदार असोनियेशनों के द्वारा खरीदा जाय लेकिन प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स को ले जाने की कूट नहीं होनी चाहिए बरना उचित मूल्य पर जनता को अनाज मुलभ नहीं हो पायेगा ।

जो नोट सरकुनेट किया गया है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि येन मूवमेंट का जहाँ तक

[श्री राधेशलाल व्यास]

सवाल है वह रोड और रेल द्वारा ले जाया जायेगा, ट्रकों व रेल के जरिए ले जाया जायेगा। भगवर ट्रकों द्वारा प्राइवेट व्यापारियों को अनाज ले जाने की छूट दे दी गई तो वह वहां ले जाकर क्या करेंगे? वह दूसरे व्यापारियों को दे देंगे और नतीजा यह होगा कि वह गल्ला ज्यादा कीमत में बिकेगा। यह कहना कि आप कंट्रोल कर सकेंगे प्राइस को यह बिल्कुल असम्भव बात है। जो यहां कीमतें मुकर्जर की गई हैं फ्लोर मिल्स के पाटे की, जो बोरी दी जाती है उसकी कीमत का जहां तक सवाल है तो रसीद तो काटते हैं 36 या 40 रुपये की लेकिन ऊपर से 15 या 20 रुपये ले लेते हैं। इस सब के ऊपर कंट्रोल करना बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। मेरा तो सुझाव है कि ग्रेन का मूवमेंट स्टेट दु स्टेट एकाउंट की मार्फत होना चाहिए न कि व्यापारियों की मार्फत चाहे वह ट्रक से हो अथवा रेल के द्वारा हो। इस तरीके से भगवर ग्रेन का मूवमेंट कंट्रोल किया गया तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हम देश की खालीभाज की विकट स्थिति को सुधार सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं आपसे एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां भी किसानों में कैश क्रॉप्स बोने की टेंडेंसी होती जा रही है। यह टेंडेंसी हर जगह जोर पकड़ती जा रही है और किसान कैश क्रॉप्स की तरफ मुकर रहे हैं। मेरे मित्र भी उड़के यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं वह इस बात को बखूबी जानते हैं कि पहले उनके यहां हमेशा चावल होता था लेकिन अब वहां के किसान कैश क्रॉप्स जैसे प्राउन्डनट भाड़ बोना चाहते हैं और उन्होंने इन कैश क्रॉप्स को बोना भी शुरू कर दिया है। हर एक स्टेट को ग्रेन के भाग्य में सैल्फ सफिशिएंट बनाने के लिए कौप कंट्रोल आर्डर भी जारी किया जा सकता है। हमारा पिछला अनुभव है कि सन् 1947 में इंदौर स्टेट एक फैफिसिट स्टेट थी, हम ने वहां कौप कंट्रोल आर्डर जारी कर दिया जिसका कि

नतीजा यह हुआ कि दो साल में वह सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो गयी और उनको बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है कि आप तो अपने वहां कौप बुवाते रहें और दूसरे राज्य हमेशा के लिए आपको अनाज देते रहें। ऐसा कभी सुमिकिन नहीं है। इसलिए हर एक स्टेट को ग्रेन के बास्ते एक ऐसी योजना बना कर अग्रल करना चाहिए जिससे कि वह खालीभाज के भाग्य में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाय और वह अपने गुजारे लायक अनाज पैदा करने लग जाय। अलबत्ता थोड़ा बहुत भगवर कम पड़ जाए तो दूसरी स्टेट से उसको मिल जाना चाहिए।

दो शब्द में अपनी स्टेट के बारे में निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो शक्कर के बारे में यहां बिल्कुल चर्चा नहीं हुई। मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि यह शक्कर का जो डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन है वह बिल्कुल दोपूर्ण है और वह किसी एक आधार पर नहीं किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश जिसकी कि आबादी सवा तीन करोड़ है उस को केवल 12000 टन दिया गया और वह भी अब बढ़ा कर 11400 टन कर दिया है लेकिन इसके बरचक्स गुजरात जिसकी कि पायुलेशन दो करोड़ है उसको हमसे डबल मिलता है, ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आखिर इसका कोई एक आधार होना चाहिए।

दूसरे हम देहात में जाते हैं तो किसान हम से शिकायत करता है कि उन्हें तो डाई सौ ग्राम ही चीनी मिलती है जबकि शहर बालों को एक किलो मिलती है। यह भी एक तरह से अन्याय ही है। वैसे मैं बतलाऊं कि काम सब का चल रहा है क्योंकि जिसको भी चीनी चाहिए तीन रुपये किलो के भाव से जितनी बाहे उसे मिल सकती है। मैं फुड मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूँगा कि भगवर आप अपनी इस दोपूर्ण वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं कर सकते तो ज्यादा भच्छा होगा कि इस तरह के कंट्रोल को आप उठा दें और की मूवमेंट

शुगर का कर दें क्योंकि चीनी भगर की मार्केट में दो रुपये किलो भी मिलेगी तो वह उस को बदाक्षत कर लेंगे ।

“इन दो, तीन महीनों में हमारी स्टेट को थोड़े से गेहूं की जरूरत होगी । हमारी राज्य सरकार ने उस की मांग की है । नई फसल आ जाने के बाद में ठीक हो जायेगा । हम को इस बीच 30,000 टन गेहूं कुछ महीने के लिए दे दीजिये तो हमारे यहां विशेष कर रीवा में जो बुरी हालत बन रही है उस को हम सम्भाल सकेंगे । बस इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं घन्घबाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्स्टवादा):

मध्यक्ष महोदय, चारों तरफ आज एक ही आवाज है कि यह दुर्दशा दुनिया के और किसी देश में हुई होती तो अब तक निकाल दिये गये होते और हुक्मत का तक्ता पलट दिया होता ।

एक भावनाय सवस्य : सही बात है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस का एक कारण है कि हमारे देश की जनता आधी मुर्दा हो चुकी है और दूसरा कारण यह है कि हमारे विदेशी लोग नोटंकी बेलते हैं । इनकिलाब करना चाहते नहीं या जानते नहीं । कभी 24 घंटे⁶⁰ का उपवास, कभी एक दिन की शान्त हड्डताल और कभी सात दिन का दिवाऊ सत्याग्रह । अब जरूरत इस बात की हो गयी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अच्छे तरीके से एक फैसला करे क्योंकि इस देश में⁶¹ अनाज का सवाल ज्ञासीय हो चुका है, सरकारी हो चुका है और यह कोई सीधा प्रार्थिक सवाल ही नहीं है । इस के लिए मैं प्रमाण देता हूं देश से बाहर खाने पीने की चीजें भेजे जाने के बारे⁶² में । चीनी यह सरकार अपने देशवासियों को डेढ़ रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बेच रही है और दुनिया को प्रदेशियों को साड़े सात घाने किलो के

हिसाब से बेच रही है । पिछले अगस्त के महीने में यह सब काम हुआ । यह मैं श्री स्वतंत्र पार्टी को कहना चाहता हूं जोकि इस सरकार के कुछ आदमियों के खिलाफ तो कभी पहले रहते हैं लेकिन क्योंकि वह आदमी बदल गये हैं इसलिए आप जरा ठंडे पढ़ गये हैं । मेरा उन से कहना है कि वे जरा आदमियों पर न जाकर नीतियों के ऊपर विचार किया करें । जब तक नीतियों पर विचार नहीं होगा और केवल आदमियों को देखा जाएगा तब तक⁶³ यह गलतियां होती रहेंगी ।

निर्यात के बारे में मैं आप को और मिसाल दूँ । आज दालों के दाम बड़े हुए हैं । एक स्थाने-स्थाने-स्थाने-स्थाने-स्थाने-स्थाने का⁶⁴ आम है, यह तो ठीक है कि चने का निर्यात बढ़ है लेकिन फलेड़े हुए चने की दाल का तो⁶⁵ निर्यात बढ़कर जारी है । इस तरह का कानून आज अपने देश में चल रहा है ।

फिर केला है, आम है, मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि कुछ असें के बाद इस देश में अच्छा केला और अच्छा आम देशवासियों⁶⁶ को नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि सरकार की निर्यात नीति विलकूल अस्थिर ही चुकी है । जब विदेशी मुद्रा किसी कारखाने की बस्तुओं से नहीं मिल सकती तो प्राविद्र को उसे जनता के भोजन पर हमला करना पड़ता है ताकि वह विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सके ।

13.08 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair.]

मैं ने सोचा था कि आप को भी सुनाऊंगा लेकिन बैर आप उठ रहे हैं तो लाचारी है । इस सरकार के बारे में जान लेते तो हमारे स्थगन सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव ज्यादा आसानी के साथ प्राप्त है । बैर, श्री अमृदेवेन्द्र जोकि प्रभी कुर्सी पर विराजमान हैं वह भी मेरे लिए प्रध्यक्ष महोदय ही हैं । मेरे पुराने दोस्त हैं और अगर वह मेरी बात मुन कर अपनी पार्टी में कुछ असर डालवा सकें तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

[दा० राम मनोहर सोहिया]

नियति नीति के बारे में मैं यह साफ़ नहूँ कि इतनी ज्यादा सेक्यूरिटी और किंग्ल बर्च का सामान बाहर से प्राप्ता है कि हम को उसके लिए मुदा दूँड़नी पड़ती है और मुदा दूँड़ने के लिए सामान मिल नहीं पाता तो आखिर को योजन पर हमला करना पड़ता है।

इसी तरीके से मैं आप को पैदावार के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ बहुत कहा गया है कि पिछले 15 वर्ष में उत्तरीक्ष्म अनाज की पैदावार बड़ी है लेकिन साथ ही यह ज्यों नहीं कहा गया कि पिछले 15 वर्ष में आवादी भी उत्तरीक्ष्म बढ़ गयी है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह ~~उत्तरीक्ष्म~~ कोई फ़र्क नहीं है। आंकड़े इस तरह के देश में हैं कि पैदावार और आवादी साथ साथ बराबर बड़ी है इसलिए दरम्बल कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। कुछ खाराबी आई है। एक बात मैं जबरदस्त खाराबी आई है और वह यह कि जितना भी अनाज हमारे देश में है अगर प्रति व्यक्ति उसे बाटों~~लो~~ सात छट्टे लिखे यादी सात छट्टे करोड़ पड़ेगा यादी सात छट्टे करोड़। यह मैं भौसत्तवतल रहा हूँ किंवल बीज, बैट्टहूँ बिक्रम कर। अब सब सात छट्टे करोड़ अनाज भी हर व्यक्ति को नहीं मिल पाता है क्योंकि पहले से गड़बड़ है। इतना मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 27 करोड़ आदिमियों को ~~उत्तरीक्ष्म~~ अप्स से अधिक प्रतिदिन नहीं मिलता रहा है। अब मैं एक खतरनाक बात बताना चाहता हूँ, ऐसी खतरनाक बात जो हमेशा चालू रहेगी। जब तक यह सरकार रहेगी तब तक वह चालू रहेगी। क्योंकि इस सरकार की योजना का आधार यह है कि पांच करोड़, साढ़े पांच करोड़ की हालत तो थोड़ी बहुत सुधारो और 42 करोड़ की हालत बिगड़ दी। आज इस योजना का आधार है कि कुछ की जिन्दगी जुड़ी हुई है बहुतों की भौति के साथ। यह बात बिल्कुल साफ़ होती चली जा रही है कि इस योजना से या तो पचास साल बड़े लोग, और या उन के ~~मिल्क्ष्म~~

कुछ छोटे बाबू लोग, पनपते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि छोट बाबू लोगों का बहुत सुधार नहीं हो पाता है। उन को कोई मक्कन ~~ग्राम संस्करण~~ नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन अनाज की ~~मिल्क्ष्म~~ ~~मिल्क्ष्म~~ कुछ बढ़ जाती है। चूंकि अनाज की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है, इसलिए जब योजना कुछ बगड़ी की स्थिति को सुधारती है और उनकी खपत बढ़ती है, तो वही ही खपत आखिर साधारण जनता के अनाज से ही निकलती है। अभी मैंने 27 करोड़ आदिमियों के लिए चार छटांक अनाज बताया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगले पांच वर्षों में वह चार छटांक भी घट कर तीन, स्पष्ट-तीन छटांक रह जायेगा, क्योंकि इस सरकार की योजना का आधार ही ऐसा है। यह राजकीय सबाल है और राजकीय नीति इससे जुड़ती है।

अनाज की पैदावार क्यों नहीं बढ़ पाती है? इसलिए कि खेती में मुनाफ़ा नहीं है, खेती में धूस नहीं है, खेती में चन्दा नहीं है। जितनी भी योजनायें बनाई गईं, उन सब में प्राप देखेंगे कि करोड़पति के मुनाफ़े तीस चालीस सैकड़े के हैं। कहाँ मिल रहे हैं? बढ़े बढ़े कारखानों में, या मकान बनाने में और या फिर बे ठाट के 400 करोड़ के रांची के कारखाने हैं, मा-100 करोड़ के लैनलैन के कारखाने हैं, या 50 करोड़ के एलुमिनियम के कारखाने हैं। जिन में इधर-उधर कुछ अपनी पार्टी को चलाने के लिए चन्दा भी मिल जाया करता है और खुद के लिए, और अगर खुद के लिए नहीं तो कम से कम बेटे और दामाद के लिए पैसा मिल जाता है। धन इकट्ठा हो सकता है। आप सौर कीजिए कि मैं ने किन बातों को कहा है। इन उद्योगों से नेताओं को राजनीति के लिए चन्दा मिलता है और नौकरशाहों को भौति की मिलता है अपने सम्बन्धियों की अवस्था को सुधारने के लिए और करोड़पतियों को मुनाफ़ा दिलाने के लिए।

आज जहाँ ऐसी अवस्था है, वहाँ योजना का पैसा खेती में नहीं लग सकता है। जिन किसानों के पास तीन, चार, छः एकड़ जमीन है, उन को क्या मिलेगा? मैं खेता हूँ कि हमारे कुछ कांप्रेस के दोस्त, जो किसानों के नियायती हैं, अम्बर कर्जे का जिक्र किया करते हैं कि किसानों को कर्जा मिले। कहाँ से कर्जा मिलेगा? कर्जा मिलेगा उद्योगपतियों को, उन कारखानों को, जिन से मंत्री भी और नौकर-शाह जुड़े हुए हैं, जिन से नक़ा उठाते हैं। इन छोटे किसानों को कर्जा नहीं मिल सकता है। और अगर छटपुट कुछ मिल भी गया, तो उस से कुछ छाने-जाने वाला नहीं है।

व्यापार और उद्योग में लक्ष्मी है। खेती में लक्ष्मी नहीं है। है भी, तो उन के पास, जिन के पास पांच सौ, हजार एकड़ जमीन है। इसलिए एक बात मैं बिल्कुल चोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के रहते हुए हम को बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ेगा। जब से यह सरकार चालू है, मेरा क्षयास है कि हम कम से कम पंद्रह अरब रुपये का अनाज बाहर से मंगा चके हैं। वहाँ बाहर अरब रुपये का अनाज तो खाली अमरीका से प्राया है और वाकी दूसरे देशों से भी आया है। पंद्रह अरब रुपये का अनाज—यह बात कह देता ही कूफी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई चिन्नेलंगा होता, तो इतनी बात से ही आग लग जाती कि इलिले पंद्रह बच्चे में पंद्रह अरब रुपये का अनाज मंगाया गया है।

इस पश्चात् अरब रुपये के साथ साथ योजना का बुरा ढंग है, जिस की बुनियादी बात में कह देता हूँ कि अगर एक हजार रुपये महोने से ज्यादा लच्ची किसी मंत्री, किसी नौकरशाह और किसी उद्योगपति को न करने दिया जाये, तो बारह अरब रुपये—यह मैं कहता हूँ सरकारी हिसाब से, मेरे हिसाब से तो पचास अरब रुपया होगा—की सालाना बचत लच्चे में हो सकती है। आप देखिये कि यह कितनी बड़ी पूँजी हो जाती

है। इस पूँजी के बारे में मैं कहूँगा कि इस का पहला उद्देश्य होना चाहिए हिन्दुस्तान की खेती को सुधारने का। ये सब भूठे सवाल हैं कि कर्जा मिले, या किस तरह खेती का संगठन हो, सहकारी खेती हो या राज्य के खेत हों, आदि। जरूरत इस बात की है कि खेती में पूँजी लगाई जाये, चाहे उस में चाला मिले या न मिले, चाहे उस में लक्ष्मी मिले या न मिले। खेती में पूँजी लगाना है और जब तक यह नीति का फैसला गहीं होगा तब तक मामला ठीक नहीं हो पायेगा।

इस का एक और नीतिजा निकलता है। लोग कहते हैं कि दाम बढ़ाओ। अम्बर मैं ने यह आवाज इधर से सुनी कि दाम बढ़ाओ। किसी हृदय तक मैं उस को पसन्द भी करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। किसानों की उपज के दाम बढ़ाने का भत्तलब क्या होगा? उद्योगी दाम बढ़ाते रहे और किसानों के दाम बढ़ाते रहो। यहाँ पर मैं एक और छत्तरनाक बात कह देता हूँ, जो कि होने वाली है और वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने सीधा सा सवाल यह है कि या तो उद्योगी दामों को बढ़ाओ और या खेती के दाम बढ़ाओ। 10 इसके बालाक और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह गया है, क्योंकि पिछले दस, पन्द्रह दरसों में कार्रवाई की बड़ी चीज़ों के दाम बढ़ाते चले गए और खेती के दाम उस हिसाब से बढ़े नहीं। आज सन् 1964 में पहली दफ़ा खेती की चीज़ों के दाम भी बढ़ने शुरू हो गए हैं। जो चीज़ अब हुई है, वह यही आकर अटक गई है। हजार सर पटक लें, वह धब्दलने वाली नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सरे संसार का नियम है कि दाम आपस में जुड़े हुए रहते हैं, अलग से दाम नहीं चला करते हैं। आज मिट्टी के तेल की बोतल बेची जा रही है छः प्राने में। सिमेंट का हिसाब ही बड़ा गडबड़ है। आठ रुपये, बारह आने वोरा कण्ठोल दाम है और जहाँ मिले—मिलता नहीं है—सब जगह, जिससे भी आप कुछ नीति निकाल सकते हैं—बहाँ बारह और चौबह रुपये बोरा मिलता है।

[डा० राम भनोहर लोहिया]

कहाँ आठ रूपये कप्ट्रोल और कहाँ चौदह रूपये भ्रसली दाम । कौन ले जाता है वे उँचाई ? मन्त्री ? नीकरशाह ? व्यापारी ? इन सीनों के तिगड्ढे को हमें कभी भूलना नहीं चाहिए । चौदह रूपये में सिमेंट का बोरा अगर किसान खरीदेगा—और वह भी बड़ा किसान, जो अपना गलता बाजार में बेचता है—तो वह लाजिमी तौर पर यह कोशिश करेगा कि उसको भी अपनी चीजों के अच्छे दाम मिलें । इसीलिए काली घटा आई ही रहेगी हिन्दुस्तान पर, ऐसा भेरा भ्याल है, क्योंकि पहली दफ़ा खेती के दाम कारखानों के दामों के साथ कुछ रेंगने शुरू किये हैं । और अगर इस घटा को छंटाना है, तो कारखाने के दाम गिराने ही पड़ेंगे, और कारखाने के दाम गिराने के लिए जो तरीका मैंने बताया है, उसके अलावा और कोई तरीका नहीं है कि कर घटाओ, सरकार की फिजूलखर्ची घटाओ, सरकार किसी दूसरे वैमाने पर ले जाओ । जिस दंग से पिछले सवाह बरस से और जिस दंग से आज यह सरकार चल रही है, वह चल नहीं सकता है । सरकार को दूसरे दंग पर ले जाओ, इसकी आत्मा को बदलो । या तो इस काम को करो, वर्ना कोई दूसरा रास्ता रह नहीं जाता है ।

मैं आपसे एक सिद्धान्त की बात भीर कह दूँ कि दाम तो नहीं बांधे जा सकते, सेकिन दामों के रिश्तों को बांधना चल्ही हो गया है । मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ, जो कहा करते हैं कि गेहूँ इस दाम पर बेचो और हमेशा इसी दाम पर बेचो, सिमेंट इसी दाम पर बेचो, सेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ, सिमेंट, मिट्टी का तेल, कपड़ा, इनके रिश्ते बांध दिये जायें, ताकि अगर एक घटे, तो दूसरा भी घटे, अगर एक बड़े तो दूसरा भी बड़े । इसमें किसान का भी फ़ायदा है, शहर के उपभोक्ता का भी फ़ायदा है, सारे देश का फ़ायदा है । इसी आधार पर अच्छी योजना बन सकती है । दामों के रिश्तों को बांधना चल्ही है ।

मुझे अक्सेस के साथ कहना पड़ता है

कि इन सब बातों पर हिन्दुस्तान के राजनीति करने वालों ने अच्छी तरह से ध्यान नहीं दिया है । मैं सकता हूँ कि मामूली इन्सान या मामूली मजदूर तो भेरी बातों को समझ जायेगा, लेकिन जो फ़ंस गए हैं चक्कर में, वे नहीं समझ पाते ।

मगर मैं थोड़ा सा समाजवादियों को कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । चाहे वे समाजवादी उस तरफ़ बाले हों और चाहे इस तरफ़ बाले—फ़र्क़ कुछ नहीं पड़ता है—वे रूप के बहुत ज्यादा भोही हो गए हैं और उन को प्राण से मतलब नहीं गह गया है । जब देखो यह बात कही जाती है कि राज्य व्यापार अनाज का हो या न हो, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो या न हो, क्षेत्रीय व्यापार हो या न हो । खाली रूप के सवाल ये लोग उठाया करते हैं । रूप में रखा क्या है, अगर प्राण नहीं रहता है ? समाजवाद के शरीर की ढंड तो करने लग गए हो, समाजवाद के प्राण की ढूँढ बिल्कुल नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वे अपने को वामपन्थी कहते हों और चाहे दक्षिणपन्थी, वे चाहे जो भी हों वे प्राण की भी फ़िक्र करें । इस बक्त पूरे हिन्दुस्तान भर में खास तौर से पढ़े लिखे लोगों में एक विचार फैला हुआ है कि हमें जरूरत है इन्तजाम की ओर संस्थाओं की तबदीली की ओर ऐसे संगठन बनाने की जिनसे समाजवाद आ सके । कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय बैंक बनाओ, समाजवाद आ जाएगा, सहकारी समिनियां बनाओँ; स्याजवाद आ जायगा दूसरों चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करों स्याजवाद आ जायगा । केवल संस्थाओं को तबदीलियां कर देने से लोग समझते हैं कि समाजवाद आ जाएगा । यह उनकी बहुत जबर्दस्त भूल है । मैं सहकारी समितियों का एक कलंक आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ । समाजवाद का रूप तो या लेकिन उस रूप का किम प्रकार से दुरपयोग हुआ इसका अन्दाज़ा आपको चल जाएगा । क्या कुछ हो रहा है, इसके आप

देखें। एक तरफ गांव के बड़े लोग हैं और दूसरी तरफ कस्बों और शहरों के व्यापारी, कम से कम बड़े न सही तो आइती मिल करके सहकारी समितियां बना रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को खूब मजे में लूट रहे हैं। यह सहकारी समितियों का हाल हो रहा है। केवल रूप की तरफ देखोगे और प्राणों की तरफ नहीं देखोगे तो नतीजा समाजवाद का यह होकर ही रहेगा। कांग्रेस वाले खास तौर से समाजवाद को कह देते हैं और इधर वाले भी उसका नारा तो लगा देते हैं लेकिन कफ्यूनिस्ट लोग किसी तरह से इस बात को समझ जाते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। लेकिन वे समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। रूप के चक्कर में वे बहुत फसे हुए हैं। यह भी अच्छा है। वैसे ही आपने देखा होगा बादल बरसते खूब हैं और गरजते भी खूब हैं और मेरे जैसा आदमी बहुत पसन्द करता है जब ऐसे बादल दिखाई देते हैं जो दिखने में और सुनने में भी बहुत अच्छे लगते हों। लेकिन रूप के चक्कर में फसे रहने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

इस योजना का गांव में क्या नतीजा निकला है, इसको आप देखें। एक तरफ सड़कारी समितियां, दूसरी तरफ ठंडे चर, तीसरी तरफ बीज बीरह देने का इंतजाम और साधन, चौथी तरफ कर्ज और तिचाई बीरह ये सब गांवों में किये गये हैं। इन सब का कायदा किस को मिलता है इस तरफ भी आपका व्यापार जाना चाहिये। गांवों में यों तो इनका कायदा मिलता है मुक्किल से पांच सैकड़ा को। सारी योजना के नाम पर देश का भरतों रूपया खर्च होने के बाद भी केवल पांच सैकड़ा और अगर ज्यादा हिसाब लगाया जाए तो दस सैकड़ा को कायदा मिल जाता है। इसका क्या नतीजा होता है? अगर गांव वाले उस संचित धन का गांव में इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जेती को सुधारने में उसको लगाते हैं तो मेरे जैसा आदमी ऐसी बात को माफ भी कर देता क्योंकि आज मेरा दिल इतना टूटा हुआ है कि मैं समाजवादी व्याय को नहीं चाहता

इतना ज्यादा जितना कि मैं समाजवादी पैदावार को चाहता हूँ। देश में पैदावार बड़े यह भेरा मकसद है। अगर अन्याय करके भी कोई पैदावार बढ़ा सकता है तो मैं उसका हाय चूमने के लिए तैयार हूँ। बड़े लोगों को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। कांग्रेस सरकार बड़े लोगों पर आधारित है चाहे वे बड़े लोग शहरों के हों या देहतों के हों। उनको यह कायदा दिलाती है। उन से बोट लेती है। उनके हाय में इतनी ताकत होती है कि सब लोगों को प्रभावित करके वे ले जाते हैं और इनको बोट दिलाते हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि है जितने गांव के बड़े लोग हैं वे आज तक नफा उठाते रहे हैं और उस नफे को वे गांवों और जेती में न लगा करके शहरों में कारखानों में या व्यवसायों में लगाया करते हैं। जो लोग गांव वाले हैं, वे इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे। मैं उनको दोष नहीं देता हूँ। यह संसार का नियम है, प्रकृति का नियम है जां नफा दिखेगा वहाँ लोग दीड़ेंगे। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि गांवों के बड़े लोग शहरों की तरफ दौड़ रहे हैं जाली शारीरिक हिसाब से नहीं, नफे के हिसाब से वहाँ पैसा लगा रहा है। जैसे और दिशाओं में वैसे इस दिशा में भी नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि चिल्लते हम रहेंगे गांवों में बसो, शहरों में मत जाओ, चिल्लते हम रहेंगे जेती में पूँजी लगाओ, जेती को सुधारो, लेकिन नब पूँजी उदोग और व्यापार में लगती जली जाएगी और जेती का सुधार नहीं हो पाएगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन और देश समाजवाद के प्राणों की तरफ देखना शुरू करे।

जितनी भी बदल हुई है, उस में मैंने सुना है, इस तरफ से भी और उस तरफ से भी ज्यादा जोर इसी बात पर दिया गया है कि जमाल्कोरी और मुनाफाल्कोरी के कारण यह सब कुछ हुआ है। मन में मेरे भी लगा कि हाँ किसी हृदय बात भी सही है। लेकिन मेरे कितनी बड़ी नावानी है कि इतने बड़े सवाल को जाली जमाल्कोरी और मुनाफाल्कोरी के ऊपर डाल दिया जाए। आखिर सवाल क्या है? यह

[ठाठ० राम भनोहर लोहिया]

सही है कि निम्नस्तान में हमेशा ही व्यापार के उत्तर चढ़ाव में अनाज के खास तौर से, कमी के फैले रहा करता है। कभी तो अनाज या गेहूं या चावल यद्यपि चार भागे तो नहीं लेकिन 6-7 भागे कहीं कहीं बिकता है और फिर उसी फसल का वह अनाज 11-12 भागे तक चला जाता है। यह हमेशा का नियम रहा है। लेकिन धब्ब की बार यह बात उठाना कि 1964 में जो दाम बढ़े हैं वे जमाक्कोरी और मुनाकाक्कोरी के कमरण ही बढ़े हैं ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि सारा देश समझते लगता है कि सरकार तो करीब करीब निर्दोष है वह तो कुछ नहीं कर रही है और दूसरों का ही सारा दोष है। सरकार का धनर दोष है तो खली इतना कि वह चोरों को नहीं पकड़ रही है या चोरों के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाज अनाज की जो नीति है, जाहे अनाज बाहर भेजने की, जीनी बाहर भेजने की, जाहे बाहर से अनाज मंगाने की, जाहे खेती में पैसा लगाने की, यह सारी गलत है, इसका जमाक्कोरी या मुनाकाक्कोरी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं। है, केवल सरकार से है, योजना से है, उचोग और हावी के रिक्तों से है। उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो नतीजा यह होगा कि किसी भूमि प्रादूरी को पकड़ने की तलाज में हम असली को नहीं पकड़ पायेंगे। जो सबूत में जमाक्कोर और मुनाकाक्कोर हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ चिल्हालें देना चाहता हूँ। जमाक्कोरी का क्या मतलब है? इसका मतलब यह दिया जाता है कि अनाज जो जमा करके रखता है वह जमाक्कोर है। दो दिन भी अनाज कोई जमा करेंगा तो वह जमाक्कोरी हो जाएगी। दिल्ली में हड्डरत लोगों ने छापे मारे थे व्यापारियों के परते पर। बाब में इनको एसान करना पड़ा था कि हम कोई जमाक्कोरी के लिए छापे मारने नहीं गये थे। हम तो खाली यह देखने गये थे कि क्या हमारा पुलिस का हंतजाम ऐसा है कि कभी जरूरत पड़े तो छापा मार सकता है। ऐसे तो ये लोग हैं। यह तो सरकार है। जमाक्कोरी

वैरीह का मामला क्या है और कहाँ जा कर टिकता है, उसकी एक मिसाल मैं आपको देता हूँ। कुछ दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश का गुड़ बाहर नहीं जाने दिया जाता था। वह गुप्त गुड़ था। गुप्त दोनों मानों में। गुप्त रूप से भी या जाता था और उस बक्त गुप्त जो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी थे। इस सारी जीव को अगर आप दूँड़ लें तो आपको पता चलेगा यही तिगड़ा, चुनाव जीतने के लिए चला, वही पुलिस वालों और नौकरसाही की धूस और वही बड़े व्यापारी और मुनाफा। यह पूरा तिगड़ा चलता जा रहा है।

ऐसा न लगे कि मैं अद्वितीय गुप्त जी के बारे में तो कह लूँ और दूसरों की बात न कहं तो मैं आपको चिकाठी जी की चिकाई की बात भी सुना देता हूँ जो आजकल कांग्रेस के बहुं पर सदर हो चुके हैं। वह जब मंत्री थे तो चिकाई के मामले . . .

श्री राधेश्वाल व्यास : किस तरह से किसी का नाम ले कर माननीय सदस्य यहां कहसकते हैं? वह यहां पर नहीं है अपनी सफाई देने के लिए।

ठाठ० राम भनोहर लोहिया : उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही हुआ करता है। हर कोई भाद्री खाली हो कर हमीं को कहता है। जब देखो उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली में हमला ही दिया होता है। मैं नाम नहीं लेता। मैं जनरल बात कहता हूँ। जितने कांग्रेसी हैं सब के लिए कहे देता हूँ खाली एक के लिए नहीं कहता हूँ। जब वे मंत्री बन जाते हैं तो अपने बेटों, अपने रिसेप्टरों और अपने सब लोगों को पैसे दिलवाते रहते हैं और नतीजा यह होता है कि चिकाई का कायदा निम्नस्तान की जनता और किसान को नहीं हो पाता है और अगर योँ भी वैदावार बड़ती भी है तो उससे कहीं ज्यादा धूस में, खन्दों में और टैक्स में पैसा झर्व हो जाता है।

13.28

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

उसी तरह से फर्स्टकाबाद में अभी एक सीनियर मार्किटिंग इंस्पेक्टर पकड़ा गया है बार सौ रुपये छूट लेता हुआ । मुझे सिर्फ एक ही मिसाल नहीं देनी है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाज जितने भी सरकारी नौकर हैं चाहे वे इंस्पेक्टर हों कर के, चाहे वे किसी जगह पर पूर्ति वगैरह का सामान बांटते हों और चाहे उनके ऊपर देखभाल करने वाले राजकीय लोग हों,—हर एक के लिए तो मैं नहीं कहता हूँ, लेकिन प्रायः हर एक अपने दल को, अपने कुटुम्ब को चलाने के लिए सब तरह के काम करने रहते हैं । दल और कुटुम्ब दोनों में कहना चाहता हूँ ।

जब मैं दल का नाम लेता हूँ तो एक बड़ी दूरी आन्त धारणा हम सब सोगों के दिमाग में बन जाती है कि अगर कहीं हमारा दल जीत जाये और गही पर बैठ जाये तो किर वह संसार के लिए प्रीर देश के लिए कल्याणकारी होगा । जहाँ यह आन्त धारणा दिमाग में पुस गई हो, वहाँ पर आदमी सब कुछ करने को तैयार रहता है, हर पाप माफ हो जाया करता है । यह धारणा दिमाग में धंस गई है कि किसी तरह से इस सरकार को कायम रखो । अगर कांग्रेस सरकार खत्म हो गई तो देश टूट जायेगा । देश अगर टू जायेगा तो इस से बढ़ कर नुस्खान क्या हो सकता है । इसलिये देश को बचा कर रखो । देश को बचाने के लिये पर भर मंत्री, नौकरशाह और व्यापारियों का तिग्हां बता कर के, छूट, बन्दा, बड़े मुकाफे 40 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष भी करना पड़े तो चलाते रहो, और यह जो मैं ने सीनियर इन्स्पेक्टर की मिसाल दी है, सारे देश में इसी तरह से चलाने रहो ।

अब तक तो जो मैं बोला हूँ वह बहुत दूढ़ ढांड कर सारी चीजों को बोला हूँ । अब मैं कलकत्ते की एक बट्टना बतलाना चाहता हूँ । मैं ने चाहा था कि नन्दाजी से इसकी बतलाना करना चाहता रहे । अब यह जो मैं ने

है लेकिन वह अभी तक इस का पता नहीं लगा पाये इसलिये मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ । नाम तो कांग्रेसियों का नहीं बतलाऊंगा जो इसमें शामिल हैं, लेकिन कलकत्ते में कुछ बड़े बिल राजिक भनमोहन खान, काशी नाथ पाल और ईश्वरदास जालान के दामाद प्रारि कुछ अर्थ से गिरपत्ता हैं । क्यों गिरपत्ता हैं । इस को बहीं पर ढूँढ़ने की ज़रूरत है, और मैं चाहूँगा कि श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी इसे ढूँढ़ ढांड कर साये । अगर अतुल्य घोष साहब वहाँ मोजूद थे तो वे बतला दें कि अगर वे पकड़े गये तो कैसे पकड़े गये, क्यों पकड़े गये । अगर मेरी इत्तला सही है तो जहाँ अब तक मैं ने नन्दा जी की घोड़ी बहुत निन्दा की है, इस मामले में घोड़ी तारीफ भी कम्ब-जबकत कर देना चाहता हूँ, बशर्ते उन्होंने इस मामले में कुछ काम किया हो । अगर इस को मैं टाल देता हूँ क्योंकि मेरी इत्तला पकड़ी नहीं है ।

एक बीज और है जो मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । अभी मेरे पास एक तार आया है कि मणिकपुर के बड़ा कोल बिना खाये मर गये । जब मैं सहस्राम गया हुआ था तो पारस्पर्य तिवारी ने मुझे एक किस्ता बतलाया कि ठीक दो घंटे पहले कोई अनामिका बिना खाये मर गई । इस सम्बन्ध में केशव शास्त्री का बड़ा भारी काम मैं आप को बतला देना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने एक आदमी को मरते देखा तो थानेदार को मजबूर किया कि उस आदमी की वह निगरानी करे । उन्होंने कहा कि इस आदमी का माल तो समाप्त हो गया, लेकिन इस की जान के लिये तुम बिम्बेश्वर हो । जान और माल को बचाने का कायदा है । अगर सारे देश में इस तरह की बीज चलती रहे तो अच्छा है ।

अभी जब मैं आ रहा था तो मेरे पास हैदराबाद से यह गेहूँ का बड़ल आया है । जरा इस की तरफ आप गौर करें और उस के बाद आप इसे मंत्री महोदय को दे दें तो अच्छा होगा । यह एक सरकारी दूकान पर बांट रहा था । 400 टुकानें सस्ते धनाज जी

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

वहां हैं। जहां से यह लिया गया उस की क्रम संख्या 321 (1) है। यह श्री बद्री विशालजी ने हैदराबाद से भेजा है। अगर कोई इस को अध्यक्ष महोदय को दे दे तो अच्छा है। मैं ऐसा नहीं कहता कि सब दूकानों पर इस तरह का गेहूं बंटता है, लेकिन काफी दूकानों पर ऐसा गेहूं बंटता है। आप यह गेहूं अच्छी तरह से देख लें।

एक मानवीय सबस्य : अमरीका में कैसा गेहूं मिलता है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं समझता हूं कि अमरीका में यह जानवरों को भी नहीं दिया जाता होगा।

मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करने के पहले कुछ भारतबन्द के बारे में भी कह देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि यह बात तो बिल्कुल साफ हो चुकी है कि भारतबन्द का जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है उस कार्यक्रम के अलावा और कोई रास्ता रह नहीं गया है। इस सरकार को हटाने के लिये जनता के गुस्से और ताकत का संगठन ज़रूरी है। लेकिन इस भारतबन्द के बारे में जो शिकायः है, वह यह कि एक तो यह बहुत देर बाद हो रहा है, दूसरे बाली एक दिन का हो रहा है। मुझे तो अब ऐसा भारतबन्द चाहिये जो सिर्फ एक दिन की हड्डताल करके ही शान्त नहीं रह जायेगा। अब लगातार काम बन्द रखो। और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जनसंघ से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत हो चुका। तुम कम्यूनिस्टों को खराब कहते हो, इस को खराब कहते हो, मैं कम्यूनिस्टों से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जनसंघ को खराब कह कर कब तक देश की तकदीर से खिलबाड़ करते जाओगे। अब ज़खरत हो गई है कि सारे मुल्क के लोगों को इकट्ठा कर के देश के सारे कामकाज को बन्द करो ताकि यह सरकार भी बन्द हो जाये। जिस तरह की नीतियां अभी तक इस सरकार ने चला रखी हैं, ऐदावार की नीति, पूजी की नीति,

व्याज की नीति, नियांत की नीति, यह सारी नीतियां बदल जायें। मैं कहूंगा कि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती से कि सिर्फ जमाखोरी करने वाले लोगों पर ही अपना गुस्सा वह न टाल दिया करें। वह पता लगायें कलकत्ते में कि भूमि यह लोग पकड़े गये थे। श्री अनुल्य थोप ने एक बयान निकाला है कि उन्होंने 25 लाख रुपया कोई कांपेस का अधिवेशन बहां होने वाला है उस के लिये इकट्ठा करना चाहा तो चावल मिलों से उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं खाली यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि जहां धूमां होता है वहां थोड़ी बहुत आग ज़हर हुआ करती है।

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, after hearing so many speeches in the House, I am sorry so say that there was not even a single speech containing suggestions for increasing production. Instead, these speeches will create more scare in the minds of the people. There is, of course, increase in price of foodgrains and instead of looking at it at the national level, the opposition want to look at it from the angle of the political level. Agitations and bandhs so far did not increase production, but had the adverse effect. It created a scare in the minds of the people and served the purpose of air raid warning to traders, hoarders and blackmarketeers. Only this scare is responsible for scarcity of foodgrains.

We should see that proper conditions are created for increasing production. Unless production increases, there is no chance of the price level being reduced. Even in advance countries like America, Japan or Great Britain, the price level has increased compared to 1959, to an abnormally high level in 1963. If we take it as 100 in 1959, in our country it has increased to 133 or 146. So, price increase is not a special feature in this country alone, but it is a world problem.

For increasing production, the price policy should be properly oriented. For example, in Russia the food price policy is consumer-oriented and there

is no excess in production. In the the USA, however, the food price policy is producer-oriented and subsidy is given to the producers. So there is excess in production there. There fore, we should strike a level where the interests of both the producers and the consumers would be considered. The price policy should be producer-oriented as well as consumer-oriented.

The price policy announced by the Food Minister is a welcome one. It has been hailed by all the peasants in the country. Now they have realised that unless they give a proper and remunerative price for the producer, it is impossible to increase production. The opposition say that the Government should step in. When we announced the prices, then the opposition members did not say a word about the prices. But now they say, supply the foodgrains at that price. How is it possible? It is a colossal task. Only just now we have stepped in and we are organising it. Previously the opposition members were saying, like Sputnik the price is rising. When we announced the price, they say, you supply foodgrains at that price. I am reminded of a fish in Tamilnad. For a snake, it will show its head. For a fish, it will show its tail thus claiming a dual purpose. Similarly my communist friends say, when you have fixed the price, every house and every individual should be supplied at that price. I would submit that unless all the members and the public co-operate it is an impossible task for us to fix the price level and supply it also.

At present we depend only on food production. The production should be all round. It is no use simply increasing food production alone. There should be increase in production of milk.

There should be increase in the production of eggs, fish, vegetables and fruits. As was suggested in the Twelfth century, when our country

was ranking high in culture by the great poet Kambar:

*"Mukkaniyum moothirayum
muzhuthanaiyum senthairum idaidey
cheruchorum"*

was considered to be the best diet. He explains how the people in Rama Rajya were enjoying. *Mukkani* means three kinds of fruits, *moothirai* means good pulses, *muzhuthanai* means unadulterated ghee, *senthair* means good curd and *idaidey cheruchorum* means with rice and cereals in a little quantity here and there. So far as the food habits of those people were concerned, cereals, rice and other things constituted only 25 per cent and the rest was formed of vegetables, pulses, ghee and curd. It is a healthier diet. It is a nutritive one. At the same time, it is a full diet. What we take now is not good food at all.

They say there is shortage of foodgrains. I say there is no shortage of foodgrains. There is availability of foodgrains but at a high level of prices. As a farmer of this country I can say that I am producing 12 quintals of rice per acre per crop for more than two decades. When in all other countries they are able to feed six or seven persons with one acre our average is two persons per acre. It is not that our farmers are not capable of producing more or they are slow in production. With intensive cultivation, even with the present extent of cultivation we can feed six hundred million people. I am a farmer. As a practical farmer I can only say that the present hon. Minister has come to the rescue of our farmers. The poor peasants were considered as a low category of people. The plight of the peasants went unwept, unsung and unhonoured in those days. Now, because of the shortage of foodgrains they have realised the importance of peasants, cultivation and agriculture. They have now come to the rescue of the peasants. They have come out with a fair price. Because of this, when I go to my constituency I find there are many garden lands which have been converted into paddy lands because they know they can get fair price for their cultivation.

[Shri Karuthiruzman]

Therefore, for intensive cultivation we should create the conditions for it. Our Agricultural research section has done a very good thing, a wonderful thing. The agricultural research centres at the Centre as well as in the States have produced many good strains. Because of good seeds available for us we were able to increase our production hundred per cent and even two hundred per cent. We should make the fruits of our research available to each and every peasant of this country. If we do that, our Indian farmers are good and they will increase our production. Our farmers are progressive farmers. Please do not meddle with the Indian farmers. They are intelligent farmers. If you make things available to them they will do their best.

Now things are done on a political line and not on a national line. Some people want to drag away the peasants who are supporting the ruling party. They want to take them away to their side and that is why this scarcity is being created.

Proper steps are not being taken to create the necessary conditions for the agriculturists. So far, of course, we have spent Rs. 22,000 crores on our Plans. When the question of agriculturists comes, nothing much has been done. Take the question of ammonium sulphate. It should be subsidised. Proper steps to subsidise it should be taken. Two million tons of ammonium sulphate is distributed among 70 million farmers. Nowhere in the world is ammonium sulphate so costly as in India. It is nearly Rs 400 per ton. You subsidise it and give it at Rs. 100 less per ton. It may mean a loss of Rs. 20 crores to the Government. But by that we will increase Rs. 60 crores worth of foodgrains production. The moment you subsidise it and give it to each and every farmer in this country, the farmers will feel that some concession is being shown to them and they will put in their maximum effort to increase production.

Then there is the question of agricultural implements. The requirements of the agriculturists should be fully subsidised. The tariff rate for electricity supplied to agriculturists for their lift irrigation is twice the rate applicable to industrialists. Industrialists have an assured income, an assured profit. The poor agriculturists have to depend on so many factors. They have to depend on seasonal conditions. A good season means an increase of 50 per cent in production and a bad season means a decrease of 50 per cent in production. You should, therefore, see that he is adequately equipped with his requirements. So far as Madras is concerned out of the total power generating capacity, only 25 per cent is given to agriculturists and 60 per cent is given to industrialists for industries. For the industrialists they charge only four paise whereas the agriculturists are charged nine paise per unit. What sin have the agriculturists committed to pay this heavy charge compared to the industrialists? Shift 50 per cent of the difference on the industrialists and then it will be all right.

Another thing is, we have increased the tax on diesel oil. For agriculture diesel oil is a very vital and important thing for lifting water from the well. I have calculated and I have found that whereas for irrigation one acre of land through a bullock it costs Rs. 5 and, also Rs. 5 per acre per irrigation if diesel oil is used, for irrigating the same land by electricity it will cost only Rs. 1.50 per irrigation. That means, my friend who has electricity will gain Rs. 3.50 per irrigation. Therefore, supply of electricity at concessional rates to every peasant will induce him to do his best. If there is good rain in a year we say that there will be a good crop. Therefore, if electricity is supplied at concessional rates and they are able to irrigate their lands at cheap cost, we can be assured of more production. I hope the present able Food and Agriculture Minister will give due consideration to my suggestions.

Then, there should be crop insurance for the poor peasants. Wherever there are not big irrigation projects deep tube-wells should be provided for the agriculturists. Our Government has formed the Foodgrains Corporation. I welcome it. It is a semi-official body and it is not like any other government official body. Because of the formation of this Corporation, the traders are afraid and they are giving the real price fixed by the Government. But for the formation of this Corporation they would have demanded foodgrains at a cheaper rate. If this Corporation is run on commercial lines I think it will be very successful. Even if 10 to 20 per cent of foodgrains is handled by this Corporation, the price levels will be maintained not only for the producer but for the consumer also.

So far as rice is concerned even the processing and storage of rice in a proper manner will add 5 per cent to our present stocks. In older days hand-pounded rice was considered to be the best thing. By hand-pounding we get 70 to 73 per cent of rice in weight. We get bran out of that. We get more vitamins. By modern technical hulling and polishing the quality of the entire thing deteriorates and we get only the polished rice. Even if you pass one order saying that there should be no hulling at all and only shelling or de-husking should be done, we will be able to add 4 to 5 per cent to our stocks and the food problem will be solved to that extent. Not only should there be increase in agricultural production but the agriculturist should be induced to take to dairy farming, poultry, jiggery and other vocations. Then, either certain concessions or certain inducements should be given to those farmers who produce more per acre.

Lastly, I will refer to the statement of our revered late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, whose heart and soul because the part of our soil and people, stated that success goes to those who dare and act. Our present Food and Agriculture Minister has acted daringly, and so success is ours.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a little while ago Dr. Lohia an hon. Member of this House, spoke and said many things. Particularly, he made certain observations regarding State trading, planning, *char chatang* or even less for the coming years and many other things. I respect Dr. Lohia for his knowledge. But the way he ended I got the impression, to put it in the words of Bertrand Russell, he is developing himself into a sceptic. He has no faith in the Government, he has no faith in the Communist Party or the Socialist Party and probably he has no faith in himself. Possibly it would lead him to a state which is called anarchism where there is nothing but chaos. Finally, he referred to *Bharat band* which the Communist and Socialist parties want to observe on the 25th of this month, and suggested that it is not enough, it should not be done partially, they should go a step further and see that the whole country comes to a stop. To put it in precise words, it is a voice of despair.

Is this the way we are going to solve the problems of the country? We have held three general elections in this country in a free and fair manner. We are going to have the fourth general election after another two and half years. I am asking the members of the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and Dr. Lohia who does not agree with the views of that party, have they no patience to wait for another two and half years to secure the verdict of the people in a democratic and legal way? Why are they in such a hurry? Is this the way they are going to solve the problems? Particularly, I want to tell the Communist Party and the Socialist Party, let them not commit the same mistakes which were committed in Europe which resulted in the rise of Fascism and Hitler in Europe. That was mainly due to the bad tactics followed by the Communist Party and the social democracies in Europe. They are now doing the same thing here. The tactics of the Communist Party and the

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

Socialist Party would have been justified if they had a reasonable chance or even half a reasonable chance of capturing power in this country, which now they do not have. They want to have a short-cut to power by insurrection. As Dr. Ambedkar has told us,—in his thoughts on Pakistan—that is a country where the people have the right for insurrection. But we are a free country, lawfully constituted with a written Constitution. So, we have no right for insurrection. Hon. Members must remember that what they are saying is not merely against the Congress Government. By their statements they are trying to insult the large majority of people who have brought this Government to power. People who have no sympathy for this Government must bear this in mind. Unfortunately, the Communist Party is split up into two, the Left and the Right. I have sympathy for the Rightists because they believe in the integrity of the country. Now comrade Dange thinks that the other section is going ahead and he is left behind; so, he should also do something to catch up with them. So, he is trying to compete with them in criticising Government.

Now, coming to the food problem, the booklet circulated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is highly educative and informative. It is a balanced appreciation of various factors. It has taken into consideration the variations in consumer preferences and patterns, rise in population, more and more people coming to urban areas, monetary and fiscal policies and other factors. I am sure every member of this House will arrive at the same conclusions about these factors. For instance, it is a fact that people in the villages are consuming a little more food than they were consuming earlier. Then, more and more people are coming to the urban areas. Then, there is rise in money supply, which is an important factor, during the period 1961—64. Another factor is, despite the increase in production, market arrivals or the marketable

surplus has not increased proportionately.

Sometimes hon. Members of the other side, occasionally this side also, give the impression as if the shortage is created by stock-building and hoarding and the Government has not been able to do anything. That is not the position. When we go through this booklet we find there is not merely stock-building and hoarding but urbanisation and growth in population. I do not mean to say that the Government has done everything possible; may be there are some mistakes. But I do say that it is an uphill task and the Government has a claim to the sympathy of every section of the House.

The other day I was in Bombay and I was standing near the Gateway of India. I saw ten to fifteen ships laden with food waiting to be unloaded. Why? Because the dock workers are on strike. Is this the way we can solve the food problem? Now, Bharat band and strikes, will they solve the problem or make the problem worse? That is the point which we have to consider. I have every sympathy for the dock workers. It is good that the contract system has been abolished and the department has taken over the work. We have to see that the workmen or the labour are given a fair deal. But I wish there is some compulsion in the matter; perhaps Nandaji could do it; hereafter, there should be no strikes for some period. The tripartite conference has accepted this. Despite that agreement, the workers are violating it. I feel there should be a law whereby strike is banned in the country for some time. The other day there was a strike in the Civil Aviation Department; because one particular individual case was not settled, there was a twelve-hour strike. I do not think democracy will survive in this country if we allow these tactics to continue. We must put a stop to them.

According to the figures given here, two ships of 10,000 tons each are

tons each are coming to our ports each day. Maharashtra is the worst affected State. So far as the city of Bombay is concerned, the Government of India is feeding the whole city. The Government of India have allotted 1,15,000 tons for Maharashtra. Gujarat, another worse-affected area, has been given 60,000 tons. Uttar Pradesh, including KABAL, has been given 1,05,000 tons; Bihar has been supplied 50,000 tons. So also other States. What more can the Government of India do? They are supplying the internally procured and imported foodgrains to all the needy States in an equitable manner.

14 hrs.

There are irrigation schemes, major, medium and minor. The Agriculture Ministry give loans for minor irrigation schemes. One point that hon. lady Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, made is correct, that is regarding tractors. I wonder why the Planning Commission or the Agriculture Ministry do not consider this. Even in this House, with due respect to the House, nowhere do we lay emphasis on the production and manufacture of tractors for agricultural purposes. Hon. Members are interested more in the manufacture of a people's car. We often discuss about the cheap car, but we never give the same importance to the production of the most vital necessity for improving agriculture, that is, reclamation of land.

The difficulty comes in the matter of distribution. We have no full-fledged rationing as we had during the British days. The Central Government have their godowns in every part of the country full stocked. My impression is, there is enough of stocks but there is some defect in distribution. Like other places, in Bijapur also there is a Central godown. The object of these godowns is to release stocks in such a way as to control the market price and does not allow it to go beyond a particular level. But in actual practice the stocks are not released in time with the result that the very purpose or object of stocking foodgrains in the godowns and the controlling the market price is defeated. Because the imported or locally procured foodgrains are not transported to the godowns and released in time, the local merchants create an artificial shortage and raise the price to a high level, defeating the very object of having Central godowns. That is why sometimes a bad name is given to the State Government by the people. But the responsibility of the State is greater because they have to arrange for distribution. Production and distribution are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. I do not mean to say that the Government of India has nothing to do with it; but it is mainly their responsibility.

In my district there is one unit of four tractors. Two tractors are always idle and two tractors are operating in the whole district and they too not fully. Everywhere there is great demand of tractors. Where irrigation schemes are operating, if the land under their command is not level, the tractor comes into the picture. You must provide tractors to the cultivators so that soil management is done and the land is improved. But he does not get the tractor. With all my influence for five or six years I have been trying but I am not able to get the tractor for the cultivator. So, I would appeal to the Food Minister to see that instead of importing wheat under PL-480 we should get tractors from America because we are not in a position to manufacture tractors immediately. A tractor is the greatest need and every taluk must have a tractor unit. There are some firms, or the State Trading Corporation itself might be in charge of it.

Then, how is it that the "Grow More Food" campaign is not getting due impetus? The other day I heard the Maharashtra Chief Minister during the AICC debate and, I think, he made one very good point. He said

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

that at the lower level there is no enthusiasm. We must create a mass movement, just as Vinobaji has created the Bhoodan movement. By Ministers' going and making speeches for production nothing happens at the lower level. At the village, taluk and district level the cultivator has no confidence that if he approaches the tehsil or district office he will get justice. So, that kind of movement or enthusiasm must be developed and everybody must think in those terms.

My hon. colleague, Annasahib Shinde, the Parliamentary Secretary, is here. He himself is a very ideal farmer. I read his note which was placed before the Agriculture Panel of the Planning Commission. His suggestions are born out of experience. I do not agree with Dr. Lohia. His approach seems to be that the entire concept of planning should be done away with. That is not the way. We cannot do away with that. Planning must be there. Bank nationalisation must be there, though not today. I personally think that we should give serious thought to the problem of bank nationalisation. Bank nationalisation is necessary to bring under check unaccounted money. The Food Ministry cannot be held responsible for it because the Finance Ministry comes into the picture. Prices can be brought within reach only when bank nationalisation takes place. But, of course, we cannot hurriedly do these things.

So, there are two ways to meet the situation. One is to have the foodgrains trade entirely on Government account. That is not possible because we neither have the personnel and the wherewithal nor is it desirable. If we take over the foodgrains trade, it is not necessary that it may help us in growing more food; it may affect adversely. So, Government has chosen the *via media*, neither taking over the complete trade nor giving it to the private sector and allowing them to deprive the people of food. The *via media* is the State Trading Corporation whereby we can have a

a strategic position and see that we bring this problem within control.

With these words I thank the Food Minister for bringing forward this motion before the House.

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard for the last two or three days arguments for the cause of the present situation or condition. Some course of action has also been suggested. I should not like to reiterate all those things. But you must agree that all of us have considered at least three factors which have led to the present condition of deterioration of the food situation in India.

Firstly, nobody now denies the fact that although some land reforms have been carried, still monopoly in land continues in India. Even the Mahalanobis Committee Report says clearly that a small percentage of people holds the biggest amount and the best land in India. It is interesting to note.

Somebody has suggested that the peasants should be given some fertilisers, tractors and some other things and then agricultural production will go up. But from the records of the Government itself it is seen that there are some big people holding big areas of land having big capacity to employ these resources to develop the country. But how is it that still this money, these resources of the big people are not employed practically in this field?

It is also agreed by everyone in this House and outside that there is some black money in India. If these big landholders are searched, you will find that they hold black money as well and they have their deposits in banks also. There is a good deal of land holding in their possession, violating the Land Reforms Acts. They have black money in their possession. They have their money in the banks. They are operating in forward trading and they are also helping in hoarding and all those things.

One thing that I would like to state here clearly is this. Everybody is now very eager to help the agriculturists. Why are these big people not interested in developing agriculture and getting their maximum profit as they may have from other fields? In India it is traditionally seen that whoever holds land or capital wants the peasantry to remain in a very backward state and to exploit their cheap labour for earning a profit which is not less than their investment in any industry or trade. That is why the majority of the people in this field are suffering. I would not like to state their condition because the Government itself agree that the condition of the mass of people in India, specially in the village areas, is at the lowest rung of the standard of living. Our people are living sub-standard, even below the standard of Pakistan.

If the Government is really eager to develop our agriculture, they are bound to have a look into the real thing as well. They are thinking of taking some measures. All over the country people are also thinking as to why even at this stage Government has not become courageous enough to take the real steps which even they themselves think are correct. Here is the question of taking over the black money. Some proper measures must be taken to collect this black money. At least, there must be some control over this money. You know it and still you allow it to operate in our economy in such a manner which is creating hunger and such conditions which lead to all these food movements all over the country. You know it but you only blame us. We are not creating all these conditions. It seems to me that the present Government is not eager to create normal conditions. It tries to solve some problems in some way but it does not take the courage to take the correct steps which is needed. Here is the basic question: Why don't you take courage to nationalise the banks, in order to control the black money which is operating in our economy,

to control the forward trading and to seize all those hoarded food stocks? By proposing to take some half-way measures, you cannot get over this situation. It will neither help the Government nor the people. It will only create a more serious situation which will lead to more complications.

Now, there is a proposal that there will be State trading. How will the State trading operate if you allow those people who are hoarding the existing food stocks in our country to run their own business? Every effort of the Government will be hindered by them because they know that they are known to the Government and they know that the Government is willing to check them but it is unable to check them. From the beginning, they will create such a situation that all the attempts of the Government to procure food for State trading will be defeated. The whole purpose of the Government will be defeated.

At the same time, you are seeing peaceful movements in our country and you will see them further. The Government is against those people who are in defence of the masses in trying to create peaceful movements to draw the attention of the Government to the present crisis. They are taking action against all those people who are trying to create a peaceful agitation for drawing the attention of the Government to the present crisis and asking them to take some concrete steps. Even in this House, there are some MPs. who, while speaking these things, are hiding the real culprits, these black-marketeers, black money holders, manipulators and speculators. They are not telling the real truth that these people are really responsible for the creation of the present food crisis in the country. If the food debate in this House which has been there for the last two or three days does not come to a conclusion which will help us in controlling the black money and other forces then I think all this effort will be foiled and the Government will have to face the people in the streets.

[**Shri Biren Dutta**]

Then, I refer to one or two incidents that have happened in my State. In Tripura, you know, more than 50 per cent of the food is subsidised from the Centre. Although you take steps with good intentions, I will tell you how they are foiled. In Tripura, food is subsidised from the Centre. There are two routes. The food carried by both the routes takes the same time and costs the same amount of money. There are two groups of businessmen who are fighting for carrying this rice. Today, more than 50 per cent of the food is carried through Pakistan and, as you know, from time to time this system fails for no reason from our side and there are many losses in the transit. I will request the Minister to enquire into this.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): I could not exactly follow the hon. Member. Does the hon. Member mean that 50 per cent of food supplied by the Central Government comes through Pakistan?

Shri Biren Dutta: Yes; it comes through Pakistan. The loss in transit is always higher there which can neither be investigated nor checked. If it is carried through the Indian railways, it takes the same time and costs the same amount and there is less loss in transit. Thousands of maunds of rice are sold in Pakistan in black market which cannot be checked.

I now come to another point. There are ration shops in Calcutta and in many other places. You know the people are allowed to purchase ration for a week. The poor people do not have money to purchase the whole week's ration. So, these ration cards are utilised by some other agents who collect this rice and bring it to the black market. The system of supplying ration daily is not there. In very many places, it is not done. All this rice again goes to the black market and all those people who create these conditions are not apprehended and punished.

Shri Tyagi: You must resort to daily supply and not weekly supply?

Shri Biren Dutta: Yes. The poor people can purchase daily ration. But you are forcing them to purchase the ration for the whole week in a day. They cannot do that. So, their ration cards are utilised by some other people and they sell it in the black market.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): At least, make it twice a week.

Shri Biren Dutta: I would again plead with the Government that they must make up their mind to take action against the people who have black money and who have hoarded the food stocks. The Government must go in for the nationalisation of banks. They must take courage to punish those guilty persons who are playing with the lives of the poor masses. They should not close their eyes to the people who are really willing to help the Government in apprehending the guilty persons and bringing out the black money and the hoarded stocks. This would help the Government in meeting the present crisis in a short period. With these words, I conclude.

धीर सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपायक महोदय, यह खाद्य समस्या देश के लिए नई नहीं है। जब से लड़ाई चलतम हुई है तब से धीर जब से हमें स्वराज्य मिला है तब से कम से कम हर साल इस पर इस सदन में बहुत चर्चा होती रही है और कहा जाता रहा है कि इस समस्या को किस तरह से हल किया जाए। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है कि हमारा जो व्यापारी वर्ग है उसने कितना हमें सहयोग दिया है और कितना नहीं दिया है। गवर्नरेंट की जो पालिसी है उस में जाने के बजाय भगर में जो रिप्प्यू गवर्नरेंट ने सदन के सामने रखा है, उसमें से ही कुछ पक दूं तो मालूम हो जाएगा कि इस विषय का संचालन करने वाला जो

प्रधिकारी वर्ग है या व्यावसायी वर्ग है वह कितना अपने कर्तव्य से दूर रहा है। हमारे सामने जो फूड सिचुएशन की रिप्पू है उसके 12 और 13 पन्नों पर तो पालिसी निर्धारित है और पेज 14 पर है “ऐस इन फूड पालिसी”。 इससे बढ़ कर सरकार का कंडेन्शन और नहीं हो सकता है जो कि इस सदन के सामने प्राया हुआ है। मैं आप की प्राज्ञा से इस में से योड़ा सा पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

“The implementation of these measures from time to time has revealed certain gaps which are exploited to their advantage by unscrupulous elements of the society, to whatever class they may belong. The forms that their anti-social activities take are trading malpractices, concealment and cornering of stocks, hoarding or withholding of stocks from sale, sudden rise in prices without justification, and clandestine sales at prices higher than the prescribed maximum prices. In addition, some of them resort to black-marketing of supplies obtained from a few fair price shops at lower than market price or of wheat products obtained from roller flour mills at controlled rates. Rice mills have been known to indulge in various malpractices sometimes in collusion with the producers. Traders and millers have offered resistance to the system of regulations that have been sought to be enforced in recent months. The system of procurement being followed hitherto has been giving rise to difficulties.”

सरकार जो अपनी पालिसी का इम्प्लमेंटेशन कर रही है उस का इस से बढ़ कर कंडेन्शन और क्या हो सकता है।

Shri Tyagi: I think that shows that Government are vigilant enough.

श्री तिहासन तिहासन गवर्नरमेंट इस बात को साबित करती है कि वह अपनी गलतियों को स्वीकार करता है। जब गवर्नरमेंट अपने तई अपनी गलतियों को स्वीकार करे तो इस से बढ़ कर और पापु मोजन कोई नहीं हो सकता। गांधी जी की खोर्ट का प्राप्तार यह था कि अपनी गलतियों को कबूल कर लेना सब से बड़ी हिम्मत की बात है। जब सरकार ने अपनी गलतियों को कबूल किया है तो मैं इस के लिये साधुबाद देता हूँ।

मैं हमें यह देखना है कि सन् 1952 से ले कर सन् 1964 तक कितने मंत्री हमारी खाद्य समस्या के ऊपर बल्किन गये हैं। अभी तक केवल एक साहब सफल हुए और वह हुए थे हमारे रक्फी साहब। भागबान ने उन्हें सफल किया। भाज भी जनता में उन का नाम लोग याद कर रहे हैं कि रक्फी साहब के जमाने में गेहूँ का भाव, गल्ले का भाव 10 रुपये से भी ज्यादा लगा था... तब गवर्नरमेंट ने कहा था कि हम प्राइस सपोर्ट पालिसी को चलायेंगे। हम कीमत को बढ़ायेंगे ताकि काश्तकारों को बहिर न हो। प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे नये खाद्य मंत्री कुछ उसी तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उन्हें बल्कि भी रक्फी साहब के मार्ग पर चलें। बहुत मुमकिन है कि आगर वे भी उन का नमूना अपनायें तो उन को सफलता मिले। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि भाज आगर वे उसे करना भी चाहें तो क्या उन को लोगों का सहयोग प्राप्त है। क्या उस सम्बाय से किस को वे बार बार कभी बुझकी से कभी प्रार्थना से फटकार से राजी करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, मैं तक उन को कोई सहयोग मिला। आप कहते हैं कि तुम बुद्ध अपना मुनाफा तय कर लो। लेकिन भाज के अबबार में यह है कि दिल्ली के महाबाजारों ने कहा है कि हम अपने बांधे हुए दामों पर कायम नहीं हैं। हम उसे भी बढ़ायेंगे। जो नई फसल गाने वाली है उस की हमें कोई परवाह नहीं है, हम तो गेहूँ के दाम को बढ़ायेंगे।

[श्री सिहासन सिंह]

यह सो उन लोगों का दिमाग है। एक तरफ यह उदार सरकार उन को ही ० आई० आर० के बन्दर ला कर भी पन्द्रह दिन का मौका देती है कि वह ईमानदारी से अपना स्टाक डिक्लेयर कर दें और दूसरी ओर उन लोगों का व्यवहार ऐसा है। मैं आनना चाहता हूँ और जब खाद्य मंत्री अपना जवाब दें तो बतलायें कि किन किन व्यवसायियों ने पन्द्रह दिन की अवधि कास्टप्योग कर के सरकार को आना स्टाक बतलाया है और कहा है कि उन के पास इतना स्टाक है।

एक भाननी। सवस्य : एक भी नहीं है।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : जवाब आ रहा है कि एक भी नहीं। यह सूचना उन के पास कैसे आई कि बतलाया है या नहीं।

एक भाननीय सवस्य : जवाब तो मंत्री जी देंगे।

भी सिहासन सिंह अब जो गवर्नरेंट की नई पालिसी है उस के सम्बंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आज जिस बात को गवर्नरेंट तय करने जा रही है उसके बारे में कई वर्षों से इस सदन में सुनाव आये। सुनावों की कमी नहीं है, बिजारों की कमी नहीं है। कभी उस बात की है जो कि पृष्ठ 14 पर 30 वें पैरा में दिया गया है, यानी ऐसे इन कूड़ पालिसी की या उस के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन की। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन आज तो सब से बड़ी समस्या वितरण की है। भानाज का सही वितरण होना चाहिये और जो संघर्ष करने वाले हैं उन पर कड़ा दंड लगाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इन दोनों बातों को करेगा कौन। जहाँ तक उत्पादन का सम्बंध है उस का सम्बंध काश्तकारों से है। मैं भी एक काश्तकार हूँ। काश्तकार इस काम में लगे हुए हूँ और कमर तोड़ परिवर्तन कर रहे हूँ

अपनी फसल को बढ़ाने के लिये। लेकिन इस को देखने वाले सिर्फ दो हैं एक तो गवर्नरेंट और दूसरा भगवान है। भगवान का भला हो जिस का बहाना गवर्नरेंट ले लेती है। लेकिन जहाँ तक गवर्नरेंट की मदद की बात है यानी सिवाई की व्यवस्था और खाद की व्यवस्था का सम्बंध है, उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि उस को मदद करनी चाहिये। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार पार्टी मीटिंग में कहा था कि खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये अगर मुक्त भी बिजली देनी पड़े तो उसे देना होगा। यह कह कर वे रुस गये थे। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बिजली की कीमत खेती के लिये बढ़ गई है। और डीजल आयल की भी बढ़ गई है। आज डीजल की कीमत किस के लिये बढ़ी है। काश्तकार के लिये। और कम किस के लिये है। बिडला की फैक्ट्री के लिये। उस के लिये मार्केट प्राइस से भी कम कीमत पर वह दी जा रही है। मैं भी कांप्रेस दल में हूँ लेकिन ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर हमारे दल की कमी है। उस को इस चीज पर विचार करना चाहिये। खुशी की बात है कि आज हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो हमारी नई पालिसी होने वाली है उस में इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि काश्तकारों को हम सस्ती कीमत पर बिजली देंगे, डीजल आयल देंगे और दूसरा कूड़ पार्मल देंगे ताकि उपज बढ़ सके। कहीं पर भी यह नहीं है। इसमें केवल यह है कि हम काश्तकार को रेम्प्यूनरेटिव प्राइस देंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि उसे अच्छी प्राइस मिले। गलता जब मंहगा होता है तब बहुत शोर मचता है लेकिन जब सस्ता होता है तब कोई कुछ नहीं कहता है। यहाँ पर कह दिया गया कि हम 10 परसेंट गन्धा नहीं देरेंगे लेकिन काश्तकारों के लिये कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं मालूम होता। नतीजा यह हुआ कि गन्धा कम बोया गया और शुगर का प्रेस्क्रेन कम हो गया। आज काश्तकार को रेम्प्यूनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं मिलती उस को

डॉ: जल आयल महंगा मिलता है, विवरणी महंगी मिलती है। ऐसी हालत में वह क्या करे। हमें यह भी देखना है कि कंजूमर्य की प्राइस क्या हो। काश्टकारों को भी ठोक दाम पर बूज निलंग और काश्टकार को भी रेस्पूनरेटिव प्राइस मिले। लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब विवरणी की कीमत कम हो। डीजल अमरीकी की कीमत कम हो। जहां तक खाद की समस्या का प्रश्न है हम 200 ह० टन खाद अमरीका से लेते हैं और साथे चार सौ रुपये टन अपने किसानों को देते हैं। मैंने इस सदन में कहा कि यह सरकार प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख रु० का बाटा सहती है। दिल्ली वित्क स्कीम में, छोटे और बड़े लोगों को दूध पिलाने में अबकी शायद वह बस लाल का होगा। साथ ही साथे सात करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा करती है काश्टकारों को खाद सप्लाई करने के, जो कि हमारी एकानामी के बैकबैन है। जहां तक रेस्पूनरेटिव प्राइस की बात है युक्ते एक बात कहनी है कि अमोक मेहता रिपोर्ट आई उस में कहा गया कि उसे प्राइस सपोर्ट दिया जाये। हमारे पाटिल साहब खाद मंत्री जे. उर्होने कहा था कि हमारी पालिसी रेस्पूनरेटिव होगी, बहु-अक्षर मालाको नहीं बेचेंगे। परबन ग्रेसिलेट होनी है। यहूँवहे जोरों से ऐलान किया था। ताली बजी। लेकिन ताली ताली रह गयी उस बीज पर अमल नहीं हो पाया। हमको रेस्पूनरेटिव प्राइस दी जाएगी इस ऐलान का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। हम आहते हैं कि सरकार इस पर कायम रहे और उमीद करते हैं कि हम को रेस्पूनरेटिव प्राइस मिलेंगी। लेकिन कभी कभी डर भी न लगता है। १० प्राई० सी० सी० की बैठक में हमारे खाद मंत्री ने, जब वह/रेस्पूनरेटिव प्राइस पर बोल रहे थे, कहा था कि १५ सितम्बर तक हम धान की प्राइस एनाउंस कर देंगे। लेकिन अभी तक वह एनाउंस नहीं की गयी है। अब कहा जा रहा है कि इस महीने के/अन्त तक एनाउंस होगी। धान की फसल कटनी शुरू हो गयी है।

हमें लगता है कि जब फसल कट जाएगी और महाजन उसको ले लेगा तब यह प्राइस एनाउंस होगी। जो प्राइस एनाउंस आप करने वाले थे और जिसके बारे में तै कर चुके थे, उस में विवरणी क्यों किया जा रहा है। इसमें जट्ठी करनी चाहिए।

हूँसरी जोनल सिस्टम को हटाने की बात कही गयी है। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि इसको हटाना ठीक नहीं है। मैं उनकी भावना को समझता हूँ। लेकिन मैं बूढ़ता हूँ कि जब आप यह समझते हैं कि और से नुकसान है तो इस को हटाने में देरी क्यों की जा रही है, जबकि बारे में "रिस्कूल अफ फुड-सिस्टम्स" में कहा गया है :

"One other factor is relevant. Recent experience in distribution has brought out certain unhealthy trends. The tendency of each State to look after its own interests intensifies the difficulties of 'deficit' States. A State may be deficit in one commodity but may be surplus in another. We have to view the whole country as a national market, for all commodities inclusive of foodgrains."

यह बहुत अच्छा ध्यानिका है। लेकिन तै होने के बाद इन जोन्स को दूर क्यों नहीं किया जाता। मेरे ख्याल में यह भी उनके कारण नहीं हो रहा है जिन को ऊपर आकर कहा गया है। अगर आज पंजाब, बिहार और यू० पी० को एक कर दिया जाए तो आप गिर जाएंगे। लेकिन जिन होरडसें ने बालीस और पचास के भाव पर होड़ कर रखा है, उन को नुकसान न हो शायद इसलिए अगली फसल का इतिजार किया जा रहा है। अगर आपने दिमाग में यह बात सही तरीक पर है कि ये जोल नुकसान कर रहे हैं तो आज डिक्सेयर कीजिये कि इनको हटाया जाता है। उत्तरप्रदेश में इस समय अब समस्या बढ़ी कठिन है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब को एक कर दिया जाए तो हमारी बहुत समस्या इस हो सकती है, लेकिन एसा नहीं

[र्थि: सिंहासन सिंह]

हो रहा है। हमको एसा लगता है कि आज हमारा भाषा शाहू जो ऊपर चैठा है वह नहीं चाहता है कि जोन हटें। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में गहूं का भाव सी रुपए और 110 रुपए प्रति किंविटल हो गया है। कौन इतना महंगा खा सकता है। इसलिए जोन हटने चाहिए।

इसी तरह से फेयर प्राइस अम्प्स की बात है। उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। फेयर प्राइस पर वहां गल्ला मिलना मुश्किल है। पहुंच नहीं रहा है। दुकान बन्द पड़ी है। और कहीं पहुंचा भी है तो वहां कहा जाता है कि दिन में चार किंविटल बेचेंगे, यानी दस मन। दस मन में जो २४ जारों आदमी बढ़े हैं, उनको कैसे दिया जा सकता है। यह दुर्योग है। बरबरक्स इसके आप शहरों में देख। दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बड़े बड़े शहरों को खिलाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिम्मा लिया है। यहां सस्ता गल्ला दाई सेर तक मिल जाएगा लेकिन देहात में जहां एक गरीब आदमी की आमदनी एक रुपया या आठ रुपये है, उस के लिए सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान नहीं है। बम्बई शहर को खिलाया जाएगा। दिल्ली शहर को खिलाया जाएगा। कलकत्ता शहर को खिलाया जाएगा, कानपुर को खिलाया जाएगा। लेकिन बिहार के गांवों के जो मजदूर हैं उनको नहीं दिया जाएगा।

जितना गल्ला इप्पोट हो कर आता है उस का आधा भाग शहरों में चला जाता है। इस बहाने कि अगर शहरों को खिला लेंगे तो देहातों में गल्ला अपने आप सस्ता हो जाएगा सेकिन होता यह है कि देहातों का गल्ला भी शहरों में आ जाता है। तो फिर हमारे यहां क्या रहा। हमारे यहां देहात में शहर से जो गल्ला जाता है वह मंहगा होता है।

प्रब से उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बंध में कुछ कहता चाहता हैं और बतलाना चाहता है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने कितना अन्यथा उत्तरप्रदेश के साथ किया है। इस साल उत्तर

प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से कहा था कि जितना बाहर का गल्ला आप हम को दिया करते थे उससे एक लाख टन ज्यादा दो क्योंकि सन् 1961-1962 और 1962-63 के मुकाबले में उत्तर प्रदेश में गहूं की पैदावार 14 लाख टन कम हुई है। इस बात को केन्द्र सरकार भी मानती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पैदावार कम हुई थी। तो ईमानदारी का यह तकाजा था कि जब वहां गहूं की पैदावार इतनी कम हुई है तो उस प्रांत को जितना गेहूं पहले सम्पार्द्द होता था उससे ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? प्रब तक केन्द्र सरकार पांच कैवाल टाउन्स और भेरठ और बरेली शहरों के लिए 20 हजार, 25 हजार टन गल्ला देती थी। 69 हजार टन आटा मिलों को आटा बनाने के लिए देती थी। उसके प्रलावा देहात आदि के लिए 50 हजार टन और दिया करते थे। इस तरह से कुल एक लाख 43 हजार टन गल्ला हमको केन्द्र सरकार पूर्णे दिया करती थी। प्रब आप कहते हैं कि उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार मान गयी है। मानेंगे नहीं तो क्या करेंगे, देने वाले तो आप हैं मजबूरी है। इसके बरबरक्स और दूसरे राज्यों को ज्यादा दे रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र का उदाहरण मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्रीयां 8 करोड़ हैं और महाराष्ट्र की आबादी चार करोड़ है। उस में भी बम्बई शहर को खिलाने का जिम्मा केन्द्र सरकार ने ले रखा है, उसके अतिरिक्त आटा मिलों को गल्ला दिया जाता है और फिर भी महाराष्ट्र को एक लाख टन दिया जा रहा है। उन्होंने एक लाख टन मांगा और उनको एक लाख टन दिया जा रहा है और प्रगति महीने का गल्ला एडवांस में 15 हजार टन दे रहे हैं। लेकिन जो डेफिसिट एरिया है, जहां 14 लाख टन पैदावार कम हुई है और जिस एरिया में

बड़ी मंगाई है उसको आप कम दे रहे हैं । यह कहाँ का न्याय है ।

दूसरी बात में रोलिंग मिलों के बारे में कहाना चाहता हूँ । रोलिंग मिलों को सरकार बाहर से मंगाया हुआ गलता क्यों देती है ? इस की क्या जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है ? जब लोगों ने रोलिंग मिल को छाड़ा किया तो क्या लाईसेंस देते बन्ते सरकार ने यह जाते जानी थी कि इन को सस्ता गलता सप्लाई किया जाएगा । सन् 1963 में जो बाहर से 4-1 मिलियन टन गलता आया उसमें से 1-9 टन हम को मिला और आठा मिलों को 1-9 टन मिला । आधा उनको देते हैं और करते हैं कि आठा होड़ नहीं किया जा सकता । ये आठा मिलें 25 पर सेंट तो मैदा और सूजी निकाल सेती हैं, इतना आठा कम हो जाता है । सरकार आठा मिलों को गेहूं देती है, आठा बनाने के लिए । आठों की लाइन 15 दिन से ज्यादा को नहीं होता उसके बाद वह सड़ जाता है । अब पंजाब की मिलों की आठा पीसने को गेहूं दिया जा रहा है और वह आठा उत्तर प्रदेश में जाएगा । पंजाब का गेहूं नहीं जाएगा । मैं गवर्नरमेट से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आठा मिलों को गेहूं देना बन्द किया जाए । हम गेहूं को खिंगो कर खा सेंग, उस का भूजिया बना कर खा सेंग लेकिन हमको जबरदस्ती सड़ा हुआ आठा बनाने को न दिया जाए । लेकिन शायद विचार यह है कि आठा मिलों को कायदा हो ।

एक मानवीय सदस्य : ये इलैक्शन में मदद करेंगे ।

धी सिहासन सिंह : हमें तो इलैक्शन की फिक नहीं है । हम तो एक चेसा भी छब्बं नहीं करेंगे । गोरखपुर की जनता हमको जानती है, कोई हम से हमारी सीट नहीं छीन सकता । हम कहीं बोट मांगने नहीं जाते । अगर मैं आपारियों से रुपया लेता तो मैं इतनी हिम्मत से वहाँ बात नहीं करता । इसलिए मैं कहा हूँ कि आठा मिलों को गेहूं देना बन्द किया

जाए । अगर आप इसा नहीं करेंगे तो जनता के साथ अन्याय होगा ।

धी बुज राज सिंह (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दो दिन से बराबर मैं प्रपनी बारी जाने के इंतजार में बैठा रहा हूँ और आप ने इस समय मुझे बोलने का जो प्रबसर दिया उसके लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूँ ।

अब की समस्या गम्भीर है, इधर उधर दोनों तरफ से भी कोई मतभेद इस मामले में नहीं है परन्तु मैं इन दो मतों से आगे बढ़ कर कहा चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या केवल गम्भीर ही नहीं बरत भ्रंकर हो उठी है और सरकार को यह जेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस की गम्भीरता पर ध्यान न देकर इस की भयानकता की ओर ध्यान दें ।

मैंने यहाँ दोनों तरफ से लोगों को बोलते हुए सुना । बड़े जोर और से सदस्यों ने जो काश्तकार के हमदर्द हैं, इस तरफ के भी और उस तरफ के भी, उन लोगों ने बताया कि काश्तकार को अमुक, अमुक चीज़ मिलनी चाहिए और अमुक, अमुक सुविधा उसे मिलनी चाहिए । उसे खाद मिलनी चाहिए, पानी मिलना चाहिए और कर्जा मिलना चाहिए और न जाने क्या, क्या और उसे दिया जाना चाहिए ? परन्तु वह यह भूल गये कि मिलना चाहिए, एसा कह कर कोई काश्तकारों को भी खाल मिलनी चाहिए, एसी बात नहीं है । आप की ओर से जो भी भीख मिलेगी वह उसी कर्ट चैनेल के जरिए मिलेगी । जिसका कि भांडा फोड़ने के लिए हमारे नदा जी आज बिलबिला रहे हैं । आप किसानों को भीख के रूप में दीजियेगा भले ही लेकिन वह वहाँ पहुँचेगा नहीं । आप ने 17 वर्ष इस बात की कोशिश करते हुए बिता दिये कि काश्तकार के सुख के लिए अमुक अमुक चीज़ खेजो, परन्तु क्या कभी आपने यह देखने की भी कोशिश की कि वह चीज़ें उन तक पहुँची भी ? इसको देखने के लिए आप उनके पास कभी भी नहीं गये ।

[**श्री बृंज राज सिंह]**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस सरकार ने यहाँ सदन में बैठ कर और बाहर भी अनेकों प्लेटफार्मों पर से बड़े बड़े आवासन काश्तकारों को दिये हैं, बड़े बड़े भरोसे काश्तकारों को दिलाये हैं, बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं काश्तकारों के लिए बनाई हैं परन्तु उन्होंने इसे जाकर देखा नहीं कि उन बड़ी योजनाओं को जिन्हें कि आप ने जनता का खून चूस कर सफल बनाने का संकल्प लिया हुआ है और जिसको कि आप ने अपने लिए प्रतिष्ठा का विषय बना कर रखा हुआ है और यह का है कि हम अपनी योजनाएं सफल करके दिखा देंगे, क्या आप ने कभी यह देखा कि उन योजनाओं की सफलता से काश्तकार को जो कुछ सुख प्राप्ति आप पहुंचाना चाहते हैं वह क्या कभी उन तक पहुंचे हैं? क्या उन सहायियों और सुधों को उन काश्तकारों तक पहुंचा सकने का रास्ता आज तक आप ने तय किया है? मेरा दावा है कि उसे आज तक भी आप तय नहीं कर पाये हैं।

भूमि सुधार के नाम पर इस सदन में जब जब अपनी चर्चा हुई, जब जब खेती की चर्चा हुई तो बड़े बड़े उदाहरण इधर, उधर से विदेशों के दिए गये। उनकी ओर से एक नारा लगाया गया कि हम अपना भूमि सुधार करेंगे। भूमि सुधार का जब मैं जिक्र करता हूँ तो मैं देख की बात नहीं कहता, मैं अन्य प्राचारों की बात भी नहीं करता परन्तु मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करता हूँ जहाँ कि इस भूमि सुधार के नाम पर अच्छा खासा मैसाकर, अच्छा खासा करते आप काश्तकार का किया है इस सरकार ने। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि आज से नहीं बहिक सन् 1952 से जब से आप ने भूमि सुधार के नाम पर यह नारा लगाया कि यह जमीदार जो बैठे हुए हैं यह भेड़िये हैं, यह तुम्हारा खून चूस कर तुम्हें खाये जा रहे हैं, इन भेड़ियों को हम हटा देंगे। सरकार ने काश्तकारों को एक आवासन दिया था। कि जिस दिन यह भेड़िये हट जायेंगे तो तुम्हारा

रक्त चुसने से बच जाएगा और फिर तुम्हारा रक्त तुम्हारे शरीर का पोषण करेगा परन्तु मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक इस सरकार से पूछता चाहूँगा कि क्या सचमुच उस काश्तकार के रक्त को उन भेड़ियों से बचा लिया गया? यह ठीक है कि वह भेड़िये तो आप ने मार दिये लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मरे नहीं हैं और उनके दांत अब किस दूसरी तिरफ को लपकने लगे हैं। हम तो देखते हैं कि उनका खून चूसने के लिये आपने दूसरी तरह के भेड़िये बना दिए हैं

श्री हथाली : ऐसी बात मत करिए।

श्री बुजराज सिंह : आज त्यागी जी को मेरों यह खारी बातें सुन कर तकलीफ हो रही हैं लेकिन मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ वह सही बात है और समय रहते सरकार को सबेत हो जाना चाहिए। अभी जो बात उन्हें कड़ी लग रही है आगे चल कर वही उन्हें भीठी लगेगी।

इनकी ओर से एक नारा यह लगाया गया कि काश्तकार को हम जमीन का मालिक बना देंगे। उस बक्त मैं भी कांप्रेस में था और मैंने भी जलूस निकाले थे और मैंने भी जगह जगह जाकर इसका उनमें प्रचार किया था। आल इंडिया कांप्रेस कमेटी ने जमीदारी एवं बोलीशन के बक्त मालगुजारी का दस गुना वसूल करने का एक आन्दोलन चलाया था। उन्होंने एक पर्चा लाया किया था जिसमें कि यह सब चीजें छुपी थीं। एक स्त्री विवाह गई थी जोकि चुंधरिया पहने हुए थी। उस बक्त यह भीत हम लोग गाते कि फिरते थे:—

“चुंधरिया सतरंग फड़कन लाग, सजन भये खेतवन के राजा।” लेकिन हम ने बाद में क्या देखा? चुंधरिया तो फड़की नहीं अलबता चुंधरिया गायब जहर हो गई और लाज बचना मुश्किल हो गया। आज हमरी अस्तम और इज्जत खतरे में पड़ गयी है।

श्री त्यागी : ऐसी तीखी बातें कहने से क्या कायदा है ? आप अपनी बात को कहें ।

श्री बुजराज सिंह : त्यागी जी हमारे पिता जी के मित्रों में से रहे हैं इसलिए उनके प्रति मेरे दिल में बड़ा मान है और अगर वह नहीं चाहते तो मैं यह कहना बन्द कर दूँगा । मैं तीखी बात प्राप्त नहीं कहूँगा । लेकिन इतना प्रवाय कहूँगा कि आपने इस तरह के नारे लगा कर और बायदे कर के आज अपने प्रति किसानों के अन्त में जो विश्वास की मात्रा कम कर दी है, उस विश्वास को जब तक आप फिर से काश्तकारों में जाप्रत और जीवित नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप कितनी ही सम्भी चौड़ी बातें करिये, कितने ही नारे लगा लीजिये, कुछ नहीं बनने वाला है और किसानों में आप के प्रति विश्वास पूँदा होने वाला नहीं है । सन् 63 में अपनी स्तीच में भले ही पाटिल साहब ने कहने को यह यह कहा कि हम फारमसं औरियेंट वाली पालिसी बना रहे हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि तिर्फ यह ऐलान कर देने से कि हम फारमसं औरियेंटेशन पालिसी बना रहे हैं, फारमसं को दरभासल कोई कायदा होने वाला नहीं है । उसके अन्दर हमें फिर से विश्वास की भावना कायम करनी होगी । अब हमार्या कोई भी अस्त्र उन के ऊपर चलने वाला नहीं है ।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी लैंड कंसोलिडेशन के नाम पर, चकवन्दी के नाम पर क्या कुछ वहाँ पर किया गया है उसे बतलाने के लिये मुझे फिर कुछ कहवी और तीखी बातों पर आना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि मैं खुद उसका बबरदस्त शिकार रहा हूँ । मेरे मुंह में, आप ही बतलाइए, मिठास कहाँ से आ सकती है बबकि मेरे सारे दियाग में कड़वाहट फैली हूँ है और जबकि सरकार ने अपने ऐसे कानूनों से मेरे सारे शरीर के अन्दर एक बहर सा भर दिया है लेकिन चूँकि मैं ने त्यागी जी से बायदा किया है इसलिये इसमें 382(A) LSD—7.

मैं प्राप्त नहीं जाऊँगा और इसको यहीं पर छोड़े देता हूँ । चकवन्दी के नाम पर दूसरा धोखा दिया गया और चक बांट दिये गये परन्तु हमें जो पहले यह भास्तवासन दिया गया था कि 40 वर्ष तक हम कोई नया भूमि सुधार करने वाले नहीं हैं, कोई नया लैंड सेटिलमेंट करने वाले नहीं हैं वह भास्तवासन तो अपनी अगह पर बंदित हो ही चुका । यब क्या हो रहा है ? बरेली के नजदीक रबड़ फैक्टरी बनना बहुत जरूरी है और रबड़ फैक्टरी असल रबड़ की नहीं बल्कि सिर्पिटिक रबड़ की बननी जरूरी है । अब मालूम नहीं वह रबड़ खाने के काम में आता है, मालूम नहीं उस रबड़ से कितने मिनिस्टरों के पेट परते होंगे या नहीं भरते होंगे परन्तु उस रबड़ फैक्टरी का बनना बड़ा जरूरी है क्योंकि बम्बई के एक सेठ उसे बना रहे हैं । उसने एक लाख रुपया कलकटर को दे दिया और एक भारी यैला मुख्य भवी श्री पृष्ठ को तो यब ऐसी हालत में उसे फैक्टरी वहाँ पर बनाने से कौन रोक सकता है ? जाहिर है कि काश्तकारों की जमीनें इस के लिये छीनी जायेंगी ...

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): On a point of order. श्री बुजराज सिंह ने अभी मुख्य भवी श्री गृष्ठ का नाम लिया कि उस सेठ ने उन्हें एक करोड़ रुपया दिया तो मैं उससे पूछना चाहूँगा कि इसका उनके पास आखिर क्या सबूत है ? ऐसा आरोप लगाने से पहले उन्हें इसका सबूत आप के सामने पेश करना चाहिए ।

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: No point of order.

Shri Sheo Narain: Why not?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of order. When a speech is going on, any point of order must be on a point that has been raised by the speaker and not for the purpose of taking up cudgels on behalf of a political personality. There is no point of order. He is disturbing the hon. Member.

श्री शिव नारायण : उन्होंने श्री गुप्त का नाम लिया कि उनको वह रूपया दिया गया... ।

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : बैठ जाइये । कोई प्लाइट ग्राफ आईं नहीं है ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि त्यागी जी उन्हें बन्द करायें । उन्हें सबूत देना या कनविस करना बड़ा मुश्किल है लेकिन मैं आपको दे सकता । सबूत और बलील देना मेरा काम है । लेकिन दलील और सबूत को समझाने के लिये बुद्धि देना मेरा काम नहीं है । जिनके पास बुद्धि नहीं है, अगर आप उनको बुनोती देने का अवसर देंगे, तो मैं उनको बुद्धि तो दे नहीं सकता । मैं इस बात को सिद्ध करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर छोड़ता हूं कि वह इस बात को देखे कि मुख्य मंत्री, श्री गुप्ता, को भेंट दी गई या नहीं । खुले खजाने रवर फैक्टरी के मैदान पर थीं भेंट की गई उनको । किस नाम से भेंट की गई, यह आवरण तो हम भी जानते हैं । माननीय सदस्य मुन ले, समझ ले और अगर उनकी समझ में नहीं आता है, तो वह किसी से बुद्धि मांग लें, लेकिन वह बीच में न बोलें ।

श्री शिव नारायण : बुद्धि का खजाना तो माननीय सदस्य के पास ही है ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : काश्तकार को हमें इस बात का खतरा बना रहता है कि कोई मोटा घड़ियाल किसी मंत्री को प्रलोभन में ढाल कर इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगा और उसकी जमीन जली जायेगी । सरकार ने संविधान में जो सबहवां और उप्रीसवां संशोधन किया है, उसने कितना बड़ा छोड़ा, काश्तकार को दिया है, यदि इस बात को देखना है, तो गांवों में जाकर देख सीजिए ।

मैं एक काश्तकार का बेटा हूं; जिस दिन से मैं यहां पर चुन कर आया हूं, उस दिन से मेरे हृदय में कष्ट रहा है । क्या आज कोई नई बात कही जा रही है? 1952 के बजट सेशन में यही बातें कही गई और आज सन् 1964 के इस सत्र में भी वही बातें कही जा रही हैं । जो सुनाव दिये जा रहे हैं, वे कोई नए नहीं हैं । पिछली बाराहिंवां बताई जाती हैं और आगे के लिये चेतावनी दी जाती है । लेकिन क्या उन पर अमल होता है? उन पर कोई अमल नहीं होता है । मैं आज जो चेतावनी दे रहा हूं कल वह बेकार हो जाती है । अपनी कुर्सी कायम रखने के लिये आज केवल एक बात की आवश्यकता है कि जो हो गया, उस पर राख डालो, जो हो रहा है, उसको हम देख रहे हैं और कमेटी मुकर्रर कर रहे हैं और जो होने वाला है, वह हम से अच्छा कोई दूसरा नहीं कर सकता है । हम इस बात को जनता को बताने की क्षमता रखते हैं, इससे हमारी कुर्सियां कायम रहती हैं और इसलिए कुछ भी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश की वस्तुस्थिति क्या है? मैं जिस क्षेत्र का रहने वाला हूं—बरेली का—, वह न तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में है, जिस की स्थिति बहुत गई जीती है और न वह पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में है, जिस की स्थिति कुछ अच्छी है । वह दोनों के बीच का क्षेत्र है और यदि उसकी स्थिति को उस प्रदेश की ऐब्रेज स्थिति मान लिया जाये, तो कोई बुरा नहीं होगा । यदि इस सदन में सौगन्ध खाना जल्दी होता हो, तो मैं सौगन्ध खाता हूं कि मेरे क्षेत्र में कई परिवार चार चार, पांच पांच दिन तक केवल सीरा, केवल सीरे का शरबत पी कर रहते हैं और उस के बाद जब उनके बच्चे मीठा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खाने को प्रयत्न करें ।

श्री बृज राज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रभी तक गुह्यमात्र भी नहीं हो सकी है । प्रभी तो मैं कुछ स्पैन नहीं कह सका हूं ।

उपर यक्ष महोदयः माननीय सदस्य दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दें।

भी बृजराज सिंहः खाद्य समस्या को आप लोग मजाक समझते हैं। यह प्रोसीड्यूर के बीच दाब दी जाती है। खाद्य समस्या पर वर्चा प्रोसीड्यूर के बीच में आ जाती है। 1952 में फूलवारा में प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के एक कैम्पर मीटिंग हो रही थी। त्यागी जी उस में मंजूद थे। मैं उस बक्त प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी का मेम्बर था। पांडित नेहरू ने उस समय कहा था कि दस गुना जमा करने के सबंध में मैं सरकारी मणिनीरी पर विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि भाज भारत का प्रधान मंत्री खड़ा हो कर आप के सामने मजबूरी की दशा में कहता है कि एसी भी भयंकर चीज होती है, जिससे प्रधान मंत्री डरता है। दो मिनट तक सकता आया रहा। लोग बचैन रहे कि आखिर ऐसी क्या चीज हो सकती है, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री डरता है। पांडित नेहरू ने कहा कि वह चीज है प्रापर चैनल, जिस से मैं डरता हूँ और इस लिये मैं आप से अधील करता हूँ कि दस गुना जमा करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकारी नीकरों पर नहीं छोड़ी जा सकती है, वह जिम्मेदारी आप छोड़ें, आप जमा करें। वह जानते थे कि प्रोसीड्यूर किस तरह किसी चीज को दबा देता है।

आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जब कि सारे भारतवर्ष में बाहिन्याहि मच रही है, लेकिन प्रोसीड्यूर कहता है कि अमुक व्यक्तियों को दस मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं मिलगा, वैठ जाओ। अगर आप सुनता नहीं चाहते हैं, तो हम बैठ जाते हैं।

भी त्यागीः माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि वहां पर लोग शीरा पीते हैं।

भी बृजराज सिंहः उसके बाद वे अपना मुहूर नमकीन करने के लिय चुंझाया जाते हैं।

परन्तु फिर भी सरकार ने काश्तकार पर आरोप लगाया है। सरकार के जितने

भी अधिवेशन होते हैं, जितनी भी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी आती है, वे सब यह आरोप लगाती हैं कि काश्तकार ने होडिंग कर लिया है। अगर उन्होंने होडिंग करा है तो क्या रास्ते बन्द हो गए हैं कि वहां पर फौज या पुलिस नहीं जा सकती है? यहां पर सरकार को मिलिट्री रखनी पड़ती है। वहां पर तो पुलिस के दो मिपाही काफी हैं। वे लोग तो अब भी रात-दिन तलाशी लिया करते हैं। सरकार उन लोगों की तलाशी लिवा कर देख ले कि किस ने होडिंग की है। यहां पर भवनों और मंडपों में बैठ कर काश्तकारों पर कीचड़ उछालना उनकी तौहीन करना है। यह तौहीन काश्तकारों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देती, बल्कि उनके मनोबल को तोड़ देती और इससे उनके मन में एक प्रकार की बचनी आएगी।

भी त्यागी जयावेन शाह (अमरेली) : वह तो माननीय सदस्य पैदा कर रहे हैं।

भी बृजराज सिंहः मैं उस पर अभी भाता हूँ।

काश्तकार के लिये महांगाई बड़ी, तो सरकार ने भी बीज देना बन्द कर दिया। पहले बीज सवाए पर दिये जाते थे कि अगर एक मन बीज लो तो सबा मन दे जाना। अब सरकार कहती है कि हम तो अब बड़ा बड़िया बीज मंगा रहे हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं होता है और हम उसको सवाए पर नहीं दे सकते। मैंने आस्ट्रेलिया, अमरीका और ब्रिटन का गैंग खाया, लेकिन हमें वह कभी प्रचला नहीं लगा। लेकिन सरकार अब कहती है कि लाग्नो नकद पैसा और बीज खरीद कर ले जाओ। क्या यह गलता बढ़ाने का तरीका है? या गलता बढ़ाने का तरीका है? इससे गलता बढ़ेगा नहीं घटेगा।

धोड़े से मुमाब देकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। मुख्य मंत्रियों की कांग्रेस में आज्ञानमन के रूप में यह कहा गया—त्यागी जी जानते होंगे—कि हम प्रशासनिक खर्च में 70, 80

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

करोड़ रुपये की कमी करेंगे। परन्तु अभी तक किसी की तरफ से भी खर्च की कमी डिक्सेपर नहीं हुई है। कहीं पर भी, किसी भी प्रान्त को या केन्द्र को इस विलाविलाहट में कोई परेशानी नहीं हुई है और इस महंगाई का कोई असर उन पर नहीं पड़ा।

क्या इस बात की जिम्मेदारी आपोजीशन पर है कि हम सरकार के खर्च में कमी करें। अगर सरकार खर्च में कमी नहीं करेगी, तो इन्स्टेशन बढ़ेगा। सरकार उपचाक्ता चीजें पैदा नहीं कर सकती और इस लिए भाव बढ़ रहे हैं। इस का नतीजा वही है, जो कि आज हो रहा है।

नेहरू जी के बारे में जनता ने एक राय कायम कर ली थी कि वह स्वप्न-लोक में रहते हैं और उन के विचार इतने ऊंचे थे कि वे हिन्दुस्तान पर लागू नहीं हो सकते। शास्त्री जी की गवर्नरेंट से यह आशा की जा सकती है, क्योंकि उन्होंने लाल किने पर खड़े हो कर जमीन की समस्याओं की बात की, हमारे देश की समस्याओं की बात की, छोटी बातें लोगों के सामने रखीं। हम आशा करते थे कि उन की सरकार वस्तु-स्थिति को देखेगी और हम भव भी आशा करते हैं कि यदि उन्होंने वस्तु-स्थिति को देखा तो इस में सन्देह नहीं कि हम अपना कुछ सुधार कर सकेंगे। परन्तु अभी उन का शासन आ नहीं गया था कि तीन महीने में हमारे यहां भुखमरी पैदा हो गई। इस सम्बन्ध में आपोजीशन को बुलाया गया। उस के बाद हमारे मूल्य मंत्री ने कहा कि हम किसी प्रकार का उपद्रवकारी आन्दोलन नहीं चाहते। और पार्टियों के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन मैं जनतंप के बारे में विश्वास के साथ बता सकता हूँ कि हम को कभी उपद्रवकारी आन्दोलन कर के कोई

आनन्द नहीं आता है। हमें बड़ा दुख लगता है जिस समय भी हम को आन्दोलन करना पड़ता है। हमें बड़ा दुख लगता है जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे आन्दोलन करने से कुछ गड़बड़ देश में मचेगी। कोई बार तो इस प्रकार का निर्णय 'हमें मजबूर हो करके लेना पड़ता है। नो-कान्फिंडेस मोशन यहां पर आई है। उसके बारे में भी मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े दुख के साथ और बड़े कष्ट के साथ हम ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि हम आप के खिलाफ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लायें। हम चाहते थे कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव न लाया जाए। हम चाहते थे कि कोई आन्दोलन न किया जाए। लेकिन मैं आप लोगों से ही पूछता हूँ कि हम लोग करें तो क्या करें। आप ही हमें कोई रास्ता बता दें। मैं कुछ सुझाव दे कर ही अपना भावण समाप्त कर दूंगा। मैं उनको इलेक्टोरेट करना चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं सुझाव दे कर ही समाप्त कर दूंगा।

२५-८-६४

वहला मेरा सुझाव यह है कि पांच एकड़ तक जमीन जिस के पास है उसको आप छोड़ दें, ईश्वर के लिए छोड़ दें। उससे आप लगात न लें . . .

श्री हुस्न बख्त कदमांव (देवास) : इसका पेट कैसे भरेंगा ?

श्री बृजराज सिंह : वह सब छोड़ दीजिये।

हमारे पाटिल साहब ने 70 और 30 के जो आंकड़े बताये थे, वे पुराने पड़ गये हैं। उन पर भरोसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। शहरी जनता भव किल 18 प्रतिशत है। इस 18 परतें को

अगर निकाल दिया जाए तो आप देख सकते हैं कि बाकी कितनी रह जाती है । मैं तो हिसाब में कमजोर हूँ । वह जो बाकी रह जाती है वह मर रही है । लेकिन इस 18 परसेंट के बारे में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप इसको सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दे दीजिये । आपको बड़ा आसान होगा । जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट हैं गवर्नरमेंट के वे उसी तरह से सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर उनको अपने आदि दें जैसे रेलवे में दिया जा रहा था जितनी फैक्ट्रीज हैं, उनके मालिकों को आप मजबूर करें कि वे अपने मजबूरों को अपने सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दें । जितनी कारपोरेशन हैं जितनी प्राइवेट इंस्ट्रीज हैं, उन से भी आप कहें कि वे अपने कर्मचारियों को सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दें, सबसिडाइज्ड करके दें । पैसा आप मत बड़ाइये । आप दो परसेंट पैसा बढ़ाते हैं तो उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि चार परसेंट कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं ।

एक सुझाव मेरा यह है कि किसान को आप रिस्यूनरेटिव प्राइस दीजिये । नारा माव लगा देने से काम नहीं चल सकता है । यह नारा तो आप उस बक्त लगाते हैं जिस बक्त रिस्यूनरेटिव प्राइसिस जो है वे मोटे पेट बाले को मिल रही होती हैं, जिस बक्त बाकी लोग चिपाह रहे होते हैं, चिल्ला रहे होते हैं कि कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं तो सरकार उससे पहले जेत जाती है लेकिन जब काश्तकार का गल्ला उसके पर में आने वाला होता है उस बक्त वह कड़ कर कीमतों को बैठ जाती है । तब हमारे मंत्रालय बड़ी शान से कहते हैं कि उन्होंने यों तियां त्यों किया है लेकिन बास्तव में वे कीमतों को छसीट कर नीचे रख देते हैं । तीन साल से यही हो रहा है । इस साल इस बीज को आप बीहारमें नहीं । उसके

पास पैसा आप पहुँचने दीजिये । उसके पास पैसा पहुँच जायेगा तो कोई खराबी नहीं हो जाएगी । ब्लाक्स इत्यादि के जरिये आप करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं । ये साधन वे स्वयं पैदा कर लेंगे इज्जत से पैदा कर लेंगे और इज्जत से कमाई कर लेंगे और इज्जत से बचा भी लेंगे । बीच में जब आप इस तरह की एजेंसी को डाल देते हैं तो पैसे की ओरी भी होती है और उसकी मन्त्रिति भी खराब होती है और नतीजा यह होता है कि काम में उसका मन नहीं लगता है ।

लैंड रिफार्म्स के नाम पर आप जो कुछ भी कर रहे हैं, उसको हृपा करके बन्द कर दीजिये । काश्तकार को बैसा मत कहिये जैसा हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा है कि चालीस बरस तक तुम्हारा कोई सेटलमेंट नहीं करेंगे । अब की बालू केन्द्र से एक बार आप यह कह दीजिये कि इस स्टेज तक पहुँचने के बाद फिर लैंड रिफार्म नहीं होगा ।

मैं अपनी स्पीचिज में सुझाव एक देता था रहा हूँ और उसको मैं इस बार भी दौहरा देना चाहता हूँ । आप सब बीज को स्टेट्स पर न छोड़ दें बर्ना जहां अच्छी बातें आने वाली हैं वहां बुराइयां भी आने वाली हैं । मैं मानता हूँ कि सभी स्टेट्स की अलग अलग स्थिति है, अलग अलग उनकी समस्यायें हैं, अलग अलग उनके काम करने के तरीके हैं और अलग अलग धरांशियां भी हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई एक केंटोल सीटर लगाये क्योंकि सरकार के साथ जो पहला कर्तव्य जड़ा हुआ है वह है शासितों को अपने देना । अब देना, महगांया सस्ता और इज्जत से देना । इस कर्तव्य को प्रगत अपने फेंक दिया प्रातीय सरकारों के ऊपर या किसी और के ऊपर तो समझ

[श्रो बृजराज भिंड]

लीजिये, खराबियां ही खराबियां पैदा होगी ।

कांग्रेस सरकार ने, हमारे कांग्रेस के भाइयों ने बड़े बड़े त्याग किये हैं, कांसियों पर लटके हैं, जेलें भूगती हैं, तथा दूसरे तरह तरह के त्याग किये हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वे एक और त्याग कर दें इस देश की भलाई के लिए और वह त्याग है कि आप इस्तीका दे दीजिये

श्री त्यागी : आदमी तो अच्छे हो, खाराब सोहबत में चले गये हो ।

श्री हुकम अवृद्ध काष्ठवाय : आप से सीखा था ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : 'हृषि सिच्चेशन' के बारे में इस सदन में पिछले दो तीन दिन से चर्चा हो रही है और कुछ अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव भी इस सम्बन्ध में दिये गये हैं। जिन जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने जो जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनके पीछे उनका अपना अपना मोटिव रहा है, सब का एक ही मोटिव नहीं रहा है। इधर उधर की बहुत सी बातें उन्होंने यहां पर रखी हैं। उन सब बातों को मैं कहना नहीं चाहती हूं। मेरे से पहले जो बक्ता बोले हैं उन से मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूं। उन्होंने भूमि सुधारों का जिक्र किया है। उनसे उलटी बात मैं कहती हूं। उन से उलटा ही इस सम्बन्ध में हमारा अनुभव रहा है। जिस प्रान्त से मैं आ रही हूं गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र भाग से, वहां पर लैंड रिफार्म से कितना लाभ हुआ है अगर वह तकलीफ करके वहां जा कर देखें तो उनको पता चल जाएगा कि लैंड रिफार्म क्या चीज है और इससे कितना बड़ा लाभ हुआ है लोगों को। उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश का उल्लेख किया है और कहा है कि वहां

पर ऐसा हुआ है और वैसा हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि लैंड रिफार्म समस्ती चीज है जिस को हमें करना है अगर हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो। अगर हम इस तरफ नहीं बढ़ेंगे। तो मैं समझती हूं कि जो न्याय हम लोगों के साथ करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो सकेगा। इस विषय पर मैं भीर अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती हूं और अधिक समय इस पर नहीं लगाना चाहती हूं।

आज जो सिच्चेशन पैदा हुई है इसके बहुत से कारण हो सकते हैं। कोई कहता है कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन अच्छा नहीं है, कोई कहता है कि होटिंग हुआ है। इस तरह, कोई बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। लेकिन मैं एक बुनियादी बात कहना चाहती हूं। मेरा विचार यह है कि हमारा प्लानिंग ठीक नहीं है, उस में कुछ कमी रही है। यही कारण है कि पन्द्रह साल के बाद भी हम इस रिप्टिं पर इस सिच्चेशन में फंसे हुए अपने को पाते हैं। यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। फार्स्ट प्लान में हमने एप्रिकलबर पर अधिक जोर दिया था। उसके बाद जो एम्फसिस था वह कुछ निपट हो गया और हम ने इंडस्ट्री पर ज्यादा जोर देना शुरू कर दिया। इंडस्ट्री पर भी जल्द जोर दिया जाए, यह मैं मानती हूं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं इंडस्ट्री के बिलाफ हूं। एप्रिकलबर वर्सिस इंडस्ट्री बाली कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि हमारा सध्य क्या है, प्राइमरी चीज क्या है जिसको हम हासिल करना चाहते हैं। सब से पहली बात जहां तक मैं समझती हूं यह है कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में हम अपने देश को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट बनायें, खाद्यान्नों की कमी को दूर करें। अगर इस बात पर हम कोई फैसला कर सें तो, आगे जो हमारा रास्ता है, वह साक

हो जाएगा । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो यह जो मुसीबत है, यह भाज तो टल जाएगी लेकिन कल फिर इसी तरह से और इसी रूप में हमारे सामने आकर आड़ी हो जाएगी । अगर हम इस मुसीबत को हल नहीं कर पायेंगे, इस मुश्किल से पार नहीं हों पायेंगे तो हमारे देश में एक तूफान मच सकता है और तब उस तूफान को बस में करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाएगा । अगर हम इससे पार पा गये तो कम्युनिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट जो भारत बन्द आदि के नारे लगाते हैं, वे अपने इन प्रयत्नों में सफल नहीं हो पायेंगे ।

सैल्फ-सफिशेंट होना कोई बहुत मुश्किल चीज नहीं है । यह कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज नहीं है । हमारा विशाल देश है । 80 परसेंट जनता एक्रिकलचर वायरस्ट है । उसको कुछ सिखाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । वह स्वयं जानती है कि किस तरह से पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है । इसके लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज की भी ज़रूरत नहीं है । इधर उधर से कुछ मांगना भी नहीं है । छोटी मोटी कुछ चीजों को ही करने की ज़रूरत है । खाद, फॉटिलाइजर, माइनर इतिहासन बैरीह का प्रबन्ध हो जाए तो उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है । परं बड़ी समिज जो है यह तो चलती ही रहेंगी । वे होनी भी चाहियें । लेकिन उब ऐसा काइसिम पैदा हो गया है तो मैं कहूँगी कि अगर हमें दर्शन में ही किसी बड़ी स्कीम को संसर्ज करना पड़े तो उसको करने के लिए भी हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये, वैसा भी हमें कर देना चाहिये । हम छोटी माइनर डिग्नेशन स्कीम को हाथ में लें, नए नए कुयें खुदवायें । ट्यूबवैल्ज से कितना काम बनता है, यह सब लोग जानते हैं । हमारा एम्फेसिस जो भाज डंस्ट्री पर है उसे थोड़ा हटना चाहिये और जो असली बातें हैं जिन से सब का साम हो सकता है उस पर भा जाना चाहिये ।

भाज यहां पर वितरण व्यवस्था की बात है । वितरण की व्यवस्था सही होनी चाहिये । मैं डंकिसिट स्टेट गुजरात से आती हूँ । मेरा अनुभव है कि जो जोनबन्डी है उस से देश को भारी नुकसान हुआ है । भाज हम रोज छोटी मोटी बातों को ले कर कहते हैं कि देश एक है, जनता एक है और उस एकता को हमें बढ़ाना है । फिर इस जोनबन्डी से एकता को भारी धक्का पहुँचा है । गुजरात में और महाराष्ट्र में जो गहँ के दाम बढ़े उस का कोई भी नमूना मैं ने भूतकाल में नहीं देखा । गहँ के दाम गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र में 100 रुपये कर 130 रुपये पर विवन्त तक रहे जब कि पंजाब में वह दाम बहुत कम रहे । इतने दाम बढ़ जायें यह बड़ी भजीब सी बात हैं । मेरी प्रायंना है कि इस कीज पर जल्दी से जल्दी विचार करना चाहिये और जोन्स को जल्दी खत्म करना चाहिये । यह चीज अब नहीं बल्कि चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात भाज यह कही जाती है कि हम प्रोडेशन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो जब तक अन्न का एक्सपोर्ट चलेगा तब तक दाम कम नहीं हो सकता है । हम अपनी चीजों का कुछ परसेन्टेज एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं । मैं ने फूड बिनिस्ट्री की प्राविरी रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा कि हम ने दालों को भी एक्सपोर्ट किया है । हमारे गुजरात में मूँग की दाल और चने की दाल का भाज क्या दाम है । वह काफी महंगी है । 25 रुपये का 20 किलो मिलता है । ऐसी हालत में हम कैसे उस का एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं । हम प्राउना नट भायल का एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, प्राउना नट का एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं । उस से हम को 30 करोड़ रुपया कारेन एक्सचेंज का मिलता है । मैं कहती हूँ कि हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज लाना है । इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, लेकिन खाने के सम्बन्ध

[अ.भती उगावेन शाह]

जो प्राइमरी नेसिसिटीज हैं जिनसे जनता का काम चलता है, उन को हम एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। यहां से बाहर ऐसी चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट सस्ती करने से यहां पर उन का दाम बहुत बढ़ जाता है। इस लिये कुल एक्सपोर्ट में से जो दो चार चाने की चीजें हैं उन को निकाल देना चाहिये नहीं तो प्रोड्यूस ज्यादा होते हुए भी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते रहेंगे।

इस के बाद कहा जाता है कि प्राइस बढ़ा हो। इस बारे में भी मैं काश्टकारों के फैवर में हूँ। लेकिन लाली बनाना अच्छा नहीं है। हम भी सारी जनता के रिप्रेनेटिव्ज हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि काश्टकारों को रेम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस मिलनी चाहिये। यह बात तो पक्की है कि मिलनी चाहिये। इस में कोई डिफरेन्स आफ ओपीनियन नहीं हो सकता। भगव हम देखते हैं कि जब ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन की बात हम करते हैं तो किसानों के अपने दिल में शंका पैदा हो जाती है कि भगव ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन होगा तो दाम कम हो जायेगे और हम जो मेहनत करते हैं वह बरबाद हो जायेगी। योही मेहनत करने से भी दाम ऊंचे रहेंगे और उतना ही रेम्यूनरेटिव मुनाफा मिलता रहेगा। यह बात इसलिये है कि वे लोग एक नैशनल प्लाइंट आफ व्यू से नहीं देख सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमें कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी देखना चाहिये और फ्लोर प्राइस को भी मुकर्रं करना चाहिये। लेकिन यह आसान चीज नहीं है। देश के कोने कोने में प्राइस के काम को हाथ में लेना होगा इसलिये हम को एक बड़िया ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बनाना चाहिये। ताकि अपनी पालिसी को हम अगले भी सम में कार्यान्वित कर सकें। इस साल प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा अच्छा आयेगा और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन जब किसान सेंग देखेंगे कि उससे कोई

फायदा नहीं है तो वे अगले साल उस काम में नहीं लगेंगे और प्रोडक्शन नहीं करेंगे। इसलिये इसके बारे में बहुत तफसील से प्रोग्राम बनाकर इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

इसके बाद चौथी बात डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की है। डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि चाहे जितनी एफिशिएन्ट व्यवस्था आप डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की कर दें, आज तक नहीं हुई लेकिन अभी आगे कर भी दें, तो भी जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान में गलते के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का सम्बंध है, उस में पूरी एफिशिएन्सी और सफलता होने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि सप्लाई कम है और डिमान्ड बढ़ाता है। इस सीमा तक तो हम को देश में राशनिंग को लाना ही चाहिये। मगर हम लोग ऐसा करने में डरते हैं। आज तक का हमारा भ्रन्तबव है कि जो चीज हम बताते हैं उस का परिणाम ऐसा होता है कि करप्शन बढ़ता है और लोग उससे नफरत करते हैं। यह बात जरूरी नहीं है कि इस को छोड़ दिया जाये लेकिन इस सन्दर्भ में ऐसी कार्रवाई मुश्किल है। इसलिये देश भर में फेमर प्राइस शाप्स बनाई जानी चाहिये जिसमें लोगों को समय पर अनाज मिल सके। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि लोग जा कर क्यू में खड़े रहें, सुवह से शाम तक एक कीलो गेहूँ या एक किं-गुड़ के लिये, हमें ऐसी बातों से भ्रमिन्दा होना पड़ता है। जहां पर फेमर प्राइस शाप्स हैं वहां पर लिख दिया जाना चाहिये कि इस नम्बर से इस नम्बर तक आज मिलेगा। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि 1 सेर से ले कर 500 नम्बर तक लोग लाइन बनायें खड़े रहें रोज़ चाहे नम्बर आये या न आये। 500 आदमियों को तो एक दिन में अनाज मिलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये फेमर प्राइस शाप्स को भगव ठीक से बदला नहीं है तो उस के लिये पक्की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अक्सर लोग कहते हैं कि सिंक शहरों में ही फेमर प्राइस होनी चाहिये, गांवों में नहीं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि देहातों में

20 से लेकर 30 परसेंट तक जनता ऐसी है जिन के पास खेती नहीं है जिन के पास अपना धंधा नहीं है। वे लोग आखिर कहां से गल्ला पायेंगे।

ऐसा भी होता है कि जिन लों के पास मनी काप्स होती हैं ऐसे बहुत से लोगों के पास भी आनाज नहीं होता है। हो सकता है ऐसी हालत को देख कर वे मनी काप्स में कमी कर दें। वह बन्द हो सकती हैं, लेकिन इसके बारे में कोई नेशनल पालिसी होनी चाहिये। हमारे देश को कठन चाहिये, इसके लिये प्लैनिंग होनी चाहिये, हम को प्राउन्ड नद्द चाहिये। अगर चाहिये तो जिस जमीन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा उस की उपज हो सके वहां पर उगाना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि सब जगह पर या सो कैश काप्स लगायें या अनाज उगायें। इसके लिये अगर कोई पालिसी हो जाये तो अच्छा है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। अगर ऐसा सोचा जाये कि सिर्फ शहरों में ही केवर प्राइस लॉप्स खोली जायें तो यह ठीक नहीं है। इसके लिये कोई सीमा बांधी जा सकती है कि कम से कम इसी जमीन वाले को हम फेअर प्राइस शाप ने गल्ला देंगे, इस से ऊपर वाले को वहां नहीं देंगे। फिर कितना देंगे इस को भी एन्स्योर करना पड़ेगा।

ते हैं क बम्बई पोर्ट में जाहिरहै कि वह तरीका तो चलता रहेगा। जब तक हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट दोस्त बैठे हैं हिन्दुस्तान में वे चाहेंगे कि यह हड़ताले चलती रहें और सारी कार्रवाई बन्द हो जाये। ट्रांसपोर्ट बन्द हो जाये, कम्यूनिकेशन बन्द हो जाये। इस को नजर में रख कर हमारे कुछ भाई काम करते हैं। लेकिन क्या यह कोई नई आफत है। ऐसी आफत तो हमेशा आने वाली है। अगर ऐसा न होता तो यह संभव नहीं था कि फूड के मामले में भारत बन्द करने की बात चलती है तो उस के बारे में भी हम को साफ साफ समझ लेना चाहिये

कि सिर्फ अनाज की तंगी के कारण भारत बन्द करने की बात चलती हो ऐसा नहीं है। अगर दूसरा मौका होता तो भी हमारे भाई भारत बन्द करने की बात सोचते क्योंकि वे चाहते हैं कि किसी न किसी रूप से गवर्नरमेट को हटाया जाय। यह उन का सीधा सा मकसद है।

Shri Nambiar: It is not talking for the Government; what we want is food.

Shrimati Jayaben Shah: You will get it. ये लोग इस प्रकार से चाहते हैं। मैं इस पर बोलना नहीं चाहती हूँ लेकिन प्राप इरिटेट होते हैं तो इसके माने हैं कि यह प्राप के दिल में है। मैं नहीं कहना चाहती थी कि अहमदाबाद में क्या हुआ और किस प्रकार हुआ। प्राप की वजह से हुआ था, कम्यूनिस्टों की वजह से हुआ। अगर वहां पर 5 लादमी मरे हैं तो उन की हत्या की जिम्मेदारी यदि किसी पर हो तो प्राप पर पहले है।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Food has been made band; so Bharat band (Interruption). Ahmedabad police firing.

Shrimati Jayaben Shah: It was due to you, friends. मैं इस में समय नहीं लेना चाहती। लेकिन जो कुछ अहमदाबाद में हुआ वह पोलिटिकल फाइट थी।

Shri Nambiar: Give us food.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, "order."

Shrimati Jayaben Shah: 80 per cent labourers, I must tell you, were at work; 80 per cent students were in colleges. ऐसा नहीं था कि वे काम पर नहीं आये। उन्होंने दीक एन्ड हालिडे आहिर कर दिया था।

Shri Umanath: Don't be worried about that.

श्रीमती जयावेन शाह: क्या यह भारत बन्द की बात है। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यहां वे बोलते हैं लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता। You will find that people do not respond to you. तो मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि भगर हम को डिक्षण बढ़ाना है तो हमें अपने प्लानिंग का सारा एम्फेसिस एश्रीकल्चर पर लगा देना चाहिये।

जो कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट है, उस पर लोग नाराज हैं कि यह कोई काम नहीं करता, बैकार है। तो मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि उनको कोई कांकीट काम दें, उनको ऐसा काम बताएं कि उनको कुछ करना पड़े और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी बिलेज सेबिल बरकर से लेकर जिला पंचायत के प्रमुख तक पर डाली जाए।

साथ साथ मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूं कि ग्राम पंचायत, तहसील पंचायत और जिला पंचायत के बजट को देखा जाए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि इनके बजट का कम से कम 80 प्रतिशत रुपया प्रोडक्टिव कामों में लगना चाहिये। इस बजत जो हमारे देश में किजूल खर्ची हो रही है उसे खत्म करना चाहिए। काइतकारों को अच्छी खाद और अच्छा बीज मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अच्छे बीज और खाद के बिना खेती अच्छी नहीं हो सकती। यह तो एक बच्चा भी जानता है। हमको राज्य की या सेंटर की प्लान्स का ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा और परसोनेल एश्रीकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में लगाना चाहिये।

जब हम एश्रीकल्चर की बात करते हैं तो हमारे सामने अच्छे बीज, अच्छी खाद और केंटिंग की समस्या आती है। इनकी सुविधाएं किसानों को मिलनी चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि यह काम प्रापर चैनल के जरिये होगा। हमको इस केंटिंग के काम के लिए कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटीज को और कोम्पारेटिव बैंक्स को चैनल बनाना चाहिए। उनके जरिए हम किसान की मदद कर सकते हैं क्योंकि आज 80 पर सेंट किसान कोम्पारेटिव में आ गया है।

अब बिजली की बात आती है। हम बहुत सी बिजली बत्तियों में जला देते हैं। मैं इसके बिरुद्ध नहीं हूं लेकिन जब हमको पावर की कमी है तो हमें पहले बिजली प्रोडक्टिव कामों के लिए लगानी चाहिए।

बैटरमेंट लेबी की बात भी कही गयी। इसके बारे में भगड़ा चलता है और इससे विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को खुशी है। भगर मैं चाहती हूं कि इसका फैसला किया जाए। आज बैटरमेंट लेबी के भगड़े के कारण यह हो रहा है कि पानी भरा पड़ा है लेकिन काश्तकार को नहीं मिलता। मेरी मंदी जी से प्रायंना है कि दो साल के लिए बैटरमेंट लेबी में कुछ रियायत दी जाए और उसमें से कुछ माफ़ कर दी जाए तो जो आज पानी उपलब्ध है उसका पूरा उपयोग होगा और उपज बढ़ेगी।

ये ही बातें फूड प्रोडक्शन के लिए जरूरी हैं और इन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं इससे पहले की पार्लियामेंट में भी था। मैंने देखा कि जब सरकार ने प्लान बनायी तो कम्युनिस्ट लोगों ने उस का अधिवादन किया और कहा कि अच्छा है। लेकिन आज वे इरेपांसिलिन तरीके से बात कर रहे हैं। तीसरी प्लान बनी तो उस को उन्होंने होल्हॉटेंडली सपोर्ट किया लेकिन आज मुश्किल पैदा हुई तो विरोध कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि उसमें कुछ गलती भी हुई हो। हम ऐसे नहीं हैं कि हम से गलती न हो, लेकिन उस गलती में सारे मेम्बर साक्षीदार हैं ऐसा समझ लेना चाहिए। बच्चों की तरह इधर

उधर की बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए। हमको भाज रास्ता निकालना है कि कैसे देश की पैदावार बढ़ाएं और हमारे यहां इतना गलत हो कि हम को अमरीका का भूंह न देखना पड़े। तो मैं कहना चाहूँती हूँ कि प्लान के और कामों को फिल हाल स्पष्टित कर देना चाहिए और सारा ऐसा और परसीनल एड्वाकल्चर पर लगा देना चाहिए। भगवर ऐसा करेतो मैं समझती हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और जो लोग भारत बन्द के स्वप्न देखते हैं उनके स्वप्न समाप्त हो जाएंगे और भारत बन्द स्वप्नबद्ध हो जाएगा।

Shri Sehilyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate. It is the inescapable duty of a modern Government to provide adequate food to its citizens at reasonable prices within their reach. But in this fundamental task, our Government has failed—failed miserably—in this basic human endeavour. After 17 years of rule—I can say continued misrule—after a decade of planning, still the food problem remains unsolved. There have been ministerial changes, there have been committees and reports, there has been planning with the aim “to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains”. But after all these grand things, still we have not reached any tangible end. If we look into the figures, we find that planning has been done on a grand and elaborate scale. The first Plan provided 25 per cent of its allocation—Rs. 529 crores, the second Plan provided 20 per cent—Rs. 950 crores and the third Plan 23 per cent—Rs. 1,738 crores. These amounts are not small. The target fixed for the end of the third Plan is 100 million tons, but I do not think it will ever be reached. We are miles away from that target figure and the Government is still going on with this thing.

I am not against planning, but my point is that planning, though good, has not been executed properly. There have been years of complacency, mis-

management, ill-execution, weak-kneed policy and half-hearted measures in controlling and regulating production and distribution of foodgrains. The food crisis facing the country is not a new one. Once in five years, we face such a crisis. What happens is if there is a crisis, there is a burst of energy on the part of the Government and its machinery. They issue stern warnings. But once the crisis is over, they go into stupor only to wake up after the next crisis hits them hard.

Government have not been unaware of the price rise in foodgrains. Even in the Third Plan mid-term appraisal last year, on page 11, it has been said:

“The rise in food article price since April 1963 has been as much as 12·7 per cent (up to September, 1963). This is a matter of continuing concern and further action may become necessary to arrest this trend.”

So, the Food Minister at that time had not been unaware of the rising prices. I want to know what has been done since then to arrest the rising trend of prices. What have the Government and the Ministry done towards this end? Though I cannot put the blame on the present Food Minister, still this Government has been there. For 17 long years; they had their uninterrupted regime in this country. All the planning has been done. But still they have failed miserably to provide food for the country in an adequate manner and within the easy reach of the public.

Now we are hearing from the Minister that the price level will be controlled and that the worst is over. But the figures do not seem to confirm what he says. The prices are continuing to rise. In September, 1963, the wholesale index price of food was 139·1; in May, 1964, it was 140·3 and in the middle of August, it has now reached an all high figure of 165·1. I do not know how he seems to say that it has come to a stage where we can heave a sigh of relief. To

[Shri Sezhiyan]

quote what an ex-Food Minister himself said: "the prices have now become runaway". They have been left uncontrolled and they continue to rise. This is a thing which should have been controlled much earlier by the Government. This should have been anticipated by the Government and actual steps taken to bring down the prices.

There may be many causes for this increase in the prices of food articles. One thing said, of course, is that there is not a very good production of foodgrains. Though they have set a target of 100 million tons in the Third Plan, in the first three years of the Third Plan the production has been stagnant. Food production has not advanced any further in these years as they have planned. In 1961-62 it was 80 million tons, in 1962-63 it fell to 77 million tons and in 1963-64 it has been estimated to be 78 million tons. As per calculations in accordance with the target put in the Third Plan the production this year should have been 92 million tons. Not only we are miles away from that, but actually the production is going down year by year. This may be attributed to the vagaries of weather. But in planning agricultural production these things also should have been taken into consideration, and in a vast continent like India if there is a failure of crop at one place there is a bumper crop at another place to off-set the deficit made in one region. Some how or other the targets fixed have never been reached, and that may be one cause for this increase in prices.

There is also the explosive population growth which has also contributed in no small measure to the increased demand of foodgrains. The population growth has been very explosive. It is increasing from decade to decade in a very alarming manner. In 1911 it was only 5.69 per cent over 1901, but from 1921 to 1931 the increase was 11 per cent. From 1951 to 1961 it has gone up to 21.49 per cent.

It is now estimated to have reached 25 per cent. This annual increase of 2.4 or 2.5 per cent has to be taken into consideration. Even if you want to keep up the average per capita consumption at the same level you have to increase the food production by 2.5 per cent every year in consonance with the increase in the population. But because the production has been stagnant in the last three years—1961, 1962 and 1963—the average per capita consumption has actually fallen. In 1961 it was 16.3 ounces, in 1962 it was 16.1 ounces and in 1963 it fell to 15.4 ounces.

There is also a third factor where due to extravagant spending on the part of the Government in various non-yielding and non-profitable projects they have also contributed to inflationary tendencies. As against a rise of 30.2 per cent in national income in 1963-64 over 1955-56, the increase in money supply was of the order of 69.1 per cent. Taking for granted that the velocity of money flow being the same there is bound to be an increase all round in prices and the prices of foodgrains have also been affected to that extent.

Granting all these things, that there has been less production, that there has been growth in the population and there has been inflation, still the cause of the present rise in prices seems to be due to other factors, other forces that are working in the distribution channel. One thing which we have to see here is that not all the production in the country goes to the market and that not all the quantity that goes to the market goes to the consumers directly. If you take the total production of rice, wheat, jowar or gram, all that is produced in the country does not go to the market and only a very small fraction of the total production comes to the market. In 1962-63, according to the figures given by the Government, the total arrivals in the market were only 3.92 per cent of the total production in respect of rice, 1.80 per cent in the case of jowar, 3.50 per cent in res-

pect of wheat and 3.27 per cent of gram. Only 3.92 per cent of the total rice production came to the open market for sale. What I want to impress on this House is that when there is a fall or rise in production actually the price trends are controlled not by production but by these arrivals in the market. These arrivals in the market are being controlled by wholesale traders and by big landlords. These are the persons who control the inflow of foodgrains into the market. They also control the prices. All these years it has been possible for the big landlords to get credit and to retain a significant proportion of the produce with them awaiting a better turn in the prices. The wholesale trader in his turn takes these foodgrains to the market not to sell them but to hoard them on a speculative basis to get higher prices at a later date. This has also been proved by the arrival figures that though there has been, in some areas, especially Andhra and other areas, an increase in production, there has not been a significant corresponding increase in the supply in the market. Though there has been a higher production in some years there has been actually a fall in the supply to the market because the arrivals are being controlled by big landlords and wholesale traders. They have got a grip on the market which has not yet, been broken by the Government. They might have tried to break it, but I have my own doubts about it, because these big landlords and wholesale traders have been getting the backing of the ruling party and through the ruling party they have been able to have a firm grip on the governmental machinery so that it will not take any stern action against them in an efficient way.

Therefore, if there is to be equitable distribution, the Government should have complete control over distribution, absolute control over the distribution of all that is produced. Private management in the mat-

ter of foodgrains trading has failed the country in the crucial hours. Instead of allowing the country to face another crisis the Government has done well in coming forward and creating this Corporation. But simply creating a Corporation may not give the desired results. The other day, one of the Congress Members, coming from Barsi constituency, I think, said 50 per cent of the government officials are corrupt. Probably, belonging to the ruling party, he knows it better than I do and that should be true unless we have a clean and efficient administration in charge of these things this Corporation may also go the same way as the other corrupt and inefficient organisations.

There has been a wrong notion that the rise in prices of foodgrains is a help to the farmers. The Food Minister also, in his Press Conference in Delhi on 25-8-1964 said:—it has been reported in the *Hindustan Times* of 26-8-1964:

"He further said that 70 per cent of the population in India were rural and were mainly the producers of foodgrains. They were, therefore, unaffected by the high prices."

But I beg to differ from him on this point. The rise in the prices of foodgrains is not going to help the farmers. It may be that in the first instance it falls on the urban areas but in course of time it will rebound to the rural part also. In this connection, I want to place one thing before the House. It has been said by the Planning Commission itself, when they chalked out the first Five Year Plan, in Chapter XI, on the food policy for the Plan:

"A well-defined food policy for the period of the Plan is an essential condition for the successful implementation of the Plan. For the large sections of the commu-

[Shri Sezhiyan]

nity which live near the margin of subsistence, a certain minimum supply of foodgrains at reasonable prices constitutes the rock-bottom of the standard of living, a fall in which would be seriously detrimental to health and efficiency. The consequences of any untoward development in the food situation are too obvious to need stressing. The experience of the last few years has brought out clearly the vulnerability of the economy on account of the inadequate production of foodgrains in the country. Foodgrains occupy a pivotal place in the price structure, and if this latter has to be safeguarded, as it must be, the prices of foodgrains must be held stable at levels within the reach of the poorer sections of the community. Even a moderate shortfall in the supply of foodgrains is likely, under Indian conditions, to raise their prices more than proportionately, and a rise in food prices leads directly to a rise in the cost of living and in production costs, all round. This does not, of course, mean that the producer of foodgrains should not get a reasonable return. On economic as well as social grounds, it is vital that he does. But, the real return that he gets does not depend only upon the prices he obtains for his produce; it depends as much upon the prices he in turn has to pay for what he buys. If an increase in food prices raises these latter, he may be no better off in the end, and may even be worse off. In the last analysis what limits the real income of the primary producer is low productivity. To increase this latter, what is needed is a programme of public investment which will give him the water, the power, the seeds and the manures he needs. A policy which might raise prices all round and jeopardise the investment programme itself is,

therefore, of no ultimate benefit to the producer. Food policy for the Plan has, therefore, to keep in mind these wider considerations."

I am quoting this because a mere price rise for foodgrains will not help the farmer unless you give him cheaper power, diesel oil, fertilizer and other things that are conducive to increased production.

In an article on food prices in the A.I.C.C. Economic Review dated 25-8-1964 the same point has been stressed:

"In the ultimate analysis, a rapid rise in agricultural prices also rebounds adversely on the farmers. They stimulate the whole mechanism of speculation with agricultural products as with land. The profits flow to an insignificant group of speculators in towns and villages, whereas the working farmers feel acutely all the negative effects for the entire economy, which are induced by a violent price increase of agricultural produce."

Therefore, we should not try to stabilize prices at a high level. Whenever Government or the Ministers speak of stabilisation of prices, it looks as though they want to stabilize prices at a higher level, the level at which they are now reigning. But the real aim should be to bring down the prices to the earlier level, within the easy reach of the ordinary consumer. This is a point which requires all the attention of the Government and also the Minister. Whenever they think of the poor farmer they should remember that merely giving an increased price for the foodgrains is not going to solve the problem; the only answer is increased production with the help of governmental co-operation, and technical and financial

assistance; cheaper and timely supply of water, power, fertilizer, diesel oil and better seeds will go a long way to help the farmer in producing more.

For increasing production we have got ample resources, human resources which are lying idle in the rural parts. At page 50 of the Third Plan it has been stated:

"One of the main aims of the Plan, therefore, is to harness the man-power resources available in rural areas. This is to be achieved through the programmes of development for which the Plan provides, supplemented by extensive rural works programmes for utilising manpower resources in the villages, especially for increasing agricultural production."

Therefore, whenever we think of agricultural production, we should bear in mind the unutilized idle manpower available in the rural areas. If an effective and co-ordinated plan is executed for utilising that manpower it will go a long way in increasing food production.

Unless the production is increased and unless the products are channelised by effective control on distribution, there is no way to reduce the prices. If we leave the prices to continue at the present level, big landlords and wholesale traders will speculate and earn large profits, by further raising the prices. Therefore, immediately Government should take stern action against speculation and hoarding. They should try to disgorge the huge hoarded stocks. Then they should have effective control over distribution. They should also try to curb, if not completely eliminate, the bank advances to big landlords and wholesale traders against foodgrain stocks. They should further try to keep the prices within the reach of the common man.

Further, there should be decentralisation of the whole planning and execution. Instead of there being one monolithic organisation, there

should be organisations at each State, district and even taluka headquarters. Targets should be fixed for each of them and they should be asked to fulfil those targets. If that is done, there will be a better supervision and appreciation of the work done at the lower level. If the target is fixed at the district level instead of on an all India basis, it will assist planning and the working of programmes.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let us first analyse why there has been this shortage of food. I would like to say that many of our difficulties have not been really mentioned in this House barring mere condemnation. Wholesale condemnation has been what the Opposition has been indulging in. They have not taken the trouble of looking into the various aspects by which the food supply can be generated.

May I mention one thing? Although we are not on a war footing, we certainly have to keep alert and all our forces have to be at the extreme frontier areas where food has to be taken and in transit some of it usually perishes. That cannot be helped in the emergency at the present time.

In addition to this, we have had lakhs and lakhs of people coming in from Pakistan, making our problem still more difficult. It is easy to say that the Government has failed but it is not easy to run a government. That is what I would like to say. The Food Minister has an unenviable position. He has, if I may say so, played magnificently on a sticky wicket in spite of very hostile bowling. He stood up to it and he can now smile and say the food crisis is over.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In order to make things look better, I think we should lay greater emphasis on agriculture. That should

[Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda]

have been really the first item on our list of priorities. Our new Prime Minister Shastriji, in one of his speeches stated that instead of tackling many projects let us take a few of them so that we can give our best, so that the best results are achieved. Now, he has said something that has appealed to the whole country.

Sir, our country has such vast areas of banjar land. In Andhra we call it banjar land. I do not know how it is called in Hindi, perhaps, *usar* land. First of all, what we should do is, we should modernise our agricultural implements in the remote villages. We are still adhering to the medieval way of ploughing which has to give place to mechanical methods. I think, when we are getting aid from friendly countries, let us ask for more implements for agriculture. If we are able to do that, most our difficulties will be solved.

Furthermore, as my hon. friend, Shrimati Shah, who spoke very ably, said, we should give attention to minor irrigation. I entirely agree with what she has said. Minor things go a long way in the remote villages, whether these are small canal system or *nalis* as you call them. They are neglected. Tanks are not dug up properly. They are silted and proper dredging is necessary.

Here, I would quote from the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan. It says:—

"During the first two years of the Plan, there has been steady expansion in the total agricultural effort, and it has been a constant aim to . . . remove technical and administrative weaknesses in the execution of agricultural programmes. A great deal still remains to be done to achieve the

necessary intensification of agricultural effort. Unfavourable weather conditions had markedly adverse effect on the volume of agricultural production in 1961-62 and 1962-63. In 1961-62, excessive rains during September-October affected the output of millets and cotton; later, the cold wave in December-January caused serious damage to gram and other pulses. In 1962-63, rice production suffered on account of a prolonged drought and inadequate winter rains diminished the output of wheat, and other rabi crops. While seasonal factors have, no doubt, effected recent production levels, it is necessary to remember that over the past decade the general trend in the production of various crops has been upward and fluctuations from year to year have, on the whole, been relatively smaller than in earlier years."

This is the report of the Planning Commission.

Food is such an important thing. I remember reading an amusing thing. Once the Prime Minister of England was talking to a cockney. He asked him, "What do you do?". He replied, "I go to work; I get the money; I buy the food to keep me fit to go to work." That was his slogan, I would repeat. To the Prime Minister he said, "I go to work to get the cash to buy the food to keep me fit to go to work." So, food being such an essential factor, I must congratulate Government that under very adverse circumstances and difficulties they have tided over it. Of course, generally speaking, no one would like foreign grain to come here now or afterwards, but one has to fall back on foreign friends because of our difficulties. As I mentioned, if we could only bring all our banjar land under cultivation. If we could intensify that and also see that the grain trade is nationalised, we would solve the problem.

There has been a lot of talk of black-marketing. I certainly say that there has been black-marketing. Of course, there has been hoarding also. But that hoarding can be eliminated if Government could go into the aspect of nationalising this trade because that will eliminate all these people who are really profiteering in the grain market. The best way to do this is that Government should seriously give this priority in their programme.

The trouble has been that cities have great attraction for small villagers. They have been coming here in lakhs and lakhs to each town. That is one of the reasons why the cities have had these difficulties. But in the remote parts of the country there has been peace and goodwill. But here and outside also, because of some lack of foodgrains and because the cities are overpopulated this thing has been exploited with the result that it was for a political purpose that was done.

The official review of the situation has been this, namely:—

"The outstanding feature of the economy during 1963 and 1964 has been strong and persistent pressure on the price level of foodgrains. In the foodgrains price economy the factors which have influenced the supply and price during the last few years are those of (a) production, (b) marketable surplus, (c) imports, (d) growth of population, (e) variations in consumer preferences and patterns, (f) increase in purchasing power and other monetary factors and (g) stock building and hoarding and speculations and the trading system."

This is the Government review. To say that the Government have been sleeping over things and have been unsuccessful, I think, is a very unkind act. As I said, it is more political than anything else. The hon. Minister probably holds the most unenviable

position in the Cabinet. I do admire the way he has stood up and 'aced this. Whenever I have always found this. Whenever I have had the pleasure of meeting him, I have always found him smiling. He will do it and he is still doing it. He said, "I will do it for the rest of my life".

Sir, I believe in brevity. So, with these few words, I would once again like to emphasise that the Government should give priority to agriculture so that every bit of land in this country is brought under cultivation. We have a coastline of thousands of miles. There are areas, like the chambal ravines, which could be brought under cultivation. By doing that we would be doing two things—firstly, we will have that very good areas under cultivation and, secondly, we will also get rid of the dacoits which infest those areas. So, I think, by getting rid of the dacoits and by having more food, we will be a prosperous land.

15.58 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR- TANCE

(ii) Murder of Shri H. N. Sanyal,
Solicitor-General of India.

श्री यशपाल तिहार (कैरला) : मध्यसं
महोदय, मैं गृह-कार्य मंत्री का व्यापार नियम
परिवर्तनी लोक मत्व के विषय की ओर
प्राकृष्ट करता हूँ और या ता हूँ कि वह इस
सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य

भारत के मालिसिटर जनरल श्री ए०
एन० मान्याल का गला छोट कर मरा
जाना।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

श्री यशपाल तिहार : मैंने हिन्दी में इसका
नोटिस दिया है और मगर इसका जवाब
हिन्दी में ही दिया जाए तो बहुत मेहरबानी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

होगी। मरी महोदय अगर हिन्दी न जानते होते तो मैं आपह न करता। वे हिन्दी जानते हैं तो हिन्दी में ही अपना वक्तव्य दें।

Mr. Speaker: The subject is very serious and there ought not to be any controversy over language at this moment. I will request hon. Members to utilise the simultaneous translation so that the translators might get encouragement that they are doing their job.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I was deeply shocked to hear early this morning of the murder of Shri H. N. Sanyal, Solicitor-General of India. Shri Sanyal had served as Additional Solicitor-General up to December, 1962. Since December, 1962 he had been serving as Solicitor-General to the Government of India. He was a well-known advocate and an erudite scholar and served as Additional Solicitor-General and Solicitor-General with great distinction and ability. It is my duty to record the deep appreciation of the Government of his work as the Additional Solicitor-General and Solicitor-General. The House will no doubt allow me to convey the sympathy of the House and the Government to the bereaved family.

16 hrs.

—

The facts of the case are as follows:

About mid-night yesterday, four persons broke into the bed room of Shri H. N. Sanyal, Solicitor-General of India, at his residence at 22, Akbar Road. They tied up his hands and feet, with his dhoti, and, also tied a piece of cloth round his neck. Some of them seem to have pressed him down in his bed so as to prevent him from shouting. His dog started barking which awakened his servant, Dalip, who was sleeping out in the veranda. Dalip saw the four culprits in the room with the help of

his torch. He noticed two of them standing beside the open almirah containing the cash box and the other two pressing Shri Sanyal down in his bed. He raised an alarm and ran to the servants' quarters to bring the other servants. When the servants came, they also raised an alarm on which Constable Ranjit Singh, Gun-man of Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker of Lok Sabha, who lives in the adjacent bungalow at 20, Akbar Road, came over. He went into the house with the servants but did not find any of the culprits in it. Shri Sanyal's servants found him lying unconscious in the bed. Constable Ranjit Singh informed the Tughlak Road Police Station as well as the Police Control Room. Duty Officer, Tughlak Road Police Station, immediately rushed to the scene of crime and removed Shri Sanyal to the Safdarjung Hospital in a Police Wireless vehicle thinking that he may still be alive. The Doctor at Safdarjung Hospital found Shri Sanyal dead. Within a short time, other senior officers were also informed and all of them including the Inspector General of Police and D.I.G. of Police arrived at the scene of occurrence.

The Police dog and the Central Inspection of Scene of Crime Team were summoned immediately to assist the Investigating Officer.

The Homicide Investigation Squad of the C.I.D., Crime Branch, Delhi, has taken up the investigation of the case.

Dr. Nishikant Sen, Director, Forensic Science Laboratory, West Bengal, Calcutta, has arrived in Delhi at the request of the Inspector General of Police, Delhi to assist in the investigation.

The dead body has been sent to the morgue for post-mortem examination which will be taken up after Dr. Sen has examined it.

A team of selected officers has been entrusted to take up investigation

on the various aspects of the case. Further enquiries are being pursued.

श्री यशपाल तिहः : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारे स्वर्गीय सलिसिटर जनरल क्या दिनुस्तान के किसी बड़े आदमी के कागजात का मुशायना कर रहे थे या कोई और कारण उन से दुश्मनी का था । क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि कौन सी मिल यी जिस का वह इस बक्त मुशायना कर रहे थे ।

श्री नन्दा : आपने काम के सम्बन्ध में वे बहुत से कागजों का मुशायना करते हैं । मुझे इलम नहीं कि वे किसी खास मिस्स का मुशायना कर रहे थे ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): While we would like you, Sir, to convey our deep sense of grief and commiseration at the inhuman murder of the late Solicitor-General, we would like to know whether the identity of the assailants can be disclosed now and whether steps have been taken to see that rigorous patrolling is done to ward off any more incidents of this type.

Shri Nanda: The police officers with all that assistance that they could muster have been on the job and, therefore, every precaution had been taken right after the occurrence of this incident. All the possible steps are being taken to investigate it successfully.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, it came out in the newspapers on the 5th of this month that one of the top legal advisers to the Union Government, that is, Mr. Sanyal, is understood to have strongly favoured the appointment of a commission to inquire into the allegations of corruption made against Orissa Ministers including the Chief Minister and that despite the pendency of a defamation case, he suggested to the Government of India that the case could be proceeded with. I want to know

whether it is a fact that some of the papers which were in his brief case were also found missing and whether the report regarding the corruption charges against Orissa Ministers and another report concerning the Co-operation Society in which the Member of the House is involved have been submitted to the Government, or is it that all those papers are still in Mr. Sanyal's custody? I want a definite answer to that.

Shri Nanda: We did refer a matter like that to the late Solicitor-General and we received his opinion over the matter. I do not think it is proper to associate this with any such thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered. I said it came out in the press on the 5th of this month that all these papers were sent to the Solicitor-General for his opinion and my other information is . . .

Mr. Speaker: He says that the report had been received by the Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): What about the papers?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What has happened to the papers, not the opinion?

Shri Nanda: The papers go along with the report. Normally, the report is received along with the papers. But then the report having come, whether the papers follow in a day or two later, I do not think I can find any implication or any bearing . . . (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Shri Nanda: The papers are ordinarily the copies of memorials, etc. which were received. There is nothing of the kind, as far as I know, which could have any bearing (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: That might be ascertained afterwards. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. In this particular case, a particular question was asked from the hon. Home Minister. He may say that the investigation is going on. How can he say, without an investigation, that all those papers might be there or might not be there? This specific question came out in the press. There is a suspicion that there was a political motive behind it. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No insinuation should be made without having any facts. I have asked him that he might ascertain about it. What else does he want?

Shri Nanda: I had to say this because of the insinuation, the imputation, in those remarks. Therefore, I could not say anything else.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): That will give a clue to the investigation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Where are those papers? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Members must be sure of the facts first because these things also do harm to our reputation and to other important matters also. Therefore, unless the Member is sure of what has happened, or that there were certain papers, he should not make an imputation. Of course, I have asked the hon. Home Minister that he should find out and ascertain whether really there were any papers or not. But to presuppose or presume certain things and to make an imputation is also very harmful. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta. (Interruption).

Shri Nambiar: There was a report in the newspapers to that effect. That will give a clue to the investigation.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter. They are human beings.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर): मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जब कातिल आये थे उस समय उन्होंने अल्मारी खुली रखी थी। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस अल्मारी में कुछ कागजात थे जिन्हें वे ले गये, कुछ जेवर बर्गरड थे जिन को वे ले गये। उनके पास जो एवियार थे वे उन को छोड़ गये था ले गये।

श्री नन्दा : यह चीजें तो इन्विस्टिगेशन में मालूम होंगी।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या वे यह नहीं जानते। उन को जबाब देना चाहिये।

प्रधानमंत्री महोदय : यह ना तो कीकात के बाद पता चलेगा कि उन्होंने अल्मारी में क्या रखा था। वह बेचारे खुद ही इस को कह सकते थे।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त: कागजात के बारे में एवबायरी तो हुई होगी। फर्द जो बरानद होती है उस से मालूम होता है कि क्या कागजात था। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस की जानकारी नहीं दे सकते।

प्रधानमंत्री महोदय : किसी के पास के फिस्त नहीं है कि उन के अन्दर क्या या आरोग्य वे देता देता रहे थे।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जब फर्द बरामद की जाती है उस समय यह सब गिपोट में दर्ज किया जाता है।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May I know whether it is a fact that a few days prior to this incident, the Solicitor-General gave an opinion that pending the defamation case in the Calcutta High Court, a court of inquiry could easily be held to inquire into the various charges of corruption against Orissa Ministers—this incident immediately followed three or four

days after—and if it is a fact that only those papers concerned with corruption charges against Orissa Ministers have been missing from the residence of the late Solicitor-General?

Shri Nanda: The Law Secretary has already gone into the matter in the sense that the list of papers which had gone to the late Solicitor-General in with him and they are comparing and checking up the papers which are in the residence of the late Solicitor-General. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is what concerns the Members. They want to find out whether all the papers sent to the late Solicitor-General have been received back or some of them were still with him. That can be known afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that this is being checked.

Shri P. K. Deo: The first part of my question has not been answered. May I know whether three days before this incident, the Solicitor-General gave an opinion that pending the defamation proceedings in the Calcutta High Court, a commission of inquiry could be appointed, and there was no legal bar to that?

Shri Nanda: That report came to us not two days ago but eight or ten days ago.

Shri P. K. Deo: Did he give such an opinion?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Since the whole country is astounded at this instance of lawlessness and murderous gangsterism in the heart of the capital city, may I know whether in view of the fact that the Solicitor-General was examining the cases of several very powerful and highly placed persons, any special precaution was taken to guard his house, to guard his person and to see that no such thing might happen, because this is not the first

instance of this kind of murderous incident taking place in the capital itself? This almost has the appearance of a political murder.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is saying something else. That is not a question to be answered.

Shri Nanda: The reference of such papers was not a unique occurrence this time. On various occasions, such matters have been referred to him.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): The question was this. What were the special precautions taken?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): He was asking for information as to what safeguards have been placed to protect his person and his house?

Mr. Speaker: The answer that the Home Minister has given in this that there was nothing extraordinary in this particular case. In the ordinary routine discharge of duties, so many times papers have been sent to the Solicitor-General and reports received. Therefore, I presume that what he meant to convey was that there was no guard at all there.

श्री हुकम बन्द बालाय (देवास) : मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय इत्या की गयी थी तो क्या कातिल की ग्रानूलियों के निशान वहाँ मिले या कोई भी निशानी मिली। क्या यह बात सही है कि इस इत्या के लिए तीन बार दिन पहले से प्रयत्न चल रहे थे, लेकिन उनको मौका चल ही मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मग्ब उनको यह इस्तमु कैसे हो सकता है कि आप यह पूछेंगे कि क्या भरडर करने के प्रयत्न तीन बार दिन पहले से चल रहे थे।

Shri Nanda: These are things that one does not talk about. इनको मालूम होणा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यही मालूम

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

हो जाता कि मरडर की कोशिश की जा रही है तो मरडर ही क्या होता।

Really, we are all very sorry that such a tragic death has taken place of an eminent lawyer, a great citizen and servant of the country.

I hope that I shall be voicing the wishes and the sentiments of all Members of the House if I ask the hon. Home Minister to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

I must also say that this is a great warning for us, and Government should take precautions to see that such a thing does not happen. That is all that I can say at this moment.

I learnt about it at midnight, soon after the incident. Of course, nothing could be done at that moment, because by the time information was received, these culprits had already made their escape. Considering the place of the occurrence, this is a very daring thing. Just near at hand is the Prime Minister's house, where there is so much guard and all might they keep watch. If such a thing can happen in such a locality, we ought to take care and see what further steps are necessary in this direction to be taken by Government, because otherwise we cannot be sure about the security of our people, of even the Prime Minister, if this can happen in that locality in this manner. Therefore, Government should think over it, as to what steps are really necessary at this moment.

I hope our sentiments would be conveyed to the bereaved family.

Shri Nanda: The sentiments expressed by you are shared by the whole House. As I said in the beginning, I would certainly convey the sentiments of the House to the bereaved family.

In addition, I assure you of one thing. A new situation has arisen now and has confronted us. I promise you and the House that every possible step will be taken to see that conditions are made more secure, as secure as they possibly can be.

16.17 hrs.

RE: DISCUSSION OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I would like to know if you could give us a particular date when we could start the debate on the No-Confidence Motion.

Mr. Speaker: There were about 7 hours still left for the Motion regarding the food situation when we started today. We might have taken about 4½ hours and there still remain 2½ hours. There was a demand made in the morning that time should be extended. If the Government has no objection, upto half past three tomorrow hon. Members may participate and at that time I would call the Minister and we could conclude the debate by tomorrow evening. Then the No-confidence Motion would be taken up on Friday Morning after the Question Hour.

There was another question put by Shri Kamath about time for discussion of the Murud incident. I would make it clear that on Monday we would proceed with the No-confidence Motion. On Tuesday, in the morning, the first 2½ hours would be taken up for the discussion of the Murud incident.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION IN
THE COUNTRY—contd.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, the food debate has now assumed the proportions of a truly national debate. It is a debate which

for once has to be down to earth, the debate of the market-place, of public careers and of the *chaupal* of the village. It is a debate when a good deal of angry words, accusations— even diatribes and insinuations—are understandably pressed into service, and in which the defence mechanism of the ruling party reveals, and even exposes, itself.

First of all, let me commiserate with the Food Minister who finds himself in the notoriously runaway car of Food and Agriculture. One wonders whether he holds this portfolio as a measure of penance or punishment or as a consequence of the merest chance in the ministerial musical chairs. Beyond commiseration, I also want to wish him well, for in his portfolio he holds the key to the stability of our Republic and the prosperity of the enterprise of economic growth within the framework of law in our country. This is what makes the food problem crucial to our nation and to the way of life we have adopted.

Above all, it must be realised that this is not a temporary phase or a passing crisis.

16. 20 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

We are now in the 18th year of our freedom, and yet we have to depend on large-scale imports and buying from foreign countries. This is not a very flattering situation in which we find ourselves. We find that in spite of the fact that we are in the 18th year of our freedom adolescence of thinking in our policies still afflicts us, particularly on the food front. We find that like Walter Mitty, our planners and our policy makers have more often than not chosen to revel in a world of their own creation, a world which does not find it convenient to enter into any meaningful or workable correspondence with the world of reality. We find that too long we have sought to take refuge

in escape, too long we have tried to wish away our difficulties and our problems. Our present predicament, in my humble opinion, is a cumulative apotheosis of prolonged neglect, studied indifference and ineptitude both in administration and in the formulation of policies.

On the food front it is quite clear that we must face our problems bravely, patiently, skillfully and relentlessly not only for providing the common man with the wherewithal of his life, but also for the protection and preservation, maintenance and promotion of our democratic way of life.

We must remember that four out of every ten human beings in the world are hungry men, and that one out of them is always an Indian. Almost 50 per cent of our population perhaps can rightly be classified as hungry population. Perhaps even a higher percentage could be classified as hungry if we were to apply the international standards which are far more advanced.

We must also remember the bleak and suffocating fact that between the years 1951 and 1961 alone our population has risen by 21.5 per cent or so—a demographic flood, which threatens to drown our fledgling progress, and to defeat our future hopes.

Thirdly, we must remember that increased money supply and inordinate Government spending, which has been rising in a very indiscriminate, thoughtless manner over the past years, holds the whole nation and its economy to ransom, and the convulsive spiral of inflation holds us its captives. It seems that in this inflationary spiral we will be caught and enmeshed almost inextricably, unless something decisive is done not only on the front of food production, but in the field of monetary and fiscal policies.

Added to this is, of course, the impact of inclement weather, of floods and famine, all aggravated further by

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

administrative incapacity and bureaucratic ineptitude.

Legitimately and in fairness, only a small part of the blame attaches to the grain merchant who has been made a scapegoat in season and out of season by a Government which has not been too willing always to admit its failures and its pitfalls. The administrative procedures and policies are indeed the major culprits in this whole complex situation, and it is impertinent, irrelevant, I would even go to the extent of saying that it is dishonest, to make an effort to find a readymade scapegoat in the grain merchant and in magnifying the sins of omission and commission of the grain merchant. This may sound different from the note sounded by many of my friends, but I do think that unless we are prepared to face problems squarely, we will never get at any of the solutions.

We must realise, as is conceded by all these Government publications, that prices are very intimately related to production, and it is mainly because of the failure of production that we have not been able to achieve a proper price. It is clear that the grain merchant, who has his own shortcomings and faults, is not the villain of the piece as many of my friends in the Congress Party, as indeed in the Communist Party,—for, politics always makes strange bedfellows—would like to portray him to be. I would like in this debate to draw the attention of the House to the admittedly rising spiral of prices in which we find ourselves. It appears that within a year between 1962 and 1963 the prices had risen by 7 per cent. In less than another year, subsequently, the prices have risen by another ten per cent. In the latest issue of Economic Weekly dated 29th August, 1964, a journal of current economic and political affairs we find this statement which has caused a great deal of discomfiture. It quotes the indices published in the Economic Times which have been

found to be fairly accurate. It says that this index stood at 156.9 yesterday as compared to 154.6 a week ago, 148.3 a month ago 136.2 three months ago and 119 on the same day a year ago.

The magnitude of the rise in prices which is a major problem before us is realised by the new Food and Agriculture Minister who is known for his balanced approach to the problems, an approach which is neither dogmatic nor fettered by doctrinaire commitments. But we have yet to cleanse our thinking of the kind of statement which one finds in the review which has been supplied to us and which appears to disclose a highly confused kind of thinking in the governmental circles which formulate policies. It appears to me that it is not fully realised that the problem of prices in our country is not so much a problem of availability of foodgrains but it is a problem which is essentially a problem of distribution. In the larger context I think it is a problem of monetary and fiscal policies. Too long have we permitted ourselves to spend almost recklessly through various government agencies; too long have we ignored the rather alarming thought that this Government spending may lead to disastrous results; too long have we ignored the sound advice of sober economists. I think it is very necessary, therefore, that the magnitude of the rise in prices is not laid merely at the doors of our failure on the production front but also it should be fairly apportioned to our monetary and fiscal policies which have been causing inflation inevitably.

In this context I should like also to mention that certain economic home truths cannot be ignored by the Government except at the peril of the future of our country. For instance, I feel that the ratio of wage rates to production output has to be held stable if inevitably we are not to be imprisoned in a spiral of inflation.

What are we doing about it? There are wage demands which are not necessarily related to the productive output. There are wage demands which meet with our sympathy because we know the lot of the common man is not very happy; he is embattled for subsistence. At the same time, realism dictates that we must secure a proper and balanced study of this dynamic factor, this phenomenon, in our economics? What we should create, therefore, a national council of wages and prices, because this is where inflation will always arise if only we let ourselves ignore this factor.

I also feel that the Price Stabilisation Board should be brought into existence and it should have effectiveness. In 1957, a suggestion was made by the Asoka Mehta Committee that such a Board should be established. Every now and then in Parliament we have been assured that the Government is giving its most earnest consideration to the suggestion, but the earnest consideration which the Government has been assuring us does not appear to have yielded any offspring. It has been a wholly barren consideration. I would hope that a Price Stabilisation Board which is effective, which is well-armed with competent people, would come into existence not only on paper but in a functioning way, in an effective way.

I also feel that we should review and re-assess the levels of technology at which our agriculture today operates. It appears to me of the essence that if our agriculture is to make any meaningful strides, the technological levels of our agriculture must improve substantially. The improvement hitherto has been quite insignificant and quite inconsequential. Indeed this is so even in the intensive cultivation package plan districts. Neither have we devised new and effective implements for agriculture nor have we given enough attention to the problems of irrigation and of finding good seeds for the agricul-

ture, nor have we been able to persuade and provide incentives to the agriculturists to adopt new and more progressive methods. It appears to me that this is another pitfall which the Government has taken in, and I hope that the Minister will pay particular attention to the improvement of the levels of technology in the field of agriculture, because no amount of physical inputs would improve our agriculture unless the level of technology is improved.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am the only speaker from my group and I hope that all possible time would be given to me as was given for others.

Mr. Chairman: I think you will be able to finish within 15 minutes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would also like to suggest to the Government that a crash programme for the production of fertilizers should be undertaken. As a matter of fact, a Sindri or two Sindries would hardly meet the requirements of agricultural production in the perspective of our growing population and even in the perspective of our present requirements. Unless this is done we cannot have bumper crops, because that would be merely wishful thinking. In this, I am sure the Government would give its fullest priority and serious consideration.

I would also like to raise the question of the hope, a very unwitting expression of the hope, found in the Review by the Government that the co-operative sector would be enlarged in order to improve distribution and in order to improve food production generally. It appears to me that it is as impractical as it is unrealistic. The co-operative sector so far, unfortunately, has proved only one thing: that is, how perfectly sound ideas can be distorted and perverted out of recognition; how a sector which was supposed to be the people's sector, a sector which was supposed to be the

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

representative of the people's initiative and energies, can become a sector of political corruption. Today,—I would defy the Minister to say—that the co-operative sector in the country, small though it is, is perhaps the most corrupt sector; it is the Augean's stable of our economy.

To enlarge it and to hope that it would yield results would be really unfortunate. I do hope that the various scandals which surround the cooperative sector in this country would be a sufficient guide and a sufficient deterrent factor in the Government deciding upon embarking on any programme of enlargement of this sector, which has proved to be corrupt, inefficient and useless.

I would also like to impress upon the Government that large tracts of land in the country are still lying fallow. Take for instance the desert and arid zones of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Rayalseema and the arid zone of Ladakh itself. Unless superior technology is applied to the cause of agricultural development in this country and unless, as I have suggested many times before, a desert development authority is separately brought into existence to embark upon an ambitious programme of desert development, we will have no hope that these areas would be able to participate in the economic prosperity and the future well-being of this country.

I would also like to suggest that for a realistic appraisal of our food policies, the kind of review produced and supplied to us by the Government is very unpromising. I do very much hope that we will have very much more meat in the speech of the Minister and much more promise for extricating ourselves from the problems with which we are confronted today.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I have been listening to the food debate for the last three days. The same arguments and the

same points have again been emphasised. Probably the only new thing we have in the debate is the hon. Minister. In my opinion, the food situation in the country has attracted our attention due to the fact that there was rise in prices. I agree with Dr. Singhvi on so many points he made. But I certainly cannot ditto his clean certificate to the grain merchants.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have not given a clean certificate. I only said that they should not be made ready-made scapegoats and the whole blame cannot be apportioned to them. Only a small part of the blame attaches to them.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am glad he has realised that he can never give them a clean certificate. In my opinion, the main cause of the rise in price, which is absolutely artificial, is due to the role of the middlemen in the handling of the foodgrain trade. I am very happy to note that the Government has taken the decision to have a State Trading Corporation and the Government will be entering the wholesale market on commercial lines. He has pointed out that this is only the beginning, the first phase of this programme and ultimately the Government shall have to take over the distribution and marketing of the foodgrains in this country. Till that point is reached, I am afraid that this artificial fluctuation of the prices, specially of foodgrains, shall always remain with us as an agricultural problem, just as shortage in food production is with us.

There is another factor about prices of foodgrains. We have emphasised this in the past also that to achieve the desired increase in agricultural production, one of the major factors, one of the most important incentives to the farmer, would be a guaranteed fair price for his produce. I would say that for all kinds of crops that a farmer produces on the farm he should be given a fair price. I do not know

when the Government would realise that. To check the price at the consumer's level is important no doubt, but to pay the right price to the farmers is as important as to see that the consumers do not pay very high prices for foodgrains. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister, where he listens very attentively to my hon. friends who sit in the Opposition when they complain about the rise in the prices of foodgrains he should also equally pay his attention to see that by adopting all the ways and means possible a farmer is induced to put more effort to produce more.

In my opinion, one of the major factors for this is that a farmer must have a guaranteed remunerative price for his produce. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to appoint a commission or a committee, I would say, rather, he should create a sort of a permanent cell in the Ministry constituting technical experts and representatives of the farmers also, to review from time to time the price prevailing, the price the farmer was getting in the past and the price he will be getting for his produce now. They should then consider how this programme should be phased in the future.

This is one aspect of the problem. The other aspect which forms the whole base is how to increase our production. Beyond any doubt we can say that during the last 17 years agricultural production has increased in this country. But with the resources we have at our disposal, with the policy statements made by the Government from time to time and with the efforts put in, the desired results have not been achieved. In my opinion, the main reason for this is that our administrative machinery has become so complicated that nobody is prepared to take any responsibility. Starting from the level of gramsevaks right up to the level of the central ministry I hardly find anybody who can stand up and say that if there is a failure in a particular village, if the production does not increase in a

particular village it is his responsibility. The Minister at the Centre always says that the implementation of the agricultural programme is in the hands of the State Governments. The State Governments say that they send their schemes regarding agricultural development programme to the central ministry but certain difficulties are put in their way by the central ministry. I just want to know, how long we are going to tolerate this kind of chaos in the administrative machinery. The problem is basically a very simple one. It looks also very simple. How can you increase agricultural production. You need better seeds, better fertilisers and better irrigation projects. All these three things are being provided by the Government. But, unfortunately, to the tune these things are required these are not available to the farmers. We have a score of governmental agencies universities and institutes which have been conducting research for the last so many years. I would just give an example of the Pusa Institute here in the capital. It has done remarkable work. It has produced very good strains of wheat and other foodgrains. But when we compare the adjacent field of the farmer who has also been cultivating his land for all these years with the Pusa Agricultural Research Institute farm, we find that though the experts of the Institute claim an average yield of 40 maunds per acre in their farm, the average yield of the farmer's farm hardly comes to 20 maunds per acre.

When this is the kind of situation that exists, anybody can see that what is required to be done is that the knowledge which is available at the Pusa Institute must flow quickly to the farms outside. How can this knowledge flow? The only agency which can do this is the Agricultural Extension-Service, which has not been put on the right line now. If it had been put on the right line, if the Ministry of Community Development had been doing the job which we

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

entrusted to it, that is, giving technical knowledge to the farmers, we would certainly have achieved the desired results. So, I say it is high time that we learn from our past mistakes.

If there is something basically wrong with the Community Development programme—Shri Dey is sitting here and I am sure he will not mind my saying so—let us scrap that programme. If we find that programme is good, let us fill the gaps up in that programme so that there will be no failure of this programme in future. Without a strong Agricultural Extension Service and a sound Community Development programme we cannot achieve the desired results.

Here I would say that instead of having a gram sevak, who is only a matriculate, why do we not increase the pay of the post and have agricultural graduates so that they can be more useful, more helpful to the farmer?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We do not have enough agricultural graduates.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Every year we are opening an agricultural university or agricultural college. So, if agricultural graduates are not available today, they will be available after four years. That is not the problem. When we have a scheme in which the gram sevak is the pivot of the programme, the man behind, the main force behind the programme, that poor fellow is now hardly getting Rs. 100 and he is a matriculate with the result he is not interested in the job which he is asked to do and the effect is nothing goes ahead in the Community Development programme. So, I would suggest that instead of having 100 gram sevaks in one block, let us have only ten agricultural graduates as gram sevaks. We have to entrust them with the work and say: this is the present production of this group of five or ten villages; in

the coming season we want you to put your efforts to improve the position, let us see how far you can help in increasing agricultural production. Again I would emphasize, let us strengthen the Agricultural Extension Services and see that the amount which we are spending every year on agricultural research really reaches the farmers; otherwise, it is no use having the Pusa institute in the capital.

Now I will refer to the two points raised by Shri Brij Raj Singh of Jan Sangh. He complained about land reforms. Actually, the position is the reverse. My complaint is that the State Governments have not implemented the land reforms in the country on the right lines. I would say exactly the opposite thing to what Shri Brij Raj Singh has said. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the State Governments must be asked, or made known in unequivocal terms that the land reforms programme, which forms the very basis of our economy, which forms the very basis of our agriculture, must be implemented as quickly as possible.

Shri Nambiar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister of Food to see that food is given to the people. He knows that today proper distribution of food to the masses is not taking place. We are not accusing the Government for the sake of accusation; we are not accusing the Government for the reason that something should be found fault with. Hon. Members on the other side stated that the Opposition mainly, particularly the Communists, are here to accuse the Government. The point is: What is the reason for the accusation? Whether the Government is in a position to give food to the people is the question.

I come from a surplus district in Trichinopoly where we are supposed to produce more than what we require in the district; but, unfortunately, today we, the people in that district,

are unable to get sufficient rice and foodgrains even at the rates that have been declared by Government. I contacted the Collector and the officials concerned there and the rice mill owners. They say that though the price has been fixed for rice, the price has not been fixed for paddy. Not only that, paddy is not available for the mill owners. I am residing very close to Tanjore District which is considered to be the granary of the South. Paddy is not forthcoming from Tanjore. The hon. Minister must know why it is so. The reason is that the paddy that is available has gone underground and has been cornered by the hoarders. So, if foodgrains that are available are not brought to the people, then whom are we to accuse?

It is not that we enter into doctrinaire arguments for State trading. When the normal trade channel which is in the hands of the private trade is not functioning, the Government must step in. That is the only way out. It is not because we feel that the Government would do it better. We know, in many cases the Government has been a hopelessly bad organiser and administrator; but we have no go. We have to live under the roof of this Government because it is there. Therefore we say, "Please take it over". They are hesitant because their policy is to support the hoarders. I accuse the hon. Minister of Food because the Government knows where the hoarding has taken place. It has been admitted by Government that there is money advanced by banks for purchasing and cornering foodstuffs. They know that. To the extent of 50 per cent it has been stabilised now. That money is already in use. The Government knows where the money has been given and where it has been hoarded. If the Government is not taking effective steps to de-hoard it and make it available to the people, then what are we to say? Are we to say that the Government is against the hoarder? Or, are we to say that the Government is in support of the

hoarder? They must answer that point. There is no question of saying that we simply want to accuse.

After all, why is it that the urban population, the workers and the ordinary toilers, had to come forward to go in for strikes and demonstrations on the streets? Is it for the simple reason that they want to find fault with the Government? Do you think that thousands and thousands of workers, middle-class employees and others will go on strike for nothing? Therefore the Government must see the writing on the wall. They should not simply find scapegoats of the Communists or the Opposition saying that the Opposition is creating a situation. That is exactly what I want to drive home.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):
Why not give a list of the hoarders?

Shri Nambiar: We can. We know the hoarders. We know where hoarding has taken place. Let the Government allow us to de-hoard. We accept the challenge. We will form people's committees in every city and taluk and with the help of the people's committees, the worker, the peasant and the ordinary man who wants to take food, we will find the stocks. We will inform the Police and if the Police does not come, we will go and see that it is de-hoarded. But then do not bring in the question of the Defence of India Rules.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):
If they know the hoarders, instead of attacking the Government, they can go and attack the hoarders to bring out the grain.

Shri Nambiar: We know the hoarders. If we take the law in our own hands, do not accuse us that we are breaking the law of the land. Of course, if you do not do it, it is going to happen. The question is one of distribution. It has been agreed that if the normal distribution process has failed, the Government has to step in. The sooner they do, the better it is.

[Shri Nambiar]

The other points have also been raised saying that we are not co-operating with the Government with regard to the food production or with regard to the causes of shortage which are to be removed. We have been repeatedly saying that the causes are created by the Government.

The question of deficit financing and other points have also been raised. I say, to a certain extent, in a planned economy, you may have to resort to the deficit financing. But here we have gone to the extreme end, beyond the limit, with the result that it has created a spiral rise in prices. Further, I could quote instances as to how the amount created through deficit financing has been used for industrial production and not for agricultural production.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): That is Mr. Masani's argument.

Shri Nambiar: It is a fact also. It has not been given to the actual tiller of the soil. The money has not been given in the form of loans to the actual tiller of the soil, the peasant who is in need of them. On the other hand, the taccavi loans and such other loans are being given to the rich peasant who is in a position to control certain areas and because of the loans he could have diversification in agriculture from foodgrains to cash crops. The facts that are available with the Government will show that the poor peasant with 1 acre or 2 acres or 3 acres could not have diversification to sugarcane crop whereas the rich peasant with 20 or 50 acres with loans that he got could divert it to sugarcane or such other items. The poor peasant who needs loans for producing rice or wheat or whatever it is, the commodities which are in shortage, does not get the loans.

I know the facts from my personal experience. I live with the peasantry. I go to the villages every week and I have represented many cases to the Collector for taccavi loans. It is very

difficult to get these loans. I for one tried to get loans for the poor peasants through the panchayat unions and I have met many Commissioners and officials. It takes 4 to 6 months to get a loan and what the Minister has said is correct that if anything is to be done, it can be done in the villages only by bribery and corruption. The Minister, Mr. S. K. Dey, has himself said it. In the circumstances, do you think that whatever the money you give in the form of loans reaches the poor peasant or the man who actually tills the land?

I have to refer to certain points which were hurled against us about P.L. 480 imports. We are not against the import of foodgrains. You can import foodgrains whenever necessary. But during the last 17 years, every year you have been importing foodgrains from America under the head P.L. 480 and so far there have been imports to the extent of Rs. 1800 crores. And today, because you find ready-made food available through imports, the Government do not think in terms of long-term measures of permanently eradicating the evil of shortage. On the other hand, they find it convenient to import and they are allowing so much of uncertainty in the villages whereby they do not even think in terms of land reforms. They do not think in terms of helping the actual tiller of the soil. They say publicly that they are for land reforms but in effect they do not enter into land reforms. Further, this P.L. 480 is a dangerous thing because it is because of the ready-made food available that the diversification to cash crops has also been increased. Therefore, there is the permanent danger of not having at all the articles of foodgrains in sufficient quantities even for a century.

Therefore, you must discourage the P.L. 480 imports.

17 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is a little better than starvation.

Shri Nambiar: That may be so. But you cannot feed the Indian people on American friendship and American charity. We are a nation living in one of the biggest sub-continents in the world, and we are a strong nation with a population of 417 millions, and we should not allow ourselves to be at the mercy of the American farmer. That would be a wrong economy and a wrong policy, and moreover....

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Even Russia is at their mercy.

Shri Nambiar: I am not worried about Russia. If Russia goes to dogs, that is none of my business. My business is to let India come to prosperity. So, let not my hon. friends try to talk about the Russian business here. I am an Indian, and I am in the Indian Parliament. I am an Indian....

An Hon. Member: Chinese!

Shri Nambiar:and the Indians have sent me to Parliament and not the Russians; so, I am not answering for the Russians.

Even with regard to the PL-480 agreement, there is a danger now. The USA is asking for a change in the terms of the agreement....

Some Hon. Member: It is past five o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: Let him complete in two or three minutes.

An Hon. Member: He may continue tomorrow.

Shri Nambiar: I have no objection. I shall continue tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 10, 1964/Bhadra 19, 1886 (Saka).