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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 20, 1965/Chaitra 30,  
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wheat Quota of States

+

- \*924. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:  
Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
Shri Karni Singhji:  
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

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

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government to increase their quota of imported wheat;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the increase demanded; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Governments of certain States asked for supply of large quantities of imported wheat which demands could not be  
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met in full. A statement is placed on the Table of the House indicating the demands of these States for March and April, 1965 and the quantities allotted during these two months. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4213/65].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मांग की बात मैं नहीं करता, सरकार के वायदे की बात कहता हूँ। सरकार ने 1 लाख 20 हजार टन का वायदा किया था जिस में से कि मार्च में सिर्फ 57000 टन इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट ही मिला है तो उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ यह जो बेइसाफ़ी हुई है यह कैसे दूर की जायेगी ? मद्रास के आंकड़े इस में नहीं हैं, शायद इस लिए नहीं हैं कि मद्रास को भरपूर दिया जा रहा है जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश को मांग का एक चौथ ई ही दिया जा रहा है तो यह अन्याय कैसे दूर होगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The supply of wheat to the deficit States depends upon the availability of foodstuff and the requirements of the States. As the hon. member is aware, there was a long shoreman's strike in the Atlantic ports and the Gulf ports. On that account, the import programme that was planned did not come to our expectations.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर जब आता है तब वैगंस खराब हो जाते हैं या सप्लाई खराब हो जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ़ जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह अन्याय कब तक दूर होगा या मेरे जैसे लोगों को इस के लिए भूख हड़ताल करने का कदम उठाना पड़ेगा ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The House is fully aware that owing to the strike in the

American ports, we were not getting supplies for the last 3 months. That position has now eased and the Food Secretary has been to USA to arrange for shipments on a staggered basis. Arrangements are also made in the ports for quick clearance. We expect that by the end of the month, the demands of most of the States would be satisfied. We expect May to be a better month so far as supplies are concerned, because the total supplies we expect in May will be of the order of about 800,000 tonnes.

**Mr. Speaker:** His question is whether UP alone was affected.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** No, Sir. It is a question of rationing scarce resources: I think the hon. member mentioned about Madras also. Madras got in March about 10.7 thousand tonnes and UP got 57,000 tonnes.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** It is a very heart-breaking statement, because the gap between the supplies asked for and the supplies given is very very high. It is not only in the case of UP or Bihar, but of other States also. We have been told all the time that we are building up buffer stocks. Where are those buffer stocks now? What has happened to them that we cannot make use of them for meeting these demands of the States?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The hon member is a very experienced parliamentarian and I think he would have understood the difficulty. The difficulty was that buffer stocks have been exhausted, because of the very large demands of imported wheat. But the real gap between the demand—which, of course, could not be entirely met—and the promise and the supply has been due to the strike in the American ports. It is a matter which, as the hon. member recognises, is covered by what is called *force majeure*.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** In the case of non-wheat-eating States, i.e. rice-eating States which have created a

good habit of eating wheat, may I know whether any special care is taken, so that their wheat quota is not rationed in quantity?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a question of apportioning scarce resources. Even in States where we have been trying to get a switch-over from the demand of rice or mitigating the demand of rice by supplying them wheat, they have also been supplied only on the basis of stocks available. There have been cuts all round and the cuts have been *pro rata*.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** We know that there was scarcity. The question about which we are concerned is, when there was this scarcity, the supplies in some cases are about 60 per cent and in some other cases even less than 10 per cent as was seen in the case of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar. When the hon. Minister says that the supply has been on a *pro rata* basis, how can he justify this disparity?

**Shri Ranga:** It was according to their needs.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Where the demand has been for 50,000 tons the supply has been only 5000 tons.

**Mr. Speaker:** The demand could not have been uniform. Therefore, the cut also could not have been uniform. It is a very simple thing. There is no philosophy required behind it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण सदन के पटल पर रक्खा गया है उस में अलग अलग राज्यों को उनकी मांग के मुताबिक कोटा नहीं दिया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कोटा ऐलाट किया गया है भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों का उस के ऐलाट करने का आधार क्या था ?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The very basis of allotment is the availability of resources. In regard to areas which are wheatgrowing areas, naturally, the availability of stocks in

those areas with the producers is also taken into account ,

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, फर्क है। आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें। भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों का कोटा दिया गया है, कहीं कम है तो कहीं ज्यादा है। मांग उन की ज्यादा है लेकिन कोटा कम मिला है तो अगर बाहर से मिलने वाला गेहू कम था तो वह सभी के लिए कम होना चाहिए था लेकिन यह जो राज्यों को कम ज्यादा दिया गया है तो इस के लिए क्या कोई आधार बनाया है या ऐसे ही जिसे जितना चाहा दे देते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मंत्री महोदय का जबाब यह है कि जो व्हीट प्रोड्यूसिंग ऐरियाज हैं उनको इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट का कोटा देते वक्त इस बात का लिहाज रखा गया कि उन का अपना व्हीट भी हो सकता है

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** अभी बफर स्टॉक भी खत्म हो गया है और अमेरिका में हड़ताल हो जाने की वजह से अनाज नहीं आ रहा है और राज्य सरकारों की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है तो इस बात को देखते हुए उन की मांग को आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे ताकि भुखमरी की नीवत न पैदा होने पाये ?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** I am very grateful to the Chair for pointing out that demand and quota are not co-terminous. In fact, the quota has been much less, taking into account the local availability. But the present position is that by the end of the month we will be able to meet practically all the needs of the States because supplies are coming in and there will be no difficulty hereafter.

**Shri R. S. Pandey :** The statement shows that the demand made by Madhya Pradesh was of the order of 52000 tons and the allocation was only 5000 tons. May I know the reason for this difference?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** As I have said, the demand is one thing and the quota allotted is another thing. I am sorry, we should have placed on the Table of the House a statement giving the quotas of imported wheat allotted to various States also. I think I will remedy the lacuna by placing a statement on the Table.

**Shri P. R. Patel :** Even the wheat-producing States come out with a demand for imported wheat. May I know the reason why the price of imported wheat is much less than the price of indigenous wheat?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** The price of imported wheat is controlled by Government because the Government fixes the price. The price of indigenous wheat is determined by the market.

**Shri P. R. Patel :** The reason for the demand of imported wheat by wheat producing States being more is that the price of imported wheat is much less than the price of indigenous wheat.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** As I said, the price of imported wheat is regulated by Government. So far as the price of indigenous wheat is concerned. . . .

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is whether the price that is fixed by the Government is less than the price of indigenous wheat?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** The imported wheat price is undoubtedly low.

**Shri Kapur Singh :** I want to know whether in the case of surplus States, when procurement demands are formulated their basic requirements are left untouched?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari :** As a matter of fact, the quota that is assigned to each State for purposes of procurement and for supply outside the State is determined entirely in consultation with the State administration.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** That is not my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The implication is, because the State Government is consulted, therefore, the needs of the State are taken into account by the State Government.

**Shri Ranga:** Implication is one thing and a straight answer is another thing.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In fact, in this case, the implication and what is happening are both co-terminous. The State has to determine what exactly could be procured and it is on the basis of the recommendation of the State that action is taken.

**Mr. Speaker:** His question is whether the States take into account their own internal requirements.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** As a matter of fact, the States themselves have given the figures.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** May I know whether the population is also being considered while allocating quotas? I am asking this question because, while the population of UP is 7 crores, it is getting only 57,000 tons, while West Bengal is getting 52,000 tons.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I presume that in working out the needs of the State the population factor is perhaps the determining factor.

#### Project for Beet Sugar

\*925. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
          **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a pilot project for beet sugar;

(b) if so, where it will be set up;

(c) whether the machinery will be designed and manufactured indigenously; and

(d) if not, from where it will be produced?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Yamunanagar in the Punjab.

(c) and (d). Some items of equipment (viz. diffuser, prelimer, washer and slicer) are being imported from Denmark and the rest of machinery will be indigenous.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Which of the States in India produce beet sugar in large quantities?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** Beet sugar is not produced in India. Beet is a native of colder climate. It is generally grown in colder regions. We are only carrying on experiments.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question was whether beet is being produced in any of the States.

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** Not in all the States; only in certain areas.

**Mr. Speaker:** In which States are those areas situated?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** This beet is called sugar beet. It is not being produced in all the States. As I said, it is a native of colder regions and could be produced only in colder regions.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** As my colleague has stated, at the moment only an experiment is carried out. So far as beet is concerned it is produced in a small scale for experimental purposes; it is not produced in a commercial scale. Experiments are being carried on.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the beet is being consumed in the country or there is possibility of export now that Government are going to have a pilot experiment?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** A pilot experiment is being conducted for production in the country. It is only after it has gathered momentum that we can think in terms of exports.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any estimate has been

made as to the cost of beet sugar to be produced in the pilot project?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The assessments that have been made at the moment on the basis of average production of sugarcane per acre show that the beet sugar might cost about Rs. 90 less per ton than cane sugar. This is on the basis of average cost. It will have to be proved in actual practice.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Before finalising the project for production of beet sugar may I know whether it was ascertained that sufficient quantities of beet would be available so that it might not be a losing venture in the future?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** No, Sir. It is being done on experimental basis. It might gather momentum or it might not. I cannot say anything more at this moment.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** May I know whether in the Tungabhadra project area where so many people have applied for licences for sugar, the licences will be given for beet sugar also?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am not expert enough to be able to say whether in the Tungabhadra area beet sugar could be grown. If it could be grown, I do not think there will be any question of licence.

**श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चुकंदर की जो चीनी बनाई जायेगी, वह गन्ने की चीनी से कितनी ज्यादा सस्ती पड़ेगी और इस से देश को कितना लाभ होगा ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी यह बताया है ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक एकड़ में कितना गन्ना पैदा होता है और उस से कितनी चीनी उत्पादित हो सकती है और एक एकड़ में चुकंदर कितना हो सकेगा और उस से कितनी

चीनी बन सकेगी । क्या भूमि के क्षत्रफल को देख कर इस पर विचार किया गया है ?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The estimated average production of sugarcane is put down at 13 tonnes per acre. It is estimated that the production of beet would be of the order of 15 tonnes. The recovery in the case of beet will be higher. The cost of manufacture is also a little higher. That is why there will be a substantial difference in the cost between the cane sugar, that is, the average price of cane sugar, and the price of beet sugar.

#### Working of fair Price Shops

{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
\*926. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
          { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
          { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
          { **Shri Eswara Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 412 on the 8th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the team set up under the leadership of Prof. V. M. Dandekar for reviewing the working of Fair Price Shops for foodgrains, the pricing of grains sold through these shops and for examining general impact of the sale of foodgrains through fair price shops on the foodgrains market, has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether this matter has been brought to light that due to irregular supply of foodgrains particularly in non-wheat producing areas, the prices of wheat in

the open market have become double and, if so, what steps Government are taking to check this?

**Mr. Speaker:** Could he follow it?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might repeat it.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I would like to know whether this matter has been brought to light that due to irregular supply of foodgrains to fair price shops. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Subodh Hansda sits on the border. He should shout more loudly.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** This border is far away from the Centre.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, he has to shout more loudly.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I would like to know whether due to the irregular supply of foodgrains to fair price shops particularly in nonwheat producing areas the prices have become double and, if so, what steps Government are going to take to check this.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The question relates to the enquiry in regard to the working of fair price shops and the answer was that the report is not yet ready. I am afraid, the question put by the hon. Member is different.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the control price of foodgrains differs from State to State and whether this leads to huge smuggling from one State to another which in turn leads to black-marketing.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is an opinion with which I am in agreement.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know how long this Dandekar Committee will take to finalise its report, and may I also know how many States this Committee has already visited

and whether West Bengal State has been visited by them?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I will answer the first part of the question. It is expected that the report will be ready very soon—maybe a fortnight maybe a month.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that a good quantity of wheat issued by the Centre to fair-price shops is sold in the market by having bogus ration cards which are kept by the shopkeepers, and, if so, whether this Committee will look into this matter also and see that wheat is only issued to genuine card-holders?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The fact stated by the hon. Member is common knowledge. The supplies from the fair price shops are sometimes being diverted. But the committee is supposed to go into the whole question. We can only say what they will do and whether they will report on this particular aspect of the working of the fair price shops after we get the report.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether Government are aware that one of the reasons, and perhaps the most important reason, for black-marketing in fair price shops is that the margin of profit given to the dealers in fair price shops is so meagre that after paying cartage they save nothing?

**Mr. Speaker:** What has this committee to do with that?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Anyway, the inducements for the dealers to behave properly may or may not arise by giving them a larger amount.

#### Distribution of Fertilizers

\*927. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 174 on the 24th November, 1964 and state;

(a) whether the recommendations of the US Aid Mission in India relating to the distribution of fertilizers have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken on those recommendations?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The recommendations will be examined among others in the course of their enquiry by the Expert Committee constituted by Government to examine the long term and short term problems relating to the distribution of fertilisers. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of May 1965. Further action will be taken by Government after the receipt of the report of the Expert Committee.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Is it not a fact that serious difficulties regarding distribution and production of fertilisers have been experienced and complaints have been sent to the Government on this matter during the last ten years, and if so, may I know why no specific action has yet been taken by Government to improve the situation?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** That is the main reason for setting up this committee.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I invite your attention to the fact that the hon. Deputy Minister has repeated verbatim without any change of comma or full-stop the answer which he gave on the 24th November, 1964, on the same thing?.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The condition might be the same just now also.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** My submission is that no action has been taken by Government during these four months, and that indicates that they do not attach any seriousness to this problem.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The position in regard to the supply of fertilisers has considerably improved. There has been some more indigenous production. I cannot give the exact figures, but the production is about 40 per cent more than that of last year. The real problem is that the demand is great and the supplies are inadequate. Until we reach a position when the two things coincide, some kind of abuses are inevitable.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Countries like Lebanon, Turkey and Ghana are having increased production of fertilisers to the extent of 45 to 101 per cent and they have judicious application of fertilisers. May I know whether any agency has been set up to instruct our people in similar use of fertilisers in our country?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We have a very efficient extension agency all over the country.....

**Shri Ranga:** Question.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** The demand is there, but it is a question of availability.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether apart from the inadequacy of the supply of fertilisers, there is a large-scale adulteration of fertilisers, and if so, whether this committee will go into this question also and suggest remedial measures so that adulteration of fertilisers may not take place?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** If any such complaints are made to them they will certainly go into the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member wants to know whether this committee will look into this aspect also.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** I do not think that they have been instructed specifically in this regard.

**Shri Daji:** A study team had already submitted its recommendations. Now.

another committee is going through the whole gamut once again. I do not understand why a second committee has been constituted and for what purpose. Is it only to get those recommendations implemented, or to have a *de novo* study of the same subject on which one study team has already reported?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** This committee will go into all aspects of fertiliser distribution, manufacture, import, etc.

**Shri Daji:** A third committee will then go into the question of implementation of the recommendations?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** No, there is no third committee.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that the scheme for collaboration with the Bechtel Corporation of the USA for setting up a whole chain of giant fertiliser factories has run into difficulties and, if so, why?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be a different question.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** This question should be addressed to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.

**Shri Daji:** It is a question relating to fertilisers.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question relates to distribution in pursuance of the recommendations of a committee.

**Shri Ranga:** It is fortunate that the Finance Minister is on this occasion obliged to give answers to these supplementaries. In view of what he himself has admitted, that the supply is not enough to cope with the demand, and that the Minister of Food and Agriculture has been complaining that not enough of foreign exchange has been made available to him to be able to start a sufficient number of factories here and deve-

lop production, what steps does the Finance Minister propose to take when considering the Fourth Plan allotment.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He is answering as Food Minister now.

**Shri Ranga:** He also happens to be Finance Minister. That was why I started by saying that it is fortunate that he is answering these questions. Instead of two Ministers answering it, he is able to answer for both the Ministries.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Ranga:** What steps does he propose to take to see that this lacuna is made good and adequate priority given for allotment of foreign exchange for all those things which are needed for the development of fertiliser production in our country?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The position is recognised; the utmost importance to be given to fertilisers is recognised. The target that we had for the Third Plan of 800,000 tonnes of nitrogen is not likely to be achieved; it may be under 500,000 tonnes or a little more. In framing the target for the Fourth Plan, we are somewhere between 1.5 and 2 million tonnes—if we can do 2 million tonnes, it would be better.

There are two aspects in regard to foreign exchange. One is of finding foreign exchange to import fertilisers. I have certainly done to the best of my ability this year, but I have had serious difficulty in getting the foreign exchange for additional import of fertiliser. So far as the future is concerned, if it is a question of putting up plants, naturally it has a very high priority in the distribution of foreign exchange. The matter is engaging the attention of Government. I can assure the hon. Member that so far as I am concerned, I am completely with him that we should do our best in this matter.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Have Government requested for supply of fertilisers under PL 480?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** No fertilisers under PL 480.

**Shri Bade:** The hon. Minister said that the committee is considering the question of distribution of fertilisers. What is the position until the committee submits its report? There are so many complaints from different states about distribution of fertilisers. Are Government taking any steps to remedy them?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Yes, when any specific complaints are brought to our notice, we take remedial action.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** इसी आदरणीय सदन में इसी किसानों की हिताधीन सरकार ने अभी पिछले दिनों यह बयान दिया था कि अमरीका से ढाई सौ रुपये फी टन खाद खरीदी जाती है और किसानों को चार सौ रुपये फी टन दी जाती है यानी डेढ़ सौ रुपया फी टन ज्यादा पर इसको बेचा जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुनाफे में अभी तक क्या कोई कमी की गई है या नहीं की गई है ? क्या इस बारे में भी कमेटी कोई सिफारिश करेगी कि किसानों से यह मुनाफा न लिया जाए ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** इस विषय पर भी कमेटी विचार करेगी ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** हमारे सामने विदेशी मुद्रा की समस्या रहती है और इस समस्या को हल नहीं करने के कारण खाद बाहर से नहीं मंगा सकते हैं । इस ओर मैंने पहले भी आपका ध्यान दिलाया था कि ये जो उर्वरक हैं इसे डालने के बाद यदि अच्छा पानी न मिले तो फसल जल जाती है और निरंतर उर्वरक गिराते रहने से भूमि उपजाऊ नहीं रह जाती है । ऐसी स्थिति में जो गाय, भैंस, बकरी, भेड़ आदि का

गोबर होता है और जिस के लिए न विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत पड़ती है और जिस से भूमि उपजाऊ भी ज्यादा हो सकती है , उस खाद के उत्पादन के लिए भी क्या सरकार कुछ सोच रही है ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** आपकी कीमती राय का बहुत शुक्रिया । इसके ऊपर भी हम विचार करेंगे ।

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** जब किसानों के पास पानी नहीं रहता है तब उन्हें जबर्दस्ती खाद दिया जाता है और खाद में नमक मिलाकर भी बेचा जाता है । आज कल तो अमोनियम बलोराइड खाद को दो या तीन रुपये फायदा दे कर और खरीद कर नौशादर भी लोग बना रहे हैं । इन सब बातों पर भी क्या यह कमेटी विचार करेगी ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** अगर माननीय सदस्य इस किस्म के स्पेसिफिक केसेज दें तो मैं उन का मश्कूर हूँगा ।

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** मैं बतला दूंगा ।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हमारे देश में खाद की मांग अधिक है और वह मिलती नहीं है । लेकिन इस के उल्टे समाचार भी आते हैं । क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश से इस किस्म की कोई शिकायत मिली है कि वहां किसानों को जबर्दस्ती खाद दी जाती है, और जो लोग वह खाद नहीं लेते हैं उन को कोआपरेटिव से कर्ज नहीं मिलता है । अगर ऐसी शिकायत आई है तो सरकार इस के बारे में क्या कर रही है ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** दोनों किस्म की शिकायतें आई हैं । कुछ कहते हैं कि खाद नहीं मिलती है और कुछ कहते हैं कि जबर्दस्ती खाद दी जाता है । जहां से

यह शिकायतें आती हैं उन पर गौर किया जाता है ।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि खाद नहीं मिल रहा है । दूसरी तरफ सिदरी फर्टिलाइजर्स को 2 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पड़ा है । और वह घाटा इस लिये पड़ रहा है कि उस में जो रा मैटीरियल लगता है वह हम नहीं मंगाते हैं, उस पर फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज नहीं खर्च करते हैं । लेकिन बाहर से ज्यादा फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज खर्च कर के फर्टिलाइजर मंगा रहे हैं . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो आप आर्गू कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि ऐसा इन्तजाम हो कि यहां सिदरी फेक्ट्री में ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर तैयार किया जाये ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** हुकूमत इस के लिये फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्रियों की तादाद बढ़ा रही है ।

#### Locust Control

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- \*929. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri R. G. Dubey:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to purchase more planes for purposes of plant protection and locust control; and

(b) if so, the number thereof, the expenditure involved and where they would be located?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to acquire more aircraft either by purchase or under some AID Programme.

(b) The details are being worked out.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** रोटी रोजी मांगने वाले मजदूरों के खिलाफ जिस आंसू गैस का प्रयोग किया जाता है क्या वह लोकस्ट कंट्रोल के लिए नहीं इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बतलाऊं कि यह एग्रिक्राफ्ट जो है वह कीड़े मारने के लिए है लोगों की आंखों में आंसू लाने के लिए नहीं है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि यह जहाज बाहर से मंगाये जायेंगे या हमारी एच० ए० एल० फेक्ट्री से बन कर आयेंगे ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** यह बाहर से मंगवाये जाते हैं ।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो जहाज खरीदे जायेंगे बाहर से उन पर कितना धन लगेगा ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** हमारा इरादा है कि हम शुरू में 18 जहाज खरीदें । उन की कीमत करीब 26 लाख रु० आयेगी ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** How much loss do we suffer every year on account of the inadequacy of locust control in our country? May I know whether this loss has been mounting up during the last few years or it has been going down?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The estimated loss to our crops due to locust and other diseases and pests is about 10 to 15 per cent, which in value of money comes to Rs. 1,000 crores.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it mounting or decreasing?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** We are trying to decrease it.

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एअरक्राफ्ट आप बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं उन के अतिरिक्त भी कोई प्रावधान क्या हो सकते हैं जिन से आप इस समस्या को हल करने की कल्पना करते हैं ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** टिड्डी मारने के लिए एक तो हवाई जहाज से स्प्रे किया जाता है दूसरे जो हापर्स होते हैं उन के पर निकलने से पहले खाइयां खोद कर उन को उन खाइयों में दबा दिया जाता है ।

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Is it not a fact that Hindustan Aircraft Limited has produced a plane which is specially designed for such operations? In view of that, what are the reasons for Government importing these planes instead of purchasing from Hindustan Aircraft Limited?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** This is a very special type of aircraft, and it has to be fitted with special gears,

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Have they consulted Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The availability of the local aircraft is not so much that we can go in for it.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह उचित समझती है कि फसलों का बीमा कराया जाये क्योंकि इस से बहुत लाभ हो सकता है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** टिड्डियों के बर-खिलाफ कोई बीमा नहीं करेगा ।

**श्री बड़े :** रिपोर्ट में है कि यदि टिड्डियों से नुकसान होता है तो उसी वक्ता उन को फसलों का बीमा करना चाहिये ।

Insurance of the crops if destroyed by pests इस के बारे में आप ने क्या विचार किया है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल तो हवाई जहाज के बारे में है कि वह बाहर से मंगवाये जायें या नहीं । इस लिये यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

**Shri S. Kandappan:** I would like to know whether there is any scheme with the Government to supply small power sprayers to the farmers?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Yes, Sir, we have already a scheme for the manufacture of sprayers in the country.

### गांवों में डाक सेवार्थ

**\*930. श्री तन सिंह :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा डाक सेवार्थ चलाये जाने की संभावनाओं पर डाक तथा तार विभाग से परामर्श किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या पंचायतों द्वारा डाक सेवाएं चलाये जाने के प्रयोग किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):**  
(a) Yes, Sir. A suggestion was made to the Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1960 that the responsibility of running extra departmental Post Offices be entrusted to those Panchayats which asked for it.

(b) The suggestion was not accepted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**श्री तनसिंह :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ्स ने इस सुझाव को न मानने के क्या कारण बतलाये हैं, और क्या यह मंत्रालय उन कारणों से सन्तुष्ट है ।

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The P. & T; department said that they would not like to entrust the responsibility of running these extra-departmental post offices to them whereas they would welcome all assistance from the panchayats.

**श्री तन सिंह :** यदि पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ्स डिपार्टमेंट ने यह बतलाया है कि वह और किसी प्रकार के सहयोग का स्वागत करते हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि और कौन से ऐसे सहयोग हैं जिन को पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ्स डिपार्टमेंट ने मांगा है, और क्या पंचायत उन को देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** They have not given anything:

**श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :** क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह मालूम है कि इसी प्रकार का कार्य प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों से लिया जाता है । अगर उन के बजाय पंचायत इस कार्य को करती हैं तो क्या फर्क पड़ता है क्या इसके बारे में पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ्स डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई सुझाव दिया है ।

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Yes, Sir. The extra-departmental post offices are intended to reduce the cost of establishing full-fledged post offices and therefore they are stipulated to work for a few hours part-time. Teachers, karnams and others are employed in this work.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Is it not a fact that the postal department refuses to give the post offices to the panches and sarpanches because most of them are illiterate?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The question of entrusting the post offices to the panches and sarpanches did not arise; it was the panchayats which were to be entrusted.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What are the panchayats if they are not panches and sarpanches?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know when the suggestion was made to the Ministry of Panchayatiraj and whether that Ministry got the question examined before making the suggestion to the postal department?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** No, Sir. The question was taken up by the Ministry offering the service of the panchayats to facilitate the establishment of more extra-departmental post offices.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** What would be the designation of the sarpanch after he takes over the post office function? Will he continue to be addressed as sarpanch or as post-master?

**Shri Daji:** Now that the panchayats are given the power to collect land revenue and are successfully doing so in many cases, is the panchayat Ministry satisfied with the negative reply of the PT department?

**The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** We would much rather that the postal department sets up new post offices and I think their programme of expansion of post offices in the rural areas is proceeding according to plan.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** जितने व्यय में डाक तार का काम अध्यापकों से लिया जाता है जब पंचायतें भी उतना ही व्यय ले कर करेंगी तो फिर उन को यह कार्य न देने का क्या कारण है ।

**Shri S. K. Dey:** The question of using school teachers for part-time duty in post offices is entirely different from the entrusting of post offices to the panchayats.

**श्री बड़े :** उन का सवाल दूसरा था जो कि मंत्री जी ने समझा नहीं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं जो समझा वह यह था कि उन्होंने पूछा कि जब अध्यापकों को कुछ रेम्यूनरेशन दे कर उन से काम लिया जा रहा है, तो फिर क्या जरूरत है कि उन से यह काम ले कर पंचायतों को दिया जाए ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मेरा प्रश्न यह तथा कि जो वेतन अध्यापकों को दिया जाता है यह डाक तार का काम भुगताने के लिए, जब उतने ही पर पंचायतें इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार हैं तो उनको यह काम क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The question of remuneration did not loom large at any stage. The idea of the Ministry in asking the extra-departmental post-offices to be entrusted to the panchayats was to serve the rural people. There is no question of remuneration there.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know whether, in the unlikely event of the panchayats being entrusted with the postal work, alternative arrangements will be made for those who do not happen to have voted for the Panches in power?

**Mr. Speaker:** Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, he has shaken his head. May I take it that alternative arrangements are not to be made? (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** What is the nature of the services that the panchayats propose to offer to the postal department in this connection?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** The Post and Telegraph Department wanted the services of the panchayats in collaborating with and assisting the people wherever they are needed.

### Rural Debt

**\*931. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per estimates of the All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey of the Reserve Bank of India total borrowings of the cultivating families in the country was of the order of Rs. 1030 crores in 1961-62;

(b) if so, whether the main source of these borrowings has been of the usurious type; and

(c) the steps so far taken to make credit (Rural) available on easier terms and in an easier way to the needy cultivators?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the borrowings of Rs. 1,030 crores about Rs. 244 crores were cooperative loans and about Rs. 22 crores were Government taccavi loans. In the absence of specific information it is not possible to say whether other types of loans were of the usurious type.

(c) The cooperative credit structure is being strengthened to provide increased credit to cultivators. Co-operative loans are being steadily oriented to production needs under the crop loan system. The volume of cooperative credit (short, medium and long-term) has increased to about Rs. 310 crores during 1963-64.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether any attempt has been made to find out the proportion between the peasant proprietors, absentee landlords and the landless labourers

who have borrowed these amounts? What is the proportion of the borrowings as between these three categories of people?

**Shri Shinde:** The surveys are conducted from time to time, but it is difficult to give specific information about the quantum of loan that is distributed as between the landholders, absentee landlords and landless labourers, from the data that are available at present.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Now that the survey has been conducted, this specific information bringing out the facts as to how the rural population is progressing should have been brought out. In the absence of that, may I know what further attempts will be made, firstly, to provide loans to the needy cultivators or the farmers and secondly, to find out exactly who are the most frequent borrowers so that their difficulties could be redressed?

**Shri Shinde:** From the trend of expansion, of credit, it can be seen that most of the credit is taken by the actual cultivators. The expansion is taking place with remarkable speed. We started with a volume or the quantum of Rs. 27 crores in 1951-52, and we have now reached the figure of Rs. 310 crores by the end of the last year.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether the Government has tried to make a study of the reasons why despite the easy terms and facilities extended by the Government, it has not been able to extricate the poor and the needy people out of the clutches of the usurers so far?

**Shri Shinde:** At present, about 40 per cent of the cultivators are being covered by co-operative loans. This co-operative credit was only three per cent when the first rural credit survey was undertaken in 1951-52 as compared to about 25 per cent now.

That shows that moneylenders' borrowings are gradually declining.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** May I know in which district the maximum loan is given, and whether it is a fact that the maximum loan is in those districts which are wheat-producing areas so that the cultivators cannot get the price for their production?

**Shri Shinde:** At present credit is linked with production. Naturally in areas where cash crops are grown, the volume of credit is larger than in other districts.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** I put a specific question whether maximum loan is given to the wheat-producing areas, because the cultivators are not given adequate price for wheat and we have been stressing this question of wheat prices all along.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Heda.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether Government has taken note of the fact that in certain parts of the country such as Maharashtra and Gujarat, the co-operative credit scheme is working on healthy lines while in other parts pulls and group feelings are working and, if so, what remedial measures are being taken so that needy farmers who want to produce more can get credit easily?

**Shri Shinde:** Remedial measures are being taken. In fact, we have suggested that the crop loan system should be made applicable all over the country. It has been successful in Maharashtra, Gujarat and a few other States. Moreover, we are also trying to revitalise the societies and the entire credit structure, as a matter of fact.

**The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey):** It depends very largely on the metabolic condition of the co-operative leadership, which is not so easy to develop.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the interest charged on the loans advanced to the cultivator is very high, considering the poor circumstances in which they are placed?

**Mr. Speaker:** Government knows that; that is a patent fact.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** Is Government considering to do anything about it?

**Shri Shinde:** This matter was considered by a committee which went into the problem of taccavi and co-operative credit. It has suggested that attempts should be made to reduce the rate of interest in certain areas where it is high. The Government of India has accepted the recommendations of the committee and we have commended them to the State Governments.

**Shri Ranga:** May I know whether Government have assessed the success so far made by some co-operatives in Gujarat with what is known as revolving credit, whereby a peasant is offered a certain amount of credit, but he is not expected to draw it immediately. It is there with the local bank. As and when he needs it, he goes on drawing upon it and when he has some spare money, he pays it back. In that way he would always be able to count upon the necessary credit for carrying on his agricultural operations.

**Shri Shinde:** As I have said, in Gujarat the crop loan system is mainly adopted. Suppose a cultivator grows different crops, naturally according to the needs of the crops, loans are advanced. Perhaps the hon. member is referring to that.

#### Roads in Tribal Blocks

\*932. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in tribal blocks in Bihar the most-felt

needs are the improvement of roads, providing irrigation facilities and opening of secondary schools;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large sums under various heads of expenditure remain unspent and unutilised; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken to fully utilise the sums for meeting the needs of the tribal people?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Yes, these are, indeed, among the many pressing needs.

(b) Yes.

(c) The shortfalls are mostly due to unwillingness on the part of the tribals themselves to come forward with their due share of contribution towards the welfare schemes. Keeping in view the poor economic conditions of the tribals, the Government of India have already waived the public contribution in the case of drinking water supply schemes and they have also under consideration the question of waiving public contribution in the case of other schemes also. The Government of Bihar have also launched a special programme by which it is hoped that the allocations will be utilised more fully in future.

**श्री ह० च० सोय :** क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है, और अगर नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच कराएगी कि इन लोगों के लिए दी गयी ग्रांट के खर्च न होने के दो मुख्य कारण हैं, (1) जो बी० डी० ग्रा० आदि सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ दिया जाता है उनका प्रशिक्षण ऐसे ढंग से नहीं होता कि वे इन लोगों के बीच में सहानुभूति से काम करें, और (2) ये लोग इतने गरीब हैं कि जो श्रम दान किसी काम को पूरा करने के लिए मांगा

जाता है उसको वे नहीं दे सकते ? क्या सरकार का इस बारे में जांच करने का विचार है ?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I have already stated in my answer that we have waived the contribution for drinking water supply schemes. For the other schemes which are taken up in the tribal areas the question of waiving the contribution is under consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether one of the reasons is that because of poverty they are unable to contribute labour?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** That is true. That is the main reason why we have waived the contribution in one scheme. We are considering the question of doing it in respect of the other schemes also.

**श्री ह० च० सोय :** मैं ने पूछा था कि सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ का प्रशिक्षण इस ढंग से प्रोपरली क्यों नहीं हो रहा है कि वह आदिवासियों के बीच में काम कर सकें ? ऐसी ट्रेनिंग देने की क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is asking about giving training to the workers.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** People who are working and who are expected to work in the tribal areas are given training and orientation also in the tribal programmes.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Since this question relates only to Tribal Development Blocks and the hon. Deputy Minister stated that public contribution will be waived in the Tribal Development Blocks, may I know whether similar conditions will be applied to non-tribal development block areas also?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I have not followed the second part of the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether the same thing will be applied

to non-tribal areas also. That is not for this Minister to answer.

**Shri Himatsingka:** Is the hon. Minister aware that this reduction has not been effected in most of the areas in Bihar in the tribal areas and it is urgently necessary that it should be done?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** What has not been done?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member complains that in Bihar Tribal areas this has not been done.

**Shri Himatsingka:** And, therefore, no work is being done in respect of wells etc.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** The Bihar Government has launched a special programme and we are expecting that the allocations will be fully utilised.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** क्या मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं उन के बीच में जो अफसर लोग जाते हैं, खास कर सामुदायिक विकास के या अन्य लोग, वे अपने कार्य में इसलिए सफल नहीं होते हैं कि उन की भाषा और वेषभूषा जनभाषा और जन भूषा दोनों से भिन्न रहती है ?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** No, Sir; the B.D.O's and other officers expected to work in the tribal areas have to learn the tribal languages and incentives are given to make them learn the tribal languages.

**Shri Basumatari:** The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the tribal people have failed to avail of the opportunity and therefore, they have not been able to get the benefit of the schemes. May I know what machinery the Government has to find out and determine how the tribal people can be made to come forward and avail of this opportunity afforded to them?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** It is because the tribals were not able to contribute that the programmes could not be fully taken up and they could not succeed. Now we have waived

the public contribution. I have not got anything else to add.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the backwardness and illiteracy of these people living in the tribal areas, may I know what positive incentives are given to these people to come forward and associate themselves with the developmental works in the tribal blocks?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** The hon. House is aware that these tribal blocks are just the same as the community development blocks. But the tribal blocks have smaller areas, lesser number of people and more money, and special programmes are earmarked for the tribal development.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** What are the incentives?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** This waiving of public contribution will be one of the incentives to take up these programmes.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या यह बात सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों को केन्द्र द्वारा जो सहयोग अथवा मदद दी जाती है उस का लाभ ठीक प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों को नहीं मिलता है ? क्या सरकार को इस बात की कोई शिकायत मिली है ?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** This is too much of a general question.

**Mr. Speaker:** She may say whether any complaints have been received.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** If any particular complaint is brought to our notice we will look into it.

### Sugar Export Policy

\*933. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 455 on the 16th March, 1965 and state:

(a) the reason for the estimated foreign exchange earning in 1965 on

account of sugar exports falling short of the estimated subsidy payable to the Indian Sugar Mills Association;

(b) whether this trend is likely to continue; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any reversal of its sugar export policy?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Lower international prices of sugar at present prevailing.

(b) It is difficult to forecast.

(c) No Sir.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** To the second part of my question the Minister has replied that "it is difficult to forecast". My question was whether this trend is likely to continue and, if so, whether Government are considering any reversal of this policy since there is no point in paying a high subsidy if the foreign exchange earnings are not going to be worthwhile.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** As my colleague has stated, it is very difficult to forecast. Now, because commitments have been made, both in regard to USA and other international markets, they have to be honoured. It may be that if we lose a market because the price is low, we may not be able to capture it again. These are the considerations that made the Government continue to sustain the losses that they do now.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Since the entire sugar industry and business is concerned in this matter, may I know whether if the Government decides to continue this subsidy, it will also consider subsidising the cultivators, by raising the price of sugarcane to the cultivators who supply sugarcane to the subsidised mills?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The hon. Member would realise—and I think he does—that the present FOB price of sugar is Rs. 960 per ton and

this has increased over a period of time by about Rs. 150 per ton because of the increased prices that are given to the growers. That is one of the reasons why the disparity between the international price and our own price is so great. If we further increase the price paid to the grower, the disparity will also increase.

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि अगर हम शुगर अमरीका को सप्लाई नहीं करेंगे तो वहां के मार्केट को लूज करेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका को हम कितनी शुगर सप्लाई करने वाले हैं, कब तक करने वाले हैं और किस रेट पर करने वाले हैं ?

**Shri D. R. Chavan:** 91,000 tons. The rate would be Rs. 585 per ton.

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** May I know how much concessions have been granted by Government to the sugar mills Association for export of this sugar deal and whether anything has been given to the farmers to increase production of sugar for its export abroad?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have mentioned that over a period of time, a short time, the prices have increased greatly because of the increase of price that we have given to the farmer. These two things are not really related.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** On an earlier occasion, the then Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Swaran Singh, assured the House that Government will respect the commitments but in future they may not make further commitments regarding the export of sugar to other countries. I want to know whether it is a fact that even in 1965 more commitments were made and, if so, why it has been done at the cost of internal consumption?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have mentioned that the commitments that

have been made are 91,000 tons to USA, where the price is much more favourable than in other markets, and 127,000 tons in all. These commitments have been made in the hope that we can keep or retain those markets and also that the present price in the international market, which last week was about £23, would rise, as it did rise to about £100 once.

**हिन्दी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए समितियां**

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{ श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
\* 934. { श्री प. ला. बाळुपाल :  
श्री रामदेवरानन्द :  
श्री उडिया :

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

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसके अधीनस्थ और सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए समितियां बनायी जा चुकी हैं ;

(ख) जिन कार्यालयों में ये समितियां विधिवत् बनायी गई हैं, वहां उनकी कितनी बैठकें हुईं तथा उनके काम का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि गृह कार्यालयों में ये समितियां न बनायी गई हों तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) :** (क) मंत्रालय तथा इसके अनेक संलग्न व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में ऐसी समितियां बनाई जा चुकी हैं ।

(ख) विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कुल मिलाकर 19 बैठकें हुई हैं । इन बैठकों में समय-समय पर गृह-मंत्रालय से जो निर्देश प्राप्त हुए हैं उनकी

क्रियान्विति की प्रगति के बारे में विचार-विमर्श कर के उन निर्देशों की आगे क्रियान्विति के बारे में उचित निर्णय किए गए ।

(ग) 29 कार्यालयों में समितियां स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं । शेष कार्यालयों में ये समितियां स्थापित नहीं हो सकी हैं क्योंकि या तो कुछ कार्यालय अभी स्थापित हो रहे हैं (जैसा कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग) और या वे इतने छोटे हैं कि वहां ऐसी अलग हिन्दी समितियों की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है । फिर भी, इन कार्यालयों में भी इस विषय में विचार हो रहा है ।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कुल मिला कर अभी कितने ऐसे कार्यालय शेष हैं जिन में कि इस तरह की समितियां नहीं बनी हैं और कब तक खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय, गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार इन समितियों का निर्माण कर लेगा ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है, थोड़े से छोटे छोटे दफ्तर ऐसे हैं, जिन में अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हो सका है, लेकिन ज्यादातर दफ्तरों में ऐसी समितियां बनाई जा चुकी हैं ।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय ने 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में एक सर्कुलर जारी किया था, जो केवल हिन्दी शब्दों के प्रयोग के विषय में था और जिस में "सेक्रेटरी" के लिए "सचिव" और "डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी" के लिए "उपसचिव" आदि शब्द दिये गये थे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह सर्कुलर संविधान या राजभाषा अधिनियम के विरुद्ध था; यदि नहीं, तो उस को क्यों वापिस लिया गया ।

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** गृह मंत्रालय से हमें जो हिदायत आती है, हम आम तौर

पर उन पर कार्यवाही करते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है । उन्होंने पूछा है कि जो सर्कुलर जारी किया गया था, क्या वह नियमों के बरखिलाफ था और इस लिए वह वापिस लिया गया ।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** यदि नहीं तो उस को क्यों वापिस लिया गया ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खां :** इस वक्त मुझे इस बारे में जानकारी मालूम नहीं है । मैं इसके मुतालिक मालूम कर के बता सकूंगा ।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Credit to Farmers

\*928. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has taken steps to disburse credit to the producers with a view to ensuring increased production of foodgrains;

(b) whether the existing practice of giving a fixed amount of loan, irrespective of the acreage is being abandoned in favour of the system of granting loan in proportion to the extent of lands proposed to be cultivated; and

(c) whether the Corporation has decided to pay in advance against grains to be harvested by the ryots?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture:

(a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India is examining the question of providing credit facilities to the farmers and, for this purpose, has constituted a Committee consisting of

its Chairman, a representative each of the Department of Agriculture, Food and Co-operation, and of the Reserve Bank.

#### Crushing of Sugarcane in Bihar

- \*935. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that more than one million maunds of sugarcane in the District of Champaran (Bihar) are left uncrushed; and

(b) the steps taken to help the agriculturists concerned in this distressing situation created by the lack of demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Bihar Government has informed that there is some surplus sugarcane in some of the factory areas in the District of Champaran and the same has been diverted to other neighbouring sugar factories. The State Government expect that the entire cane would be utilised before the factories close down for the season.

#### Production of Sugar

- \*936. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) the latest position in regard to the production of sugar during 1964-65;

(b) the number of sugar mills which are still working in the country; and

(c) the latest position of stocks of sugar with the mills, Government and the traders and the prospect of export?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The production of sugar during 1964-65 upto 7th April, 1965 totalled 27.19 lakh tonnes.

(b) 132 as on 15th April, 1965.

(c) The stocks of sugar with factories on 7th April, 1965 were 17.43 lakh tonnes. Government does not hold any stocks. Distribution of sugar being controlled, stocks with traders are as allotted by State Govts. for immediate distribution. 2.5 lakh tonnes of sugar is expected to be exported during the year 1965.

#### Prices of Foodgrains

- \*937. { Shri Yudhvir Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Krishnapal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Mohsin:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of wheat and other foodgrains have started showing an upward trend;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to arrest the price rise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this rise is attributed to the non-availability of imported wheat; and

(d) if so when imported wheat is expected to be made available to consumers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of The Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) and (b). After a somewhat steady fall in the prices of wheat since January, 1965 there has been a reversal of the trend and some rise in the prices of wheat and certain coarse grains has taken place during

recent weeks. This, however, is expected to be a temporary phase and the prices of wheat are likely to decline soon after the new crop comes to the market during the next few weeks.

(c) and (d). Owing to a strike in U. S. Ports the arrivals of imported wheat were comparatively low in February and March. From now onward, however, heavy arrivals of imported wheat are expected and there is not likely to be any difficulty in meeting the reasonable requirements of deficit States.

### खाद्य क्षेत्रों का मूल्यों पर प्रभाव

\*938. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्यों पर खाद्य क्षेत्रों के प्रभाव के प्रश्न का अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका अध्ययन करने की कब तक व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चट्वाण) : (क) से (ग). कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में सप्लाई और कमी तथा अधिशेष दोनों क्षेत्रों में भाव स्तरों पर क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धों के प्रभाव की समय समय पर, समीक्षा की जा रही है। खाद्य क्षेत्रों के सृजन से न्यूनाधिक आत्म-निर्भर क्षेत्रों में सप्लाई सुरक्षित रखने और इससे इन क्षेत्रों में भाव स्थिर करने में सहायता मिलती है। क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धों से सरकार को कमी वाले राज्यों में वितरण करने के लिए अधिशेष राज्यों से उचित मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्न खरीदने में सहायता मिलती है। यद्यपि क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धों से कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों के जाने में रुकावट लगी रहती है जिससे मुक्त व्यापार की शर्तों की अपेक्षा भाव थोड़े

बहुत ऊंचे होते हैं। जब तक खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई मांग की अपेक्षा कम रहती है तब तक उपयुक्त खाद्य क्षेत्रों के बनाए रखने में ही लाभ है।

### Financial Management of the Panchayati Raj Institutions

\*939. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Yudhvair Singh:  
Shri Jagdev Singh  
Siddhanti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Team appointed by Government to go into the keeping of accounts and financial management of the Panchayati Raj institutions has submitted a report on the working of these institutions in financial matters;

(b) if so, the observations and findings of the team; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on these recommendations?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the important recommendations of the Study Team on the Audit of Accounts of the Panchayati Raj Bodies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4214/65]. Copies of the report of the study Team have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The recommendations of the Study Team are under the consideration of the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments.

### Threatened Strike by Bombay Seamen

{ Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5000 Seamen of Bombay have threatened to go on strike if their demand for increase in their salaries is not agreed to; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Procurement of Foodgrains

\*941. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 747 on the 6th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report that fixation of prices of foodgrains may aggravate inflation; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to intensify procurement without aggravating inflation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) on behalf of the Minister of Food and Agriculture: (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is probably referring to the criticism in a section of the press regarding fixation of maximum prices for certain foodgrains. The Government does not consider the criticism to be justified.

### Rationing in Delhi

{ Shri P. C. Borooah:  
\*942. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have recently urged that rationing be introduced in Delhi which depends mainly on that State for its food requirements; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Reorganisation of Income-Tax Appellate Tribunals

{ Shri Yashpal Singh:  
\*943. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 291 on the 1st December, 1964 regarding the reorganisation of the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunals and state the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): The matter is still under consideration.

### Sugar Price Enquiry Commission

{ Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
\*944. { Shri Yudhvir Singh:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Bade:  
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 513 on the 15th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Sugar Price Enquiry Commission has since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions of Government thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Looting of Fair Price Shops

\*945. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of looting incidents of fair price shops which occurred in the country in 1964, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons therefor and steps taken to prevent such incidents?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) There were two incidents in Kerala and three each in Mysore and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) In one of these cases, looting was the result of the bad behaviour of the shopkeeper and in another delay in issue of foodgrains. The other cases were results of instigation by certain local miscreants or anti-social elements taking advantage of temporary short supply. Police arrested the culprits in most of the cases and placed charge-sheets before the concerned courts.

#### Development of Horticulture

2366. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy and grant sanctioned and given to the Rajasthan Government for the development of horticulture during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount already given during the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b):

Year	Loan	Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	3,22,000	8,387	3,30,387
1962-63	2,23,000	29,643	2,52,643
1963-64	1,24,000	69,548	1,93,548
1964-65	2,20,000	36,750	2,56,750
TOTAL	8,89,000	1,44,328	10,33,328

#### Local Development Works in Rajasthan

2367. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) the total amount granted to Rajasthan for local development works during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be granted to the State for the same purpose during 1965-66?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a). A sum of Rs. 25.60 lakhs was released as central grant to the Government of Rajasthan for Local Development Works Programme during 1964-65.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

### Vocational Training of S.C. & S.T.

2368. { Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Uikey:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vocational institutions operating in the country for the vocational training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the same in view of rising consciousness amongst these people?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the various State Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

### Survey of Minor Ports by the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation

2369. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the names of minor ports surveyed so far during the Third Plan by the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation; and

(b) the reasons for not making adequate progress by their organisation?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information, required, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4215/65].

### Hotels in Public Sector

2370. { **Shri Dharmalingam:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri P. H. Bheel:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels proposed to be built in the public sector by the India Tourism Hotel Corporation;

(b) the places where they will be established; and

(c) when they are likely to be established?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) The India Tourism Hotel Corporation is likely to put up 17 hotels at places of tourist interest.

(b) Places of Tourist interest where India Tourism Hotel Corporation will build hotels, are as follows:—

1. Bombay.
2. Calcutta.
3. Aurangabad.
4. Delhi.
5. Madras.
6. Madurai.
7. Jim Corbett Park.
8. Bhubaneshwar.
9. Agra.
10. Hyderabad.
11. Varanasi.
12. Konark.
13. Manali.

(c) The hotels will be set up by 1968. The India Tourism Hotel Corporation will, however, undertake a feasibility study regarding the justification, type and size of the hotel before taking a decision to build a hotel at any place.

### Loan for Hoteliers and Taxi Operators

2371. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests have been received from the hoteliers and

tourist taxi operators for loans from the Madras State;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the number of applications which have been considered favourably?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) No requests for grant of loans have been received from taxi operators from Madras State. As regards hoteliers, no specific requests for grant of loans have been received from hoteliers from Madras State but enquiries are often received about the sources from which loans to the Hotel Industry are available. Since the Department of Tourism does not grant any loans, the hoteliers are advised to apply to the State Finance Corporation or the Industrial Finance Corporation.

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

#### **Metal Tokens for Milk Supply**

2372. **Shri Ram Harakh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme proposes to introduce metal tokens in place of the cards for the use of the consumers of the milk in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons for the change; and

(c) when the change is likely to come into effect?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) Metal tokens will avoid the need for periodical renewal of cards, and will eliminate the possibility of issue of unauthorised cards or of tampering of authorised cards.

(c) In about 4 to 5 months.

#### **खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन**

2373. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री 15 दिसम्बर,

1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 515 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी-ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के मैनेजर के विरुद्ध की गई शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति ने प्रपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उस आधार पर खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है । मैनेजर को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

#### **S.C. & S.T. in Madhya Pradesh**

2374. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1961 Census gives the full account of the population of each Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Community of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the population of each community?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Yes.

(b) Two statements giving the community-wise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4216/65].

#### **Khadi and Village Industries in Madhya Pradesh**

2375. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of schemes approved by the Central Government for the

development of Khadi and Village industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1964-65; and

(b) the extent of the implementation of these schemes and their locations in the State?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):**

(a) Schemes for the development of Khadi and Village industries are not approved by the Central Government. Financial assistance for such schemes in the form of loans and grants for various purposes such as training, exhibition, production and/or sales, research, propaganda, publicity, purchase of machinery and construction of buildings, etc. is however given to the executing agencies by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Rebate on retail sale of Khadi (which has been replaced with effect from 6-4-1964 by free weaving subsidy in respect of cotton Khadi) and subsidy on production and sales of Khadi and a few of the village industries is also given to the production and the selling institutions. Subsidy is also given on some selected improved tools.

(b) Information regarding the extent of implementation of the various schemes for the development of khadi and village industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1964-65 is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. However, a statement showing the location of the institutions assisted during 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4217/65].

**उत्तर प्रदेश में वृद्धावस्था  
पेंशन**

**2376. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में

वृद्धावस्था पेंशन देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस मद के अन्तर्गत और राशि मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि मांगी है ?

**विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :** (क) कुछ भी नहीं ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**मत्स्य पालन का विकास**

**2377. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1961 से कुल कितनी राशि उत्तर प्रदेश को मत्स्य पालन के लिए दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या समूचे अनुदान का उपयोग हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मत्स्य पालन के विकास में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री द. रा. चट्टाण) :** (क) 1961 से 1963 की अवधि में राज्य सरकार को पशुपालन, डेरी उद्योग तथा मात्स्यकी से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के लिये 61.70 लाख रुपये "ऋण" के अन्तर्गत और "अनुदान" के अन्तर्गत 63.75 लाख रुपये केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी । 1963 से अब तक केवल मात्स्यकी के लिए 4.70 लाख रुपये

की राशि "अनुदान" के रूप में सुलभ की गई है ।

(ख) खर्च कर देने के बाद ही राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ग) 1961-65 की अवधि में मत्स्य पालन के अन्तर्गत जल क्षेत्र 0.52 लाख एकड़ से बढ़ा कर 2.0 लाख एकड़ कर दिया गया । 7000 एकड़ के संक्रिया क्षेत्र के सात बड़े सिंचायी जलाशयों में 56 लाख मछलियां (फ़िगरलिगस) जमा की गयीं जब कि 12 मध्यम जलाशयों में 29 लाख मछलियां जमा की गई हैं ।

#### ऊसर भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाना

2378. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी योजना की अवधि में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश को ऊसर भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : राज्यों को आर्थिक सहायता देने सम्बन्धी संशोधित प्रणाली जो 1958-59 से चालू की गई है के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को योजनाओं के लिए आर्थिक सहायता "कृषि उत्पादन" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत सामूहिक रूप में स्वीकार की जाती है । इसलिये यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ऊसर भूमि के सुधार के लिए आर्थिक सहायता की कितनी राशि दी गई ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों

तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों

का कल्याण

2379. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1961 से कुल कितनी धनराशि दी है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में निर्दिष्ट संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). 1961-62 से 1964-65 तक अनुदान के रूप में 8,73,392 रुपये (1) ईश्वर सरन आश्रम, इलाहाबाद (2) इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, इलाहाबाद और (3) कुमार आश्रम, मेरठ को दिये गये ।

अखिल भारतीय स्तर की संस्थाओं सर्वेड्स आफ इण्डिया सोसाइटी भारतीय दलित जातियों की संस्था हरिजन सेवक संघ और भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी को या तो केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में अथवा उत्तर प्रदेश समेत दूसरे राज्यों में कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान दिये गये ।

#### Crop Damaged by Rats

2380. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of the damage done to foodgrains by rats has been prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof as well as the details of the survey made; and

(c) the steps being taken to afford protection to peasants from the ravages of rats?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No accurate assessment with regard to losses caused by rats in India has been made. It is estimated that about

5 per cent of the total produce in the field and godowns is damaged by rats.

(c) The following steps are being taken to afford protection to the peasants from the damages by rats.

(i) Distribution of rodenticides at subsidised rates;

(ii) Conduct of anti-rat campaigns in cooperation with farmers;

(iii) Organising training programmes in the methods of rat control;

(iv) Distribution of information literature on rat control; and

(v) Propagation of adoption of rat-proof and improved storage structures.

#### Wynad Colonisation Scheme

2381 { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct a road under the Wynad Colonisation Scheme in Kerala has been delayed for want of funds;

(b) the estimated cost of the work; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this during 1965-66?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The Wynad Colonisation Scheme is a State project. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with the subject matter of the question. They have intimated that there is no proposal to construct any new road in the Wynad Colony area. Therefore, presumably the question relates to the work of black-topping the road connecting Vaduvanchal to mile 57/2 of the Chundale-Mysore Frontier Road in the Colony. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 2 lakhs. The work has already been taken in hand and a sum of Rs. 61,418 has been spent

upto the 31st March 1965. The allotment for the year 1965-66 is under the consideration of the State Government.

#### बस्तर क्षेत्र के आदिवासी

2382. { श्री लखमू भवानी :  
श्री बाडोबा :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्तर क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों को कृषि की अच्छी सुविधायें देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस काय के लिए चालू वर्ष में कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### बस्तर क्षेत्र के आदिवासी

2383. { श्री बाडोबा :  
श्री लखमू भवानी :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बस्तर क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों के लिए कोई स्वास्थ्य योजनाएँ तैयार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में निकट भविष्य में कोई अस्पताल खोलने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह किस स्थान पर खोला जायेगा तथा इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### F.A.O. Experts

2384. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether the F.A.O. experts in Kerala are providing technical help and organisational assistance; and

(b) if so, whether they will extend that help to U.P. Government also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) An *ad hoc* team of F.A.O. experts visited Kerala in December, 1964 with a view to assessing the technical feasibility of increasing rice production in the low-lying problem areas of the State. Based on their recommendations, the Government of Kerala is preparing a scheme to ask for technical and economic assistance from the U.N. Special Fund.

(b) The question of making an approach to the FAO will be examined on receipt of a proposal from the U.P. Government.

#### विधियों का अनुवाद

2385. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री सं० चं० सामन्त :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंग्रेजी शासन काल में तथा

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से पहले लागू विधियों के अनुवाद विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित कराए गए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अनुवाद किन किन भारतीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री जगन्नाथ राव ) : (क) और (ख) इम्पौरियल लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल द्वारा पारित अधिनियमों का सम्पूक्त स्थानीय सरकारों द्वारा बंगला, गुजराती, मराठी, तैलगू, कन्नड़, तमिल और मलयालम में अनूदित कराया जाना अपेक्षित था । ऐसे अनूदित और प्रकाशित अधिनियमों के अनुवादों को संग्रहीत करने का प्रयत्न कुछ समय पूर्व किया गया था किन्तु राज्य सरकारों इस मामले में कोई प्रभावपूर्ण कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकी क्योंकि ऐसे अनुवादों की प्रतियां सामान्यतया उपलब्ध नहीं थीं ।

#### Nalagarh Committee

2386. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1135 on the 8th December, 1964 and state the names of the States where the recommendations of Nalagarh Committee regarding the District level administration and training and education of village level workers have been given effect to?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The recommendation of the Nalagarh Committee relating to the district level Administration has been given effect to by all the States excepting Andhra Pradesh,

Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have not given any reasons for the non-acceptance of this recommendation. The Government of Gujarat has stated that this is not necessary in view of the fact that they have got blocks now in most of the Taluqas as in the districts.

The recommendation of the Nalagarh Committee relating to the training and education of the V.L.Ws. has been given effect to by all the States excepting Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Mysore. No reasons have been given by these three States for the non-acceptance of the recommendation.

The reply from the Government of Orissa pertaining to the above recommendations is still awaited.

दिल्ली में नया पुल

2387. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :  
श्री हेडा :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में हुमायूँ के मकबरे के पाम यमुना पर पुल बनाने के संबंध में और प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इसके यातायात के लिये कब तक खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) 28 कुयों में से 20 कुयों को गलाने का काम किया जा रहा है। इनमें से कुछ कुयों के गलाने का काम समाप्त होने वाला है।

(ख) पुल के पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि जून, 1966 है और उस के इस तिथि तक यातायात के लिये खोल दिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

### Rocket Travel

2388. { श्री R. G. Dubey :  
श्रीमति Savitri Nigam :

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware of the feasibility study going on in the United States about the rocket travel between major cities of the world; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry are in a position to state whether at any stage it would be possible to use this Vehicle for civil transportation within India?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, at present, even travel in Supersonic aircraft is presenting several problems for which a solution is yet to be found. It would be a long long way for us to go before we can get into the age of rocket travel.

### Training of Extension Workers

2389. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to initiate a massive training programme for extension workers and farmers in the districts where intensive agricultural programme is being carried out;

(b) if so, when it will commence; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A massive training programme for Extension Workers and Farmers in Intensive Agricultural Areas has been initiated. No extra finances have been provided for implementing this programme. A statement outlining the programme is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4218/65].

पीने के पानी के लिए कुएं

239 { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिये हैं कि गांवों में पीने के पानी के लिए कुएं खोदने के लिये लोगों से चन्दा न लिया जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति ) :  
(क) राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार के कोई निर्देश नहीं दिये गए हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

तीर्थ स्थान

2391. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या

परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि अखिल भारतीय महत्व के तीर्थ स्थानों की देखभाल सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाय ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी तीर्थ स्थानों में प्रांतीयता को मिटाने के लिये प्रचार कार्य करने की व्यवस्था करने का भी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन मंत्री ( श्री राज बहादुर ) :

(क) अखिल भारतीय महत्व के तीर्थ

स्थानों की देखभाल सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये जाने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Coal Mines Provident Fund

2392. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount credited to the account of Coal Mines Provident Fund for the period ending 1964.

(b) the number of employees subscribing to the Fund; and

(c) the manner in which the Fund was invested?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Rs. 45,70,49,406/- (upto the 30th September, 1964).

(b) 4,18,791 (actual number of subscribers during 1963-64).

(c) The accumulations in the Fund were invested in Central Government Securities according to the following set pattern:—

National Defence Certificates  
and Defence Deposit Certificates .....20%

Other Government of India  
Securities including National  
Defence Bonds .....80%

Co-operative Movement

2393. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) whether any loan or aid was given by the Centre to the Orissa Government during 1964-65 to gear up Co-operative movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be given to the State during 1965-66?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy:**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4219/65].

(c) This will be worked out on receipt of details of provisions included in the State Budget under different schemes.

**चावल की नई किस्म**

2394. { श्री वि वनाथ पांडेय :  
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान कटक (उड़ीसा) ने चावल की एक ऐसी किस्म निकाली है जो मधुमेह के रोगियों के लिये बहुत उपयोगी है ; और

(ख) क्या इसके प्रयोग के संबंध में कोई प्रयोग किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान, कटक द्वारा विकसित की गई चावल की कुछ किस्मों में ऐसे दाने पाये गये हैं जिनमें 11 से 13 प्रतिशत तक प्रोटीन है जबकि चावल की साधारण किस्मों में औसतन 7 प्रतिशत प्रोटीन पायी जाती है। गेहूं प्रोटीन की अपेक्षा चावल प्रोटीन अधिक आसानी से हضم हो जाती है, इसलिये चावल की नई किस्म सम्भवतः मधुमेह के रोगियों के लिये अधिक उपयोगी

सिद्ध होगी। चावल की नई किस्में अभी तक प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में हैं और सामान्य खेती के लिये नहीं दी गई हैं।

**Handicrafts Industry Orissa**

2395. { श्री Ramachandra Ulaka:  
श्री Dhuleshwar Meena:  
श्री Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Centre to the Orissa Government for the development of handicraft industry in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the same purpose during 1965-66?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):**

(a) Rs. 5.30 lakhs.

(b) The quantum of Central assistance to be given to the Orissa Government for the development of handicrafts during 1965-66 will be worked out at the end of the year. However, including the State Government's share, Rs. 4.56 lakhs have been allocated, of which the Central Government's share is Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

**Colonies for S.Cs. & S.Ts. in Orissa**

2396. { श्री Dhuleshwar Meena:  
श्री Ramachandra Ulaka:  
श्री Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of colonies for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people in Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shriman**

**Chandrasekhar**): (a) Yes, Sir, for Scheduled Tribes only.

(b) Provision for the construction of 200 houses was made during 1964-65.

(c) Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

#### **Ambar Charkha Training Courses**

2397. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha Training Courses conducted in Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) the total number of trainees who took part; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereby?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):**  
(a) 80 (upto February, 1965).

(b) Admitted—1247, Trained—913 (From April, 1964 to February, 1965).

(c) Rs. 55,851 (April, 1964 to February, 1965).

#### **Sheep from U.S.S.R.**

2398. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri P. H. Bheel:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Russian Merino Sheep have arrived in Mount Abu (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the total number of sheep received and the total expenditure incurred thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

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(b) 25 sheep were procured for the Rajasthan Government at an approximate expenditure of Rs. 27,000.

#### **Indian Vessel "Vishva Jyoti"**

2399. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 9173 ton Indian motor vessel "Vishva Jyoti" collided with the British tanker Esso Wandsworth in the Thames near Gravesend South East England on the 10th March, 1965 and was damaged considerably; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the loss sustained?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The m.v. 'Vishva Jyoti' was proceeding up River Thames from Gravesend to London on the 10th March, 1965 under the charge of the River Pilot. The visibility at that time was poor due to fog but the river was still navigable. The vessel noticed a small vessel coming down the river. While manoeuvring to avoid this small craft, she drifted too far to the South side of the river and collided along the side of 'Esso Wandsworth' which was berthed at Little-brook Power Station and also along the side of Tug 'Sun XVII' which was moored on the river side of 'Esso Wandsworth'. There was, however, no loss of life or material damage to the vessel. The vessel has since sailed from U.K. according to schedule and in a fully seaworthy condition. She is expected to arrive at Bombay about the end of this month.

#### **Sheep Development Farms**

2400. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme to start sheep

development farms in areas which are arid or semi-arid and are not useful for cultivation;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme; and

(c) whether any such areas have been selected?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Some sheep development farms are already in existence in such areas. No proposal to establish new farms has been formulated so far.

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

### केरल में मुस्लिम लीग

2401. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में केरल विधान सभा के चुनावों में मुस्लिम लीग को कुल मतों के 4 प्रतिशत मत प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में मुस्लिम लीग को एक राजनीतिक दल के रूप में मान्यता दी जायेगी ।

**विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने इस प्रश्न को अभी नहीं लिया है कि क्या मुस्लिम लीग की "मान्यता" भविष्य में उसके उम्मीदवारों को रक्षित प्रतीक आवंटित करने के प्रयोजन के लिये जारी रखी जानी चाहिये या नहीं । उसका विचार है कि इस प्रश्न को तब लिया जाए जबकि सब दलों के संबंध में, जिन्होंने निर्वाचन लड़ा, आंकड़े इकट्ठे हो जाएं, उनकी पड़ताल और विश्लेषण कर लिया जाए ।

### Milk Supply to Card Holders

2402. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme has not so far restored the cut in the supply of milk to card holders which was effected during the last summer;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to improve the supply of milk to Delhi citizens; and

(d) when the cut is likely to be restored?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) Procurement of milk to the extent required for restoration of the cut has not so far been possible.

(c) Efforts are being made to locate new areas in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh for procurement of milk.

(d) Restoration of the cut is not likely till the winter of 1965.

### Cooperative Societies

2403. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 453 on the 16th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether formation of land colonisation cooperative societies with landless labourers as members is one of the broad policy decisions arrived at and communicated to the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have organised land colonisation cooperative societies; and

(c) the employment potential created through these societies?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Land colonisation cooperative societies have been formed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In addition, collective farming societies of landless labourers have been assigned government waste lands in all the States.

(c) Information available relates to membership in 8 states and 2 union territories. As on 30-6-1964, there were 44886 members in these land colonisation cooperative societies and collective farming societies.

#### Supply of Foodgrains

2404. { Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have formed a new policy to issue food-grain stocks directly from the ports to the States or the flour mills;

(b) whether Government in pursuance of this policy have surrendered all the godowns to their owners;

(c) if so, whether the establishments have been absorbed in other Depots;

(d) the extent of expenses involved therein; and

(e) whether Government also propose to enquire into the justification of the continuance of the Regional Scheme which was introduced by Government in 1956 for the Northern India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) No new policy has been formed. Foodgrains are issued direct from the docks or from depots as is considered necessary or desirable.

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

(e) The Regional Scheme was introduced not only in Northern India but in the whole of the country. The scheme is working satisfactorily.

#### Central Storage Depots

2405. { Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether sub-region scheme was introduced at various Central Storage Depots in the country during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the object of introducing the scheme;

(c) whether Hapur, Jaipur and Delhi are formed sub-regions of the Northern Region Delhi;

(d) if so, the expenditure involved in their establishment and maintenance; and

(e) the stocks handled at each sub-region separately during 1964-65?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Yes.

(b) It was felt that there was too much centralisation of work and staff in the four Regional Offices and that the work in the field was not being adequately supervised. In order to exercise effective control and to ensure greater efficiency, it was decided to decentralise the activities of the Regional offices and to divide the Regions into manageable units of sub-regions and Zones.

(c) Yes.

(d) The actual expenditure on establishment and contingencies incurred by the Sub-Regional Offices at Hapur, Jaipur and Delhi during the period from 1-8-64 to 31-3-65 was Rs. 28,32,15, and Rs. 47,608-31 respectively.

(e) The total stocks handled in the depots under the three sub-regions

during 1964-65 amounted to 1,24,873, 3,66,914 and 2,78,706 metric tonnes, respectively.

### महिला सहकारी समितियां

2406. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने महिला सहकारी समितियों को विशेष अनुदान देने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) ऐसी सहकारी समितियों को सूचारु रूप में चलाने के लिये सहायता देने के हेतु बोर्ड ने क्या अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की है ।

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अनुदान देने की शर्तें दोनों सहकारी समितियों तथा रजिस्टर्ड स्वैच्छिक मंथनाओं पर लागू होती हैं ।

### Foreign Tourist Traffic

2407. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the survey carried out by two scientific research teams—an American and an Australian—regarding foreign tourist traffic in India;

(b) if so, the main reasons attributed by them for slackness in foreign tourist traffic; and

(c) Government's reaction to their observations?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir. Of these two surveys, only the one undertaken in U.S.A. by the Stanford Research Institute, California, to study U.S. Tourism to India, was sponsored by Government of India.

(b) The research team identified the following main deterrents to the rapid growth in tourist traffic:—

*Stanford Research Institute (U.S.A.):*

- (i) Effect of poverty and general insanitary conditions.
- (ii) Preconceptions (adverse) about climate and health conditions.
- (iii) Difficulties in securing reservation for accommodation and air transportation within India.
- (iv) Publicity and promotion programme considered to be too small.

*Beacon Research Company (Australia):*

- (i) Disputes, disasters, etc., (rather than the many positive things done in India) is what one mainly comes across in news and in films in Australia.
- (ii) Situation stemming from poverty in India such as lack of sanitation, graft etc.
- (iii) Travel difficulties within India including poor transport, lack of information about where and how to go and difficult officialdom.
- (iv) Fear of being stranded.
- (v) Alternate or simultaneous extremeness in climatic conditions.
- (vi) Lack of entertainment and the feeling that there are no agencies in India responsible for the needs of the tourists.

(c) Government have taken note of all these and are taking steps to re-

move or minimise them; but it will be appreciated that it is a long-term process, both in educating the public abroad and the creation of facilities at home. It requires continuous and sustained efforts.

#### **Cooperative Fruit Preservation and Canning Units**

**2408. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance for setting up three cooperative fruit preservation and canning units in North Bihar; and

(b) if so, the total amount of financial assistance to be given??

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Fisheries Corporation**

**2409.** { **Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided not to take shares in the projected Fisheries Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) No decision on this question has as yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Rearing of Sheep in Hill Areas**

**2410. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government for rear-

ing of sheep in the hills of U.P. Punjab, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be involved thereby?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) No scheme in addition to those which are already under operation is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **I. A. R. I.**

**2411. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi is being converted into an autonomous organisation from April, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the financial implications, if any, involved in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). The question of re-organisation of Agricultural Research in this country, including conversion of the important research organisations like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, into autonomous bodies, has been taken up for examination on the basis of the recommendations made by the Research Review Team. In the re-organised set up, it is envisaged that there will be better scope for initiative in agricultural research and free exchange of ideas. Details of the re-organisation are, however, now being worked out.

#### **Fruit-cum-Research Station in Madras**

**2412** { **Shri Sezhiyan:**  
**Shri Sivasankaran:**

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

(a) whether the Government of Madras have submitted any proposal to start an experimental fruit-cum-research station in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government to give assistance for the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A scheme for establishment of Fruit Research Station for Salem and North Arcot districts of Madras State at a total cost of Rs. 2,62,576.00 for five years has been received from the Madras Government and is under consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

### Inter-State Water Transport Corporation

**2413. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have submitted a proposal for the setting up of an Inter-State Water Transport Corporation for Government's approval;

(b) if so, the important features of the proposal;

(c) whether the same has been considered; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (d). A proposal for running commercial river services has been received from the Government of Bihar and is under consideration.

### Intensive Cattle Development Blocks

**2414. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Food and Agricultural be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for intensive cattle development blocks to be established around the milk shed areas of the Delhi Milk Supply in Meerut and Bulandshahr Districts to boost milk supply to Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be involved for implementing this scheme; and

(c) the broad outlines of the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) A scheme for the establishment of 13 Intensive Cattle Development Blocks in (i-ii) the milk-sheds of Kanpur and Lucknow Milk Supply Schemes in Uttar Pradesh and (iii) in the Milk-sheds of Delhi Milk Scheme in Meerut, Bulandshahr districts in Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned under the Special Development Programme recently sponsored by the Government of India.

(b) The tentative cost of the Meerut-Bulandshahr block is Rs. 15.26 lakhs in 1964-65 and 1965-66. This is, however, subject to considerable reduction as a result of various cuts suggested to the State Government.

(c) The scheme aims at development of cattle and increased milk production through controlled breeding, adequate feeding, effective disease control and proper management and marketing practices duly supported by fodder development and rural development extension activities. Each block is expected to cover a breedable population of about one lakh cows/she buffaloes. The breeding is proposed to be controlled through the establishment of Centralised Semen Collection station, regional artificial insemination centres and Stockmen centres.

### कृषि फार्म

2415. { श्री ओंकर लाल बेरवा :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री यु० द० सिंह }

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और

जापान के बीच हुए कृषि फ़ार्म समझौते की अवधि बढ़ा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अवधि कितने समय के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है ; और

(ग) समझौते की मूल अवधि के दौरान कितनी प्रगति हुई ?

**साथ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गाहनवाज खां) :** (क) और (ख) जापान की सरकार के साथ पश्चिम बंगाल के रानाघाट, उड़ीसा के चाकुली, बिहार के आरा तथा गुजरात के सूरत नामक स्थानों में 4 जापान प्रदर्शन फ़ार्मों की स्थापना के बारे में 3 वर्षों के लिए अप्रैल, 1965 तक जो करार हुआ था उसकी अवधि को दो वर्षों के लिए अर्थात् अप्रैल, 1967 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त आंध्र प्रदेश के बापातला, केरल के चंगामनाड, महाराष्ट्र के छोपोली तथा मैसूर के माडया नामक स्थानों पर चार अन्य जापानी प्रदर्शन फ़ार्मों की स्थापना के बारे में 17 दिसम्बर 1964 को एक अन्य करार पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं । इस करार की अवधि 4 वर्षों अर्थात् 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक है ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एल.टी.-4220/65]

**चीनी मिलें**

2416. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांच चीनी मिलें खोलने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राजस्थान में भी कोई मिल खोलने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोटा-बूंदी क्षेत्र में कोई मिल न होने के कारण वहां गन्ना खेतों में सड़ रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या कायवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

**साथ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चट्वाण) :** (क) और (ख) 1965 में विभिन्न राज्यों में लगभग 10 नये शक्करा के कारखानों को लाइसेंस देने का विचार है । इनकी स्थिति के बारे में विचार हो रहा है ;

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Kerala Assembly Elections

2417 { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the amount incurred by the Government of Kerala for conducting the Kerala Assembly elections in 1965;

(b) the amount paid to officers by way of travelling allowance and daily allowance; and

(c) the amount spent on transport?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Government of Kerala (as booked up to 31st March, 1965) for conducting the general election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly is Rs. 11,63,900.00. This does not include the expenditure incurred on preparation of electoral rolls.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5,93,000.00 has been paid to the officers up to the 31st

March, 1965 by way of travelling allowance and daily allowance.

(c) The amount spent on transport up to 31st March, 1965 is Rs. 2,15,000.00.

### संविधान का हिन्दी संस्करण

2418. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के संविधान का नवीनतम हिन्दी संस्करण कब प्रकाशित किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि प्रथम संस्करण के बाद कोई नवीनतम संस्करण प्रकाशित न किया गया हो, तो क्या अब तक किये गये सभी संशोधनों सहित भारतीय संविधान का नया हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने का सरकार का विचार है, यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री जगन्नाथ राव ) : (क) और (ख). संविधान का हिन्दी संस्करण सबसे पहले 1950 में प्रकाशित हुआ था । संविधान का दिसम्बर, 1957 तक यथा रूपभेदित द्विभाषीय संस्करण 1959 में प्रकाशित किया गया था जिसमें संविधान के पहले सात संशोधनों का समावेश है । इस द्विभाषीय संस्करण का काफी स्टाक प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक के पास रखा हुआ है, अतः नया संस्करण छपाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठा । किन्तु दो अनुपूरक खण्ड प्रकाशित किये गये हैं जिनमें संविधान के सभी अन्य संशोधन अन्तर्बिष्ट हैं ।

### Calcutta-Gauhati Freighter Service

2419. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IAC freighter service from Calcutta to Tripura, Silchar,

Imphal and Gauhati has been suspended from 1st April, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternative arrangements made to cater to the needs of the affected area.

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Due to the introduction of flight time/duty time limitations from 1st April, 1965 the Indian Airlines is finding it extremely difficult to allocate sufficient number of crew for operating freighter services. The freighter services to Tripura, Silchar, Agartala, Imphal and Gauhati have not been suspended, but due to operational reasons the Corporation has not been able to operate sufficient number of services to meet the full traffic requirements. However all efforts are being made to meet the demands.

### बीज प्रगुणन क्षेत्र

2420. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रखण्ड स्तर पर बीज प्रगुणन क्षेत्रों की वर्तमान राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) गत दो वित्तीय वर्षों में इन पर राज्यवार कितना खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इन क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न किस्म के बीजों की पैदावार कितनी हुई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (ब.) से (ग). पूछी गई जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उनसे मिलने ही मभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Import of Wheat from U.S.A.

2421. { Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri L. N. Bhorga Deo:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-

culture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of his Ministry recently visited USA for negotiations with the US authorities on P.L. 480 wheat shipment to India;

(b) is so, the outcome of the consultations held there by the Food Secretary; and

(c) the total quantity of wheat imported from the USA in 1964 under the P.L. 480 programme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) and (b). Secretary, Department of Food, has recently visited the U.S.A. to explore, in consultation with the U.S. authorities, the Shipowners' representatives and the India Supply Mission Washington, the possibilities of cancelling or staggering the shipments of US. foodgrains under P.L. 480 which, due to the sailing of a very large number of vessels on the termination of the longshoremen strike at U.S. ports, threatened serious congestions at Indian ports especially at Bombay and Kandla. As a result of his visit, departure of 3 tankers has been postponed to May and one tanker has been diverted from Bombay to Madras, and these steps would bring much relief to Bombay and Kandla.

(c) About 52.5 lakh tonnes.

#### Kerala Road Transport Corporation

2422. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly formed Kerala Road Transport Corporation has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the State Transport Department; and

(b) if so, whether the Corporation is committed to protect all the existing rights and privileges of the em-

ployees of the erstwhile State Transport Department?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Yes.

#### Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation

2423. **Shri Esvara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have since subleased five acres of land at Ramavaram to the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation for the construction of quarters for the staff working in the Regional Office, Coal Mines Provident Fund;

(b) if so, when the construction of quarters is likely to be taken up; and

(c) the amount allotted for this work?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):**

(a) No.

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

#### भाण्डागार निगम

2424. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों द्वारा दी गई सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने के प्रश्न का कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब किसके द्वारा और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) यदि यह अध्ययन अपर्याप्त हो तो क्या इसकी विस्तृत छानबीन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चट्ठाण) : (क) जी, नहीं। बाहर की किसी एजेंसी द्वारा कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Welfare of S.C.&S.T. in Assam

2425. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the Assam Government for implementation of the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) whether the amount sanctioned for those years was properly utilised?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The required information is given below:—

1963-64... ..Rs. 288.28 lakhs

1964-65... ..Rs. 352.72 lakhs

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### National Institute of Marine Technology

2426. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh:**  
**Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility of setting up a National Institute of Marine Technology to co-ordinate different subjects pertaining to shipping has been considered; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b) While inaugurating the Second National Maritime Day held at New Delhi on 4th April, 1965, the Prime Minister desired that the feasibility of setting up a National Institute of Marine Technology to co-ordinate different subjects pertaining to shipping should be examined. The question will be considered by the National Shipping Board at its meeting to be held in May, 1965. On receipt of their recommendations in this behalf, the matter will be examined further by the Government.

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

2427. श्री दीरप्पा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के श्रेणी 1 तथा श्रेणी 2 के कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह संख्या इन दो श्रेणियों में उनके लिए आरक्षित रखे गए पदों की संख्या से कम है या अधिक ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया. देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4221/65]।

#### International Cooperation for Agricultural improvement

2428. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technical assistance by a consortium of

small non-loan-giving Nations providing managerial talent as trainers and motivators in farm programmes was recommended at the Symposium on International Cooperation for Agricultural Improvement in India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion is receiving consideration.

#### **Tuna Fishing**

2429. { **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**  
**Shri Ravindra Varma:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese expert attached to the deep sea fishing project in Cochin has submitted a report on the prospects of Tuna Fishing off our shores; and

(b) if so, the main findings and proposals in the report?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) No. The Japanese Expert attached to the Deep Sea Fishing Project in Cochin has not yet submitted his final report on the prospects of tuna fishing off our shores.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Revalidation of Milk Cards**

2430. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of milk cards issued by the Delhi Milk Scheme have not been revalidated on account of lack of records with the D.M.S.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-renewal of milk cards by the D.M.S. is causing great hardship to the card holders; and

(c) the arrangements proposed to be made for the supply of milk to the card holders whose cards have not been renewed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). All milk cards are being renewed on the basis of the list of customers and their quota which was in force in September-October, 1964, plus milk cards since issued under the orders of the Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme. But in a number of cases, customers themselves have, without any authority, increased the quantity of milk indicated on their cards. Some unauthorised cards have also been detected. This is why even though the Delhi Milk Scheme has been supplying the quota to the depots, some genuine customers had difficulties in getting their quota of milk. Steps have been taken to eliminate all unauthorised cards as well as all cases of inflation by customers of the quantity of milk shown on their milk cards.

(c) The Delhi Milk Scheme expects to meet all the authorised commitments but is not in a position to supply milk on the basis of forged cards or cards issued without authority.

#### **Stainless Steel Milk Bar**

2431. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a 20-foot long stainless steel milk bar has been presented to India by Australia; and

(b) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to be utilized here?

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

Matter of Urg. 3

**Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b).  
We have no information.

### Dum Dum Airport

**2432. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the windows of the newly completed passenger lounge at Dum Dum Airport were recently damaged by the jet blast from a Caravelle aircraft; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held into such an unusual occurrence?

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). It is a fact that glass panes of two doors in the newly renovated passenger lounge at the Dum Dum airport were recently blasted out because of excessive power used in manoeuvring the Caravelle aircraft. An enquiry has already been held into the accident. Last year also there was a similar incident in another part of the airport. The Indian Airlines Corporation have been told to instruct their pilots suitably to avoid such incidents.

## Marine Engineering Courses

**2433. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Shipping Board has recommended that the co-operation of the Naval authorities should be sought for extending training facilities in marine engineering courses to the merchant navy personnel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement this recommendation and their outcome?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Technical Officers of the Directorate General of Shipping are

at present studying the facilities available in the naval establishments for further action.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-  
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IM-  
PORTANCE

# POSTPONEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** (Barackpore): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The postponement of the Prime Minister's visit to U.S.

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** The United States Ambassador in India had spoken to Prime Minister on a number of occasions that the President of the United States was keen to have the Indian Prime Minister visit the United States and had inquired as to the convenient time for such a visit. The Prime Minister indicated that he would be glad to visit the United States but that he would not be able to leave India until the budget session of the Parliament was over.

On the 18th January, 1965, Ambassador Chester Bowles wrote to the Prime Minister under instructions from the President, suggesting a visit around the 15th May. Before giving any definite reaction as to the date the Prime Minister had to take into account his other commitments, namely, a visit to the U.S.S.R. from where an earlier invitation was pending, the Afro-Asian Conference at Algiers, and a meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. After taking into account the dates of these visits, the Prime Minister had indicated that the dates would have to be somewhere towards the end of May and the beginning of

June. On the 23rd March, the President wrote to the Prime Minister a letter of invitation for the Prime Minister to visit Washington on the 2nd and 3rd June. The Prime Minister replied to this letter accepting the invitation. Subsequently, discussions took place through diplomatic channels regarding the programme of Prime Minister's visit to the United States.

On Friday, the 16th April, the United States Ambassador delivered to the Secretary to the Prime Minister a message which had been received by cable from the President of the United States in which the President suggested postponement of the Prime Minister's visit until early autumn, for the reasons that during the next two months the President would be preoccupied with the Vietnam situation and important meetings of the U.S. Congress. The Prime Minister has cancelled his visit to the United States.

Our Ambassador in Washington has already conveyed to the Secretary of State of the United States that the unusual manner in which this step has been taken is likely to cause misunderstanding in India.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the fact that there are other heads of States who are going to be fettered by the United States President, is it because our Government has condemned the bombing of Vietnam by U.S. forces and because we have protested that U.S. arms are being used by Pakistan against India that the United States President has sought to bully and insult India by this unprecedented act and may I know whether our Government will under no circumstances knuckle under but struggle more vigorously to and the bombings by U.S. and bring peace in Vietnam and an immediate cessation of hostilities there? I would like to know whether this pressurisation will be properly answered.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Sir, India's

position in regard to Vietnam has been there for quite sometime and there has been no recent change. Our views in this respect are fully known. They were known to the United States Government and those views stand. There is no change in the stand that the Government of India have consistently taken on this Viet Nam issue, where we have always held the view that there cannot be a military solution but there should be a peaceful solution.

I would not like to speculate on the reasons that might have prompted them, and we should take it that the reasons that they have mentioned are the reasons which they have in mind and which they have advanced.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** How could that be so? They are fettering three other Heads of State. Our Prime Minister is the only person who is insulted in this manner.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली करोलबाग):** जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों में खबर छपी है, क्या इस का कारण यह नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति को भी अमरीका जाना था और हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी उस के बाद वहां जाना था और वियतनाम की स्थिति के बारे में हमारे राजनीतिक रवैये को देखने हुए, उन्होंने हम को और पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति को एक ही नगर पर तोलने की कोशिश की है ?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is a fact that the visit of the President of Pakistan which was scheduled to take place within a matter of days has also been cancelled. But I would not like India to be equated with Pakistan.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** But the Americans have done it.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West):** May I know whether

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

it is a fact as reported in a section of the press that the note or the message—I do not know in what form it came—from the US President intimating that this visit might be postponed also contained some sort of hint or indication that our Prime Minister might not proceed with his proposed visit to Canada as it might prove embarrassing to the U.S. Government, and if so, what attitude our Government are going to take on that issue?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** No, there was no such suggestion.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** In view of the extraordinary circumstances in which this has been done by the host country, and in view of the fact that diplomatic nicety requires that a hint might be given to the guest country itself to postpone such visits, may I know whether the Prime Minister intends to keep up his so-called lunch appointment with U Thant where he has particularly been invited when he goes to Canada?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** No, I do not propose to visit New York.

श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री (बिजनौर)

क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी की अमरीका-यात्रा स्थगित होने का प्रभाव उन की दूसरी यात्राओं पर भी पड़ेगा और इसी प्रसंग में उन्होंने कुछ अन्य देशों में जाने का जो कार्यक्रम बनाया था, क्या वह यथावत रहेगा या उन में से किसी देश की यात्रा के स्थगित होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री कैंनेडा जाने की बात थी और कैंनेडा जाने का मेरा विचार है, लेकिन शायद कुछ मुमकिन है कि तारीखों में अन्तर हो। अभी वह तय नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कैंनेडा जाऊँगा।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni):**

In view of the cavalier way in which the USA has suggested the postponement of the visit of the Prime Minister, may I know whether Government propose to clear any misapprehensions in the minds of the Americans that since they feel that we are dependent on them that they are behaving in this manner and this is quite in contrast with the attitude shown by the USSR, and see that our self-respect is maintained at all costs?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion.

**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sib Sagar):** May I know how far the claim from the US sources is correct that this postponement has been made to administer a rebuff to the Pakistan Presidents? (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (हल्द्वार) :

आज के मौके पर कोई सवाल पूछने के पहले मैं यह माफ कर दूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री का किसी विदेशी अफसर के द्वारा अपमान मेरा और हर हिन्दुस्तानी का किसी हद तक अपमान है। इसके साथ साथ यह भी कि दात आखिरी सप्ताह पर घनंड़ी और दम्भी होता है और जब तक हम अमरीका से गैहूँ और डालर का छुटकारा नहीं पायेंगे तब तक ऐसी चीजें होती रहेंगी —

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप नवाज करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री को उनका अपना कल का शेर याद है खामोश है जुबा मेरी और सूरत बर्बाद करती है— प्रधान मंत्री खुद मेरी मदद कर दें तो अच्छा हो, “मानूम दासता इनकी”। इसको याद करने हुए क्या इस दक्षिण एशिया के मामले में वह या तो चोत और

उसके साथियों के खिलाफ बोलेंगे और काम करेंगे या चुप रहेंगे, अपनी सूरत से ही अपनी दासता को बताते रहेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरा खयाल है कि इस सवाल का जवाब भी खामोशी में ही दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :** जबकि अपने नियम के विपरीत यह सरकार पश्चिमी जर्मनी से डर कर पूर्वी जर्मनी को मान्यता नहीं देती है, अरब देशों को नाखुश न करने के लिए इजराइल से दैत्य सम्बन्ध नहीं रखती है, पैकिंग के डर से फारमोसा को मान्यता नहीं देती है, तो क्या कारण है कि वियतनाम में जहां हम को चाहिये कि चीन के खिलाफ ही बोलें, चीन के खिलाफ न बोल कर अमरीका के खिलाफ बेमतलब ढंग से बोलते रहे हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह कोई सवाल तो नहीं है ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** यह सवाल है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्गुमेंट है, सवाल नहीं है ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** बिल्कुल सवाल है । क्या कारण है कि वियतनाम में जहां यह हमारे लिए जरूरी है कि हम चीन के खिलाफ बोलें—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह आर्गुमेंट है ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** आर्गुमेंट नहीं बिल्कुल सवाल है । यह कालिंग एजेंशन है, इस में नीति के मामले भी, मुझे याद है, उठाये जाते रहे हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नीति का मामला नहीं हो सकता है । अगर ऐसा हुआ है तो—

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** इस ढंग से कोई सवाल की इजाजत ही नहीं मिल सकती है । हमारे खिलाफ ऐसे ही होता रहेगा ?

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री दोनों को निमंत्रण ठ्कराया है । उसका कारण है कि पाकिस्तान से चीन की दोस्ती और हिन्दुस्तान की दक्षिण वियतनाम की नीति । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री अपनी विदेश नीति पर क्या पुनर्विचार करने जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री :** जी नहीं, हमारी जो नीति है वह नीति इस कारण से कोई बदलने वाली नहीं है । जो हमारी नीति है, चाहे वियतनाम के बारे में हो हमने सोच समझ कर निश्चित की है और उसको हम इस तरह बदल नहीं सकते हैं ।

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) :** निमंत्रण दे कर फिर उसको ठुकरा देना यह बहुत ही हमारे यहां अपमानजनक समझा जाता है । और देशों के प्रधान मंत्री वहां जा रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे हमारे देश का सम्बन्ध अमरीका में कैसा रहेगा और क्या जो मदद वगैरह मिलती है, उस पर भी इसका कोई असर पड़ेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह बात इस सवाल में तो नहीं आ सकती है ।

**Shri Warior (Trichur) :** I wish to know whether this has any bearing on the question of Kashmir and the attitude of the USA towards our claim that Kashmir is an integral part of India and the dispute that Pakistan has raised, because the Pakistan President has also not been called.

**Mr. Speaker:** This must be known to the USA, not to our Prime Minister.

**Shri Warior:** What is the reaction of the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Vasudevan Nair.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha):** The Minister in his statement has said that the American President has just asked for a postponement of the visit till autumn. May I know whether the Government or our Prime Minister is just going to wait to hear from the American President when he is pleased to meet our Prime Minister, or whether we have now decided to cancel the proposed visit?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Our Prime Minister will look to his convenience before he accepts any invitation for any other date.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** मैं एक छोट्टी सी बात सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ । इस कैंसलेशन से सरकार को खुशी हुई है या नाराजगी हुई है ?

**श्री बगड़ी (हिसार) :** सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिये । प्रधान मंत्री जी सामने बैठ हैं ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** इस सवाल का सीधा सा मतलब यह हुआ कि इस निमंत्रण के रद्द हो जाने पर भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है । इसका मतलब यही है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर आर्डर । श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** इसका जवाब तो आना चाहिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ठाकुर साहब आप खुश हो गए मੈम्बर भी कुछ खुश हो गए । और सवाल का जवाब क्या आये ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** व्यवस्था नहीं उठती है । यों ही वक्त न लीजिये ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह मेरा हक है कि मैं किसी भी सवाल को नामंजूर कर दूँ । आप बैठ जाइये ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मैं आपके अधिकार को चुनौती नहीं देना चाहता । वही चीज इस सदन में चलेगी जो आप चाहेंगे । उसके सामने हम सभी नतमस्तक होंगे । लेकिन आप देखें कि माननीय यशपाल सिंह का सवाल पूछने का अपना ढंग था । उस सवाल का मतलब तो यही था कि जो निमंत्रण स्थगित हुआ अमरीका जाने का उसकी प्रतिक्रिया भारत सरकार पर क्या है । प्रधान मंत्री पर क्या हुई ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो सवाल माननीय यादव जी ने पूछना था वह तो पूछ लिया । जो ठाकुर साहब पूछ रहे हैं जिस जवान में पूछ रहे हैं उस पर मैंने फैसला दे दिया है । श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** पाकिस्तान और चीन ने जो हाथ मिलाया है उसी के परिणामस्वरूप यह अमरीका जाने का निमंत्रण क्या कैमल हुआ है ? या कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा कुछ गलतफहमी फैलाई गई है उस वजह से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** समझ में नहीं आया यह सवाल ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के हाथ मिलाने से यह जो निमंत्रण था हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को वह किस तरह से कैसल होता है। कोई गलतफहमी किसी अफसर ने हमारी नीति के मुतालिक नहीं फैलाई।

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** In view of the changed circumstances, may I know if the Prime Minister is going to stick to the schedule of visit to other countries, and if so, to which of the countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Is it only to Canada or some other countries also?

**Mr. Speaker:** Which country, he has said all that.

श्री बागड़ी : किसी देश के न्यौते पर किसी देश के प्रधान मंत्री का उस देश में जाना सारे देश के लिए आदर और सम्मान का सूचक होता है। इसका एक बहुत बड़ा आधार होता है और वह आधार वह होता है जिस पर नीति निर्धारित होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री एक बात को साफ करें। खुद जो न्यौता दे कर जवाब दे दिया गया है कि न जाओ क्या उसी का नतीजा है जो नीति आज तक हमारी रही है ? तिब्बत की शिशु हत्या की क्या उस वक्त तसदीक करना ठीक था और बाद में दलाई लामा को शरण दे कर आफतें मोल लेना और...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बात खत्म करके सवाल करें।

श्री बागड़ी : एक ही बात बोल रहा हूँ एक ही सवाल मैं कर रहा हूँ। क्या प्रधान मंत्री इसके नतीजे जो निकले हैं इसको सोचते हुए इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि यह जो न्यौता मसूख हुआ है इसका असर उन पर क्या हुआ है ? अगर असर

बुरा हुआ है सरकार पर तो क्या सरकार अपनी विदेश नीति को स्पष्ट बनाने के लिए कदम उठायेगी और चीन जो कि उसका दुश्मन नम्बर एक है उसका साथ नहीं देगी किसी बात पर भी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कहा है कि जो हमारी विदेशी नीति है उस में जो कुछ भी हुआ है उस से कोई फर्क नहीं आयेगा। उन्होंने इस का जवाब दे दिया है। अब आप . .

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पूछा है कि असर क्या हुआ है। मेरा पहला प्रश्न है कि सरकार पर इस का क्या असर हुआ है अच्छा या बुरा अमरीका के बारे में।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस का जवाब दे दिया गया है कि असर क्या हुआ है।

श्री बागड़ी : इसी प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है और आप को . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायें कि क्या असर हुआ है।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I have already replied, in the last sentence of the statement which I read out. I would like to say that our policy which we have adopted after a very great deal of thought and consideration is not likely to be altered merely because some other countries like it or do not like it.....(Interruptions.)

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय असर की बात उन्होंने अब तक नहीं कही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर आर्डर। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सम्बन्ध में नीति पर

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

और क्या असर हो सकता है। (Interruptions.) नीति पर जो असर पड़ सकता है उस के बारे में उन्होंने बतलाया है। वह तो हो गया। असर नीति पर ही बतलाना है या कि टेम्परेचर या ब्लड प्रेशर पर बतलाना है। असर की बात तो यही होगी कि क्या हम अपनी नीति में कोई तब्दीली करेंगे, क्या उस में कोई फर्क आया है या आगे आयेगा।

**Shri Alvares (Punjim):** In view of the consensus of political correspondents that the abrupt cancellation of the visit is due either to disapprove our policy or to equate us with Pakistani President, and in view of the fact that the Foreign Minister has stated that we shall try to make our foreign policy independent, may I know whether Government will take an opportunity to make a declaration of policy that under all circumstances, the foreign policy of India will be independent of the world commitment of the great powers?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Our policy had always been independent and I hope it will continue to be independent.. (Interruptions.)

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Is it a fact that during the last two or three weeks, since the Government made clear its attitude to the United States Government's war measures in support or in defence of South Viet-Nam against North Viet-Nam backed by China, the American Government has conveyed or gently hinted directly or through our ambassador in Washington that if unfortunately South Viet-Nam fails to communism the whole of Southeast Asia's freedom would be imperilled and it would not be long before even India is included in the Chinese menu?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** That has nothing to do with this invitation.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, Sir. My question is...

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether they have conveyed or gently hinted to the Government.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** No such thing has been mentioned to us while cancelling this visit.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** It appears that America is treating India and Pakistan like one who generally loves his wife but pampers his mistress. I want to know whether this attitude of America is liked by India and if not whether this will be made clear to them that this cancellation of visit by them of our Prime Minister has not been liked by the people of this country and in future it is the President of the United States who will have to come over to India to see our Prime Minister and not our Prime Minister...

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing altogether.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether it will be made clear. If he wants to meet our Prime Minister, let him come here. Is he so great... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am not arguing with him.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He should come here and the Prime Minister should not go there.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** This unilateral rejection of an agreed visit by the Prime Minister of a country on behalf of the head of a State of another country is unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy at least during the last 75 years. I would like to know, so that it does not represent only a rebuff to our government and a rebuff to our people but also to the non-aligned

nations, whether this question will be taken up at the Afro-Asian conference.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is not necessary to take it up at the Afro-Asian conference.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** The principal objective of Pakistan's foreign policy is to equate Pakistan with India in international prestige and, if possible, steel a march over us, and in that context, may I know whether our Government do not think that, by cancelling the visit of our Prime Minister to the U.S.A. simultaneously with the President of Pakistan, the USA has only played into the hands of Pakistan and, if so, may I know what our Government, particularly our Prime Minister, has to say specifically on this issue?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** There is nothing specific to be said on this issue as to whether the United States Government has played into the hands of Pakistan or not. It is not for me to comment. He can draw his own conclusion and the world can draw its own conclusions. I do not think that we have to comment upon the attitude of the United States of America in relation to Pakistan. It is for those two governments to settle that between themselves.

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरया (कोटा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यदि राष्ट्रपति जानसन ने वियटनाम की स्थिति के कारण श्री शास्त्री का दौरा स्थगित किया है तो क्या कारण था कि इटली और साउथ कोरिया के नेताओं के दौरे स्थगित नहीं किये। क्या हम ने इस के बारे में कोई जानकारी चाही है कि क्या वजह थी इस की।

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** यह ठीक है कि जो यह दो नेता हैं, एक इटली के और दूसरे साउथ कोरिया के उन का वहां जाना यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं कैंसल

किया है। लेकिन क्या हम यह पूछें कि उन्होंने उन का जाना कैंसल किया है या नहीं। (Interruptions.) हमें इस के जानने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि किस का वह कैंसल करते हैं और किस का नहीं। इस बात के लिये कि वह हमारा जाना कैंसल न करें, हम दुबारा कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :** समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि यात्रा स्थगन के सम्बन्ध में भारतवर्ष के प्रधान मंत्री का दृष्टिकोण राज्यमंत्री श्री डीन रस्क को बतला दिया गया है और डीन रस्क ने उस का स्पष्टीकरण भी अमरीका सरकार की तरफ से किया है। जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है वह भारत सरकार की जानकारी में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डीन रस्क ने जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया है क्या वह भारत सरकार के लिये सन्तोषप्रद है।

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** इस के लिये मैं क्या राय जाहिर करूँ। मैं ने खुद अपने बयान में कहा है कि हमारे अम्बेसेडर ने इस के मुतालिक सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट डीन रस्क को बतला दिया है। उन्होंने वही चीज कही जिस का मैं पहले जिक्र कर चुका हूं कि फनां वजह से यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स प्रेजिडेंट को यह प्रोग्राम सूट नहीं करता।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** यह सन्तोषप्रद है या नहीं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सन्तोषप्रद है या नहीं, यह राय की बात है।

**Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti):** We now think, and we are glad to hear, that the Government is not going to be influenced by such an irritating behaviour of the host. But, does not the Government consider that this is one of those rare occasions when it should, and the Indian politicians

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

also will, try to re-assess the relations between ourselves and the western democracies in the world?

श्री महेश दत्त मिश्र (खंडवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से और विदेशमंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह बात सही होते हुए भी कि प्रेजिडेंट जानसन को इस समय समय नहीं था, या यह उन की मैन्चोर डिप्लोमैसी की निशानी है क्या हम अपना सन्तुलन बनाये रखेंगे और बजाय इस के कि हम किसी वैदेशिक उलझन में या वाद विवाद में पड़ें हम सारी परिस्थितियां अपने लोगों को समझाने के लिये कदम उठाएंगे और जल्दी से जल्दी हमारा देश बाहरी मदद से और बाहरी प्रभाव से मुक्त हो इस के लिये अपने देश में कोशिश करेंगे क्योंकि हमारी नीति का मुख्य तत्व है सन्तुलन बनाये रखना और अपने देशवासियों (Interruptions.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिवाजीराव शं० देशमुख ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether, because of this thoughtless action of the President of the United States of America—

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): On a point of order, Sir. Can such an expression be used about the Head of a State?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I referred to his action, not to the President.

Mr. Speaker: Then too we should avoid using such words unnecessarily.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In order to protect the Secretary General of the UN from being an unfortunate victim of the action of the

President of America and to avoid international embarrassment, does our Prime Minister propose to invite the Secretary General of the UN to Ottawa for luncheon at the Indian High Commission there?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no such intention.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): May I know whether the cancellation of the visit is likely to affect American aid to India?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): May I know if President Johnson's abrupt and discourteous cancellation of the Prime Minister's visit is due to the fact that annoyance was caused to him by our Prime Minister's refusal to fall in line with the subservient attitude adopted by the Prime Minister of Great Britain over the Vietnam issue?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already clarified it. Our policy on Vietnam has been formulated after careful consideration and after taking everything into consideration and it will continue irrespective of the fact whether it causes annoyance or happiness to others.

श्री दलजीत सिंह (उना) : श्रीमन् पाकिस्तान समझौते के तहत चीन और अमरीका दोनों से ही हथियार ले रहा है और उनको हमारे बारडर पर इस्तेमाल कर रहा है । इसके मुताल्लिक हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने प्रोटस्ट भी भेजा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वियतनाम के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार ने जो नीति अख्तियार की है क्या पाकिस्तान ने उसके खिलाफ अमरीका में कोई प्रचार शुरू किया है और उसका कोई असर पड़ा हो ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई ऐसा प्रचार किया गया हो जिसका असर यह हुआ है क्योंकि खुद उनके प्रेसीडेंट की विजिट भी कंसिल हुई है ।

**Shri Khadiolkar (Khed):** In view of the Government's categorical statement regarding our policies regarding the South Vietnam crisis and bearing in mind the old adage that if there is a rebuff or insult, it should be silently suffered, taken in without being ruffled and kept in mind, I do not want to put any questions on this.

12.33 hrs.

#### RE: MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received two notices of privilege motion from Mr. Bagri and Mr. Yadav about the same talk that Mr. Kripalani referred to between Mr. Nanda and Mr. Morarka, when there were certain other members present. I want to know exactly what the words were that were used. Mr. Kripalani had said it, but Mr. Bagri and Mr. Yadav have not put in those words. I will just look into that record also and Mr. Kripalani's statement and then I will take it up tomorrow morning.

12.33½ hrs.

#### RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रश्न था पंजाब के व्यापारियों की हड़ताल के बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में दफ्तर वाले आपको इत्तला दे देंगे ।

12.33-3/4 hrs.

#### PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE VIGILANCE DIVISION

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the year 1964. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4212/65].

12.34 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### EIGHTIETH REPORT

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** I beg to present the Eightieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi, and Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centres.

12.34½ hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni):** I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1962-63 and Audit Report (Civil) 1964 relating to the Ministries of Commerce, Food and Agriculture, Health, Home Affairs and Industry.

12.34¾ hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

##### FIFTH REPORT

**Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram):** I beg to present the Fifth

[Shri P. G. Menon]

Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun.

12.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS\*—contd.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Health. Out of 4 hours allotted, 2 hours 10 minutes have been availed of and 1 hour 50 minutes are still left. Hon. members should be brief in making their points.

**श्री हिम्मतसहका (गोडा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय हेल्थ मिनिसट्री की मांगों के संबंध में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जो काम हुआ है वह काफी हुआ है। अस्पतालों में वैड्स के बारे में और अन्य बातों के बारे में जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था उस से ज्यादा काम हो गया है।

एक कहावत है कि “प्रिवेंशन इज बेटर दैन क्योर”। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय को अब प्रिवेंशन की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। दवाओं से जितना फायदा होता है उससे कहीं ज्यादा फायदा लोगों को यह समझाने से हो सकता है कि किस प्रकार उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रह सकता है किस प्रकार रहने से उनको बीमारियाँ कम होंगी। इस ओर हमको नियमित रूप से और संगठित रूप से काम करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से ज्यादा फायदा होगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि हम लोग एक आन्दोलन करें ताकि हमारी जनता को इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हो कि किस ढंग से उन्हें रहना चाहिए जिससे

कि बीमारियाँ न फैलें। हमको इस काम के लिए कुछ लिटरेचर निकालना चाहिए कुछ छोटी बड़ी किताबें निकालनी चाहिए और उनको छोटे स्कूलों से ही पाठ्यक्रम में रखना चाहिए, इन पुस्तकों को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों में भी पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और जनता को स्वस्थ रहने का इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षण दें। इससे बहुत कम पैसा खर्च करके हम उनको बहुत ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे। यदि दवाएँ देने में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च न करके हम उनको ये बान बताने में वह पैसा खर्च करें तो मेरा खयाल है कि उससे ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

अभी देहानों के लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी ज्ञान देने का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है, न ही ये बानें स्कूलों में या कालिजों में पढ़ायी जाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा विचार है कि अगर इस दिशा में मंत्रालय ध्यान देगा तो इससे लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि छोटी-छोटी किताबें लिखी जाएँ और प्राथमरी स्कूलों से ही बच्चों के ये बानें सिखायी जानी चाहिए तो अच्छा होगा।

कल मिनिसट्री की तरफ से एक जलसा होने वाला है कि जिसमें पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट लोगों को हेल्थ के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। यह बहुत अच्छा काम है, लेकिन मेरा विचार है कि इसको बड़े पैमाने पर करना चाहिए, खाली पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स के लिए ही यह व्यवस्था न की जाए बल्कि छोटे-छोटे स्कूलों आदि में भी इस प्रकार की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जाए तो इससे ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

अभी हमारे देश में खाने पीने के सम्बन्ध में लोगों में बड़ा अज्ञान फैला हुआ है।

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

हुआ है। बहुत कम लोगों को यह मालूम है कि क्या खाना चाहिये, किस समय खाना चाहिये और कितनी मात्रा में खाना चाहिये। पेट भरा हुआ होने पर भी अगर कोई अच्छी चीज मिल जाती है तो वे खा लेते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि खाने पीने के सम्बन्ध में देश में बहुत अज्ञान फैला हुआ है। इसको दूर करने का इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये। ऐसा किया जाएगा तो इससे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा ऐसा मेरा खयाल है।

देहातों में अच्छे पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था बहुत कम है। आज ही एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि ट्राइबल एरिया में लोगों की गरीबी के सबब से, क्योंकि वे लोग 50 पर सेंट खर्चा भी नहीं दे सकते, पानी के कुवें नहीं बनाए जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ पर इतनी खराबियाँ हैं वहाँ हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की जो 50 परसेंट या 25 परसेंट लोगों को देने की बात है उसकी पूर्ति यदि हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रांट्स से की जाय या और तरीके से उन को किया जाय और पानी का इंतजाम यदि माकूल हो जाय तो बहुत सी बीमारियाँ जो खराब पीने के पानी के बजह से फैलती हैं वह बीमारियाँ न फैल पायेंगी।

अभी लखनऊ में एक लिटरैसी हाउस की स्थापना हुई है। वह लोगों का साक्षर बनायेगा। यह लिटरैसी हाउस, वहाँ लखनऊ में एक सोसाइटी है, अमरीकन लेडीज उस को चला रही हैं। वह अच्छी किताबें निकालते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस तरीके की किताबों का यदि हम लोग देहातों में प्रचार करें तो उससे बहुत अधिक स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी काम होगा।

खाद्य तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं में देश में चल रही जबरदस्त मिलावट को

रोकने और बन्द करने के उद्देश्य से सम्बन्धित कानून को संशोधित कर के और अधिक सख्त तथा सक्रिय बनाया गया है और वह ठीक ही है क्योंकि ऐसे लोग जो कि इस तरह की मिलावट का अपराध करते हैं उनका अपराध बहुत गम्भीर है और इसके लिये उन्हें कानून द्वारा सख्त सजा मिलनी उचित है। खाने पीने की सामग्री में जो भी मिलावट करे उसे सरकार को कड़ा दंड देना चाहिये। लेकिन इस के साथ ही यह अधिक आवश्यक है कि देशवासियों को इस बारे में ऐसा ज्ञान दें ताकि वे बाजार में चीजें खरीदते समय अच्छी, बुरी की पहचान कर सकें और मिलावटी चीजें न खरीदें। सरकार द्वारा देशवासियों को इस बारे में विशेष रूप से ज्ञान प्राप्त कराया जाय ताकि वे मिलावटी चीजों के खरीदने से बचें। इस दृष्टि से अगर कुछ किताबें भी लिखवाई जायें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

हमारे सामने फैमिली प्लानिंग का, परिवार नियोजन का एक आवश्यक प्रोग्राम है। इस बारे में देहातों में अभी तक कोई ठोस और ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं हो रहा है। डाक्टरों का अभाव भी इस का एक कारण है और सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। लेकिन परिवार नियोजन के हेतु जो नई और ज्यादा अच्छी व कारगर चीजें सामने आई हैं जिनमें कि पैसे भी बहुत कम लगेंगे, तीन, चार आने में बर्थ कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस प्रोग्राम को ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना चाहिये, परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम देहातों में विशेष रूप से ले जाया जाय और देहातों में यह चीजें लोगों को पहुँचाया जायें। इस का इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये।

आज टी०वी० और लैप्रेसी को रोकने के वास्ते काफ़ी इन्तिजाम हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से हुआ है। इस के लिए अस्थानाओं

## [श्री हिम्मतसिंहका]

में बैडस भी काफी बढ़े हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी जो ऐसे लैप्रैसी और टी. बी. रोगियों को घर में रख कर इलाज करने की व्यवस्था हो रही है, डोमैसिएरी ट्रीटमेंट की व्यवस्था हो रही है, उसको सरकार से अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये बहुत सी वालियेंटरी संस्थाएँ हैं जोकि इन कामों को कर रही हैं और उन को यदि सरकार के जरिये प्रोत्साहन व मदद मिले तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम अधिक अच्छे तरीके से पूरा हो सकेगा। यह डोमैसिएरी ट्रीटमेंट जो टी. बी. और लैप्रैसी का हो रहा है उसकी तरफ़ सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे।

मथुरा जिले के बारे में मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर टी. बी. के काफ़ी मरीज हैं। वहाँ पर एक संस्था है जो कि यह डोमैसिएरी ट्रीटमेंट का काम जिले भर में करना चाहती है लेकिन चूँकि एक क्लीनिक डिस्ट्रिक्ट एथारिटीज की तरफ से बना है इसलिये न वह खुद कर रहे हैं और न वह यह काम इस वालियेंटरी इंस्टीट्यूशन को देना चाहते हैं। इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि मथुरा जिले के टी. बी. का डोमैसिएरी ट्रीटमेंट का काम जो वह संस्था करना चाहती है उसे यह काम सौंप दें और अगर ऐसा होता है तो समूचे जिले में इस दिशा में काफ़ी काम हो सकेगा। अभी उन्होंने अपने अस्पतालों का देहातों में दो तीन जगह पर इंतज़ाम किया है और अगर उनको इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन व मदद दी जाय तो उनका वह काम और ज्यादा आगे बढ़ेगा। बस यही मे चंद एक सुझाव थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्रालय उस तरफ़ ध्यान देगा।

**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I offer my congratulations to the Health Minister, the Deputy Health Minister, the Secretaries and other members of the staff of the Secretariat, for they have been trying to do a very good job under trying circumstances. I feel that the Health Ministry has been given a very low priority. I do not understand why this low priority has been given to this very important Ministry. I have felt that the rank of the ministerial set-up should be raised and the pattern of administration should be modified. The present pattern was set at the beginning of our independence when there were less than 35 medical colleges. Now the medical colleges alone number more than 84 and by the end of the Fourth Plan they are likely to be more than 114. Besides, many post-graduate institutions, academies and universities are cramping up making the job much more difficult and no one person can do this work very successfully.

Last year I pleaded, Mr. Speaker, that there should be a separate Directorate of Medical Education and Research which now commands whole-time attention for efficient formulation and completion of our plans.

I have heard with rapt attention the speeches of hon. Members who took part yesterday, and I have come to the conclusion that every one of them has complained about lack of medicines in hospitals, population explosion shortage of doctors, ayurved and the place it should get.

Talking about shortage of doctors, I would like to quote some figures for the information of this House. The doctor-population ratio in USSR in 1959 was one doctor for every 555 population, in USA it was one doctor

for every 805 of the population in 1958, in Japan it was one doctor for every 943 of the population in 1958, in the United Kingdom it was one doctor for every 1065 of the population in 1958, in Mexico it was one doctor for every 1896 of the population in 1956, in Brazil it was one doctor for every 2462 of the population in 1954, in Egypt it was one doctor for every 3100 of the population in 1956 and in India in 1965 it is one doctor for every 5860 of the population. Our aim ever since the report of the Bhole Committee has been to provide one doctor for every 2000 population. In spite of our best efforts we have not much improved our position as is evident from the figures. If I may quote some figures, in 1946 it was one doctor for every 6300, in 1951 it was one doctor for every 6450, in 1961 it was one doctor for every 6150, in 1964 it was one doctor for every 6000 and in 1965 it is one doctor for every 5860. That shows that we have not made much improvement as far as the doctor-population ratio is concerned.

We are admitting more than 11000 students in the 84 medical colleges and by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan we are planning to admit 14000 students to the graduate course. The biggest bottle-neck is the paucity of trained teachers. At present, teachers, according to my own estimate, are very difficult to find. We have put a certain minimum qualification for teachers. We do not find them at present. May I suggest, through you, Sir, to the kind and helpful and also energetic Health Minister to start a scheme of offering 2000 scholarships of the value of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 in the All India Institute of Medical Science and 50 medical colleges of older standing with 40 scholarships divided in ten subjects in each medical college?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This rule is really very wholesome, that a Member shall not pass between the Chair and any Member who is speak-

ing. I was looking for an opportunity to give expression to it, because it has been violated, earlier, also, just within the last 15 minutes about three times. Now one very prominent Member has violated it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** I am very sorry. Only after I passed I found that the hon. Member from there was speaking, otherwise I would have come by the other way.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not mentioning this particularly about Shri Dwivedy. One or two other hon. Members have just done it. I wanted to bring it to the notice of the House that this is a very wholesome provision and it must be observed. There is a line of communication—it may be invisible to the eye—between the Speaker and the Member who is speaking and that should not be snapped.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Sir, I rise to a point of order. I would only say that it would have been better if you had gently told the Health Minister also the same thing a little while ago.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have told him.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Health Minister too came in the way between a member speaking and you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अभी कहा है ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You told my colleague.

**Mr. Speaker:** मैंने उनको पढ़ा दिया है ।

Therefore, I referred to earlier Members also.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You passed it on to her; you did not say so as you did in the case of my colleague.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):** We have also expressed our regret.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में इस समय कौरेम  
नहीं है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member might resume his seat. The bell is being rung.....now there is quorum.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** I think the solution is to have a lunch recess.

**Mr. Speaker:** If that is the solution, I have no objection. But that is no solution.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The remedy is worse than the disease.

**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:** I was suggesting a plan for training of teachers. Broadly, each graduate after his graduation, including rotating internship, will be assigned a subject and deputed in the department as a junior teacher and research worker, the names and subjects decided on the need and the capabilities of the teachers. In three years' time the student will have experience of teaching and conducting research and will obtain his post-graduate degree or diploma. During the third year of the Fourth Plan an average of 2,000 teachers yearly will be trained and in the next five years the shortage will be made up. In the middle of the fifth Five Year Plan you can have an objective re-examination of the scheme for any modification, change or alteration.

The student will sign a legal document to serve the State for a period of three years and in default the security will be forfeited and he will refund the scholarship money.

There is another matter which needs great attention, and that is the falling standard of teaching. The standard depends on the teacher—pupil ratio. While in some foreign countries there is one teacher to two or three students, here in India we are unable to provide one teacher even to 10 students. Even in art and science courses they aim at one teacher for 12 to 14 students.

Various schemes have been formulated by the post-graduate medical institutes, upgraded departments in some colleges, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, seminars on medical education. Health Ministry of the Government, Medical Council some registered professional bodies and research institutions. As things stand, the Medical Council of India is responsible for laying down the curriculum, inspecting the facilities and examination for under-graduates and through its post-graduate committee the post-graduate teaching and advise the universities. The Medical Council Act was amended, very correctly, by this House only last year. The amendments are being studied, digested and implemented.

Historically, this is an old problem and although the solution is also equally old, new ideas keep cropping up and one has to consider them and arrive at some mutually acceptable solutions. Our country is the most populous with more than 85 medical colleges in more than 62 universities. The very idea of regimentation and narrow grooves cut at the very root of autonomy of universities and is a bar to dynamic growth and development.

Our high priests of higher standard conveniently forget these and in the rigmarole of arguments soar high to touch the moon, like the orbiting sputniks or the cosmonauts, leaving the average person dumb-founded and stupefied. Our immediate need to make up the 4,000 and odd deficiency in teachers and about 3,000 more teachers for the Fourth Five Year Plan for 30 new medical colleges is a challenge to produce 7,000 teachers in five years' time, which can never be achieved by the purists if this Parliament allows them to have their way. So, I would request the Health Minister to take a realistic attitude and to concentration on the 5 or 6 Institutes of Medical Sciences to be opened by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and fifty odd medical colleges and

help the Medical Council of India and the Post-Graduate Committee of the Council and the Universities. Any radical departure from the set pattern at this stage will, in my opinion, meet with disapproval, antagonism and open revolt by the universities and even the Medical Council which, I would advise, we should avoid at this stage. I am not letting out any secret if I mention that grumbling has already started.

May I now come to pay-scales and amenities? The success of the scheme depends on facilities, amenities, better pay scales and security of service. We have realised to our great shock that the best available talents are not taking kindly to the medical profession. This has now become the fifth choice; the pride of place has been taken by administrative, commercial, judicial and engineering fields in that order of preference. Why? An answer to this will reveal the sad story. In the latter three services an average student can join at the age of 20 or 21 while in the medical service he cannot join till he is 27 or 28. The period of medical training of 9 to 10 years is not only necessarily time-consuming but most expensive. The Government, according to the Planning Commission spends a capital expenditure of Rs. 16,000 per student. The recurring cost in 1961 was Rs. 1,627 or Rs. 8,135 for five years. In 1966 it will be Rs. 1,759 or Rs. 8,795 for five years and in 1971 Rs. 1,913 or Rs. 9,555 for five years. For the Fourth Plan the capital cost is Rs. 16,000 per student. Besides, the parent spend anything up to Rs. 4,000 per year. This means that he joins service at an older age, a difference of 7 to 8 years, but he retires at the same age as any other person. For that heavy capital input in his training what are his emoluments? He does not get even 10 per cent return for this capital. This is astounding. Because of shortage of time, I will not go into greater detail. The hon. Health Minister has pleaded and I hope this hon. House will agree, that the pay-scales, amenities and pri-

vileges of members of the medical profession should be equal to those of the administrative, judicial, engineering and accounts services. I would like to advise that the scheme under review must be implemented. I am one of those who are trained to serve the suffering humanity. Our motto has always been:

न त्वहं कामयं राज्यं न स्वर्गं न पुनर्भवं  
कामयं दुःखं पतनम् प्राणिनामातिशयनम् ॥

That is the training of medical men from time immemorial. Similar mottoes from Dhanvanthari, Charak and Sushrut are ingrained in the minds of every medical man or woman. But times are changing fast and the struggle for existence is becoming keener day by day, with increasing stresses and strains. As a result, many of us do not like to conform to those ideals and trade unionism slogans, doctors on strike and so on and so forth are often heard now. This is not good but you have to be fair to this hard-pressed tribe whose amenities were fixed about 30 years back. You must do something for them. Coming to medical ethics, we in the Medical Council, State Medical Councils and other professional bodies are alive to this and we are constantly devising methods to maintain high professional standards.

This House is well aware of the agitation carried out by the compulsory rotating interns, the house surgeons, the post-graduates and registrars in this town and elsewhere. The recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Health Minister was well received in the country and should be implemented to the full by all the States. There is grumbling going on by other medical service personnel—the health insurance doctors, the railway doctors, the Central Service doctors etc. It will be realistic for the Health Minister to appoint a high-powered body to go into details—not a Commission—and give its recommendations within a period

[Dr. Chandrabhan Singh]

of 3 to 4 months at the latest. In the terms of reference I would suggest the consideration of the emoluments of the teachers of the medical colleges and Institutes. Health being a State subject, that argument should not be trotted out for the Centre not intervening. If necessary, cent per cent aid should be given by the Central Health Ministry, on the recommendation of this high-powered body, and the Finance Minister along with the Planning Commission should come forward and give the necessary money for this purpose.

There is a common complaint about shortage of doctors.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, every morning the first thing you read in the papers is about dispensaries without Doctors, frantic advertisement for Lady Doctors, lack of attention and discourtesy in outdoors, death due to delay and neglect during emergency, shortage in defence services, railway service and other public utility services. In every provincial assembly and even here in this great House eternal debate goes on and this is the commonest theme. Now let us analyse why it is so.

The basic fact is that there is real shortage of Doctors. That is why 30 new medical colleges have been proposed by the Health Ministry in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Probably the shortage of Doctors may not be there after these colleges come into being. Out of this 30, 8 or 9 medical colleges must go to Uttar Pradesh, the Most populous and the most backward State and Madhya Pradesh should get 2 new medical colleges. Of course, other States should be given their due share to make up the shortage.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to conclude now. He has been reading all this time and I know he has got great material with him.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Our aim is to have one qualified Doctor to 2,000 of the population. While computing the number, let us remember that one crore and forty lakhs of new babies are arriving in a continuous stream in this wonderful land of ours. This alone needs 7,000 Doctors every year. Now, Sir, there is another point . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not take up new points. I know he is a Doctor and he has much to say. When the time is limited, he must conclude now.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: The President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Health Minister and everyone else—even those, who do not understand the meaning of the word 'Rural'—advise that Doctors must go to the rural area. They have suggested (i) compulsory service for any recruitment, (ii) bond being signed before admission in medical colleges, (iii) part of the training period to be in rural areas and (iv) starting of three years' medical training programme and production of the semi-skilled technicians, who would be a little better than quacks. These remedies are quack remedies and can never solve the problems. The only solution is to make the rural areas worth living. Are they worth living? The basic amenities like clean drinking water, a decent roof over head, approach roads, ordinary sanitation and hygiene, primary and secondary education facilities, recreation and social amenities, law and order, etc . . .

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now. He has already taken much time.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Are these above-mentioned basic amenities available now in rural areas so that the

Doctors can be attracted to serve there? No, they are not there. They must be provided first and then only you can expect the Doctors to go there. It is well known that villages are being abandoned. The process of urbanisation is one-way traffic, creating slums, *jhuggi* and *phompdi* everywhere with filth quagmire and stench galore in all cities and towns. This process must be reversed . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Dr. Singhvi.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I propose to make a very short speech on the subject.

I must first of all commiserate and sympathise with the hon. Health Minister on account of the relatively scant interest that has been evinced in the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, which, I think, should occupy a very much more important place in our rating. It is a sad commentary on the way we assign importance to things in this Parliament and in this community and perhaps it is this rating which is fundamentally responsible for the scant attention the complex problems of health and medical care have received in our country.

The Budget Session is a session for the Ministers to receive bouquets and brickbats and I know that the Health Minister would not mind receiving her share of them. While I have great admiration for the tenacity and persistence with which she has pursued some of the causes which she has espoused, I must express my sense of regret and distress that some of the more important causes have suffered for want of sufficient attention and enthusiasm mostly on the part of the Ministry.

This Ministry, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you would realise, has charge of extremely important problems. Unfortunately, it has to share that charge with various State Governments and it is possible for the State Governments to accuse the Central Govern-

ment and the Central Government to excuse itself or to explain away its defaults in one way or the other because of lack of sufficient co-operation from the State Governments. There should be something done in this matter of achieving sufficient and complete co-ordination in the field of national health, hygiene and medical care.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like to touch upon particularly in this brief speech that I propose to make on the morale of those who have to administer these services, who have to engage themselves in the task of relieving the pain and the suffering of the people. Dr. Singh very rightly pointed out that the noble profession to which he belongs has as its main motivating force the noble objective of relieving the pain and the suffering of the people. But, are they able to do it? The Health Minister must, as a matter of fact, search her own heart and tell us whether she thinks that the conditions of their services are really adequate and sufficiently enthralling for them and what we have done for the doctors and the nursing profession in this country to enthuse them, to dignify their profession and to make sure that they are able to give their best to the cause which is dear to us all. I feel that this Government has done precious little, unless it has been compelled to give assurances on account of agitations or representations. It is a great pity that this should be so. After all, the man who practises medicine or the nurse who gives her care to the patients must occupy a place of respect in society and their needs and requirements must receive the attention of the Ministry *suo motu* rather than on their representations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you would recall that in this House there was considerable concern expressed at the way in which the demands of the Central Government Health Service employees were met. I am glad to know that the Health Minister, in spite of her rather objectionable

[Dr. L. M. Sighvi]

speech at Lady Hardinge College where she condemned all such efforts on the part of the medical profession, has, I am told, given assurances which are gratifying and heartening. I only hope that her Ministry is as good as her word.

In respect of the nursing profession, the situation is even worse. It seems that their cause has always gone by default. I have looked through the debates of this House on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry and I find that there has been very little said on this subject. I would like very much that the Health Minister goes into this matter or better still that she appoints something like the Surgeon-General's Consultant Group, as was appointed in the U.S.A., to go into the question of our requirements in terms of graduate nurses and in terms of other trained nurses and also to consider the whole question of their emoluments and their service conditions. It seems that their grievances are extremely genuine and it is impossible to imagine that they would be able to put their heart into the job with which they are entrusted unless their service conditions are improved. Only the other day in *The Statesman* of the 16th April, 1965 there was a write-up—The Nurses nurse three grievances—and it says:

The "women in white" are up in arms. They want more pay, allowances—and dignity. "We have very little of the first two and nothing of the last", an angry young qualified nurse said.

This is a state of affairs which is very much deplorable. I think the hon. Health Minister who has been in this field for a long time would appreciate and would concede that considerable attention needs to be paid to the demands of the graduate nurses as well as to the demands and grievances and difficulties of the trained nurses. After all, we have a severe shortage of nurses in this country and it is important not only from

the point of view of medical care and nursing care in this country but also from the point of view of our defence preparedness and performance.

You would recall, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that, during the emergency of which we see very little evidence now unfortunately both in terms of preparation and in terms of governmental action, there was apparently a very severe shortage in this respect in the forward areas which I visited. I felt the problem to be one of the most palpable problems, both the shortage of Doctors and the shortage of nursing personnel, I would like the Health Minister to tell us what kind of problems they are confronted with what kind of demands or difficulties they have represented to her and we would like to know what she proposes to do about these demands and representations. I am sure that the Health Minister would not let these demands and grievances go unattended.

I should like briefly to comment on the state of C.G.H.S. dispensaries here because, I think, it is a matter of considerable concern to many of us who avail of these services. It is not so much the concern at receiving services which are not first-rate but a concern at the fact which is inherent in the situation which ensures the best services cannot be rendered. It seems that there is a serious shortage of personnel. I know from my personal experience that whenever I send a man to collect medicines for me, he takes hours and hours to collect them at the dispensary which, I suppose, is a V.I.P. dispensary and is looked after in a really special way. Even there the situation is quite bad. I know that the situation in some other C.G.H.S. dispensaries is much worse still. I hope the Health Minister would redeem her promise of visiting some of the dispensaries and relieving procedural delays in which they are bogged up. I find that there are various pointless procedures which they have to follow which delays them considerably.

I would like to mention that the whole thinking of the Government in the matter of medical education must be reviewed and recast in terms of our requirements. I think that the targets that we have fixed, and for the fulfilment of which we pride ourselves, are targets which do not meet our needs and requirements. They are targets which are irrelevant in the context of our national requirements. I am sure that the Health Minister would do every bit to see that people are trained to be able to teach in our medical colleges and that more medical colleges and institutes would be started in the Fourth Plan than we have been told the Government propose to do.

I would like also to say a word about the rural water supply programme in which I have continuously taken considerable interest and in which respect I am not quite satisfied that the Government is doing everything that it can. It is a great pity that after 17 years of Independence, there are a large number of villages—I am sure the Health Ministry is not unaware of them—where water has to be brought from as far as 16 to 17 miles, in a pitcher on the heads of young and old women. This is a distressing state of affairs and I am surprised that the Health Ministry has not come to this House with the sense of urgency which must motivate, which must impel it to deal with this matter. I hope the House should also be persuaded to vote larger sums of money. If this cannot be done, then all this talk about welfare State and about improving the situation of the common man is really a mockery.

I should like to conclude that before I do so, I should also like to know whether the Health Minister proposes to expand its responsibilities, its assignments and undertakings in the field of town, planning. I feel that very little has been done so far in this field. I feel that we have to move very much faster than we have done so far. As a matter of fact, the whole field of local-self government

which is not directly our concern in this House is a subject which must be studied with deep insight and attention. This is a matter which is vital to our democracy as well as to the improvements in standard of living and hygiene.

I hope the Health Minister would have some explanation to offer in these respects and would give us an inkling of what she proposes to do.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This debate should close at 2-25 P.M. The hon. Minister wants 45 minutes. I will call her at 1-40 P.M. Shri Bishwanath Roy.

श्री बिश्वानाथ राय (देवरिया) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जहां खनिज पदार्थ, ईट, पत्थर और मिट्टी से निर्माण करने वाले लोग इंजीनियर या टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट कहलाते हैं वहां मानव प्राणी की शरीर रचना से सम्बन्धित विज्ञान के पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट या एम. बी. बी. एस. होने पर भी उन के सम्बन्ध में जो सामाजिक महत्व या सरकारी महत्ता होती है वह लगभग वैसी ही होती है जैसी भारत की शिक्षण संस्थाओं में काम करने वाले प्रोफेसर या शिक्षक की होती है। जहां इंजीनियर हो जाने पर उन को अच्छे ग्रेड और अन्य सुविधायें होती हैं वहां डाक्टर चाहे पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट हों या केवल एम. बी. बी. एस. हों उन की सविस के अन्त में भी उन को इंजीनियर आदि के मुकाबले में सुविधायें बहुत कम होती हैं। हमें इस प्रश्न को इस दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना है कि इसमें कितना समय लगता है क्योंकि एम. बी. बी. एस. या पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट होने में भी कम समय नहीं लगता। मेहनत या विज्ञान का ज्ञान निर्माण पूर्ण होने की दृष्टि से डाक्टरों के लिए भी उतनी ही कठिनाई होती है जितनी अन्य विज्ञान की बातों के सम्बन्ध में। लेकिन समाज ने और सरकार ने भी जो व्यवहार डाक्टरों के अथवा मेडिकल सविस के सम्बन्ध में रक्खा है उसे

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

हम सन्तोषजनक नहीं कह सकते हैं। इस लिये आज सारी नीति में मौलिक परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है जिस में कि मानव समाज को बनाने वालों की या कम से कम मानव स्वास्थ्य को सुरक्षित रखने की योग्यता जो प्राप्त करते हैं उन की आर्थिक दशा ऐसी रहे जिस से उन को उत्साह हो। जहाँ बड़े बड़े इंजीनियरों को सरकार विशेष सुविधा देती है और अन्य स्थानों पर भी जा कर उन को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान मिलता है वहाँ मेडिकल सर्विस में अधिकतर स्टेट सर्विस होने के कारण, केन्द्रीय सरकार की या आल इंडिया सर्विस न होने के कारण वैसी सुविधायें नहीं रहती हैं जिस में कि विशेष प्रमोशन आदि होने पर उन के ग्रेड कुछ बढ़ सकें।

यह ठीक है कि हाल में सरकार ने सेंट्रल हैल्थ सर्विस को चलाया है, यह ठीक है कि इस से देश में एकरूपता आयेगी और देश में जो विखराव अथवा विभिन्नता की बात है उस में इस सर्विस के आरम्भ करने से कुछ कमी आयेगी और उस में काम करने वालों को कुछ सुविधा होगी। लेकिन केवल इतने से ही हमारे काम में पूरी सफलता नहीं होगी। जिस तरह से शिक्षा मंत्रालय में इस पर विचार हो रहा है कि वहाँ आल इंडिया सर्विस कर दी जाये, उसी तरह से आल इंडिया मेडिकल सर्विस के आरम्भ हो जाने पर भी इस में जो गति है वह बहुत धीमी है। 15 मई, 1963 में सेंट्रल हैल्थ सर्विस लागू हुई। उस के बाद अब तक केवल 396 अफसर क्लास वन के और 904 अफसर क्लास टू के नियुक्त हुए। यदि इसी तरह की गति रही तो चौथी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्त में हम ऐसे अफसरों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में ले पायेंगे जिस से कि सारे देश में हम इस हैल्थ सर्विस को कायम कर सकेंगे, इस में मुझे सन्देह है। उन की सुविधाओं की बात ही नहीं

है, बल्कि उन की सर्विस के आल इंडिया सर्विस हो जाने से जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की योजनायें हैं उन को लागू करने में विशेष सहायता मिलती है और मिलेगी। जहाँ प्रादेशिक सरकारों के द्वारा काम होने में कठिनाई आती है वहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार को आगे आना होता है। कहीं कहीं तो इन कामों में इतनी देर लगती है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयोजित और उसी के द्वारा संचालित जो सर्विस होगी उस से देश के स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी बातों में विशेष प्रगति हो सकती है और साथ ही समाज का काफी लाभ हो सकता है तथा हमारी योजनायें सफल हो सकती हैं।

आज विभिन्न प्रदेशों में मेडिकल कालेजज में और हास्पिटल्स में जो डाक्टर काम करते हैं उन के विभिन्न प्रकार के ग्रेडज हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी योजना या नियम बनाने चाहिये जिन से कोई विशेष अन्तर उन में न रह जाये। अच्छा तो यह होगा कि सारे देश के हर प्रदेश में जो विभिन्नता रखी गई है उसे बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया जाये और बड़े बड़े शहरों को छोड़ कर जो अन्य छोटे छोटे शहर हैं वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय सरकार एक ही से ग्रेड रखे। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास दिल्ली या कानपुर ऐसे शहरों में कुछ फर्क हो सकता है, वहाँ पर जो विशेष अलाउंस आदि होते हैं वह मिल सकते हैं, लेकिन जहाँ पर एक ही तरह के छोटे शहर हैं वहाँ पर कोई विभिन्नता न रखी जाये। इस से न केवल डाक्टरों और नर्सिंग स्टाफ को लाभ हो सकेगा बल्कि सारे देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने के साथ साथ जिस रूप में देश एक होता है उस रूप में सोचने की प्रेरणा भी होगी और एक कदम हम इस सम्बन्ध में आगे जायेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कह सकती है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इसलिये हमको कठिनाई होती है। आज यह प्रश्न केवल स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के सामने ही नहीं है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सामने भी यही प्रश्न है और अन्य मंत्रालयों के सामने भी यही प्रश्न है कि जो विषय केन्द्रीय और प्रदेशीय दोनों हैं उन में काम किस तरह किया जाए। इस बारे में मतभेद पैदा हो गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलायी गयी योजनाओं में इसलिए देरी होती है कि राज्य सरकारें उनको चलाती हैं। यह कठिनाई उनके सामने है और यह कठिनाई विधान के कारण है। देश में इस समय जो वातावरण उत्पन्न हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए अब समय आ गया है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय अपने नियम बनावें और परिवर्तन के लिए सरकार को सुझाव दें कि केवल प्रदेशीय सरकार के भरोसे ही न रहा जाए, वरन यदि काम में देरी हो तो न केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें हस्तक्षेप करे बल्कि उसमें संशोधन करने का भी उसे अधिकार हो।

आपको मलेरिया, स्मालपाक्स जैसे बड़े रोगों को रोकने में काफ़ी सफलता मिली है और उसके लिए मैं मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ। खास कर गांवों में जहां से हम लोग आते हैं, ये रोग बहुत कम हो गये हैं और कहीं कहीं तो इनका नाम भी नहीं रह गया है। लेकिन कुष्ठ रोग केवल मद्रास में ही नहीं, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा बिहार के कुछ भागों में भी बढ़ रहा है। वहां पर कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएं अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। कुछ छोटे मोटे अस्पताल भी चल रहे हैं। इस ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उन को सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। प्रदेश सरकार इस ओर से उदासीन रहती है और कुष्ठ निरोधक कार्यों के लिए कुछ

ज्यादा नहीं करती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं ध्यान दे।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फ़तेहपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कभी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का जिक्र आता है तो सब से पहले इस बात पर ध्यान जाता है कि हमारे देश को स्वतंत्र हुए 17 बरस हो गये, फिर क्या वह इस स्थिति में पहुंचा है कि मानव के स्वास्थ्य के लिए जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं, जिनसे उसका स्वास्थ्य ठीक रह सकता है और वह बीमारियों से बच सकता है, उन चीजों की व्यवस्था हो पायी है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उन चीजों की व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। मेरा सबसे पहले निवेदन है कि एक साधारण मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उसको शुद्ध जल मिले, उसको शुद्ध वायु मिले और उसे रहने का शुद्ध स्थान मिले। हमको यह देखना है कि इस ओर हमारी सरकार ने कहां तक कदम उठाया है। मझे बड़ा दुःख है कि हमने बहुत सी धन-राशि चेचक उन्मूलन और मलेरिया उन्मूलन पर तो लगायी लेकिन जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं, जिनके आधार पर हम इस तरह ध्यान दे सकते हैं कि मानव रोग ग्रस्त न हो, उस ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है। अब भी बहुत से लोग देहाती क्षेत्र में ऐसे हैं कि उनको सब से आवश्यक चीज, शुद्ध जल, भी प्राप्त नहीं होता। ऐसी अवस्था में किस प्रकार हमारा स्वास्थ्य ठीक रह सकता है। जब कभी भी इस बारे में विचार किया जाता है, तो कहा जाता है कि शुद्ध जल जनता को पहुंचाने का उत्तरदायित्व भी इसी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का है। परन्तु इस ओर कितना काम किया गया है? कभी तो यह कहा जाता है कि प्रदेशीय सरकार का सहयोग नहीं मिलता, वह धनराशि नहीं देते। बहरहाल इतने वर्ष व्यतीत होने पर भी अभी बहुतेरे देहात ऐसे

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

हैं, गांव ऐसे हैं और बहुतेरे क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां मानव को, हमारे नागरिक को पीने के लिए शुद्ध जल भी नहीं मिलता, तो फिर स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी और बात क्या कही जा सकती है।

एक बात मुझे इस विषय में और कहनी है। यह प्रायः कहा जाता है कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिससे कि जो हमारे बहुसंख्यक निर्धन नागरिक हैं उनका इलाज कम पैसे में हो सके और उनके रोग को दूर किया जा सके। जो आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और होमियोपैथिक पद्धतियां हैं, उनमें तो यह देखा गया है कि कम पैसे में भी रोग का निवारण हो जाता है और इलाज हो सकता है। परन्तु ऐलोपैथिक पद्धति में बहुत ज्यादा पसा लगता है। मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि अभी भी हमारी जो आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी और होमियोपैथिक पद्धतियां हैं उनके साथ इस मंत्रालय का सीलेली मां जैसा व्यवहार होता है। उनके लिए उचित अनुपात में धनराशि नहीं दी जाती। इसके अतिरिक्त इनके रिसर्च के लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनकी औषधियां प्रमाणिक ङंग से तैयार की जाएं इसके लिये भी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसके बारे में इन्तिजाम होना चाहिए।

एक चीज और मुझे कहनी है। हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खाने की चीजों में और दवाओं में मिलावट को रोकने के लिये यहां कानून पास किया। मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है, पर मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि इसमें कोई भी आंकड़े इस प्रकार के नहीं दिये गए कि जिन लोगों ने इस कानून को तोड़ा उन को इसके अन्तर्गत क्या दण्ड दिया गया, या कितनों पर मुकदमे चलाए गए। इस बारे में मेरा मत है कि ज भी कानून खाद्य पदार्थों

को शुद्ध रखने के लिये अथवा दवाओं को शुद्ध रखने के लिये बनाए गए हैं वे कानून अपने स्थान पर इफेक्टिव कानून नहीं हैं। और उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। होता यह है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों के लेवल पर इन चीजों के लिये अलग अलग कानून हैं, और वह इतने नरम कानून हैं कि उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करके माकूल दण्ड नहीं दिया जा सकता। मैं तो इस मत का हूं कि आज जब हमको स्थितान्त्र हुए इतने वर्ष हो गए, तो हमको एक बहुत बड़ा कानून ऐसा बनाना चाहिये कि खाद्य पदार्थों में या दवाओं में अशुद्धि करने वालों को कड़ा दंड दिया जाए। कई बार जब यहां पर इस विषय पर विचार हुआ है तो कहा गया है कि ऐसे लोग जो दवाओं में और खाद्य पदार्थों में अशुद्धि करके दिन दोपहर नागरिकों की जान लेते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को तो अगर ट्रांसपोर्टेशन फार लाइफ की या फांसी की सजा भी दी जाए तो कम है। मुझे दुःख है कि न तो इस प्रकार का कोई कानून बनाया गया और न इस कार्य का ठीक से संचालन हो रहा है।

मैं अन्त में केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर आवश्यक जाना चाहिये। जनता के लिये उन आवश्यक चीजों की व्यवस्था की जाय जो स्वस्थ रहने के लिये आवश्यक हैं, जिनकी एक साधारण मनुष्य को रोज आवश्यकता होती है।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चेचक उन्मूलन और मलेरिया उन्मूलन का सवाल है, यह कार्य बड़ा प्रशंसनीय रहा है और मैं इस के लिये इस मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बार फिर इस चीज को दुहराऊंगा कि एक साधारण मनुष्य को स्वस्थ रखने के लिये जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं उनकी व्यवस्था करने पर इस मंत्रा-

न्य का विशेष ध्यान होना चाहिये। इस ओर मंत्रालय का सर्वप्रथम ध्यान होना चाहिये।

श्री मोहंन स्वरूप ( पीलीभीत ) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश को स्वाधीनता प्राप्त हुए 17 साल हो गए मगर यह बात शर्मनाक है कि देशवासियों का स्वास्थ्य बजाय सुधरने के गिरता जा रहा है। चिकित्सा व दूसरी जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं वे पर्याप्त रूप में इकट्ठा नहीं की जा रही हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि और मेरी यह मांग है कि इस मंत्रालय में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस मंत्रालय को एमेंशियल सर्विसेज वाला करार दे दिया जाए। जिस प्रकार से रेडियो, डाक, तार आदि एमेंशियल सर्विस के हैं उसी प्रकार से स्वास्थ्य व चिकित्सा विभाग वालों को एमेंशियल सर्विसेज में शुमार किया जाए और इस मंत्रालय का कार्य एक सुगठित ढंग से होना चाहिए। जिस तरीके से रेल, डाक और तार विभाग में बोर्ड्स बने हुए हैं उसी तरह से इस मंत्रालय के लिये भी एक बोर्ड गठित होना चाहिये जोकि सारे देश में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रबन्ध करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रान्तों से हटा कर इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो और केन्द्र द्वारा इसका प्रशासन चलाया जाए।

इसके साथ ही एक चीज मुझे अजीब सी लगती है और वह यह है कि स्वास्थ्य संबंधी मुक्तलिफ ढंग से काम होते हैं। रेल द्वारा भी स्वास्थ्य का कार्य होता है, चिकित्सा का कार्य होता है। उसी तरीके से और दूसरे जो डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं उनमें भी अलग अलग व्यवस्था है इलाज की और दवाओं की तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को खत्म कर यह सारा काम स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा ही किया जाना चाहिये।

एक अन्य चीज जिसकी कि ओर मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह है पशुओं के इलाज की समुचित व्यवस्था। पशुओं के इलाज की व्यवस्था

अभी फूड एण्ड एग्रीकलचरल मिनस्ट्री के जिम्मे है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पशुओं के इलाज का इंतजाम भी इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आना चाहिये। वे बेचारे मूक व नरीह जानवर हैं। जोकि बोल नहीं सकते और अपनी तकलीफ आपक्रो बतला नहीं सकते हैं लेकिन आज जानवरों के लिये देश में कोई माकल व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इस सदन में कुछ वक्ताओं द्वारा डाक्टरों की कमी की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाया गया और यह बतलाया गया कि देश में डाक्टरों की बहुत कमी है। मैं भी इस चीज को मानता हूँ कि देश में डाक्टरों की कमी है। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 303 अस्पतालों में डाक्टर्स नहीं हैं। यह अखबार की कटिंग है। पंजाब के करीब 30 स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में डाक्टर्स नहीं हैं। मंत्रालय को डाक्टरों का जो अभाव है उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस बारे में मेरा खयाल है कि डाक्टरों को समुचित वेतन नहीं मिलता है। इसी के साथ साथ उनको अनुसंधान की जो सहायियाँ मिलनी चाहियें वे भी नहीं मिलती हैं। अकेले ब्रिटेन में बतलाया जाता है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान से 4000 डाक्टर्स जो वहाँ शिक्षण के लिये गए थे वहीं ब्रिटेन में ही बस गए। मंत्रालय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और अपने यहाँ डाक्टरों को अधिक वेतन व सुविधाएँ प्रदान करनी चाहियें।

दवाओं के विषय में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी उनके बनाने का, वितरण का या उनकी खरीद फरोक्त का जो तरीका है वह बहुत ही गलत और दृष्टिपूर्ण रहा है। आये दिन हमें यह शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है कि दवाएं महंगी हैं तथा दवाएं शुद्ध नहीं मिलती हैं। पिम्परी में पैसेलीन का जो कारखाना है वहाँ के लिये बतलाया गया कि पैसेलीन की इंजेक्शन वाइल में कुछ मक्खियाँ व अन्य कीड़े मरे हुए निकले। दवाएं एक तो शुद्ध नहीं मिलती हैं दूसरे महंगी भी मिलती हैं। दवाएं शुद्ध तथा सस्ती

### [श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

बनाने की ओर मंत्रालय का विशेष रूप से ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

दवाओं में खासतौर से ऐंटी बायोटिक्स और सल्फा ड्रग्स के तैयार करने की बात है। उनका प्रयोग रोज बरोज बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि ऐंटी बायोटिक्स और सल्फा ड्रग्स के लिये कोई रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट नहीं है। अमरीका, ब्रिटेन व अन्य देशों में इसकी व्यवस्था मौजूद है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वैसी व्यवस्था हमारे देश में भी हो और ऐंटी बायोटिक्स के लिये एक रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट देशव्यापी स्तर पर होना चाहिये ताकि टाइफाइड, कौलरा, लैप्रैसी, टी० बी० और क्रैसर आदि रोगों के बारे में व्यापक पैमाने पर अनुसंधान कार्य हो सके और उनकी रोकथाम की जा सके।

पशुओं के इलाज के लिये अभी ऐंटी बायोटिक्स दवाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं है, क्योंकि वे बहुत महंगी पड़ती हैं और वे पशुओं के प्रयोग में नहीं आ सकतीं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सस्ते किस्म की दवाइयाँ बनाई जानी चाहियें।

पैसीलीन के संबंध में कहा जाता है कि वह एक बंडर ड्रग है जो कि सारे मज्जों का इलाज कर सकती है। लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ पैसीलीन के प्रयोग से कई बार मौतें भी हो गयी हैं। मेरे पास फ्रीगर्स हैं। उसमें बतलाया गया है कि अमरीका में कई हजार मौतें हो गयीं और हमारे देश में भी पैसीलीन के इस्तेमाल से मौतें हुई हैं तो इस तरह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिये और डाक्टर्स और जो दूसरे मेडिकल प्रैक्टीशनर्स हैं उनको इस तरीके की हिदायत होनी चाहिये कि पैसीलीन इंजेक्शन का इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से किया जाय, गलत ढंग से उसका इस्तेमाल न किया जाय।

विम्परी में सल्फा ड्रग्स और ऐंटी बायोटिक्स की जो दवायें बन रही हैं और हरडार के पास ऋषिकेप में जो यह दवाएँ बनने जा रही हैं वहाँ जो मौजूदा व्यवस्था है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार व्यवस्था वहाँ पर मौजूद नहीं है। मेरे पास फ्रीगर्स हैं लेकिन समय नहीं है कि मैं डिटेल में इस पर कह सकूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह यह मंत्रालय ध्यान दे और आवश्यकतानुसार सल्फा ड्रग्स और ऐंटी बायोटिक्स की दवाइयाँ बनाने के वास्ते समुचित व्यवस्था की जाए।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is the only spokesman of my group, and, therefore, he may be given some more time.

**Shri Mohan Swarup:** I request I may be given about three or four minutes more.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is the only spokesman of my group.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But the hon. Member has taken the full time allotted for his group.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We have surrendered some time on the Demands of the other Ministries.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have got that information with me. The hon. Member's party has got seven minutes, and the hon. Member has already taken that much time. I have to call the hon. Minister at 1-40 p.m.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He may be given two minutes more.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Mohan Swarup may now wind up his speech.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : फैमिली प्लानिंग पर यहां बहुत कुछ कहा गया है लेकिन मुझे खेद

के साथ इस बात को सदन के सामने कहना पड़ता है कि फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग के काम को स्वयं सरकार भली भाँति नहीं चलाना चाहती है और फ़र्स्ट फ़ाइव इयर प्लान और सैकेंड फ़ाइव इयर प्लान में जो रुपया इस काम के लिये निर्धारित किया गया था वह अधिकांश लैप्स हुआ है। तीसरे प्लान में इसके लिये 27 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है लेकिन अभी तक केवल 9 या 10 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च हुये हैं। इससे साफ़ जाहिर हो जाता है कि सरकार खुद नहीं चाहती है कि इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जाए।

संतति निरोध के लिये स्टैरलाइजेशन व दूसरी चीज़ों पर फ़िज़ूल की चर्चा होती है। लेकिन आज अखबार में इस आशय की एक खबर छपी है कि संतति निरोध के लिये कुंडल का प्रयोग सैट परसैट कारगर हुआ है साथ ही यह कुंडल बहुत सस्ता भी पड़ने वाला है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एटा में इस कुंडल के लगाने का व्यवस्था होने जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अजाय स्टैरलाइजेशन के, चौरफ़ाड़ के इन कुंडलों का प्रयोग संतति निरोध के लिये किया जाय और उसके लिये देश भर में व्यापक प्रचार किया जाय।

**Shri Gokulananda Mohanty (Balasore):** I join my voice with that of the previous speakers that the time given to this subject, though it is very important, is very small, especially because it is a subject which concerns a very large number of persons, and which in fact concerns every individual in this country, and also because ours being a welfare State, the State has to take upon itself the responsibility of looking after the health of the people and seeing to its improvement and also of creating conditions which will improve and enhance the health of the people. Hundreds of crores of rupees are being spent on this subject, and this is the time when we should consider

whether the previous allocations had been used to our credit, and whether we had succeeded or failed in securing the object for which the provision was made. We have been told that there have been many hurdles in the way and one of those hurdles is the inadequacy of funds. When we look into the accounts given in the report we find that the inadequacy appears in a very different picture.

In the Report, it has been stated that in the First Plan period, provision was made for Rs. 140 crores of which only Rs. 101 crores were spent; in the Second Plan, provision was made for Rs. 225 crores of which only Rs. 216 crores were spent. In the Third Plan, during the first three years, of Rs. 341 crores, Rs. 191 crores have been spent. Similarly, for family planning, in the First Plan, Rs. 70 lakhs were provided for of which Rs. 14 lakhs were spent; in the Second Plan, of Rs. 300 lakhs provided for Rs. 215 lakhs were spent. During the Third Plan, of Rs. 27 crores provided for, only Rs. 8 crores have been spent in these three years. Evidently, Sir, our system of spending has been very defective. Otherwise, what is the necessity of providing so much of money and collecting it from our people which we cannot spend? It leads simply to hardship to tax-payers. Bad budgeting also leads to irregular spending. Many measures have been taken for the improvement of health of the people in the matter of food and water.

As regards food, many of the previous speakers have spoken on this. New measures for prevention of adulteration have been taken. The old Act was not able to prevent the adulteration. It is good that new measures have been taken.

Regarding water supply, Government is going to form or rather is considering to form a Water Pollution

[Shri Gokulananda Mohanty]

Control Board; Drinking Water Board is there. They have made recommendations which are under the consideration of Government. The step that is taken now is too late. Had the water problem been solved and even if the rest of the problems remained unsolved, it could have been an achievement for the Ministry. Measures have also been taken for checking the air-borne, water-borne and food-borne diseases. In these also, I cannot but congratulate the Ministry that they have achieved a notable success. This is evident from the fact that there is a reduction in the death-rate from 27 in the thousand to 20, now. The expectation of life in the course of this short period has risen from 32 to 50. But the birth rate has remained constant in spite of crores of rupees having been spent on birth control.

As regards leprosy control, Government, have taken many measures. Unfortunately, in our province, though they have covered a large number of areas, yet there are no dispensaries under construction even. No staff quarters have been constructed. Though patients are supplied with cloth, medicines and shoes they are not given in sufficient number.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is the concern of the State Government.

**Shri Gokhulanada Mohanty:** But this is a Central Government pilot project.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please wind up.

**Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** I want one minute more to wind up.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry I have no time to allow.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ा रैकट है दवाइयों का और हिन्दुस्तान में सब

से बड़ी मुनाफ़ाखोरी होती है दवाइयों में इस मुनाफ़ाखोरी का फ़ायदा ज्यादातर क्या पूरा ही विदेशी पूंजीपतियों को जाता है यह कैसे होता है उसके बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो दवाइयों का दाम इतना ज्यादा है उस के दो कारण हैं— एक मुनाफ़ाखोरी और दूसरा पेटेंट। पेटेंट के जरिये विदेशी मुद्रा का हर साल इतना नुकसान होता है कि अगर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ठीक ढंग से काम करें तो वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी।

श्री पू० शं० नास्कर : कैसे ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : कुछ दिन पहले जब मैंने ग्राइप वाटर के दामों के बारे में कहा था, तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने अपनी नादानी बताई थी यह कह कर कि पटनायक जी को कहां से ये खर्च के आकड़े मिल गए, मुझे तो कोई जानकारी नहीं है। असल में जानकारी तो उन्हीं को होनी चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में दवाइयों का दाम क्यों सारे विश्व में सर्वोच्च है। विश्व भर में हिन्दुस्तान में दवाइयों का दाम इतना चढ़ा हुआ है। जितना और कहीं नहीं है। मैं सेंटर कैफ़र की रिपोर्ट से एक जुमला पढ़ देता हूँ :—

“As a matter of fact, in drugs generally, India ranks among the highest priced nations in the world—a case of inverse relationship between per capita income and the level of drug prices.”

मैं ग्राइप वाटर के दाम के बारे में फिर <sup>4</sup> मंत्री महोदय को बता देता हूँ कि जो ग्राइप वाटर एंग्लो-थार्ड कारपोरेशन के द्वारा ही निमित होता है, जो कि टी० टी० के० एंड कम्पनी का एक हिस्सा है, उसकी एक बाटल की कीमत बाज़ार में 2 रुपये और 10 पैसे हैं लेकिन उस का लागत खर्च 30 पैसे, मैनू-फ़ैक्चरर का मुनाफ़ा 3 पैसे और वितरण खर्च शायद लगता हो 47 पैसे। फिर

मुनाफाखोरी वितरण पर होती है 1 रुपया 27 पैसे । तब जाकर 2 रुपये 10 पैसे बनता है ।

वितरण पर जो मुनाफा कमाया जाता है वह बुडवड्डे के ग्राइप वाटर के लन्दन वाले दफ्तर में भेज दिया जाता है । लन्दन में टी० टी० के० एंड कम्पनी का भी एक दफ्तर है । वहां दोनों उसका बटवारा कर लेते हैं । मंत्री महोदय खुद इस ढंग का हिसाब जानने की कोशिश करें। वह दवाइयों की लागत का विश्लेषण करें और मुनाफाखोरी को कम कर के दवाइयों का दाम घटाने की कोशिश करें । यह है मुनाफाखोरी की मिसाल ।

जहां तक पेटेंट का सम्बन्ध है मंत्री महोदय ने इसी सदन में मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि लिब्रियम में जिस दवाई की जरूरत होती है, उस पेटेन्टेड दवाई की कीमत 5,000 रुपये किलोग्राम है लेकिन जो लोग इटली में खले बाज़ार से खरीदते हैं, उन को वह दवाई 312 रुपये किलोग्राम के हिसाब से मिलती है । इतना बड़ा अन्तर है । यह स्थिति सिर्फ एक दवाई के बारे में नहीं है बल्कि जितनी भी पेटेन्टेड दवाइयां हैं उन सब के बारे में यह शिकायत है ।

हिन्दुस्तान में जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में नाम मात्र के लिये भारतीय सहयोग की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन भारतीय सहयोग कुछ होता ही नहीं है और वे पूरी की पूरी विदेशी कम्पनियां हुआ करती हैं । जैसे रोश कम्पनी के सिर्फ 11 परसेंट हिस्से ही भारतीय हैं और वे भी वोल्टाज के हैं जिस में फिर एक स्विस् कम्पनी का करीब 48 परसेंट हिस्सा है ।

इस ढंग से जो विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान होता है और साथ ही दमों में वृद्धि होती है और मुनाफाखोरी होती है, उनको खत्म करने

के लिए, पेटेंट को खत्म करने के लिये सरकार जल्दी कदम उठाये ।

आखीरी बात नर्सों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं । उनके बारे में काफी कुछ कहा जा चुका है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि सभ्य देशों में जैसा कि ग्रेट ब्रिटेन है, एक डाक्टर के पीछे तीन नर्स होती हैं । जो भोर कमेटी थी उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी उसके मुताबिक एक डाक्टर के पीछे चार नर्स होनी चाहियें । अभी स्थिति यह है कि दो नर्सों के पीछे एक डाक्टर है । यह क्यों होता है ? इसका एक कारण ये यह है कि नर्सों को शिक्षा देने के लिए शिक्षण कालेजों का प्रबन्ध नहीं है और दूसरे उनकी तन्ख्वाह भी बहुत कम है । उनको ठीक तरह से भत्ता भी नहीं जाता है । जबकि मेडीकल डाक्टर बनाने के लिये कालेजों की संख्या अस्सी या इसके आसपास है नर्स कालेजों की संख्या सात ही है । उनको भत्ता और तन्ख्वाह भी कम दिये जाते हैं । अगर किसी दूसरे को कम्पेंसेटरी एलाउंस ग्रांट सैंकड़ा मिलता है, तो नर्सों को चार सैंकड़ा ही मिलता है । जहां दूसरों का जो ग्रेड है, दूसरी नौकरियों में जो तन्ख्वाह है वह बढ़ कर पांच सौ या साढ़े पांच सौ तक जाती है नर्सों की तन्ख्वाह बढ़ कर सिर्फ साढ़े तीन सौ तक ही जाती है । इन सब चीजों में सुधार लाना बहुत जरूरी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनकी तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाई जाये उनकी इज्जत बढ़ाई जाए । रोगी के गले के नीचे दवा धकेलना ही काफी नहीं है, रोगी की सेवा अच्छी तरह से हो, इसकी भी हिन्दुस्तान को आज बहुत जरूरत है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Dr. Sushila Nayar.

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Deihi Sadar):** I had sent in my name. I have also been standing up to catch your eye. My only submission is that the centrally administered areas

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

need a little more consideration at your hands. I do not want to stand in your way, but we have no other forum to express our views.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He did not catch my eye.

**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** I have been standing up to catch your eye since the discussion started.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no time also.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You can extend the time by half an hour. It is in your discretion. The Speaker can extend it by one hour; you too can extend it similarly at least by half an hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have already exceeded the time by 20 minutes. Anyway I will give an opportunity to Shri Shiv Charan Gupta.

**श्री बाल्मिकी (खुर्जा) :** एक घंटा और बढ़ा दिया जाए ।

**श्री शिव चरण गुप्त :** सब से पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है ।

मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को मबारिकवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कई दिशाओं में अच्छा काम किया है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कई मदें थीं जिन के लक्ष्य उन्होंने तबरीबन तकरीबन हासिल कर लिये हैं, चाहे उनका ताल्लुक प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटरों से हो या अस्पतालों से हो या डिस्पेंसरीज से हो या मैडीकल कालेज खोलने से हो या नर्सों की शिक्षा से हो । इन सभी के अन्दर उन्होंने अच्छी प्रगति कर के दिखलाई है । यहां पर यह भी बताया गया है कि बलेगिया उमूदन के सम्बन्ध में जो काम चल रहा है उस के अन्दर भी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है ।

लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई ऐसी बातें हैं जिन के बारे में अभी तक जितना काम होना चाहिये था नहीं हुआ है, जितनी कोशिश होनी चाहिये थी उतनी कोशिश नहीं हुई है और जो लक्ष्य तीसरी योजना में रखे गये थे उनसे काफी हम पीछे हैं । श्रीमन, आप जानते हैं कि जहां तक बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य का ताल्लुक है, गो उस का ताल्लुक हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री दोनों के साथ है लेकिन फिर भी यह बात मैं यहां कह देना चाहता हूँ कि उसके सम्बन्ध में जितना काम होना चाहिये था नहीं हुआ है । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखिर में तकरीबन 44 मिलियन यानी चार करोड़ चालीस लाख के करीब बच्चे स्कूलों में पढ़ते थे और अंदाजा यह है कि तीसरी योजना में दो करोड़ के करीब और बच्चे स्कूलों के अन्दर जायेंगे । अगर उन के स्वास्थ्य का खयाल आज नहीं किया जाता है तो उन का जो विकास है वह रुक जायेगा और उससे सारे समाज को नुकसान पहुंचेगा । वे जितना समाज को दे सकते हैं नहीं दे पायेंगे ।

इस बात को मैं अच्छी तरह से माता हूँ और समझता भी हूँ कि जहां तक स्वास्थ्य विभाग का ताल्लुक है, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है इस का बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध जो हमारे राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य विभाग या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय हैं, उन से है । इस बात की ओर ध्यान देने की आज जरूरत है कि जहां तक राज्य सरकारों का ताल्लुक है वे स्वास्थ्य के मामले में उतनी वेचैन नहीं हैं जितनी कि हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यहां हैं या यहां का स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय है । इसलिए इस बात की बहुत सतत जरूरत है कि वे भी इस काम में दिलचस्पी लें । जितना भी काम स्वास्थ्य का है वह सारे का सारा राज्यों का मार्फत होता है, इसको आप सभी जानते । अगर राज्य उन कामों के बारे में उदासीन रहें,

चाहे वह रूरल वाटर सप्लाय का मामला हो या दूसरे काम हों, तो उससे बहुत सी पेचीदगियाँ पैदा हो जाती हैं और जो लक्ष्य आप हासिल करना चाहते हैं वे लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं होते हैं ।

जो हमारे बोर्डर एरियाज हैं, जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, जो हिल्ली ट्रैक्ड्स हैं वहाँ पर भी स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में जितने काम होने चाहियें, जितनी बातें होनी चाहियें, वे हुई हैं या नहीं हुई हैं, सारे के सारे काम हुए हैं या नहीं हुए हैं, इस को भी आप को देखना चाहिये । बोर्डर एरियाज पर बराबर खतरा बना रहता है और वहाँ पर उन सेवाओं को अगर हम नहीं ले जाते हैं तो उस से काफी दिक्कत पैदा हो जाती है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं, उस के बारे में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी हमें बतलायें ।

मेरे काबिल दोस्त डा० सिंघवी ने डाक्टरों और नर्सों की मांगों के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा है । मैं उनके साथ अपने को भी जोड़ता हूँ । मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बताये कि उसने क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं जिस से उन के अन्दर जो एक असन्तोष की भावना है वह दूर हो और काम ठीक तरह से चले ।

दिल्ली के अन्दर इरविन अस्पताल है और उस के कैम्पस के अन्दर मौलाना आज़ाद मैडिकल कालेज और जी० बी० पन्त अस्पताल चल रहा है । इनके दम्यान और इन का आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये । यह ताज़्जुब की बात है कि यह इतना बड़ा अस्पताल है जहाँ पर कि दिल्ली के आसपास के क्षेत्रों से भी काफी बड़ी संख्या में लोग इलाज कराने के लिये आते हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर अभी तक हृदय रोग और कैंसर के इलाज का माकूल इंतजाम नहीं हुआ है ।

फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा गया है । मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 27 करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किया गया था लेकिन अभी तक चौदह करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है और बारह करोड़ के करीब रुपया बाकी खर्च होने को पड़ा हुआ है । सात लाख के करीब लोगों को स्टैरेलाइज किया गया है । जहाँ तक कि एक हवा पैदा करने की बात है, फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में लोगों का ध्यान दिलाने की बात है उसके अन्दर तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी जरूर कामयाब हुई हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक कनक्रीट रिजल्ट्स की बात है, अभी वे हमारे सामने आने बाकी हैं और उन के आने में अभी बहुत देर है । चौथी योजना जो बन रही है उस में काफी ध्यान इस की ओर दिया गया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले से ही इस के सम्बन्ध में सोचा जाए कि क्या क्या उपाय किये जायें और किस तरह से इस काम के अन्दर गति लाई जाय ताकि जो एक समस्या बढ़ती हुई आबादी की है और जो गम्भीर रूप धारण करती जा रही है उस समस्या का कोई समाधान निकल सके ।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तीन करोड़ के करीब रुपया इंडिजिनस सिस्टम आफ मैडिसिज के लिए रखा गया था । खेद के साथ मैं कहना पड़ता है कि 10 दिसम्बर 1964 तक करीब 28 लाख 32 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ था और उस के साथ साथ 16 लाख 66 हजार रुपये दूसरी मर्दी में खर्च करने की बात थी, ग्रंट्स के तौर पर खर्च करने की बात थी । इस तरह से आप को पता चलेगा कि तीन करोड़ में से तकरीबन 44 लाख रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है जबकि हमारे सामने अब सिर्फ एक ही बात बाकी है बाकी रुपये को खर्च करने के लिए । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडिजिनस सिस्टम आफ मैडिसिन के बारे में ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि अगर हम इस के ऊपर

[श्री शिव चरण गुप्ता]

ज्यादा खर्च कर सकें, ज्यादा ध्यान इस ओर दे सकें तो हमारे लिए यह बहुत फायदे की बात होगी।

टाउन प्लानिंग के बारे में अब एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले पंद्रह सालों के अन्दर जो अर्बन आबादी है वह बढ़ती जा रही है हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर। अगर इस तरह से अर्बन आबादी बढ़ती जाय और शहरों और कस्बों का विकास हम एक योजना के तहत न करें तो वहाँ पर दूसरी समस्याएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं वहाँ पर गन्दी बस्तियाँ बन जाती हैं। आप इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दें कि 1951 में जिन नगरों की जनसंख्या पचास हजार से ऊपर थी उन की संख्या 185 थी। 1960-61 में इनकी संख्या बढ़ कर 248 हो गई। तृतीय योजना के अन्दर तीन करोड़ रुपया टाउन प्लानिंग के लिए रखा गया था और उस में से भारत सरकार ने 135 लाख रुपया 1963-64 तक स्टेट्स को दिया। खेद के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने केवल 51 लाख रुपया उस पर खर्च किया है और अभी तक बहुत बड़ी धनराशि उनके पास पड़ी हुई है। यह बात गौरी की है कि हैलथ मिनिस्ट्री ने जहाँ 74 योजनाओं को मंजूर किया है, उनमें से सिर्फ ग्यारह के ही अभी तक ड्राफ्ट मास्टर प्लान बने हैं। बाकी के अन्दर किसी में कम कार्रवाई हुई है किसी में ज्यादा कार्रवाई हुई है। जहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रहा है, जहाँ पर गाँवों से ज्यादा आबादी शहर के अन्दर आ रही है, अगर हम उसका ख्याल न करें तो वहाँ गन्दी बस्तियाँ बन जायेंगी और उनकी दूसरी समस्याएँ हमारे सामने पेश हो जायेंगी। बाद में जब हम इन समस्याओं को हल करना चाहेंगे तो हमें बहुत ज्यादा रुपया उन पर खर्च करना पड़ेगा।

14 hrs.

लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट के बारे में एक सेंट्रल कौंसिल, लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट बनी

हुई है। उसने बहुत सी योजनायें भी रखी हैं, और जहाँ तक शहरी आबादी का ताल्लुक है 50 हजार से ऊपर की आबादी वाले जो शहर हैं उनके अन्दर तकरीबन साढ़े चार करोड़ लोग रहते हैं। इस बात की जरूरत है कि जिन बातों के बारे में उस कौंसिल ने विचार किया है उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कदम उठाये जायें। जो मलबे का सवाल है या कूड़े करकट के उठाने का सवाल है, उसके लिये जो मिकेनाट्रिज्ड मीन्स आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट हैं अगर उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है तो गन्दी बस्तियाँ बनती रहती हैं और बीमारियाँ फैलती हैं।

इसी तरीके से जो मिकेनिकल कम्पोस्टिंग प्लैंट्स और इनसेनरेटर्स को वहाँ लगाने की बात है, उसी तरह से जो ड्राई लेट्टिन्स हैं उनकी जगह फलश लैट्टिन्स बनाने की बात है, शहरों में जो आफनसिव ट्रेडर्ज हैं उनको शहरों से हटाने का सवाल है। इन सब के लिये बहुत रुपये की दरकार है। लेकिन अगर हम जल्दी इनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो जितना समय ज्यादा लगेगा उस दम्यान में उतनी ही हमारे सामने शहरों के अन्दर और बहुत सी समस्याएँ पैदा होती जायेंगी और उन्हें हल करने के लिए और भी अधिक रुपये की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

इसलिये इन शब्दों के साथ मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का ध्यान इन बातों की ओर दिलता हूँ

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the House for, on the whole, an appreciative debate on the demands of this Ministry. Practically everybody from both sides of the House has appreciated the work done in the preventive fields, control of communicable diseases, and the like. They have also expressed an anxiety that the allocations are inadequate

and that much greater importance needs to be given to the subject of health than has been the case in the past.

Sir, all that I can say is that so far as the Health Ministry is concerned we have tried to do our best within the limited resources at our disposal. Hon. Members opposite suggested that health should be a Central subject, and like the Railway Board which works on a regional basis, the Central Government should set up regional boards and control the subject of health all over. This involves a major and fundamental departure from the policy that we have followed in this country which is based on democratic decentralisation. We have not only given the fullest responsibility to the State Governments, but beyond the State Governments fullest responsibility is being given at the district and block levels and as such it is not possible for the Central Government to control the entire health services and health programmes in the country from the Centre. What we have tried to do, however, is to evolve a common policy through the Central Health Council. We sit and discuss every programme threadbare once a year, but the implementation of these programmes is left to the State Governments. Our officers have gone round and sat with the State Governments from time to time to see to the implementation of various programmes, to understand their difficulties and to try to resolve them as far as possible. The fact remains, however, that the degree and the standard of implementation of the programmes is not uniform in the whole country. There are State Governments that have done extremely well and there are State Governments that are rather slack. Then, Sir, within the overall programmes, some give more importance to one type of programme, and some to another type of programme, so that the overall picture of the implementation of the various programmes is not uniform. We are, however, trying our level best to improve the implementation of the

programmes where they are not going according to expectation and the method to do that is the method of persuasion, sitting together, discussing the subjects and making the State Governments see the importance of the various programmes. I am glad to say that on the whole the progress made in this direction has been good and we hope it will be better and better as the time goes.

One of the important steps that we took last year—early last year, I think—was the setting up of the Central Institute of Public Health Education Administration. To this Institute, we have been inviting top administrators from the State Governments who have sat round the table and discussed the whole concept of planning in the field of health and various other economic principles that are extremely important if the programmes are to succeed. Not only the health experts have to know their own subject, they have also got to learn today the language of the economists and the planners to sell their programmes to these specialists and I am glad to say that whenever I have gone to the States the general remarks that were made were that those officers who have attended this course at the Central Institute of Public Health Education and Administration have gone back better equipped and have done their job with greater enthusiasm, clarity and efficiency.

Sir, we must realise that we are a big country and within that big country and within the democratic framework, we have to try to execute and implement the programmes of health so that our people become free from diseases as quickly as possible and they enjoy the optimum level of health which will enable them to have a good life and also do their bit, be it in the field of production, efficient administration, and the defence of the country, etc. etc.

It is a recognition of the fact that there is an increasing tempo of good

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

and efficient implementation of these programmes that we are hopeful that in the Fourth Plan we shall get something like three times the allocation that we had in the Third Plan. It is much less than what we had asked for. It is something like 40 or 42 per cent of the programmes that we had put forward. But still it is much more than what we were given in the Third Plan.

An hon. member was rather critical that the expenditure has not been upto the mark and that whatever the Health Ministry was allocated in different Plans was not spent. It is true that in the Second Plan, out of a total of Rs. 225 crores, what they were able to spend was Rs. 216 crores. But, Sir, that is not a bad performance. In the First Plan, out of Rs. 140 crores, they were able to spend Rs. 101 crores. An important reason for the short-fall in expenditure is that although the money is provided in the Plan, it is not necessarily made available to the Ministry for expenditure. The Budgets are made from year to year, and the Ministry is able to spend whatever money is provided in the Budget, and has very often to be content with much less than what is asked for. However, as the figures show, the amount of shortfall was very much less in the Second Plan than in the First Plan, and in the Third Plan, the expenditure in the first four years is more than 70 per cent of the total allocation. I think if we can get a little more money than what is provided in the Third Plan, we will be able to spend it. We are confident that the money that is there in the Plan will be spent fully, and probably something more, if it is possible to get it. We shall try our best to get it, but whether we will get it or not, we cannot say, because it depends upon the overall finances of the country. Thus, there is absolutely no reason for any hon. Member to feel that the money provided for the Health Ministry has not been spent or cannot be spent.

Similarly, it was stated by an hon. Member that in family planning, out of Rs. 30 crores we had spent Rs. 10 crores; another Member said that out of Rs. 27 crores, we had spent Rs. 8 crores. This is not correct. The truth of the matter is that in family planning we have been doubling our expenditure every year in the Third Plan. Whatever amount was provided in each year's Budget has been very largely spent.

For instance, in the First Plan, the total expenditure was Rs. 14 lakhs. In the Second Plan, it was Rs. 2.15 crores. In the Third Plan, in 1961-62 the expenditure was Rs. 1.38 crores; in 1962-63, Rs. 2.68 crores; in 1963-64, Rs. 3.97 crores; in 1964-65, Rs. 6.05 crores.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Expenditure of the budgeted amount, as the Health Minister would appreciate, is a very poor index of the progress of the scheme. Is the Minister herself satisfied that family planning has really made an impact on the country?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** May I finish? After I have finished, the hon. Member may make his comments or put any questions.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Interruption is a recognised right in Parliament.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I am taking the subjects one by one.

Therefore, this criticism that expenditure is slack does not get support from the figures that I have given. We are confident that whatever has been provided a sum of over 25 crores we will be able to spend. If we have been spending slowly, it is simply due to the fact that we are not here to throw away public money. We spend it where we are confident that money will be well spent and produce the results for which the money is meant. I have had the privilege to sit and learn at the feet of a great

master who always emphasised to us that public funds should be spent with much greater vigilance than one's private funds, that every penny of public funds should be spent after very careful thought. If money is not spent, that is no great loss. At any rate, that money of the taxpayer will be available for the service of the taxpayer in some other form. The only regret one can have is if the money is unwisely spent, and I can assure this hon. House that we have not spent it unwisely to the best of our knowledge. We are making very sure that whatever is spent is spent well and spent usefully.

14.15 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

It was stated by some hon. Members that some work in family planning might have been done in the cities, but nothing was done in the rural areas. The truth of the matter is that we have today 10,964 family welfare planning centres. Some of these centres have been newly set up with entire new staff and set-up for family planning. Some of these are centres where family planning has been added on to an existing primary health centre, or any other institution that might have been in existence. Out of these 10,964 family welfare planning centres, 9,246 are in the rural areas. This shows that we have not neglected the rural areas. We have given the maximum attention to them. This is as it should be, because 80 per cent of our people live in the rural areas.

We have already exceeded the target of the Third Plan of about 7,000 centres in this field. There have been something like 8,27,280 sterilisations. For sterilisation operations, there are 150 units; some of them are static and some are mobile. They go round the primary health centres etc. and perform the operations. Apart from these full time units for sterilisation, we have also mobilised

private practitioners, surgeons etc., for this purpose.

The programme of Family Planning in the First Plan was confined more or less to the general idea of the rhythm method. In the Second Plan, a real beginning was made by making a nucleus organisation at the Centre. It is only in the Third Plan that the programme is going forward with considerable momentum, and every year the momentum is gaining ground.

One new break through that has come about and which may prove more useful than any other method that we have adopted so far is the intra-uterine device, which is a small plastic loop, which can be introduced in the uterus, and so long as the loop is there in position, conception does not take place. If and when the woman wants another baby, all that she has to do is to have this loop removed, and she can have another baby. I am happy to report to the hon. House that we have set a target of one million intra-uterine devices for the current year.

14.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Further, I am glad to say that, while we were being offered technical assistance from abroad, our own technical people took the sample, worked day and night, and within a week produced excellent samples of this intra-uterine device. Now we have placed orders for two million of these devices in our public sector plastic factory at Etawah. I am confident that not only will this programme be successful in reducing the birth rate as we want it, but also that we will be self-sufficient in so far as the requirements of this device are concerned.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): Some well known British expert has given an adverse opinion about it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That it makes women masculine.

On a point of order. I am extremely reluctant and sorry to interrupt the hon. Minister's useful and interesting speech, but I am sure you will agree that when she is making such a speech, there ought to be a quorum in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I think what the hon. Member was referring to was probably the oral contraceptives about which some adverse opinions have appeared. I am not talking of the oral contraceptives. I am talking of the intra-uterine device. I might mention that we have proceeded about it in a very careful and cautious manner. First of all we introduced these loops under very careful experimental conditions. In 2,389 insertions, the removal rate for bleeding, pain, etc. was 5.27 per cent. Some of the women expel the loop and in this group the expulsion rate was 4.29 per cent. In a very small percentage, 0.46, there was pregnancy and in 0.08 per cent there was infection. These figures are very encouraging on the whole and we hope that with more precautions and proper organisation some of these complications may be avoided, and will not cause any serious difficulty. We have prepared a booklet as a guide and we propose to invite women doctors from different places for a brief course of training, practical training so that they can go back and take to this method. The idea is that in the first place we shall concentrate on all the maternity hospitals, nursing homes and institutions where women come for deliveries, etc. and give the device to them in the post natal period so that the risk of introducing it in early pregnancy may be avoided. I believe this can be one of the important reasons of bleeding following the insertion of the intra-uterine device. We are producing chemical contraceptives within the

country. We are setting up a factory for rubber contraceptives also in the Public Sector. An hon. Member asked whether there was any effect upon the birth rate. In certain selected areas for which careful figures and statistics had been made available, we find definitely encouraging results. For instance, in the city of Bombay the birth rate is 27 as compared to something like 40-41 in the whole country. Similarly in a block near Madurai where some villages were put under experimental study there was a definite drop in birth rate. The same thing occurred in a block near Calcutta, Shingur block. We sent a telegram to various State Governments asking them to tell us if they could definitely indicate that there has been some reduction in the birth rate in their districts and we have received replies indicating that there is a reduction in several districts in some of the States. We are not giving those figures just now because we want them to be double-checked before we come forward with any definite statement. I appreciate the interest that the hon. Members have taken in family planning.

Another hon. Member, Swami Rameshwaranandji who is not present here today, made a very strong speech against family planning and preached the method of self-control and brahmacharya. All that I can do is to repeat what I said in my speech last year, namely, that I wholeheartedly welcome the idea of brahmacharya and self-control and we would like people to follow that method to the maximum extent possible. May I take this opportunity to say that it is for organisations and individuals like Swamiji and the religious organisation that he represents and others to preach the method of self-control and brahmacharya and the high moral standards with which I am quite sure we are in wholehearted agreement and which will no doubt improve the health of the nation in every way. So far as Government

is concerned we cannot force individuals to follow one method or the other. If they follow brahmacharya, we are extremely happy; we welcome it. If they cannot follow that and they want some other help, help is being made available under suitable conditions. It is for them to use it or not to use it. Nobody is being forced to do anything. We are trying to put forward the idea, the concept that family planning is good for the individual, for the health and happiness of the home, as well as for the welfare and prosperity of the nation. I am sure that every individual is interested in the health and happiness of his or her own family at least.

I must now go forward to another subject although the subject of family planning is such that I could talk about it much longer. Quite a number of hon. Members expressed concern with regard to price and quality of drugs, etc. The production of drugs, I am sorry to say, is not the concern of the Health Ministry. Therefore, if I do not know the pricing structure and the various intricate figures which my friend opposite, hon. Member Shri Pattanayak wanted me to know, I hope he will understand why. The Health Ministry is only the consumer of drugs, a much more large-scale consumer than any individual citizen because we provide for the hospitals and the health centres. Production of drugs is dealt with by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. I have taken it up with my colleague, the matter of greater production and self-sufficiency of drugs.

**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:** Is it not your concern to see that people get good and cheap drugs?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Certainly, we are most anxious that our people should have quality drugs and that they should have them as inexpensively as possible so that the drugs may be within the reach of the common man. It has been for this very

reason that we have given emphasis to the production of drugs within the country. Penicillin used to be very costly but its price was reduced to a fraction of its original cost when the production started within the country in the Public Sector. I hope the same thing will be true when other factories go into production in the public sector that we are setting up.

The same hon. Member said a good deal with regard to the role of patents in increasing the prices of drugs. Government is aware that patents have created some of these difficulties. It is for that very reason that Government took up the question of revising the patent law, and I am sure my hon. colleague the Minister for Industries will be introducing the amending Bill in this hon. House before too long.

**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:** You want to dispense with the patents?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I am not in a position to say anything as I have not seen the draft Bill of my hon. colleague. But he will do whatever is best. On the one hand there is the question of the price of drugs, and on the other the hon. Member has already stated that the quality of drugs is equally important and we must not do anything which might possibly throw open the flood-gates for ill equipped people to take to producing sub-standard drugs or drugs which are not of proper quality. So I am quite sure that whatever Bill is brought before this House by my hon. colleague he will bear in mind both these aspects, namely the production of the right quality of drugs as well as the pricing structure. I will not take the time of the House to say more about it.

But I am responsible for the quality control and the drug control organisation in the country. The law in this respect is Central, it is a common Act for the whole country. This hon.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

House and the other hon. House were good enough recently to give enhanced powers to the Government and to increase the penalties for drug adulteration etc. Again, the performance with regard to the implementation of the Drugs Act is not uniform in the whole country, but we are trying to improve it as best and as rapidly as possible.

The number of Inspectors has increased during the last year; but it needs to be increased further. The emoluments of the Inspectors have been improved in some States; they need to be improved by all the States. The laboratory facilities have also been increased to some extent. We are wanting to improve and increase them further, and we have made a definite provision in the Fourth Plan to help the State Governments in this direction, so that the matter gets the necessary importance that it should.

It was asked as to how many cases were instituted, how many were prosecuted in recent times and whether we have utilised the powers that were given by the hon. House. I have the figures here before me. In 1963-64 the total number of prosecutions was 264. In 1964-65 up to December, 1964 it was 143. The prosecutions for misbranded and spurious drugs were 30 last year. As the Deputy Minister had stated yesterday, we find that most of the spurious drugs are made by unlicensed manufacturers, unknown manufacturers. It was for this reason that the drug control administration has prepared a list of all the licensed manufacturers. We are going and checking the premises and the facilities with these licensed manufacturers all over the country. The rules under the Drugs Act have been revised so that the sale of products manufactured by unlicensed manufacturers has become an offence. This was considerably checked this menace, and we hope we will be able to deal with it effectively before long. This year, that is in 1964-65, there were 18 prosecutions for misbranding and 12 for the sale of drugs manufactured by unlicensed manufac-

turers. The cases decided in 1963-64 were 137; in 1964-65 up to December they were 77. The number of convictions in 1963-64 was 126, and in 1964-65 up to December it was 63. Of these, the number of cases of imprisonment in 1963-64 was 11; and in 1964-65 up to December it was 12. The number of fines was 115 in 1963-64 and 51 in 1964-65. Of the 12 cases of imprisonment in 1964-65, four cases were of rigorous imprisonment for one year and eight cases were of imprisonment for lesser periods.

It will be obvious from these figures that Government is determined to put down the racket of sub-standard and spurious drugs. The implementation of the Drugs Act has been taken up with a full sense of responsibility, and I am glad to say that 80 per cent of the drugs in 1963-64 were found to be of proper quality and proper standard out of the samples tested, and in 1964-65 83 per cent were found to be of good standard, so that, things are improving and hon. Members need not feel anxious or worried about it.

While I am on this subject of quality control and prevention of the manufacture of sub-standard drugs etc., I might say a word about good adulteration also. I am in entire agreement with this hon. House and with every hon. Member, and I share their concern fully that good food, pure food, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of health. It was for this reason that we came before this hon. House and brought up a Bill for increasing punishments, and the House was good enough to pass that law. We are trying to do our best in that direction. The number of prosecutions. . .

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida** (Anand): May I ask the hon. Minister, why does not Government open such stores or shops where we can buy pure stuffs?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** So far as the opening of such stores is concerned, I think something is being done in that direction also in the form of co-

operative stores. But I had a most uncomfortable experience last year when one hon. Member of my party brought some stuff that he had bought from a co-operative store. That was *amchoor* and it had bits of rubber, bicycle tyre cut up, and pieces of wood and all that in it.

**Shri Warrior (Trichur):** They are supplied by the wholesalers.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** That is what I was just saying. When we asked these people they said, "What can we do, we have purchased from somebody, and this is the stuff that we received".

So that, what it comes to is that this problem of checking of food adulteration is a big problem and such a vast problem that it can only be solved if we all have a better sense of responsibility, better moral standards, better ethical standards. While I am in whole-hearted agreement that we need such standards, I am afraid we have not discovered any pills or mixtures by giving which we could give the right type of thinking and standards to the people.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** One or two hangings in the public square will do.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Well, death penalty has been there for ages, and murders still continue, they have not disappeared. What this hon. House has done is that it has enhanced the punishments, it has now sanctioned longer imprisonment, heavier fines, etc. And the deterrent punishments, I hope, will do some good.

**An hon. Member:** Whipping in public will be all right.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** . . but I do not think the whole job can be done by deterrent punishments only. Whipping is being talked of again and again. I am quite sure if there was such a thing as whipping, probably the hon. Members will come here in horror and ask, "What is this? Is this a civilised government or a barbarous government?" So, it is all right to

become emotional and get excited. It is a subject that can well warrant hon. Members getting excited, but all that I am trying to put forward is that the problem is vast. Food is being sold at every place. We go to the retailers; they say that the wholesaler is responsible and when we go to the wholesaler, he says that he brings it from the producer and so the producer is responsible. Thus, the thing goes round and round.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Perhaps the hon. Minister is forgetting that this thing flourishes because the machinery evolved for it is very corrupt.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** So far as the machinery is concerned, it is the local bodies and the municipalities who enforce the Act. The local bodies have been doing this work so far. We have taken it up with the State Governments and have suggested that the laboratories for the analysis of food should be the State laboratories and not the municipal laboratories and that the inspector services and the analyst services should be provincialised so that they can perform their duties without fear or favour. But may I digress, for one moment, when we express doubts about the quality of work being done by the municipalities, does it not again come back to the fact that after all it is the general moral fibre in the country that is most important? After all, they too are the elected representatives of the people, elected by the people, as much as we are and therefore, it is necessary to give due respect to the municipalities also. But I agree that the performance of the municipalities needs to be improved. One hon. Member, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, mentioned the importance of the local bodies and the need to ensure their efficient working etc. We have proposed certain measures for this purpose. We propose to set up an institute for training and organise some seminars where these people can sit together and discuss these various matters. I feel many of the wrong things that happen are done because the person concerned

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does not realise the full implications of that particular action. All of us have to share responsibility and deal with this problem to the best of our ability. In the meantime, the interests of the people have to be safeguarded, and for that, some of the steps that I have mentioned are being contemplated. In the meanwhile, I may mention some of the figures in this respect. The number of prosecutions in 1963 was 43,800. The number of convictions was 35,016. The number imprisoned was 930 and the total amount of fines recovered was Rs. 31,26,190. So, it just shows that the Government is not slack, that the Government is not oblivious to the importance of this problem. But the problem is a difficult one. We are trying to deal with this difficult problem as best and as fast as we can.

Another point that was mentioned by a number of hon. Members—and they were concerned about it—was the quality of medical care that we are able to give to our people. I share the concern of the hon. Members, and I agree with them that the medical facilities available in this country are not in anyway adequate for our needs. The ratio of hospital beds is something like 0.4 beds per thousand of the population. The doctors have been given instructions by the State Governments and other responsible leaders, that they should not refuse seriously ill patients. The result is that almost in every hospital, there is 50 to 100 per cent overcrowding. Naturally, when there is that much of overcrowding without extra facilities, the doctors are not magicians that they should be in a position to deal with all these problems effectively and give the type and standard of medical care that they would like to give.

Even this 0.4 beds per thousand which is the overall ratio, is not evenly spread in the country. In a place like Delhi, the beds are 2.4 per thousand. In Andhra Pradesh, the ratio is 0.58; Assam, 0.43. In Bihar, it is 0.25; that is, a quarter bed per thousand

and of the population! In Jammu and Kashmir, it is 0.37, and so on it goes. The facilities, therefore, being what they are, we had asked the Planning Commission that we may be given something like Rs. 900 crores for improving medical care in the country in the Fourth Plan. We had made a definite programme and that would have given us one bed per thousand of the population. Unfortunately the Planning Commission had to cut the coat according to the cloth that they had, and they have indicated that they can give us no more than Rs. 1,090 crores for the whole Plan, which means that we can have about Rs. 250 crores, against Rs. 936 crores that we had asked for for medical care. Naturally, with Rs. 250 crores, we cannot increase the beds to the extent that we would like. All that we can do is to improve these facilities as much as possible for the common man in this country. To that end, what we propose to do is to concentrate on the improvement of the primary health centres as much as possible. In the fourth Plan, we are confident that we shall have the full number of the primary health centres, and under each primary health centre we propose to have six to eight sub-centres, so that the medical care can reach as close to the homes of the people as possible.

The second thing that we have proposed is that from the primary health centres to the district hospital, there should be a proper system of referral and some kind of ambulance service be provided so that difficult cases can be taken to the district hospital. We are also requesting the State Governments to so arrange that there can be periodical visits from the specialists from the district hospitals to the primary health centres so that the care given at the primary health centre can be improved. The number of primary health centres established up to 31st December, 1964 is 4,373. We propose to have 823 primary health centres in the current year or as early as possible. 15 per cent of our primary health centres during the year have

been without doctors. It is a serious situation, but I can say this that this percentage of primary health centres, etc. without doctors is decreasing and not increasing, a fact which is something to be thankful for. It is difficult to have doctors in the primary health centres for the very obvious reasons which several hon. Members pointed out: the emoluments are insufficient, housing conditions are unattractive and the education of their children etc. is difficult to arrange when they go into the villages and so on. We have, therefore, suggested to the State Governments that they should construct the houses for all the doctors, nurses, etc. who are to work in the rural areas and these houses should be of the minimum decent standard, fit for the doctors etc. who will inhabit them. For that, the amount of money for primary health centre construction is proposed to be substantially increased. We have also suggested that primary health centre doctors must be given non-practising allowance. It is no use saying they can practise, because they generally do not get a practice there. So, instead of saying they have the freedom to practise, which is only in name, they should be given non-practising allowance and no practices. They must also be given a special rural allowance to compensate them for the hardships and difficulties they may have to face. Another suggestion that we have made to the State governments is that they should see to it that in the early period of his service, the doctor spends 3 years or so in a rural area, hill area or some difficult area before he is confirmed, and later on when he is more mature again he should spend some time in the rural areas. In the early period, his children will be very small and in the later period, they will be sufficiently grown up for him not to be worried about their schooling etc. In that fashion, the convenience of the doctors can be taken care of and the rural people can also have adequate medical care.

A number of hon. members said something about what we are doing and not doing about Ayurveda.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What are you going to do to improve the conditions in CGHS?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** We would like to make the CGHS better than what it is. It is considerably better than what it used to be. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. I am swamped all the time by requests from various sections of the population who wish to be covered by this service. We have already extended it to the general public living in certain areas where mostly the population consists of government servants. I have requests from my friends of the Press that they should be covered. One is rather afraid of the press, because one does not want to incur their displeasure, just as my doctors are always extremely careful in dealing with any hon. members. They want to serve everybody, but hon. members are their masters and they have to serve them well. The press is perhaps the super-master and we cannot afford to displease them. If they wish, like the general public, they can apply and if they are living in areas where there are dispensaries, it may be possible for us to cover them, but not otherwise. Similarly there are various organised sectors in the population—business houses, semi-government organisations, etc. Today in Delhi there are something like 1½ lakh families that we are serving . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order, Sir. With due deference and the fullest respect to the sentiments and experience of the Minister, is it correct to say that the members of the House are masters, but the press, which is, I know a very useful and helpful institution, is the super-master in this democratic country? I do not think that is correct. I do not know what she meant; she might have meant something else.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I spoke in a lighter vein. If hon. members want me to be very serious all the time, I withdraw those remarks. I am a member of this House and I have no

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wish to be little the status of hon. members.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I know; that is why I said, perhaps you did not mean it.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will she comment on the principal question I raised about the nursing profession, its improvement, etc.?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** He asked about CGHS and I was dealing with it. We have been trying to improve the service. We have set up a kind of peripatetic service, by which some of the specialists are going to some of the dispensaries. A diagnostic service also has been set up at a number of centres, so that the recipients of this service are not inconvenienced and their needs are met as quickly as possible. We have extended the service from the 1st January to the pensioners in Delhi. We hope to expand the service further and make it as satisfactory as possible. In the meantime, we have started another thing which is liked very much by the doctors also—some kind of a refresher course for the doctors in the service, so that they can all the time be kept up-to-date and may have an opportunity to discuss their difficulties among themselves and to find ways and means of giving better medical care.

With regard to nurses, emoluments, a considerable upward revision has been already made by the Central Government. We want to ensure that nurses should have good, decent emoluments. We have increased the number of admissions for nurses. It was something like 16,600 last year. The number of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives last year in the training institutions was 9075 and health visitors 1055. By the end of the third plan, we hope to train 45,000 nurses and in the fourth plan another 40,000 to 45,000. I agree with hon. members that the number of nurses should

be larger than the number of doctors. It is not so for certain historical reasons. Our girls in the past did not like to go in for nursing. They rather went in for medicine.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Even a technician who is not even a matriculate is paid much more than a trained nurse.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** This is not quite correct. The emoluments of the nurses in Delhi, Mysore and certain other places have been revised and there is nothing to be unhappy or worried about them. In this country we would like everyone to get much more than what they are getting. But the question is how much money is available and how much we can spend on the various services. It is not that we do not want to do certain things. But we have to cut our coat according to our cloth. Matrons in Delhi used to get Rs. 320—400. Now they are getting Rs. 500—900. Assistant Matrons used to get Rs. 200—300. Now they get Rs. 250—380. Public health nurses used to get Rs. 150—230. Now they get Rs. 210—320. Like that, it goes down the line. Staff nurses used to get Rs. 100—185. Now they get Rs. 150—380. Similarly, the Health Visitors, from Rs. 175 to Rs. 205, are now getting Rs. 150 to Rs. 380. The midwives who were getting Rs. 55 to Rs. 110 are now getting from Rs. 110 to Rs. 155.

15 hrs.

श्री किशन पटनायक : सिटी कम्पन्सेटरी एलाउंस दूसरों को 8 सैकड़ा मिलता है, लेकिन नर्सों को केवल 4 सैकड़ा मिलता है ।

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** They get the city compensatory allowance, dearness allowance etc. What happens is, the nurses are given certain allowances for diet, uniform and certain other things, and the Finance Ministry has made certain deductions because of these advantages that are

given to them. There also we have persuaded the Finance Ministry to reduce these deductions by a certain proportion and we hope that we can improve that still further. An hon. Member said that we do nothing unless somebody agitates. Here is a proof where we have revised the grade of the nurses without anybody resorting to agitation or anything of that kind.

An hon. Member said that we have 81 medical colleges and only 7 or 8 nursing colleges. Nursing colleges are a new institution. In the past, and throughout the world, mostly nurses are trained in the hospitals and not in the colleges. We have in this country 230 nursing schools and 270 schools for training auxiliary nurses/midwives. We are trying our level best to increase the training facilities. We hope that in the Fourth Plan we can train at least a lakh of nurses and auxiliary nurses/midwives and thus meet the requirements of the country. Therefore, we are not oblivious of the needs in this field or the desirability of increasing the training facilities and the like.

Then, with regard to the conditions of service of doctors my friend has asked why do doctors go away from the country. It was said that the exodus must be stopped etc., etc.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Which friend said that?

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Some friend; what does it matter?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** One of the friends, one of the hon. Members.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** One of them who spoke.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** More than one hon. Member mentioned it and there was a cut motion on that also. Now, so far as the CHS doctors are concerned, it is well known to the House that the formation of CHS was something that had been delayed for a long time. We are happy that we

were able to get it through. It had got stuck from 1955. We have at least pulled it out and finalised the CHS in 1965. But some of the details of the scheme worked out did not find favour with our friends in the CHS. They made certain suggestions for the improvement of their emoluments etc. Some of the hon. Members here also were very eloquent in putting forward the demands of the doctors, that they should not be paid less than the IAS and others. Sir, I am in full sympathy with that point of view. I am a medical woman myself and I know how long and arduous is the training course of the doctors. I also know how while an average IAS officer begins as a District Officer at the age of 24 or 25, a doctor generally does not really begin to be considered a senior officer or a specialist before the age of 30 or so.

**Shri Ranga:** Same is the case with I.A.S.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The standards when you graduated were higher than they are today.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Any way it does mean that the emoluments of doctors should in no way be less than those of IAS and others. We have taken up these various points and we are discussing them with the concerned ministries. We hope something good and useful will come out of it. At the same time, I am very glad that these CHS officers, in spite of some of the provocations given by one or two hon. Members opposite, did not go on a strike. They do not intend to go on a strike.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** They may, later.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** As a matter of fact, this is one of the points that is being raised against them by certain administrators, whether Government should do things for people when they threaten them. The honest fact of the matter is that these boys and girls,

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these young men—some not so young—and women, did not really mean to threaten or do anything of the kind. They put forth their difficulties, their grievances and we saw the reasonableness of most of their difficulties that they had put before us.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not always.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** We are trying to take up their case with our own colleagues in other ministries, and we hope that something satisfactory will emerge.

May I say, that I as a member of the profession am very happy and proud of the advice that I gave to my young friends in the Lady Hardinge Medical College, to which the hon. Member, Dr. Singhvi took objection. My advice was that the day we enter the medical profession there are certain things we give up for ourselves. One of those things is the right to strike. Our patients are our God. We must look after them whether we are well, whether we are tired or whether we are unwell. We cannot refuse our services. Therefore, to go on strike, for the doctors and nurses is absolutely forbidden. It is contrary to the Hypocratic oath. I am happy to say that, by and large, the doctors have observed it.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is that all that the Minister said, that they should not go on strike. The actually deprecated even the fact that they were representing in respect of their demands.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The hon. Member was not there and he did not hear me.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It was very much in the Press, and she never denied it.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** He seems to know better than I.

Now, Sir, there are so many points and I do not know how much more time I can take. I will say a word regarding medical education.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** She has already taken 1 hour 10 minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** A Minister's time may not be restricted. Let her speak. This subject of Health is an important and vital matter for the whole nation. We want to hear her.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** With regard to medical education, some of the hon. Members said that 11,000 admissions are not enough for this country. May I say, Sir, that the spread of medical education in this country has been something phenomenal. It is, if I may say so, staggering. The targets laid down by the Planning Commission for the end of the Third Plan were 8000 admissions and 60 medical colleges. In actual practice we have out-stepped those targets. We admitted 11,277 students last year and we have 81 medical colleges.

श्री किशन पटनायक : भोर कमेटी का टारजट क्या था ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : भोर कमेटी का टारजट इससे कम था। If I may say so, the targets laid down by the Mudaliar Committee, which is a much later Committee than the Bhore Committee, are one college for five million population. On that basis too we have already reached the targets. We are proposing to open 25 to 30 medical colleges in the Fourth Plan. If we have 25 colleges I hope we can stagger them and have five each year so that we can have the requisite number of teachers etc.

Some hon. Members made a very strange kind of plea. They asked: why don't you have the RMP or three-year diploma-course and so on and so forth? May I say that this

concept that the licentiates or RMPs will go and work in the villages is a very fallacious one? Statistics show that they are no more interested in going to the villages than the MBBS doctors. Secondly, as was well-brought out by some other hon. Members, the man in the village needs a good doctor, even more than a man in the city, because in the city there may be others for consultation while in the village there will be only one doctor.

श्री श्री बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :  
वहाँ देहातों में प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स में डाक्टर्स पहुँच नहीं रहे हैं खाली कम्पाउंडर्स काम कर रहे हैं तो उनसे तो यह लाइसेंसिएट वेंटर होंगे। साथ ही डाक्टर भी नोसिबिए मेडिकल ग्रेजुएट भेजना चाहते हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य  
मारा। वषण सुनेगे तो उन्हें पता लग जायेगा  
कि हम डाक्टरों को पहुँचाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं।

These licentiates or RMP boys that we have in Nagpur, they have been knocking at the doors of every Minister and every leader to say that something should be done for them, to give them better training. They are very very unhappy with the training that has been given to them. Now the Maharashtra Government is proposing to start a condensed course to enable these students take the examination to become licentiates. It is obvious that we have no right to play with the lives of these young people and make them take a three-year course; first, there they will have to study for two years and take the licentiate examination. Some will pass while some others will not pass. That is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

So far as licentiates are concerned, the Licentiates' Association which is a representative spokesman of the licentiates, is completely opposed to

the revival of the licentiates' course. Today the MBBS course is 4-1/2 years plus one year of compulsory rotating internship. The licentiate course used to be of 4 years. I presume they will also have one year of compulsory rotating internship. So, the saving of time is not so much as to warrant the creation of two classes of doctors in this country. Therefore, Government propose to stick to its decision to have only one course, and that is the MBBS course, except for certain special categories that I have mentioned, e.g. those boys who had the unfortunate experience of R.M.P. training and for whom some opening has to be found. We may allow them to take the condensed licentiates course.

Similarly, boys and girls who have passed through the integrated Ayurvedic course are again knocking at the door of everybody. They want a condensed course so that they can become full-fledged doctors. It is a very difficult position. We are trying to take up the matter with the Medical Council of India as to what can be done to find some solution for these boys and girls. But that is possible only if for the future we stop such a training. Because, if the problem is a continuing one, it will become very difficult to cope with it.

It was for this reason that we decided on the starting of a Shudh Ayurvedic training course. There are all kinds of representation, all kinds of arguments that are being put forth, that it should be of one type or another. One hon. Member wants to bring a Bill for setting up a Council of Ayurved. Now, there is no agreement among the specialists as to the type of training. The first essential for setting up a council is that there should be an agreement as to what should be the type of training. It is for this reason that the Central Council of Health decided to appoint a Shudh Ayurvedic Committee, which will go round the

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country, meet various people and see how the training is being given etc. On the one hand, we are told that there should be research in Ayurveda. We have set up some research institutes. I am happy to tell this House that the research work that is being done at Banaras is excellent and it has been very highly commented upon by the senior Ayurvedists and by the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research. Some of the members of that Council have offered medals and some prizes for the boys who have done good research work. But, then, some members at Jamnagar said that research in Ayurved must be done according to the Ayurvedic method of research. We are not aware of any Ayurvedic methodology of research. If I know correctly, research is a very recent concept. Therefore, that institute has not made much progress. What the future will be, I am not in a position to say.

Then, it was said that we should ensure the quality of Ayurvedic drugs. It was for this purpose that this hon. House gave the power to Government to enforce some kind of control over the Ayurvedic drugs. We have set up a technical board for this and work is proceeding.

Unfortunately, time does not permit me to give the details of the various things that are being done. We have set up survey units, cultivation farms for medicinal plants etc. We have taken up a number of projects to test the known effective drugs in Ayurved and find out the treasures that our forefathers had and which we had lost sight of for some time. But I wish to submit in all humility that this is a work that needs very careful study, a very careful research. It is not a thing that lends itself to mass production. I hope hon. Members will support us in this pursuit. The concept as to how much money is spent on Ayurveda is a very fallacious one for the

simple reason that Ayurved claims that it is a very inexpensive method. In any case, be that as it may, in the dispensaries that we are running, we are ensuring proper emoluments and proper type of drugs. I hope something good will come out of the various research schemes that we have taken up.

**An hon. Member:** What about homoeopathy?

**Dr. Shushila Nayar:** The control has been extended to homoeopathic drugs also. The Homoeopathic Council is trying to standardise the training course as well.

So far as communicable diseases are concerned, the House has paid all-round compliments for the success achieved by the Ministry. In malaria we have achieved more than 90 per cent success. In small-pox we have achieved more than 70 per cent success. So, the story goes on. I would not take the time of the House to give details because I have already taken quite a lot of time.

I would like to say only one word with regard to the maintenance phase of small-pox and malaria eradication for which vigilance has to be taken up by the people themselves. In that the help of hon. Members is very necessary so that word goes round that anybody who gets fever should come forward and get his blood tested and anybody who has a baby should come forward and get that child vaccinated. May I say that small-pox has no relationship with the cleanliness or sanitation of the surrounding? The carrier of infection is man himself. The infection is borne through air, through the breath, through the scabs that fly about. We know how actress Geeta Bali contracted small-pox and died as a result of it although she lived in a very posh surroundings. Therefore, although sanitation is extremely important, so far as this particular disease is concerned, it does not have much to do with it.

I have many other things to cover but I will just say a word about water supply and development of town planning and close. So far as water supply is concerned, we are very anxious that safe water is supplied to the people. But the problem here, again, is that of funds. We have asked for something like Rs. 850 crores for the Fourth Plan. We have been promised Rs. 340 crores. With these Rs. 340 crores we can do only what is possible within that limit; no more. For the first time we have set up investigation units in every State to assess the problem of difficult areas. Nobody had done anything about it so far. We have now the exact information and we have the machinery in the States for implementation. If we get the funds, if we get the materials, cement, pipes and various other things, we can deliver the goods. That is all I can say because the rest does not rest with the Health Ministry. Both the Health Ministry at the Centre and the Ministries concerned in the States are most anxious to do the job. But we need the facilities.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Could you not persuade the Finance Minister to give you more?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I have to persuade the Finance Minister; I have to persuade the Industry Minister and the Industry Minister has to persuade the producers and the manufacturers and so it goes round and round.

**Shri Kishen Pattaayak:** It is a vicious circle of persuasion!

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I can say this that we have made some progress. We have spent whatever money has been given to us and we are confident that we can spend more.

My hon. colleague, the Deputy Minister, had said something about the problem of Delhi water supply. So, I will not take the time of the House on that.

I would say a word with regard to the country and town planning and the Delhi Development Authority. What was stated by my hon. friend, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, regarding the importance of town planning is absolutely true. There can be no two opinions that we must plan our towns from now onwards and prevent the emergence of slums which will be much more costly and troublesome for us to clear off afterwards.

Here again, we are a country consisting of many States and each State has to do the job. We have prepared the Model Country and Town Planning Act and have sent it to them. Some of them have accepted it and implemented it. Some of them have not done it. We are constantly trying to bring home its importance to our colleagues the ministers and officers in the States. All that I can say is that we are making progress and, we hope, we will continue to do so.

We have about 60 plans in hand. During the year, some of the very important plans were completed, such as of Bombay and some others. The Calcutta plan is making very good progress. Several other towns, particularly the capital towns and industrial towns and certain pilgrim areas have been taken up to prepare Master Plans. We hope that in the Fourth Plan, we can have a master plan for every city with a population of 1 lakh and above. But that is not enough. We have to go further. Unless we prevent the slums from coming up in the smaller towns, the job will not be done. Further, the money for the implementation of the plans is equally important.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Delhi slums should be cleared first.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I am very happy and proud of the way in which the Delhi Development Authority has been pursuing its work. They have developed lands worth Rs. 35 crores while the money that they were given was a revolving fund of Rs. 5 Crores. They have developed lands. 4209 acres of land are in the process of being developed. This will supply 3800 industrial plots and 10,000 residential plots and group housing areas. Apart from these things, a number of very important roads and other development programmes have been undertaken by them.

I wish to mention just one very important scheme which is the first of its kind and I think the honourable House would like it. This scheme is a kind of housing-cum-insurance scheme. What the D. D. A. have done is that they have built certain houses on a certain premium. The money is to be paid month by month, year by year. Supposing a man who has taken a house in this manner dies in the meantime, what would happen to his widow and his children? It was because of this anxiety that at the same time we have linked it up with some kind of an insurance so that the insurance will then pay the rest and his widow and children will be able to have the house. We intend to build 10,000 houses of this type. About 180 units have already been completed.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has the scheme been finalised or is it under consideration?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The scheme has not only been finalised but 180 houses have been built and the rest will be built. I would very much welcome some of my hon. colleagues to spare the time, to come with me to the Delhi Development Authority office and to see on the plans and

maps as to how we are proceeding, what we have done and what more we propose to do.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You fix up the date and time and we will come.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Certainly we fixed up the date earlier but we had to cancel it because only two hon. Members offered to come and it was not considered enough to trouble everybody for that.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How many do you want, at least 5 or 6 or 7?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Seven is a good number. Let us have 7 or more. We shall arrange the trip.

Sir, I conclude by saying that I am most grateful to the hon. Members for the interest they have taken in the Health Ministry's Demands and for the complimentary things they have said and also for some very valuable suggestions that have come from different quarters.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Am I to put any cut motion separately to the vote of the House?

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Yes. My cut motions Nos. 34 to 39 may be put separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put cut motions Nos. 34 to 39 to the vote of the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 34 to 39 were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now I put all the remaining cut motions together to the vote of the House.

*All the other cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 48 to 50 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Health."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below —Ed.]*

**DEMAND NO. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

**DEMAND NO. 49—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,45,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

**DEMAND NO. 50—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in

respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health'."

**DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,13,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 64 to 68 and 133 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Supply for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Supply'."

**DEMAND NO. 65—INDUSTRIES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,06,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]  
payment during the year ending  
the 31st day of March, 1966, in  
respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND No. 66—SALT**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:  
ed:

"That a sum not exceeding  
Rs. 50,77,000 be granted to the  
President to complete the sum  
necessary to defray the charges  
which will come in course of  
payment during the year ending  
the 31st day of March, 1966, in  
respect of 'Salt'."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:  
**DEMAND No. 67—SUPPLIES AND  
DISPOSAL**

"That a sum not exceeding  
Rs. 3,13,45,000 be granted to the  
President to complete the sum  
necessary to defray the charges  
which will come in course of pay-  
ment during the year ending the  
31st day of March, 1966, in res-  
pect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

**DEMAND No. 68.—OTHER REVENUE  
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY**

"That a sum not exceeding  
Rs. 37,48,000 be granted to the  
President to complete the sum  
necessary to defray the charges  
which will come in course of pay-  
ment during the year ending the  
31st day of March, 1966, in res-  
pect of 'Other Revenue Expendi-  
ture of the Ministry of Industry  
and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND  
SUPPLY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding  
Rs. 54,00,61,000/- be granted to  
the President to complete the  
sum necessary to defray the  
charges which will come in  
course of payment during the year  
ending the 31st day of March,  
1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay  
of the Ministry of Industry and  
Supply'."

The above Demands are now  
before the House.

**Shri Daji:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker,  
Sir, while discussing the Ministry of  
Industry and Supply, the first thing  
that strikes us is, pity for this  
Minister presiding over an absolutely  
impotent and powerless Ministry....

**Shri Ranga:** Poor fellow!

**Shri Daji:**...the Minister whose  
policies are decided by someone else,  
the Minister whose actions and  
departments are supervised by others  
and the policy pronouncements in  
respect of which are made by Minis-  
ters who have nothing to do with  
Industry. That is the fate of this  
Ministry.

Sir, while speaking on this Minis-  
try, one is rather inclined to speak  
on the Government's policy as a  
whole rather than on this almost  
powerless Ministry. This is almost  
now a truncated Ministry. Chips and  
chunks have been taken away. One  
does not actually know what is vest-  
ed in this Ministry.

**Shri Ranga:** What is it?

**Shri Daji:** But the basic point that  
strikes one is this that though this  
Ministry and the Government and  
the Finance Minister seek to get  
some satisfaction at the rate of  
growth of industrial development in  
our country, two things are very  
clear. Firstly, the rate of growth is  
slower than what was targeted in  
the Plan. If the explanation is given  
that this was because of shortfall of  
foreign exchange or raw materials,  
I would say, no such explanation lies  
in the mouth of a Government which  
says, "We are planning". If you plan  
for 11 per cent industrial growth,  
when you plan that, you are sup-  
posed to preplan what the con-  
comitant requirements would be for  
11 per cent industrial growth. If you  
say, "We did not plan for raw  
materials, we did not plan for imports,

we did not plan for this or that", that means you are not planning at all. That means that you are having only some fancy figures. That is the first point that I would like to take.

The second point is that a quick glance at the returns of the last six months shows that the rate of industrial growth is again slightly slowing down. We would like to know the reasons therefor, because even the targeted rate of industrial growth of 11 per cent is not very high, and if we have to meet the challenge of destiny as was said by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, then even this rate of growth of 11 per cent is ridiculously low, and even at the end of 1975 or at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan we shall be nowhere nearer the task that the nation should face itself with.

15.31 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That will be our destiny.

**Shri Daji:** That will be our destiny under the Congress dispensation.

The third thing is that one is amazed to find that despite all the hullabaloo of the industrialists going round the country that there is no climate for investment, actually the investments have increased, the industries have increased, and what is most significant is that the profitability rate has increased beyond all measure. Very recently, the Reserve Bank Bulletin has published a study of the profitability of 251 branches of foreign companies, and the study shows that the profits after tax come to about Rs. 15 crores which mean a rise of 31 per cent over last year's. Similarly a study of 169 foreign-controlled rupee companies shows that the profits after tax amount to about Rs. 34 crores. And the conclusion of the Reserve Bank is that the foreign-controlled companies showed better profitability ratio as compared with Indian companies. We would like to know, 'why',

as it is a very surprising thing. And after all this we are told that more and more concessions are to be given to the foreign private capital to come for investment in our country. A US study has shown that the profitability of investment in India is higher than in Pakistan or Western Europe or South America. Despite this climate which is favourable, Government policy itself is playing into the hands of foreign investors and Indian big business, because they are repeatedly saying that we should give more and more concessions and we should show a more and more favourable attitude to the growth of industrial development. This is really surprising.

Let us study what *The Economic Times* says. It is not a socialist or a communist paper. This paper has recently brought out a study of 51 giant industrial undertakings; this term 'giant industrial undertakings' is used by the study itself. What does it show? It shows that the gross profits as percentage of total capital employed has increased from 10.8 per cent in 1962-63 to 11.4 per cent in 1963-64, and the net profits, that is, profits after tax, as percentage of net worth has increased from 9.9 per cent in 1962-63 to 10.7 per cent in 1963-64, and dividends on equity shares distributed have risen from Rs. 31.66 crores in 1962-63 to about Rs. 34.84 crores in 1963-64. So, industry seems to be prospering very well. I shall have a quick glance at some of the figures in regard to the profits after tax as percentage of net worth, in respect of some of these big companies, or rather, some of these biggest companies or giant companies. The figures are as follows:

Burn & Co.	24.6 per cent
New Central Jutes	21.5 per cent
Texmaco	19.9 per cent
Indian Aluminium	16.1 per cent
Union Carbide	15.6 per cent
Dunlop	14.8 per cent
Indian Cable	14.4 per cent

[Shri Daji]

Gwalior Rayon	14.3 per cent
Tata Hydros	13.5 per cent
Tata Power Co.	13.4 per cent
Tata Steels	13.4 per cent

This shows that these giant companies earn profits after tax which would entitle them even within six years to recover the entire investment and still have the investment capital intact. After this, if there is a neurosis among the industrialists, as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was pleased to remark, and there is a feeling among them that the climate and the situation in India for industrial development are not good, one can certainly take exception to it. But what is surprising is this that the Government spokesmen themselves play into their hands, and every time the budget is presented here and the financial discussion takes place here, we are told that some more concessions are necessary for industrial development. Do the Government want them to get rich within four years instead of within six years, because that is all that is left now as things stand?

I might also say in this connection that there is an organised blackmail going on on the part of men of big business; they are blackmailing Government to resile from the accepted policy. Instead of Government standing up to their blackmail, one is chagrined to note that Government are slowly but yet certainly resiling from and rescinding the accepted national policies. One must recall with what boldness Mr. Birla said at Calcutta that if Government went on prodding about black money, many political heads or the heads of many politicians would roll. This is the threat that has been given by Mr. Birla who is a responsible industrialist. We have also heard the pathetic statement of Shri S. K. Patil that during our freedom fight, crores of rupees were given to the Congress

by this industrialist. I am sorry he forgot the tears, the toil and the blood of the common men who had sacrificed their all in the fight for freedom, and he only remembered the crores of rupees given by Mr. Birla. Then, in post-haste, what is done? In post-haste, Shri Nanda and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri are sent to Calcutta to placate them. Who cares for the Minister in charge of Industry? He is just a dummy to sign the papers; the policy pronouncements are made by some other persons. And what is the picture given of this by the authentic voice of Mr. Birla, namely the *Eastern Economist*? Here is the cartoon on the front cover page of the *Eastern Economist*. It is entitled 'My Fair Lady'. The famous picture is depicted of a beautiful woman with industry as her hand-bag, and Shri Nanda is kneeling and going before her with a bonquet in his hand, and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is shooting Cupid's arrow. This is the representation given in that cartoon of the crawling and abject surrender that this Government and the Ministers are doing. This is the cartoon in the *Eastern Economist*. And what has this journal got to say? This is the comment. I would like to read it out. It runs thus:

".....it was undoubtedly a national misfortune that there had been a certain degree of emotional alienation between Jawaharlal Nehru and the business community throughout the period of his Prime Ministership.

"Against this background, it is indeed a heartening sign that leading Congressmen in Government have now begun to show a healthy interest in ending this emotional alienation . . .".

This is the authentic voice of big business, speaking about these meetings and the pronouncements of Government's policy. Then, what does it remark? Then, Mr. Birla said—I am quoting from his own paper—

"I can tell you from my political experience that there is no chance of the Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh or any other party replacing the Congress. You may be replacing this Government by a Government of the Communists, but they will be the first to cut your throat. Do not make this mistake."

So, we find that he was appealing to his fellow-businessmen to continue to give donations to the Congress.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Otherwise, heads will roll.

**Shri Daji:** Otherwise, heads will roll.

Then let us see what, of all persons, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Minister of Communications said there. We are told that he is rather on the good side of Mr. Birla. We find that this is what he has stated:

"Mr. Sinha did not like the talk of socialism being carried too far."

He was speaking, with *Sadachar Nanda* sitting by his side, with *Nandaji* of the socialist forum sitting by his side, and this is what he said:

"Mr. Sinha did not like the talk of socialism being carried too far."

And how did he end his speech? He ended it thus:

"Speaking of the Congress Party, Mr. Sinha said that if any party had taken the responsibility of guiding the nation, it has not to be just tolerated because nothing better is available but because it is the best possible party."

And how as it the best possible party? He went a step further and said:

"If we (the Congress) go, you go, perhaps before us."

And so he said "Therefore, support us".

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Good alliance.

**Shri Daji:** This is the state to which our industrial policy has been reduced. And the Birlas are patting Government on the back and saying that should give up the Nehru path and all that. And what is the result? I say that the Industrial Policy Resolution is being sabotaged and subverted slowly but surely. It is being sabotaged and subverted even according to the businessmen themselves. And this time who is speaking? It is Mr. Goenka's journal which says this. Mr. Goenka is a friend of our Finance Minister, which is a well known thing. And what is heading for this news item? It is:

"Big business to get key role in economy."

And what is the reading of this reporter? It is as follows:

"Another important sign of a thaw in the Government's attitude to private business is that the hide-bound approach of the Industrial Policy Resolution which unrealistically partitioned industry between the public and private sectors is to be given up" . . .

The new departure shows a shift from the irrationality and rigid thinking of some of the Government's industrial policies before Mr. Shastri became Prime Minister.

By a more liberal interpretation of Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution the Government may allow the private sector to play a larger part in defence production.

And we know about it very well, because about 2000 defence employees are being retrenched, since the orders to the ordnance factories are being switched over to the private sector, and there is going to be a movement

[Shri Daji]

led by the workers to protest against this. So, we find that the Industrial Policy Resolution is slowly being subverted by assigning more role to the private sector from what has been assigned to the public sector, by assigning more role to the foreign investor. The latest innovation is to give the letter of intent to the foreign investor, which has been resented by no less a person than Mr. Vaidya who is the President of the All India Manufacturers' Association this was what he said when he was presiding over a meeting of that association. What does this new innovation mean? Previously the Indian partner got the letter of intent, and he could select the foreign collaborator but now the foreign collaborator will get the letter of intent and he can select the Indian party. That means the selection will be in the hands of the foreigners. What will be the result? The Mahalanobis Committee has already pointed out that one result of this will be concentration of foreign collaboration in big industry, because the foreign collaborators take to big business only. They do not care for small and medium industries. Now with the letter of intent itself in the hands of the foreign collaborators, there is no hope for medium and small industries. They will be starved out and our own indigenous industry will suffer.

The wire drawing industry is already facing a crisis. Their products are not being sold; whereas the same products are being imported. Shri Birla has been given a licence for Rs. 1 lakh for the import for the GRASIM—Nagda factory. There are complaints from small industries. They ask: what is the point in encouraging us to make these industrial products when these are allowed to be imported; our own market is shrinking. This is the industrial policy, if it can be called a policy worth the name.

What about the licensing policy? What is happening under that policy? In that policy, there is no reflection of the announced policy of Government to avoid economic concentration. On the contrary, facts of life show that even small and medium businessmen can hardly compete with persons of the big business in getting licences because the latter employ PROs—Public Relations Officers. Most of the retired Secretaries are employed by the big business houses. They go round in New Delhi and secure all possible licences from your offices. Thus there is no competition between big business and the small and medium business; only a few blessed houses can worm their way into the favour of the officials and also the Ministers, as has been clearly shown now, like Shri Patel, Shri Sinha and some other persons. Excepting that, businessmen cannot get licences on a competitive basis.

Now a very dangerous principle is being sought to be introduced. It is to be found in the papers prepared for the Fourth Plan. The argument given is that as we want quick industrialisation and quick production, in future while giving licences, consideration should be given only to established producers. That means further concentration should be allowed. This wrong policy of licensing is being sought to be given a principal basis in the Fourth Plan.

The total upshot is that this Industry Ministry is not a Ministry for industrial development but it is a Ministry of industrialists to get their own development. It is coming to that. The failure of the small car project is a standing indictment of Government. Even in the small car project, Government has shifted the ground. Shri Subramaniam had made a clear declaration that when we have a small car project, it would be in the public sector. But the new Minister has already started wobbling—it may be in the public sector, it may be in the private sector. There are a number of applications for

tractor production lying undisposed of for more than one year. They have not been scrutinised or examined. They are being held up. Then what about the patents law? The patents law revision is being sabotaged. Despite the demand of the Health Ministry, the Ministry of Industry and Government are sabotaging the enactment of a patents amendment law which should scrap the entire imperialist, foreign-dominated concept of patents which holds our industrial development to the ransom of the foreign monopolists and also holds the entire pharmaceutical industry, an industry of life and death for the nation, to the ransom of the foreign monopolists. This amendment of the law is being sabotaged.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It may come next session.

**Shri Daji:** This is not all. Government is trying to hide the sins of the industrialists. What about a number of reports the Ministry has got? The report on the Bhopal Textiles—not published. The Report on the Thackersey group—not published. There was a reply given in this House and in the other House that the complaints about the Thackersey Group were inquired into by Government. We would like to know how long are they taking to complete it. So not only the Government will not scrounge them, but if someone lashes out at these big business houses.....

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir):** There is the High Court's pronouncement.

**Shri Daji:** I am coming to that precisely.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would request the hon. Member to conclude.

332 (A) LS—7.

**Shri Daji:** I am not going into the judgement at all—I know that. When somebody exposes the doings of a big business house, what do Government do? The Government claim a technical privilege about the reports and records in their possession, a principle of privilege evolved juristically as akin to the Police powers of the State strictly restricted for State purposes, not to hide the doings or acts of commission and omission of big business houses. But protection is sought by Government, by Sada-charj Nandaji and other Ministers under this to refuse to give reports and documents in the custody of Government, so that the charges against the house of Thackerseys could not be proved and instead a penal sentence has been imposed on the person who had the courage to fight it. The whole procedure in that particular case—I am not concerned with the judgment, I am not concerned with the aspect of defamation, the whole procedure in that case I am concerned with the stand Government took in withholding report and records of investigations carried on against the Thackerseys and not producing them before the court—the whole procedure was defective in that sense. Perhaps if these records had been produced, the judgment would have been different.

So not only do Government not expose the big business loot, but if someone tries to expose it, Government use the state machinery, the exceptional powers of privilege, concerning documents to see that justice is denied to the man who dares to take cudgels against big business.

Then, what about the Ranchi fire? I make bold to say that it is an act of sabotage. Justice Mukerjee has referred to a lamentable criminal lack of control and supervision. After he has said that, there is another fire. I am told that one employee was arrested and he made a clean breast of the thing. When he did so, he involved so many big officials so much

[Shri Daji]

so that the entire thing is being hushed up. I demand that another judicial probe be immediately ordered. We would like to know what was the confession of the employee who was arrested. Why is the whole matter being hushed up? Who was responsible for this criminal lack of supervision and control? What action has been taken against the gentleman concerned?

Then take the HEL, Bhopal. I know that the British consultants have now said that the panacea for the ills of HEL is to have more English technicians in employment there. Already there is half an army of technicians there. What do they do? They take the jeeps of HEL and go to Sanchi and hunt in the forest! When production goes down and we ask questions about it, their solution is: employ more of them. What about the trade union workers? Even now, after two years, they are still under drastic detention.

The whole HEL project was mis-conceived, the agreement is rotten, against national interest. It is not going to give you profit. It is not giving profit. If something drastic is not done, it may not be expected to give profit.

It is in this background that we examine the working of the Ministry of Industry. We are constrained to say that a Ministry which should rather be the fulcrum of the hope of a new India is absolutely stagnated and mortgaged to big business houses.

I would like to ask what has become of the policy declaration of the Government of Shri Shastri, which I welcomed, that not only should there be more and more public sector enterprises, but the public sector should be expanded to cover important consumer goods industries like textiles, sugar, cement etc. to break this stranglehold in production and distribution of these big business houses. Not only should new units

be set up in the public sector for consumer industries, but the existing ones which have earned more than four times their invested capital can be taken over in the national interest so that people are not denied the essentials of life. Unless we adopt such a bold policy and carry it forward, we will not be in a position to arm ourselves with the wherewithals to meet the challenge of destiny which we have to meet within a short period of ten years. Either we meet this challenge within ten years or enemies overtakes us. This is the warning of the times.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. I have always taken interest in the subject under discussion. But there is one little misfortune under which I have to proceed, in the sense that the hon. member who preceded me has shown me only verdure all round but no wood. I wish he had shown some wood so that I could make a plank on which to go ahead.

It is not easy to talk about a subject like industry. We should not talk about it simply with emotion, simply with some pre-conceived ideas or pre-conceived notions. After all, we must remember that ours is a big country with such a big population, where till 18 years ago the reins of government were in the hands of a power which was never interested in or in favour of industrial growth or development of this country. Rather the problem of industrial growth was managed in such a manner that it actually retarded our growth in a number of ways. What has been our experience right from the day our experience right from the day we got independence? I have had some experience as a Minister in my own State. I have gone round all the States, and I wish to tell my hon. friend Shri Daji that the position is most promising. I congratulate the

Government on the number of surveys that they have conducted, right from the day they took over the reins of office, in the large-scale, medium-scale, small-scale and cottage industries and handicrafts, with the result that today there is a mine of information with this Ministry of which we should be proud. I shall state later where we may have erred.

You will find in the States all over the country how gradually there has been progress, how gradually people have begun to understand what industry means. I have not much time at my disposal, but still I would like to throw some light on what I have been able to understand over the years.

From 1952, the tempo of the small-scale industry rose all over the country, and with the guidance of the Central Ministry, all over the country hundreds and thousands of units came up. The tempo has been so great that I have a feeling that the Ministry should rest on its oars for some time, consolidate the units that have already been established all over the country, and not allow any more growth for some time.

I wish Shri Daji only pays a visit to Punjab. In 1947, West Punjab, which was highly developed both agriculturally and industrially, went to Pakistan. It was called the granary of Northern India. East Punjab was not only highly deficit in food, but very backward industrially. But now, what is the position? Let Shri Daji go and see the small-scale industry complexes in Ludhiana, Ambala, Amritsar and other places. I have been visiting Punjab every year, and I am myself surprised to find the progress that they have achieved. If they lack in anything, it is funds and raw materials, indigenous or imported. I would have very much appreciated if there had been constructive criticism, asking, now that these industrial complexes have come up, how we are going to assist them, help them, guide them, and give them all sorts of assistance.

I have several times raised the question of the issue of licences. Licences were certainly issued indiscriminately, and we see what has happened in the country. The States wanted licences, industrialists wanted licences, everybody wanted licences, and they were issued, and today what has happened is—our hon. Minister will kindly note this—that we have a lot of idle capacity in the country, and therefore, the first task of the Government will be to see that this idle capacity is utilised to the full.

At the time of issuing the licences, a number of promises were made to the industrialists. In the public sector also, when the management of private sector industries were taken over, high hopes were raised given, but, unfortunately, for many reasons, which may or may not be explainable, they did not get all those facilities later.

Firstly, technicians of the proper type were not available for a number of years. Secondly, there was scarcity of raw materials. Thirdly, there was difficulty in importing components and spare parts from other countries. Fourthly, there was shortage of capital and no collaborators.

While issuing licences, they did not keep before them the idea of dispersal of industries, which is a very important factor in the industrialisation of the country in making people feel all over the country that they derive benefit out of the industrial growth of the country. My hon. friend Shri Sreekantan Nair is here. It was in 1962 that I visited Trivandrum last, and I found it was industrially very much backward. From the dispersal point of view it should have been considered, and we should have made industries grow in places where a number of amenities are available.

The hon. Finance Minister has given certain incentives to industries that want to move out of congested areas to other areas. I must frankly admit that there may be only very few cases where people would be prepared to

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

move out of the place where they are established, and that would be for altogether different reasons.

I personally feel that there is no deviation, and I say it with a full sense of responsibility, from the Industrial policy Resolution that we have adopted, though Shri Dandekar and Shri Ranga would tell you that the boot is on the other leg. They would tell you that Government is thrusting itself on the consumer industry also, which, according to the Industrial Policy Resolution, has to be left to the private sector. Therefore, saying all these things, without knowing the details I must respectfully submit to my hon. friends is only to mislead ourselves and others. If the criticism is positive, I welcome it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should try to conclude within two minutes.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** I am initiating the debate on behalf of my party. You may give me two or three minutes more.

For the last so many years Government have given a step-motherly treatment to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—I must say it very frankly—by truncating it, by transferring parts of it, by adding and subtracting and what not. This Ministry which should occupy the foremost place, has been given a backbencher's place. I wish Government gives its attention to it and gives it again the proper place it had during even the time of the Britishers.

Secondly, where it is necessary to import raw materials in order to strengthen our industrial base for future industrialisation of the country,

I submit Government should not feel-cringy about granting foreign exchange. I do not have the time, otherwise I would relate how a number of industries are actually suffering for want of small foreign exchange.

There was a rise in the tempo of small-scale industries, and a number of industrial estates were set up, but it seems, there was over-enthusiasms, and that is now retarding the growth of these industries. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. There seems to be some bungling somewhere and I have no time to explain it now. Even in the home town of the late Prime Minister, and our Prime Minister at present, Allahabad, two or three years back I was there and I saw an industrial estate there at Naini. But hardly 4 or 5 units had come up; today it may be 6 or 7. Therefore, it is time that attention was paid to this.

16 hrs.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** The rate of our industrial growth is not enough. It is not more than 7 per cent, as I find from the statistics for 1964. It is ridiculously low compared even to some of the most backward countries in the world. This rate should be accelerated, from the point of view of pace, from the point of view of quality also. My hon. friend has spoken about certain general matters. As far as the policy matter is concerned, I will not say much about it. Unless we have an industrial complex in the country, how can we go ahead? On the one hand we must welcome collaborators, foreigners, to come and invest here and set up these industries. If on the contrary we have our own nationals here, we can always watch them; the company law and every-

thing else is there. If they are in a position to accelerate rate of growth why should we not welcome them? I am no less a socialist than anybody else. These industrialists have to function at our terms and work within the conditions that the Government gives them. Therefore, why should we not welcome Birla or anybody else to set up industries when they have to function on these terms?

Let us not feel shy in asking the industrialising this country. We must take full benefit of their knowledge, experience, knowhow and certainly capital. It is time that they are asked to help rather than welcoming people from foreign countries.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member has already taken more than five minutes.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** There is one thing. At the present stage of our growth we need collaborators who know the technical know how and technical know-why. In that case, we should be selective. Secondly, I certainly agree that the collaborator that you select should have the right to choose his partner here. I quite agree with that policy of the Government. This is a subject which is very near and dear to our hearts. Unfortunately our Government, for certain reasons known best to them, have not paid full attention to this important portfolio. They should pay full attention to this matter and see that it is a full-fledged industry Ministry for industries in the country as both the commerce and the industry has to develop. With these words, I fully support the demands of this Ministry.

**Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi):** Madam Chairman, this Ministry has the special responsibility for active promotion of industrialisation in the country by encouraging the setting up of public and public sector enterprises. It has also the responsibility for implementing the industrial policy of the country which is essential for the

growth of industries in this country. The industrial policy of our country finds expression in the industrial policy resolution of 30th April, 1956. According to this policy, industries are divided into three categories; firstly, industries which are exclusively owned and run by Government, secondly, industries which are progressively owned by Government in which the private sector also could contribute its share towards progress and the third category is of all the remaining industries which remain entirely in the hands of the private sector. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India our industries are growing very well and we are glad to see that refer the advent of independence we are able to produce within our country from pin to plane which we were importing before the Independence. The growth of industrial production had been doubled and had gone even to fourfold in some commodities because of the active productivity drives launched by the productivity councils, which are agencies set up by the Government. Productivity has gained tremendous momentum in the country and there are so many industries which have taken advantage of this productivity drive and because of this drive we see that production in steel has increased fourfold and electrical machinery, six fold. We are able to export sewing machines and electrical equipment to foreign countries. These new engineering industries are manufacturing goods whose durability can be comparable to those made in western countries and our industries have stabilised to such an extent after Independence.

With this background, I wish to take cement industry and offer some comments. Cement is a major industry and it supplies the most vital product required for the construction of national projects and buildings. Unfortunately we find that there is a serious shortage of cement. To fight out this shortage, I think the Ministry

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

has increased the existing capacity and they have issued licences for setting up new factories but with all these there will be a shortage of 2-3 million tons per annum. To avoid this shortage the industries department has set up the Cement Corporation of India with an able chairman to make available to the country cement in large quantities and to minimise to to some extent the shortage. Unfortunately, cement is available only in towns and cities. If you go to the rural areas, the villagers do not get even one or two bags of cement because it is not available there. Quotas are allotted through the State Governments which draw supply from the STC of India. The allotments to the State Governments must be increased so that the villagers may get some more bags of cement useful for building their houses, since especially agriculturists find it very difficult. They go to the tahsildar and collector to get a permit and after two or three months they are able to get only one bag or half a bag. I request Government to see that more cement is allotted for public consumption, especially in the rural areas.

Next I come to the match industry which is more or less a cottage industry and which provides employment for lakhs of men and women. I come from an area which is nearer to a centre of match industry and it is growing in large numbers. There is competition between mechanised and cottage sectors and there is one single mechanised unit called the WIMCO which in a mechanical way produces matches and they have a monopoly in this country. My information is that they have exceeded their target about half the total production in the country fixed by an agreement entered into with the Tariff Commission thereby affecting the production of the cottage match industry sector. I request the Minister to see that this company does not exceed the production beyond the agreed limit and

thereby affect the limited production of the cottage match industries. I find from the report that the match industry is facing a shortage in the matter of production. I feel that the reason may be due to the shortage of the raw materials. For remedying the situation, the forest departments must be asked to grow softwood trees in a larger extent of acreage of forests, so that enough softwood trees are made available to this industry on easy terms. We must provide some opportunity for the forest department to cultivate some more softwood trees. The forests offer more opportunity for starting industries based on the forest products.

I have seen some pamphlets issued by the Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh Governments where in they have said that industries based on the forest produce can be set up to the advantage of all concerned. I think in all the States of our country where there are abundant forests, such as in Herola, Madras, Andhra and Mysore, the authorities concerned can be asked to prepare a full survey and find out the industries based on forest produce so that those industries can be set up in the country, and thereby the rural industrialisation may be developed.

Coming to the location of industries, we are surprised to find that all the major industries are located in the same place and in the same States. This is not good, because, rural industrialisation must be our aim; and rural industrialisation has two aims: firstly, it reduces the pressure of population and congestion in the towns, and secondly, it provides employment in the rural area itself. In the budget speech of the Finance Minister, we find there are some incentives offered for the entrepreneurs to shift the industries to the rural areas. I do not know how they will serve the rural areas. The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry, we hope, will give us a statement,

whenever it is possible, saying how many industries are shifted from the towns and cities to the rural areas, taking advantage of the announcement made by the Finance Minister.

Next, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the production of agricultural tractors in the country. To a question put in Parliament, the Minister of Food and Agriculture was pleased to say that nearly 20,000 tractors are remaining idle due to the non-availability of spare-parts. This is an appalling condition. When we talk of more production in the agricultural sector, and when there is scarcity of food, this idle capacity of tractors must be set right and the tractors must be put to use. We should not import the tractors themselves. We can manufacture, with the collaboration of foreign countries, if need be, the spare parts for these agricultural tractors and these tractors must be made to plough the lands so that more land could be cultivated and more food could be produced. We find in the report that we are able to produce nearly 2,000 tractors. But this is a low figure. We want more tractors and cheap ones at the same time. The hand-tiller which is otherwise called baby tractor can be produced in large numbers. It may be sold at a low price and be competitive so that the agriculturists can purchase them and use them for ploughing the land instead of making the bullocks plough the land, especially when the bullocks are too weak because they have no strength as they are poorly fed. So, these factors must also be taken into account.

I should like to make one more point regarding the Inventions Promotion Board. We find in the report that an Inventions Promotion Board has been set up to encourage artisans and workers and some eminent men who are in the field of technical know-how. If they invent anything new, they will be awarded cash prizes and merit certificates. In this year's report, mention has been made of 15 persons who have been awarded a sum of

Rs. 8,400, but we do not know what are the items of invention that these artisan and technicians made. If the items are given, we may be able to see whether they are new ones, or are copies or only adaptations or models based on the manufacture or inventions of other countries. I am not doubting the capacity of our nationals, but we must be given the opportunity to see whether the invention is a new one and whether any improvement can be thought of in respect of that invention. I request the Minister to tell the House how many items of inventions were given by the applicants.

I now come to my last point, since the time is short. The Committee headed by an eminent Member of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Santhanam, made recommendations to the effect that representatives of the trade should not be allowed to see the purchase officers. Some of the recommendations of the Committee have been adopted. The contact men, who are otherwise called liaison officers flock to the Ministry and other officials; they are supposed to be doing some service to the industrialists. But I doubt whether they are doing any service, because they are the cause for delaying the issue of licences. These contact men should not be allowed to visit the offices, and if need be, only the industrialist can be allowed to see the concerned officers and with his prior approval so that direct contact will be good and make for easy disposal of the applications.

The dispersal of industries in this country must be on need-based. As I said earlier, for instance, in Madras or some other industrial States, all the industries are there. In a well-developed State, where electricity is available in plenty, an industry can be started at any place, but unfortunately the industries are concentrated in the cities alone.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri M. P. Swamy:** There are many backward areas in the States where some industries could be set up. The Planning Commission has made a list of the backward areas; particularly in the Madras State, for instance, in my constituency, Sankaranainarkoil taluk in the most backward area; moreover, east Ramnad district is again the most backward area in Madras State. But there are large deposits of minerals, especially lime, which is suitable for starting the cement industry. There are also large deposits of chemicals. If these are exploited and if the Government is good enough to start their own industries in these areas, I think these backward areas can be developed into flourishing industrial areas.

**श्री क० ना० त्रिवारी (बगहा) :** सभापति महोदया, मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। श्री टी० एन० सिंह को प्लानिंग कमिशन का एक्सपेरियंस है और श्री रघुरामैया को डिफेंस का एक्सपेरियंस है। तीनों मिनिस्टर साहबान को काफ़ी एक्सपेरियंस है और ये लोग जिस तरह काम को खूबी के साथ देख रहे हैं और जिस तरह देश का डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, उस से हमें संतोष है।

मैं इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान एग्रो-इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ़ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों का डेवलपमेंट हुआ है। लेकिन देहात में हमारे देश के अस्सी परसेंट लोग रहते हैं और ज्यादातर उन की ज़िन्दगी खेती पर निर्भर करती है। वे लोग कम से कम छः महीने बेरोजगार बैठे रहते हैं। अगर देहात में स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट किया जाये और वहाँ पर इस सम्बन्ध में जो मैटीरियल्स की कमी होती है, अगर उस की पूर्ति की जाये, तो देहात के लोगों के लिए रोजगार की बहुत कुछ व्यवस्था हो सकती है। अगर देहात में फ़ूट कैनिंग, एग पाउडर,

दियासलाई आदि के छोटे-मोटे कारखाने लगाए जायें, तो इस से कट्टी का ईक्वल डेवलपमेंट होगा।

इस का एक लाभ यह होगा कि आज जो देहात के लोग बाहर शहरों की तरफ़ दौड़ रहे हैं, वे उधर नहीं दौड़ेंगे और जो उन के एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है—क्योंकि वे छः महीने बेकार बैठे रहते हैं—, वह भी बहुत कुछ हद तक हल हो जायेगा। हमारे गो पूर्वज थे, वे कोई बेवकूफ़ नहीं थे। हर गांव में एक लोहार, एक सुनार, एक घं बी, एक हज्जाम आदि हुआ करता था और इस प्रकार गांव में सब तरह का प्रबन्ध रहता था। बहुत से गांवों में अब भी वह सिस्टम चला आता है।

हमारे लोहार इतने काबिल हैं कि अगर उन को ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, सुविधायें दी जायें, लोहा और दूसरा रा मैटीरियल दिया जाये, तो आज बम्बई कलकत्ता और दूसरे शहरों में किसानों के काम के लिए जो औजार बनाए जाते हैं, अगर उन का सैम्पल उन लोहारों को दिया जाये, तो वे किसानों के लिए वह सब सामान बना सकते हैं। बम्बई में, कलकत्ता में, मद्रास में, तथा दूसरे जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं वहाँ लोहा जाता है और जाकर कारखानों में उससे चीजें बनती हैं। यह जो आने जाने का ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्चा है यह भी उस पर पड़ता है और तब जा कर फिनिशड गुड्स देहातों में भेजी जाती हैं। इस तरह से जो एग्रिकल्चरल एम्प्लेमेंट्स हैं उनके दाम बहुत बढ़ जाते हैं। ये दाम बहुत कम हो सकते हैं अगर देहातों में ही बनाने का इंतजाम हो जाए। इससे एक लाभ यह भी हो सकता है कि लोगों को वहाँ रोजगार मिले। वहाँ पर मीडियम और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज इसके लिए स्थापित की जा सकती हैं। एग्रिकल्चर के दो काम होते हैं। एक तो लोगों को खाना पहुंचाना और दूसरे उपजा कर इंडस्ट्री के लिए रा मैटि-

रियल तैयार करना। जो रा मँटीग्रियल हम तैयार करते हैं वह रा मँटीग्रियल बड़े बड़े शहरों में तथा विदेशों में भेजा जाता है। बड़े बड़े शहरों में जा कर उससे चीजें बनती हैं। बहुत सा रा मँटीग्रियल ऐसा होता है जो नुबसान हो जाता है और वहाँ तक वह पहुँच नहीं पाता है। जैसे हमारे यहाँ धान का पुवाल होता है, तीसी और जूट के डंठल होते हैं, यह गुबसान हो जाता है। तरह तरह की और चीजें होती हैं जैसे सब आस। ये सब की सब जो चीजें हैं ये नष्ट हो जाती हैं। इनको नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए आपको देहातों में ही कोई इंतजाम करना होगा। इससे वहाँ लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा और हमारी जो डिबेलेपिंग कंट्री है उसका डिबेलेपमेंट भी अच्छा हो सकेगा। यह जो तमाम चीजें हैं, जो कि देहातों में बेकार पड़ी रह जाती हैं इनके उपयोग की ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

यहाँ पर तरह तरह के, भिन्न भिन्न विचार रखने वाले लोग हैं। कम्युनिस्ट हैं, सोशलिस्ट हैं, पी०एस०पी० वाले हैं, सर्वोदयी भी हैं, कांग्रेसी भी हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले भी हैं। सभी के भिन्न भिन्न दृष्टिकोण हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज का डिबेलेपमेंट किस तरह हो इस बारे में सभी के भिन्न भिन्न दृष्टिकोण हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर दोनों को साथ ले कर चलने की जो घोषणा की है, मैं इसका समर्थक हूँ। डिबेलेपिंग कंट्री के लिए सरकार ने जो एक सिद्धान्त रखा है, जो एक सीमा रखी हुई है मैं समझता हूँ वह बहुत अच्छी है, सब से अच्छी है। इसी सिद्धान्त पर हमें चलते रहना चाहिये। मैं उन आदमियों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह कहते हो कि सब पब्लिक सैक्टर अच्छा है और नहीं मैं उनमें से हूँ जो यह कहते हैं कि सारा का सारा प्राइवेट सैक्टर अच्छा है, एक खराब है, या दूसरा सारे का सारा खराब है। हमारे डिबेलेपिंग कंट्री को इन दोनों की आवश्यकता है। एक कहावत है कि आभ से खाने मतलब

है, गठनी या पेड़ गिनने से नहीं। कंट्री में जिस जिस चीज की जरूरत है, जिस जिस चीज की कमी है, उसको जोभी पूरा कर सके उसका हमें स्वागत करना चाहिये, फिर चाहे वह पब्लिक सैक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो। कौन उत्पादन बढ़ता है, इससे मतलब मुझे नहीं है, मुझे मतलब इस बात से है कि उत्पादन बढ़े। हमारी जो नीड़ज हैं वे पूरी होनी चाहियें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किया है, उससे वह विचलित न ह।

तरह तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं।

मुंडे मुंडे मतिभिन्ना

पिंडे पिंडे गतिभिन्ना।

हर आदमी अपना अपना सुझाव देगा। इसलिए मेरा खयाल है कि इन बातों से गवर्नमेंट को विचलित नहीं होना चाहिए और जो सिद्धान्त उस ने तय किया है, उस पर इस को चलते रहना चाहिये।

एग्रिकलचरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स के बारे में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप जो थोड़ी पावर के और ज्यादा पावर के ट्रैक्टर बनाते हैं, उन को आप देखें। आप तीन हार्स पावर के, चार हार्स पावर के, पांच हार्स पावर के या आठ हार्स पावर के ट्रैक्टर बनाते हैं। लेकिन ये ट्रैक्टर जो मिट्टी कड़ी होती है, उस में काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। उन के लिए बीस और पच्चीस हार्स पावर के ट्रैक्टर की जरूरत है। वे भी बनने चाहिये और काफी तादाद में बनने चाहिये।

आप इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दें कि हमारे देश में काफी बड़ी संख्या में ट्रैक्टर आइडल पड़े रहते हैं क्योंकि उनके पार्ट्स नहीं मिलते हैं। सौभाग्य से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब आ गए हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह भी इस ओर ध्यान दें। विदेशी मुद्रा की इन पार्ट्स को मंगाने की जरूरत है तो वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ही देंगे। हमारे

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

यहां कहावत है “भूखे भजन न होई गोपाला” । जब पेट भूखा होता है तो भगवान भी नहीं मूलता है । सब से पहले अन्न के उत्पादन के रास्ते में जो कठिनाइयां हैं उन को दूर किया जाना चाहिये । ट्रैक्टर के लिए जिन जिन पार्ट्स की जरूरत हो उन को उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिये फिर चाहे उन पार्ट्स को बाहर से मंगाना पड़े या देश में ही बनाना हो । फारेन ट्रैक्टर जो हैं उन के पार्ट्स भी बाहर से अगर मंगाने की जरूरत है तो वे भी फारेन एक्सचेंज उपलब्ध कर के मंगाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । आजकल तो छोटे छोटे जो इन्ट्रिमेंट्स हैं, एग्रिकलचरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स हैं उन के पार्ट्स मिलना भी मुश्किल हो गया है । इस बात उन का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । एक तो आप यह देखें कि गांवों में लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दें ताकि इनकी रिपेयर वहां ही सके और दूसरे पार्ट्स की किसी भी प्रकार से कमी अनुभव न हो ।

वे स्माल स्केल और मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज जो हम गांवों में स्थापित कर सकते हैं उनके लिए रा मैटीरियल्स की जो कमी है उस कमी को भी दूर किया जाना चाहिये । उनके लिए फाइनेंसिस की जो कमी है वह भी दूर की जानी चाहिये । इस मामले में कोई कोताही नहीं होनी चाहिये । बैंक अगर फाइनेंसिस दे सकें तो वहां से दिलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये । फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत हो तो उसका भी प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये । इस काम में आप हम लोगों की मदद करें और देखें कि देहात में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं वे किसी तरह से सफर न करें ।

एक दिक्कत जिस की वजह से गांवों में इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं लग सकती हैं, उसकी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अभी तक बहुत ज्यादा गांवों में नहीं गई है । जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूं उसकी यावत मैं कहना चाहता हूं । नार्थ बिहार में

पावर अभी बहुत कम गई है और जो पावर गई भी है वह दूसरे प्रान्तों के कम्पैरिजन में बहुत कम गई है । साथ ही साथ नार्थ बिहार में दूसरों के मुकाबले में पावर बहुत महंगी है । इसका परिणाम यह है कि कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट वहां इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है तो घबराता है, वहां जाना नहीं पसन्द करता है । इसलिए हमारी रिवेस्ट है कि आप वहां पावर का प्रबन्ध करें और सस्ती पावर दें । मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि मद्रास में 60 परसेंट देहातों में पावर चली गई है . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : अस्सी परसेंट ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह बताती है कि अस्सी परसेंट में चली गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे यहां पंद्रह बीस परसेंट देहातों में ही अभी तक पावर गई है । इस मामले में भी हम कितने बैकवर्ड हैं, इस को आप देखें । एक प्राविस दूसरे प्राविस के मुकाबले में इतना बैकवर्ड तो नहीं रहना चाहिये । यह चाहे आप का काम हो या आप के किसी दूसरे साथी का काम हो या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम हो इस की तरफ आप को देखना चाहिए । आप देखें कि देहातों में इंडस्ट्रीज तभी लग सकती हैं जबकि वहां इलेक्ट्रिसिटी जाय और इनेक्ट्रिसिटी ही नहीं बल्कि चीप इलेक्ट्रिसिटी जाए । इस का इंतजाम होना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां जो इंडस्ट्री है जैसे शूगर इंडस्ट्री है या दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं ये पुरानी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं । एक सवाल वहां पैदा हो गया है, एक समस्या पैदा हो गई है नार्थ बिहार में और खास कर के हमारी कंस्ट्रक्शंस और चम्पारन में कि सरपलस केन करीब करीब अठारह लाख मन हो गया है । हमारे यहां एक हजार टन क्रश करने की कैपेसिटी है । वे वहां पर एक्सपेंशन चाहते हैं । ख़शी की बात है कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने तथा और

जितने डिपार्टमेंट हैं उन्होंने इस चीज को मान लिया है, वे ऐसी कर गए हैं। एग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट से उस में सहायता मिल रही है। एक्सपेंशन की सुविधायें भी प्रदान की जा रही हैं। लेकिन फाइनेंस की कहीं कहीं दिक्कत हो गई है। ईस्टर्न उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जहां बहुत पुरानी मशीनरी है अगर उसका एक्सपेंशन नहीं हुआ तो अगले साल ओवर प्रोडक्शन जो शूगर केन का होगा उस समय बहुत भारी दिक्कत सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जायगी। किसान के खेत में गन्ना पड़ा रह जायगा और लाखों करोड़ों मन गन्ना बरबाद हो जायगा, उसका नुकसान हो जायगा। नई इंडस्ट्री लगाने में जितना आप का खर्च है उससे बहुत कम खर्च में पुरानी इंडस्ट्री का एक्सपेंशन हो जाता है। एक्सपेंशन के लिए जो भी सुविधा उन को दी जानी है, उस में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये। उन को वे सुविधायें जल्दी से जल्दी प्रदान की जानी चाहियें। उन को ऐसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर का भी कोई आदमी है, और उस ने गलती की है तो उस को सजा मिलनी चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी किसी हालत में भी ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि नेशन का प्रोडक्शन ज है वह बन्द हो। अगर आप की गलती की वजह से पेपर का, सिमेंट का या किसी दूसरी चीज का प्रोडक्शन बन्द होता है तो नुकसान देश को ही होगा। अगर कोई कसूर करता है तो उस की सजा उस को मिलनी चाहिये, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं। मान लीजिए, मैं काश्तकार हूं और मैं ने चोरी की है। चोरी के लिए मुझे सजा होगी लेकिन आप मुझे यह तो नहीं कह सकते हैं कि खेत मत जोतो और खेत में उत्पादन मत करो। कड़ी से कड़ी सजा आप मुझे दे सकते हैं, आप मुझे प्रासीक्यूट कर सकते

हैं, आप मुझे कोर्ट को फेंक करने के लिये मजबूर कर सकते हैं और कोर्ट जो सजा मुझे देगी उसको मैं भुगतूंगा भी लेकिन इस वजह से प्रोडक्शन तो बन्द नहीं होना चाहिये। विडिक्टिवेस जो गवर्नमेंट का है वह नहीं होना चाहिये, चाहे वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो या पब्लिक सैक्टर हो। सभी को सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये और किसी तरह से भी प्रोडक्शन हेम्पर नहीं होना चाहिये।

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda):** Madam Chairman, the cut motion against my name is about the failure of Government to evolve proper principles of pricing in respect of price controlled commodities. It is not a subject about which one can get emotional or excited. It is indeed a somewhat boring subject. At the same time, I submit it is also an exceedingly important subject and one which concerns not merely the Ministry of Industries and Supplies; it also concerns the Ministry of Steel and Mining, Petroleum and Chemicals, Finance and so on. Nevertheless, I thought this might be the proper opportunity to talk on the subject here.

The two outstanding facts of the current economic situation are, firstly, that the economy is over-beated by inflation and, secondly, that the rate of growth of industrial production, especially since 1963 has been lagging seriously behind the requirements. These are admitted facts. In the First Plan the rate of industrial growth achieved was 6.6 per cent per annum. In the Second Plan, it was 8.1 per cent per annum. But in the Third Plan, so far as one can see, up to date in four years it is doubtful whether we have achieved even a rate of 8 per cent growth per annum while the targeted rate is I think well over 10 per cent.

Apart from other remedies that there may be for the inflationary aspect of the situation, it is perfectly obvious, and it is again an admitted fact, that the essential element in

[Shri N. Dandekar]

the rectification of the situation would be a rapid increase in industrial production. Now, as against that, the actual position is to the contrary. There is a high level of idle capacity in certain industries, which is increasing rather alarmingly and there is also a fall in the rate of growth of installed capacity in other industries.

The problem of idle capacity is serious and difficult, but that is not the aspect with which I am presently concerned. That problem is mainly geared to the shortage of foreign exchange which makes it impossible for the industries at the moment to get adequate supplies of foreign raw materials, imported components and spare parts where indigenous materials are not available. It is also geared, at any rate since last year, to the problem of acute shortage of working capital, and the high cost of obtaining working capital, as a result of the banking situation and the rise in the bank rate and consequently of commercial banks' lending rates. That matter is another problem with which I am not presently concerned. I am going to talk mainly about the fall in the rate of growth of installed capacity, because I regard it as having far more serious repercussions from the standpoint of the long-term growth.

I do not think I need give a large number of figures. But I would like to make mention of some of the price controlled industries which are well behind in their rate of growth in installed capacity, which is why I have chosen this particular subject, namely, the price control policy of the Government. *Ex hypothesi*, one controls the prices of only those commodities which are regarded as important and necessary to the economy, whether at the producer level or at the consumer level. One does not bother, for instance, to control the price of cinema tickets or anything of that sort. But one is concerned to control the prices

of cement, steel and things of that kind which are essential to the economy. And it is precisely in those industries that the rate of growth of installed capacity has been exceedingly low. The outstanding examples in the group of producer industries are cement, steel (in particular, certain types and varieties of steel), aluminium and other metal industries, engineering machinery and machine tools, chemicals (especially heavy chemicals) and fertilizers. In the field of consumer goods industries the installed capacity is well behind what is required in cotton textiles, woollen textiles, jute goods, sugar, paper and so on.

Now, Madam, my submission is this. I am not claiming that erroneous price fixation policy is the only cause of this particular phenomenon. There are, I know, several other causes. But I do submit that, in the long run it is the price mechanism, working through defective price control which is at fault. It is basic to the whole situation of the slow rate of growth of installed capacity. My submission will be that among the many causes, the basic factor has been the failure of Government to evolve and firmly to apply a pricing policy of the controlled commodities which would be economically sound in the context of economic growth.

I would like here to make a little diversion to explain what I conceived to be the function of the price in the economic structure. Even in a mixed economic, such as ours, which is still largely a free market price economy from the point of view of price, the function of price and of price movements, not price in any absolute or philosophical terms, but price movements—is in the short run to bring about an equilibrium between demand and supply. But in the long run the function of price and of price movements is to restrain demand and stimulate supply wherever there are shortages; or stimulate demand and

restrain supply wherever there are surpluses. More specifically, in a growing economy, such as ours, where shortages have become almost the normal necessary concomitants of economic growth and specially in an inflationary state where rapidly expanding production capacity is the most urgent need, the price factor becomes the most vital and dynamic mechanism for achieving two things, for restraining the growth of demand and at the same time attracting the deployment of necessary resources, that is to say, resources of enterprise, of investment and capital formation, and of technical and managerial skill and know-how towards the establishment of additional plant capacity in the industries concerned. As I said, price was not the only factor but I submit price is the main factor in the long run in the matter of establishing capacities for production in assential industries where there is price control. It is in this context that the effectiveness or hindrance of price control has to be judged even when, in the short run, it may be justifiable on social or on economic grounds.

First of all, to put it briefly, price control necessitates distribution control and rationing, if it is to be effective as an alternative method of restraining demand which otherwise would have been performed by rise in prices. Price control inevitably leads to corruption and black-marketing thus defeating price control itself, by diverting profits to non-productive channels. Price control inhabits expansion unless price fixation is based upon sound economic principles related to the requirements of growth. Failure to fix prices for price controlled commodities perpetuates price control, distribution control, black-marketing and the whole round of vicious circle. But one of the most important and astonishing consequences of price control is this: that even when the continuance of price control sometimes becomes quite unnecessary,

price control breeds strong vested interest which make it difficult, if not impossible, to get rid of price control. Today, one such industry is the coal industry for whatever reasons,—mostly those of miscalculations by the Planning Commission,—the installed capacity, so to speak, of the coal industry has so expanded that since the last year, the coal industry has been faced with an enormous surplus production, surplus production capacity, not sufficient demand, and so on. Now, that is precisely the situation in which the price control ought to go right off so that the industry can adjust itself to the situation as it may prevail, so that uneconomic units would shut down, if necessary, and the coal industry and other industries might then get on to the right footing. But I know for a fact that in the coal industry, today there are very strong vested interests against lifting price control despite the fact that price control in the coal industry has lost all meaning; and perhaps one of the most important vested interests in price control of the coal industry is the National Coal Development Corporation.

That being the situation, if price control is not to be a self-perpetuating exercise, or if it is not to come an end in itself, what is needed is a pricing policy which is economically sound, that is, which would perform the expansion function which uncontrolled price movements would otherwise perform.

I shall not go into technical details, but I shall take the liberty of taking a certain amount of the time of the House to indicate what I conceive to be the main factors which require careful consideration; indeed consideration there has been but not right decisions. I know in fact that the factors that I am going to refer to as relevant in the determination of a rational pricing policy have been under consideration of Government for years; they have been under the

[Shri N. Dandekar]

consideration of the Tariff Commission for years. But no answers of a kind that are economically sound have ever emerged, or if sometimes the Tariff Commission has buttoned up courage to evolve rational and sound answers, the Industry Ministry have come in the way and for various reasons of a political and semi-political character they have not accepted in totality the otherwise sound recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

The first element in price-fixing is the choice of representative units in the industry for ascertaining costs. I submit straightway that one ought to distinguish between established units and new units. I shall go so far as to say that in respect of new units, that is to say, units established not more than two or three years prior to the determination of price, there ought to be no price control at all. I think the whole system of economic growth operates at the marginal units; I do not mean marginal in the sense that they are marginally profitable; I mean marginal units in the sense that they were the last to come into the field; that is the meaning in economic language of the words 'at the margin'. All new units, in my submission, that is to say, units which are comparatively young and which have not been in operation for more than a year or two or three ought to be entirely free of price control. If the situation warrants it, let them take the rap, if they are overstripping the market as a result of no control on new units, or the benefit on the other hand if the supply situation warrants it. That is precisely the point at which there is the stimulating exercise of establishing a new enterprise, of overcoming hundreds of hurdles that today anyone establishing a new enterprise has to overcome, such as industrial licence, capital issue control, foreign exchange, getting land, getting water getting power and all kinds of things that one

has to surmount, which only those who have been through that experience know for they know what an extraordinary obstacle-race it is. For those who undertake that risk I suggest that there is a very strong case why the production of these new units should be entirely free of price control.

That leaves us with what I might call established units. Here, there are some very difficult questions to be answered. For example, should you take the most efficient units for deciding what the price should be? The difficulty about taking the most efficient units as the basis of measurement of cost is that you immediately kill outright the units that are a little less efficient, and you would also penalise efficiency because if efficiency is only going to mean a continually tighter and tighter rope round your neck for purposes of price control, it would not seem worth-while for anybody to be efficient. I submit that to take the most efficient units as the basis for determining price would be totally wrong. Equally so, of course, would be the least efficient unit as the basis for determining price. I think on the one hand there has got to be only one controlled price for any given industry; and on the other hand it has got to be geared to the average costs for the industry as a whole. It is here that one comes across a nigger in the wood-pile. I have read one or two Tariff Commission's reports on the subject, and while accepting the proposition that the average costs for the industry as a whole should be taken as the basis, they have carefully eliminated certain units by saying 'Oh, this unit is losing, so let us cut it out; this unit is not too efficient, so, let us omit this one 'too' and so on. In other words you get what I might call a "wishful, thought-out average unit" and average costs rather than average

cost for the industry in the proper sense of the term.

actual costs without trimming them down to suit wishful thinking.

I shall now go on to the second important consideration, namely what scale of production one should take as the basis on which to work out the costs. Everybody knows and it is elementary that if a unit works to its hundred per cent installed capacity its costs are lower because the overheads are distributed; on the other hand, if it is working to something like 75 to 80 per cent of its installed capacity, it is going to be utterly uneconomic and very probably it will be losing. But when it comes to the determination of costs and some kind of price control, what should be the basis of relationship of assumed production to installed capacity? I submit on this too that there has been a good deal of completely going wrong, if not wishful thinking by the Ministry, the tendency being to assume that because I have an installed capacity of X tonnes of cement, therefore, I must somehow be producing X tonnes of cement, and if I do not actually produce X tonnes of cement, that is just too bad. Madam, things do not work out that way. It is an incredibly efficient unit that could get a hundred per cent production out of its plant. The normal would be somewhere between 88 and 92 per cent. I think some hard thinking has got to be done on this so that the man who after a good deal of time, effort and labour, secures better than this normal rate of production may get a proper reward in terms of better profitability on that particular plant.

Now I would like to come to a very much more difficult point in relation to the determination of prices, that is to say, depreciation and the problem of rehabilitation and replacement of plant. Theoretically, the justification for this concept of depreciation is that before any profit emerges, the integrity of the plant must remain intact. That is to say, you cannot be said to have really earned profit unless the wear and tear of the plant by sheer usage is first recouped, and then what is left is a profit. In modern times, when in fact prices are steadily rising, one of the most difficult situations that every industry is faced with is that the historic cost at which the plant was originally purchased is very much different from the price at which it would have to be replaced. Therefore, there arises the need to charge against profit an appropriate amount to cover not merely depreciation of the plant but also the differential between the original cost and the cost replacing it now. If you did not do that, you would be taking profit out of a plant that is running down; you would think you were making a profit which, in fact, you were not. This, again, is a subject that has been debated over and over again. Government does not make up its mind. The rationale of the thing is perfectly clear. However difficult the problem is of assessment, and of computation, the rationale of it is clear. I suggest Government ought to take decisions on matters of this kind.

The third is the ascertainment of costs, the assessment of costs. The great temptation—unless Government make up their mind as to what they have in view—the great temptation to rely upon some kind of theoretical normal costs as the basis for costing is, in my judgment, all wrong. What is really required is an assessment of

I come now to perhaps the most contentious side of all in price fixation, namely, what about the return on capital employed? The first concept that we have got to be clear about is that return on capital employed is not something abstract; it is something very concrete. It must be returned after tax. That is really the

[Shri N. Dandekar]

only return that any sensible company or any sensible plant or proprietor would call return. If the rate of tax is 60 per cent, 70 per cent or 10 per cent, whatever it is, the return that is of relevance is the return after tax. Secondly, the return after tax must bear a certain relationship to the normal capital and money market rates, in the current money market. The present market rates structure, resulting out of the present bank rate of 6 per cent is one which renders what the Tariff Commission and Government have been regarding as adequate return on capital employed utterly unrealistic. Today the bank rate is 6 per cent. Banks are offering for fixed deposits with no risks upto  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Debentures cannot be floated below 8 per cent; preference capital rate is 10 per cent. I do not think anything less than 12 per cent or thereabouts after tax could be regarded as adequate return, because it has got to be a competitive return. It is not enough to say, 'You can get only so much there; why do you want more here'? Why I want more is that I want to stimulate a situation where expansion could be the normal feature and not contraction or stagnation.

Finally—and this is in the present structure of the main production industries is most important—the price structure should be such that it facilitates expansion. Take the cement industry, to which someone referred saying that its production is so many million tonnes short. In the sugar industry, it is so many lakh tons short. The capital market is what it is, the whole lot of circumstances are what they are. It is an impossible situation where Ministers go round and say that if industry will not play ball, they will start something in the public sector. On the one hand, the Minister says that industry is not playing ball; on the other hand, everybody is saying that industrialists are profiteering. Is it suggested that

people are refusing to make profits? Is it suggested that people can see a good thing ahead of them, there is money to be made, there are resources available, but somehow somebody sits back and says that he does not want to expand? Or, is it the truth—I submit the hon. Minister knows that it is the truth—that there are involved considerations of the kind I have mentioned, and in particular, considerations about the expansion element in price. It is necessary if these particular industries, which are price controlled precisely because they are vital and most essential to growth, are to grow, that our ideas concerning price control should also grow. If these are accepted propositions then this last point that I have just made about the need for an expansion allowance in price is really very important.

I would like to end by saying that unless, pretty soon, for all the industries that I have mentioned, Government follow a rational price-control policy that will stimulate expansion, there will be no end to our wallowing in this muck of price control which only perpetuates itself.

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry and Supply, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

**Shri Narendrasingh Mahida:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to simplify the procedure regarding giving of licences and allocation of Foreign Exchange (9)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortfalls in the production of steel, special steels and pig iron. (10)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove price control in the industrial sector. (11)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to leave the foreign collaboration agreements to the initiative of the individual businessmen. (12)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply spare parts for Tractors. (13)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to simplify the Industrial Licensing Procedures by adopting completely new work rules restricted only to the overall Plan requirements. (14)]

**Shri N. Dandekar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve proper principles of pricing in respect of price-controlled commodities. (20)]

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wholesale and arbitrary scrapping of the waiting list for allotment of

scooters to Government employees from the Government quota by laying down unsocialistic conditions for allotment. (21)]

**Shri Koya (Kozhikode):** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improving quality of Nepa newsprint. (34)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for allotting Rs. 2 crores more for importing newsprint. (35)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adopting a more liberal policy of importing newsprint. (36)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting more public industries in Kerala State. (37)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting a public industry in the Malabar area of Kerala. (38)]

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to produce small car. (41)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

[Failure to give equitable representation to various States in setting up Heavy Industries under Public Sector. (42)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide raw material to small scale industries. (43)]

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper development of small scale industries. (44)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper grants for Industrial Cooperatives. (45)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the office of Controller of Patents and Designs. (46)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Setting up of the Cement Corporation of India Limited. (47)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Institute of Small Scale Industries. (48)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the schemes for educated unemployed. (49)]

**Shri Warrior**: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish in Public Sector a tractor fabricating plant in Kerala State. (55)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to import more iron and steel for small scale industrial units in Kerala State. (56)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to permit Copper Rolling Mills to make semi-finished material. (57)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate detailed specifications for import and supply of raw material for small scale industries at present entrusted with Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. (58)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to find ways and means to get investments in Industrial estates run by co-operatives from L.I.C. and other financial credit institutions of the Government at lower rates of interest. (59).]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve a scheme of instalment payment to acquire the ownership of factory buildings by lease-holders in Industrial Estates. (60).]

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a well equipped Testing Laboratory for rendering technical help to establish a functional Industrial Estate based on natural rubber near any of the rubber growing areas. (61).]

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to establish functional Industrial Estates based on food processing, ceramic, wood and coconut. (62).]

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the schemes of small scale industries prepared by the Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur. (63).]

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Prototype Production and Training Centre in

Kerala State preferably with foreign collaboration. (64).]

**Shri Daji:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced Rs. 100."

[Shift from Industrial Policy Resolution. (66).]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to produce Peoples car. (67).]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited. (68).]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate a bold Industrial Policy. (69).]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the evils of Managing Agency System. (70).]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Faulty licensing system. (71).]

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Concessions to foreign capital. (72).]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These cut motions are now before the House.

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** First of all, I will refer to the problem of collaboration. It is a good thing that we are getting more and more collaboration, which is helping the indus-

[Shri Heda]

trial growth of our country. The climate is good, and therefore more offers are coming. In this regard, the efforts made by the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Commerce are very creditworthy. They have created the proper climate. But till a few years ago, the Development Wing was doing yeoman service to the industry and the nation. It was scrutinising—it still continues to do so—all the licences and the terms of collaboration; they were coming to the help of Indian parties in getting good terms of collaboration. Now the situation has changed. Now, as Shri Daji has stated—I had also raised the point in my earlier speech—we are giving a sort of blank cheque to the foreign collaborator, who is allowed to find his own Indian partner. The good work that was being done by the Development Wing has been stopped.

Secondly, we should not jump for collaboration in every type of industry. We must distinguish between one type of industry and another. In an industry where foreign collaboration is not necessary, where our own technical know-how and our own resources are adequate, we should not invite, rather discourage, foreign collaboration. The sweet way in which we are welcoming foreign collaboration now has gone to this extent that even for ordinary types of consumer industries we are allowing collaboration. Even in service industries, which have got no relevance to any special technical know-how, we are accepting foreign collaboration. Thus, a good chunk of money in the shape of royalty, patents, dividends, partnership profits etc., go away.

The third thing is the terms of the collaboration. Between the two, that is, equity participation by foreign partners and loan by foreign partners, we should prefer loan and not equity participation because equity partnership takes away a bigger chunk of

money in the shape of dividends while loan does not take so much. No doubt in the equity participation there is a risk; in loan there is no risk. In the economy that has developed and that will persist for a decade or two to come, namely, an economy of scarcity for every commodity, every industry is going to make good profits and there is no element of risk. So, I would urge upon the Government that they should prefer equity participation to loans.

A time has come when we should make a confidential or open survey or study of different results that are coming out of the different collaborators from a number of countries. Every nation has got a character and we get a number of collaboration from different countries, United States, United Kingdom, Japan, France and so many others. Let us study what are the results that have accrued by the number of industries in which collaboration is from a particular country and then we can come to the conclusion that collaboration from such and such country is more beneficial to us and from others, less beneficial and that might guide our future policy. Having said about this collaboration, I will come to a point that was raked up by Mr. Daji and which was taken up also by Mr. Saraf: what should be the relationship between industry and Government? Whatever the nature of the Government, be it a communist Government or a democratic Government, the relationship between industry and Government should be that of cordiality. That is the first essential thing. In a democracy we have an open forum where we can discuss things. Even in communist countries, it is a fact that the political power controls the whole thing and there the discussions go on in disguise or in private or in closed rooms. The discussion does take place. National interest is there. The job of the Government is to keep the labour happy on the one hand while

on the other hand they should keep the industry also happy. Somehow or the other, in the last few years the relationship between industry and Government was not good; it had deteriorated to a great extent. I am glad that a turning point had been made. I would refer to the same meeting which he referred to, the meeting in Calcutta where our Home Minister and Parliamentary Affairs Minister were present and that meeting had created the proper climate. The industry will have a better appreciation of the Government's stand and Government also will have a better appreciation of the industry's difficulties. Without this we will not be able to develop or grow further. I come to the production aspect of the industry. Socialism has got two main aspects. One is equitable distribution of wealth among the total population. The second is production. We are a poor and developing country and so production should have top priority. We must produce first. Unless we produce, what can we distribute as our late leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, was saying? We cannot distribute poverty; we can distribute only plenty. Therefore, industry must be production-oriented and it is only from this angle that questions from licensing to the issue of foreign exchange for the import of raw materials should be considered.

17 hrs.

Take the case of licensing. What are they doing? We are restricting the giving of licences, and we are restricting it in such a way that there was a time when, if we needed 'X' capacity we were giving licences only up to 'X'. Then we started giving 10 per cent more. I ask, why are we thinking of the private sector so much; it is wide enough, and they are wide awake, and they will take care of themselves. Let us give as many licences as are possible, unless foreign exchange is involved. But today, we are restricting the licences and thereby creating a very vicious climate; we have created a climate where licences can be sold in a mar-

ket. This is a very bad thing, and this brings in the political or the other type of pulls and pressures and thereby a very wrong psychology has been created. Therefore, it is high time that we reconsidered our policy about issuing the quantum of the capacity when we think of licensing.

Another important point on the production side is the idle capacity to which my hon. friend Shri Sham Lal Saraf has referred. We should not allow idle capacity to remain. Shri Dandeker referred to the fact that idle capacity does not mean 100 per cent; it may not mean 100 per cent; in certain cases it does mean even 105 per cent. There are certain industries like paper where there are certain plants which are producing 105 per cent of the capacity. Whatever it may be, if in America a particular industry or a particular type of machinery is able to manufacture 95 per cent, we should be happy with 90 per cent, but that does not mean that they are manufacturing 95 per cent and we are only using our capacity to the extent of 40 per cent or 45 per cent. Therefore, we should first see that the idle capacity does not remain. And many times—it is not in one or two cases but it is hundreds and thousands of cases—for a small exchange value, we do not allow the import of a certain very important raw material, and thereby the industry has to suffer. Therefore, we should not allow this idle capacity to remain. This idle capacity has created another factor to which Shri Sham Lal Saraf has also referred, namely, that we have created a number of industrial estates everywhere. They are in very good development, but what do we see? Except a few industrial estates, in most of the industrial estates, the scene is that most of the factories are closed, and some remain open only for a few days. Why? The raw material is not available. Therefore, when we give a licence for a similar industry, we should first see that the existing persons take enough raw material to feed their capacity

[Shri Heda]

and come up to the production stage.

Then, I would like to refer to a new subject, and that is, business management. Business management has not developed in India as it should have. When I think of business management, I am not motivated by any thirst for statistics. Statistics do play a very vital role in business management, but in my opinion, a secondary role. My desire is to obtain a dynamic picture since we cannot see the future and thereby construct a picture that would be a measure of the morrow to come. From this angle, the business management aspect becomes very necessary. Again, in the present context of our country, business management becomes still more necessary. What is the present context? We have got the public sector and the private sector. The entire economic growth is concentrated in the hands of the Government. "The Government of India exerts its influence on the industry, and thus, the nature of industrial management indirectly; through the central Planning Commission which since 1950 has been issuing 'Five Year Plans' every five years establishing the guide lines for industrial development and allocating the limited foreign exchange reserves to various industries, both in the public sector and the private sector. Inasmuch as a license-to-manufacture is needed, the management's financial freedom is limited, though in general they are not refused if they do not demand foreign exchange."

So, in this context, the business management becomes still more necessary. The last point about business management is to improve the calibre of the present persons who are in business management. Who are in the business management today? In the private sector, it is the financier; it is not the industrialist in the real sense, and in the public sector it is the ICS men. The concept of "he who can invest can also manage" also had its

counterpart in the public sector. On achieving independence, the Government of India found a powerful body in its civil service who were able administrators and thus arose the axiom "he who can administer can also manage", but much to their discomfort, the government found that to collect taxes from public and getting work from labour are two different things. It was this fundamental error of outlook that caused the debacle of the earlier ventures in the public sector, as we are noticing time after time.

So, it is time that we develop the business management aspect. From that angle, as we have taken a decision earlier, but not acted upon it, we should start this Economic Service, a new class to look after the public sector projects. Similarly in the private sector also, we should give them training in business management, so that they can have better understanding of labour, better personal relationship with the labour, trying to get more productivity from labour and thereby create a base for increased production. I do hope government will consider this aspect.

Lastly, I join hands with Mr. Saraf in supporting the demand that the portfolio of industry should be elevated to a full-fledged portfolio. The present minister is very intelligent; he is doing well and fully imbued with the ideology of socialism. So, it is time he is elevated to Cabinet rank. I made a similar demand about the commerce ministry. I submit that the industry portfolio should be given the status that it deserves and it should be help by a Cabinet minister.

With these words I support the demands?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Any member wanting to speak? Shri Subbaraman.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** On a point of order, Sir. Generally the convention is that the time allotted to

a particular subject would be divided equally between the opposition and the ruling party.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Not equally but 60 per cent and 40 per cent. The time for every party has been allotted and that time will be given.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** 5 speakers have spoken from the Congress.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** 2 opposition members have also spoken. Shri Subbaraman.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam):** Sometime back it was decided that catching the eye of the Chair would be the criterion for calling a person to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those who are anxious to speak must stand up.

**Shri Subbaraman (Madurai) Sir,** I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the demands of the Ministry of Industry and Supply. I congratulate the minister and the deputy minister on the work they have done. An exhaustive report, rather complete reports, have been placed before the House, which give full details of the development of our industries in the country. Government has been following the industries policy resolution which was passed some years back. They have accepted the policy of mixed economy and government is following it. They have not banned private enterprise and so sufficient encouragement and reservation have been given and made to private enterprise. We need basic industries, heavy industries, small scale industries and cottage industries. Each of these has been set apart certain field and items, according to which they are being developed.

One main feature which stands in the way of our development is want of foreign exchange. That could be tackled if we increase our export and also we find substitutes for the raw mate-

rials in the country itself for which we have to depend on foreign countries. Foreign participation in the development of our industries is quite good, but that should be limited. Of course, it has helped to mitigate the foreign exchange trouble and also assisted in the flow of technical knowledge, but we should be vigilant in having foreign participation so that it does not affect our freedom or aims and objects and policies of our Government.

From the reports we see that many industries are hampered in their development because of certain materials not coming in the required quantities. Out of them we see pig iron, special steel and steel sheets are important. Care and attention should be given to see that we manufacture the special kind of steel in our steel factories. I am glad to know that some special step has been taken to produce such steel in Durgapur and Bhadravati. We import now hundreds of crores of rupees worth of these raw materials for our industries. So it is quite necessary that we should produce these special steel sheets at the earliest possible.

Industry develops only if we produce quality goods. It is necessary for our internal markets as well as for foreign markets. The Government has taken some steps to create standard consciousness in the country. It is quite welcome. Some articles alone have been brought under this. More and more articles should be brought under this standard control, especially textile articles and domestic use articles.

Production is the main need of the country. Unless we produce more there is no future for us. The cost goes down only if we produce more. Therefore, more and more attention should be paid to produce more with the existing machines that we have.

The Government is trying to make the country independent and self-sufficient in all the industries possible. I

[Shri Subbaraman]

am glad that the film manufacturing industry is receiving the attention of the Government. One Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company was started early in 1960. Though it is now nearly five years, it has not begun to function. We need a good lot of films. Everywhere we see theatres coming up. There is no village perhaps, in the country which has not got a theatre. So we need a lot of films. Therefore, film manufacture should be commenced as early as possible.

Government have certain schemes for the development of cottage industries and for encouraging people to start them. They are mainly financial support and help in hire purchase. As a result of these schemes, small-scale industries are coming up very well.

My hon. friend, Shri Swamy, referred to the importance of match industry. It is a big cottage industry which gives employment to lakhs of people. I find from the Report that because we are not producing sufficient quantity of matches, six mechanised units are going to be set up for the manufacture of 28.33 gross boxes of matches. When we develop that industry, we have to see that a larger number of people get employment. Employment should be the main criterion for developing or mechanising an industry of this nature. I am of the opinion that this industry can usefully be set apart or reserved for cottage industries, because we can produce any quantity that we require in the cottage industry itself.

I find from the report that paints and surface coating materials are not produced in sufficient quantities because there is no demand for them or their demand is not adequate. When we see houses coming up everywhere, whether in cities, towns or villages, I could not understand how there could be deficiency in demand. In fact, the demand for them should increase. So, I would request the Ministry to pay attention to see that paints and surface coating

materials are produced in large quantities.

Sugar industry is a big industry in our country and every State has got a few sugar mills. Now the bagasse which is coming out of such factories is used only as fuel. Since pulp can usefully be made out of bagasse, I would suggest that in every State a factory should be opened at central place for the manufacture of pulp and paper out of bagasse.

Then, in those industries where we do not require foreign exchange the controls may be removed so that our industrialists can come forward to start and develop industries. Also, if no foreign exchange is allowed, they will be induced to find out raw materials for their requirements indigenously. They will also try to get substitutes.

I am glad to find from the report of the Ministry of Supplies that the Directorate-General of Technical Development is doing very good service. It has also shown ways to find out substitutes.

As regards the disposal of surplus stores, they are periodically auctioned and sold. But I find that in one case materials of the book value of Rs. 10.15 crores were auctioned for only Rs. 2.89 crores. I feel that auctions should be given wider publicity and held more frequently, say, within six months so that we can get better prices. Then, priority indentors have given for them 50 per cent of the book value. So, more of such indentors may be given the facility to take advantage of this.

With these words, I support these demands.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय की  
मांगो पर इस हाउस में जो विचार हो रहा  
है उसमें यदि उद्योगों की वास्तविक प्रगति  
देखी जाय तो 11 परसेंट का टारगेट या वह  
7 परसेंट ही हुआ है। यानी अभी तक की

जो प्रगति है वह बहुत ज्यादा नहीं हुई है । बुनियादी वस्तुयें तैयार करने में जो प्रगति हुई है वह बहुत धीमी हुई है । लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन था उसमें यह था कि सरकार को अपना पैसा जो उपभोक्ता वस्तु-यें हैं उन के निर्माण में नहीं लगाना चाहिये । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार की नीति उप-भोक्ता वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की ओर आकृष्ट हो रही है ।

मैं कहता हूं कि आज कल इंडस्ट्रीज कम बर्बाद हैं ? इसका कारण यह है कि आज इनवेस्टमेंट के लिये अनुकूल वायुमंडल नहीं है । ऐसा वायुमंडल होना चाहिये कि उद्योग-पति पैसा लगाने के लिए तैयार हो । अगर ऐसा वायुमंडल नहीं होता तो उद्योग-पति पैसा लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा । अभी श्री दाजी का भाषण मैं ने सुना । उन के भाषण से मिनिस्टर साहब प्रायः प्रभावित हो जाते हैं । अगर ऐसा हो गया तो उद्योग को बड़ी हानि पहुंच सकती है । दाजी साहब ने बताया कि अमुक उद्योगपति ने पचास करोड़ कमाया, या दस करोड़ कमाया या 15 करोड़ कमाया लेकिन उन्होंने ने यह नहीं बताया कि उसका इनवेस्टमेंट क्या था । उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि उसको किस परसेंट में मुनाफा हुआ । अगर आप उद्योगपतियों को हरिजन जैसा समझोगे और यह समझोगे कि यह रूढ़ी आदमी है और इनको मुनाफा नहीं होना चाहिये तो वह पैसा लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे । अगर आप ऐसा वायुमंडल तैयार करेंगे तो उद्योग में कोई पैसा नहीं लगावेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसा वायुमंडल तैयार न हो । आप नियंत्रण रखें और इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि उद्योगपति एक्सप्लायटेशन न करने पावें, लेकिन ऐसा बातावरण तैयार नहीं करना चाहिए कि जिस के पास पैसा है वह उसको न लगावे । श्री दाजी के भाषण से तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह उद्योगपति नहीं है । बल्कि भिड के डाकु उतर आये हैं और हिन्दुस्तान को खत्म कर रहे हैं । अगर आप ऐसा वायुमंडल निर्माण

करोगे तो कारखानेदार पैसा नहीं लगावेगा । तो एक तो इस प्रकार के वायुमंडल को बद-लने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

दूसरा वायुमंडल रेडटेपिज्म का है । यह एक बहुत बड़ा राक्षस है । आप कहते हो कि हम इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, मैं कहता हूं कि आप इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट किलिंग एस्टेट्स का निर्माण कर रहे हैं । आज अवस्था यह है कि इंदौर से एक उद्योगपति दिल्ली आता है उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में । यहां आकर उसको पता लगाना होता है कि किस दफ्तर में काम होगा । फिर उसको वहां के इन्क्वायरी आफिस में घंटों बैठना होता है तब दफ्तर में जाने पाता है । दफ्तर में एक टेबिल वाला कहता है कि इस टेबिल पर नहीं दूसरे टेबल पर काम होगा । इसमें उसका घंटों समय चला जाता है उसको फारिन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता है, उसके लिए उसको जगह जगह जाना पड़ता है । और फिर उसको जवाब दिया जाता है कि कुछ समय बाद जलाब दिया जायेगा । इस प्रकार एक एक उद्योगपति को चार चार और छः छः महीने चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं, फिर भी उनका काम नहीं होता इस रेडटेपिज्म के कारण । हमारा मिनिस्टर साहब का अनु-भव बहुत अच्छा है । उनके यहां सब काम जल्द हो जाता है, लेकिन नीचे ऐसा नहीं है । संस्कृत में एक कहावत है

मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाग्ने,  
हृदये तु हलाहलम् ।

मंत्री जी और उनके कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी यही कहावत चरितार्थ होती है, थोड़ा अन्तर इस प्रकार करना होगा :

मधु तिष्ठति मिनिस्टरम्,  
आफिसरे तु हलाहलम् ।

जब हम नीचे जाते हैं तो आफिसर लोग कह देते हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब तो अच्छा ही कहेंगे लेकिन हमारे पास फारिन एक्सचेंज इस समय नहीं है । इस प्रकार उद्योगपति को फारिन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिल पाता और वह

[श्री बडे]

उद्योग नहीं बना पाया। अगर आपको उद्योग बनाना है और उद्योग को बढ़ाना है तो आप को एक ऐसा अफसर जो कि बारखानेदारों की जरूरत को मालूम करे और उनको सुविधा पहुंचावे। उस अफसर को मिनिस्टर के पास उद्योगपतियों की बात पहुंचाना चाहिए और उद्योगपतियों को उत्तर देना चाहिए। आज अवस्था यह है कि जो उद्योग पति एक मिनिस्टर को गार दे सकते हैं वे दिल्ली के चक्कर काटते फिरते हैं और परेशान हो जाते हैं। और फिर वह राजाजी कि तरह कहते हैं कि यह कंट्रोल, लाईसेंस और परमिट का राज है, जो कि आप को बुरा लगता है। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि आप उद्योगपतियों को सुविधाएं दें ताकि वे इन-वेस्टमेंट करके उद्योगों को बढ़ा सकें।

हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है, लेकिन इस के विकास के लिये जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये नहीं दिया जाता। आज एग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री के बीच में बड़ा इम्बैलेंस है। इसके बारे में मैं आपको 'योजना' से एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

"Of the stresses in this system the best known is imbalance between agricultural growth and industrial growth. Agriculture in our country has failed to produce a marketable surplus on which the industrial workers can depend for their sustenances. We can neither postpone industrialisation until agricultural output registers an appreciable increase, nor continue industrialisation with a chronic food deficit for long."

आपको एग्रीकल्चर की ओर भी पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए और एग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री में पूरा संतुलन कायम रखना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो एग्रीकल्चर का उत्पादन कम होगा और उसका प्रभाव इंडस्ट्री के

विकास पर भी पड़ेगा। आपको दोनों में संतुलन रखने का पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर को जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, जैसे ट्रैक्टर आदि और दूसरे औजार उनको बनाने पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर आप दोनों पर समान रूप से ध्यान देंगे तो एग्रीकल्चर और उद्योग दोनों का विकास होगा।

हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में भी मैं आपको "योजना" से एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। उसके बारे में इसमें कहा गया है :

"The second imbalance stems from any possible wrong emphasis being put on either heavy industries or light industries."

मैं ने देखा है कि आज आपका विशेष ध्यान हैवी इंडस्ट्री पर है। यह उद्योग रांची और भोपाल में चल रहे हैं। लेकिन यह मिनिस्टर साहब के लिए सिरदर्द हो रहे हैं, और इसका कारण कम्युनिस्ट लोगों की नीति है। उन्होंने भोपाल की इंडस्ट्री का सत्यानाश कर दिया है। आप कहते हैं कि वहां लेबर शान्त नहीं रहता। लेकिन उसका कारण यह है कि इंटक में मेम्बरशिप काफी न होते हुए भी उसको वहां मान्यता दी गयी है क्योंकि उसका सम्बन्ध कांग्रेस से है। जो एक्स मिनिस्टर साहब लेबर के कर्ताघर्ष थे उन्होंने मिनिस्टर साहब के कान में कह दिया और उन्होंने इंटक को मान्यता दे दी। वहां के मजदूर कम्युनिस्टों की तरफ ज्यादा हैं। वहां हमारा भारतीय मजदूर संघ भी है। भोपाल में हड़तालें हो रहीं हैं। उनका कहना है कि हमको पगार ज्यादा मिले। आपने कहा है कि हम तूम को डेली एलाउंस देंगे। लेकिन उनको जो पगार स्टेट की मिलती थी उसके बजाय उनको पगार सेंटर की दी। इस तरह से आपने जो एक हाथ से दिया दूसरे हाथ से वापस ले लिया। इस पर मजदूरों में फिर

असंतोष हो गया और कम्युनिस्ट उनकी मांग को सामने रखने लगे और हमको भी उस समय कम्युनिस्टों का साथ देना पड़ा और कहना पड़ा कि मजदूरों की मांग उचित है। मेरा सुझाव है कि मिनिस्टर साहब को खुद जाकर वहां देखना चाहिए कि क्या अवस्था है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बातकी बड़ी चिन्ता है और उनका प्रयत्न है कि रांची और भोपाल के उद्योग सफल हों। मेरा भी विश्वास है कि अगर उनको इसमें सफलता नहीं मिलती तो और किसी को भी नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा उनसे अनुरोध है कि वह स्वयं जाकर वहां की अवस्था को देखें। मजदूरों को किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उन का तो रोजी रोटी का सवाल है। अगर उनको अच्छी मजदूरी मिलेगी तो वे अच्छा काम करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और काम कम होना चाहिए।

श्री बडे: मैं तो यह नहीं कहता कि काम कम होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह अर्थशास्त्र का नियम है कि मजदूर अधिक वेतन चाहता है और काम कम चाहता है।

आप इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं आपने इन एस्टेट्स का निर्माण मध्य-प्रदेश ऐसे स्थान में किया जहां कि रेलवे का पता नहीं, जहां बिजली अभी आयी है, जहां सड़कों का पता नहीं है। ऐसे प्रदेश में आप ने रूरल एस्टेट्स कायम की हैं और उन पर बीस करोड़ रुपये इन्वेस्ट करना चाहते हैं। आप ने कहा कि टोटल 4320 शेड बनाए हैं और इन में से 3554 शेड लेट आउट किये हैं, 766 शेड खाली पड़े हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि उद्योगपति वहां उद्योग स्थापित करना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि वहां उनको आवश्यक सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आपकी इन एस्टेट्स बनाने की नीति गलत है और आपका पैसा गलत जगह जा रहा है।

उद्योगपति पहले आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं पर बाद में सुविधाएं न होने से बस सामने नहीं आते। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात को माना है। उनको फारिन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कोरवा और वस्तर के इलाकों में ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे नेचर ने मिनेरल्स को ऊपर लाकर रख दिया है। चाहे जितना लाइम स्टोन वहां मिल सकता है। लेकिन उसकी तलाश नहीं देखते। वहां पर एक फरटीलाइजर फैक्टरी खोलने का प्रोजेक्ट था। लेकिन डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने के बाद उसको दूसरे स्थान पर लेजाया जा रहा है क्योंकि यह कहा जाता है कि जो पाइप लाइन उस स्थान से जाती है उससे नैफ्था निकलेगा और उससे फरटीलाइजर तैयार होगा। कोरवा में इतना रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी वह कारखाना नहीं खोला गया। वहां पर कोयला भी काफी होता है, वहां कारखाना खोला जाता तो सफल हो सकता था।

दूसरा एक कारखाना मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां हैवी वाटर का कारखाना खुल सकता है लेकिन उस की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान नहीं है। इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की काफी उपेक्षा की गई है।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है और वह आपके सप्लाई सेक्शन के बारे में है और केवल दो मिनट में मैं मंत्रालय का ध्यान ऊपर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आपके डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ सप्लाई एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन, डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० के बारे में मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है यह बिल्कुल बोगस है। उस का इतना खराब काम चल रहा है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी ने उसके बारे में स्ट्रिकचर्स पास किये। मुझे पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी का मेम्बर होने के नाते अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि वहां इस के बारे में क्या व्यू था? उसमें 66906 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। यहां पर

[श्री बड़े]

समयाभाव के कारण मैं केवल एक ही इन्स्टॉस बतलाता हूँ वरना बहुत से गड़बड़ के केसेज मेरे इल्म में हैं। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बारे में यह लिखा है :-

"In three cases, an extra expenditure of Rs. 83,493 was incurred as indicated below on purchases of aircraft stores in England owing to delay in the placing of orders by the Director General, India Stores Department, London.

"53 pieces 'Fuel pump with inverted light valve'. The lowest quotation was received on 3 February 1960 valid upto 4 April 1960. The validity was subsequently extended by one month.

"No order was placed within this period but a request for a bulk discount was made to the firm on the 4th April, 1960, taking into account another indent for the same item, received in March 1960.

"The firm, however, quoted a higher rate valid upto 24 June, 1960, stating that the manufacturers' prices had gone up. Again, no order was placed and in March, 1961, the firm was approached to keep the offer open.

"The firm refused and requoted still higher prices on 4 April, 1961.

"The purchase was eventually made in June 1962 from other sources at £150 each as against £98-5-5 quoted in February, 1960, resulting in an extra expenditure of Rs. 66,906".

मेरे पास अनेकों इस तरह के इन्स्टॉस हैं जिनमें कि आपके सप्लाय डिपार्टमेंट ने गड़बड़ की है। आप इस से भली भाँति यह नतीजा निकाल सकते हैं कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में कितना भ्रष्टाचार है या फिर वह बुद्धू है और कुछ

समझता नहीं है वरना इस तरह की गलतियाँ वह नहीं कर सकता है। मुझे वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी आशाएँ हैं और मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे इन खराबियों और गड़बड़ियों की ओर अपना विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और उन्हें ठीक करें। उन्हीं के समय में यह खराबियाँ दूर हो सकती हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग मंत्रालय की एक पहचान यह है कि अफगानिस्तान में चीन का खाने खोल रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान हलवाई की दुकानें। इस मंत्रालय की दूसरी पहचान है और जो इस के 17 वर्ष के कामों का नतीजा भी है कि जहाँ हिन्दुस्तान विदेशी शासन काल में मुख्य उद्योगों के हिसाब से 8वां नम्बर था आज वह 12वें और 13वें नम्बर पर पहुँच गया है। दूसरे देशों की तुलना में हिन्दुस्तान पीछे हटा है। इसकी तीसरी पहचान जो कि सब कुकर्मों का शायद कारण है कि वित्त मंत्री साहब ने फरवरी के आखिर में कर घटाये खास तौर से मोटे कपड़े पर और नतीजा उस का यह हुआ कि जहाँ फरवरी के महीने में कर था 14 पैसे एक गज पर वहाँ फुटकर दाम था 1 रुपये 17 पैसे और मार्च महीने में कर घटने के बाद जहाँ कर होगया 12 पैसे यानी 2 पैसे कम वहाँ फुटकर दाम बढ़ कर 1 रुपये 20 पैसे हो गये यानी 3 पैसे बढ़ गये। अगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप चाहते तो मैं इसे सदन की मेज पर रख दूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can keep them himself. He has mentioned the price. That is enough.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पिछली दफे मैं ने साड़ी दिखाई थी लेकिन न आप को दिलचस्पी हुई न मंत्री को दिलचस्पी हुई और न अखबार वालों को दिलचस्पी हुई

कि वह कहां से आई। मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग अब अभ्यस्त हो गये हैं। कि इस देश का हाल तो ऐसे ही रहेगा। कर घटाओ, दाम बढ़ाओ। हो सकता है कि इससे एक मौका मिल जायेगा कुछ लोगों को कहने का आखिर यह तो प्रमाण मिला है कि मिल के मालिकों की कर्तूतों का तो मैं यहां साफ़ कह देना चाहता हूं कि मिल के मालिक जितने भारीदार और साक्षीदार हैं आज उद्योगों की दुर्दशा के उतने ही सरकार के मालिक भी हैं और उम का मैं प्रमाण दिये देना हूं।

इस बजट के लिए जो जिम्मेदार हैं वित्त मंत्री साहब उन्होंने अपने साधारण भाषण में कहा एक तरफ़ तो यह कि मैं ने ऐसी बातें कहीं हैं जो कि उन के हिसाब से बड़ी प्रशंसा और प्रार्थना की लगी। यह इस संदर्भ में है चूंकि मैं ने कहा कि पिछले 17 वर्षों में उन के कुटुम्ब की स्थिति 20—30 लाख की हैसियत से बढ़कर 3—4 करोड़ की हो गई थी। उस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ श्री रामसेवक यादव को गलती अपनी ठीक करवानी है वह तो आप में करा लेंगे लेकिन मुझे तो यहां सिर्फ़ उन के तर्कों से मतलब है। उन्होंने एक तरफ़ कहा कि मैं ने उन की बात के हिसाब से स्तुति की और ठीक दो मिनट के अन्दर उन्होंने यह भी कह दिया कि मैं ने ऐसे लोगों का चरित्र हनन किया कि जो इस सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं और जो न तो दल के और न सरकार के कामों के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। अब यह दो परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं। या तो मैं ने उन की स्तुति की थी या उन के पुत्रों या सम्बन्धियों का चरित्र हनन किया था। दोनों बातें तो साथ नहीं चल सकती। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के दिमाग का यह नमूना है कि दो परस्पर विरोधी हिस्सों को लेकर आज यहां के शासन, कार्यकर्ताओं और बड़े लोगों का दिमाग बना हुआ है। यह सिर्फ़ श्री कृष्णमाचारी की ही बात नहीं है, यह हर एक काबीना के मंत्री की बात है। हर एक बड़े आदमी की बात है कि एक तरफ़ तो इच्छा होती है कि अपना निर्माण

करो और दूसरी तरफ़ इच्छा होती है कि देश का निर्माण करो। एक तरफ़ इच्छा होती है कि अपना घर बनाओ, दौलत इकट्ठा करो, बड़े बनो, जीवन स्तर ऊंचा करें क्योंकि आज जो यूरोप और अमरीका में जीवन स्तर के ऊंचा करने की अभिलाषा और लिप्सा हो गई है वही पिछले 17 और 18 वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की भी हो गयी है और खास तौर से बड़े लोगों की। एक तरफ़ तो यह इच्छा है और दूसरी तरफ़ देश को बनाओ। मैं बहुत जोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह दोनों इच्छाएं साथ साथ नहीं चल सकती। कम से कम अगले 20—30 वर्षों के लिए संकल्प करना चाहिए कि जब तक हमारे देश का निर्माण पूरा हो नहीं जाता तब तक अपना निर्माण बंद कर देना चाहिए। लोगों को शर्म आनी चाहिए जब वह अपना निर्माण करने में जुट जाया करते हैं। आज वह शर्मा नहीं है इस लिए अपनी सम्पत्ति वगैरह के जुटाने में लगे रहते हैं। इसीलिए मैं ने यह कहा कि आज जो 15 आदमी इस देश के ऊपर शासन चला रहे हैं जो 15 आदमी काबीना के हैं, सब से आगे जिन के कि हाथ में बागडोर है, उन में से एक भी यह नहीं कह सकता कि पिछले 17 वर्षों में उस ने अपनी हैसियत नहीं बढ़ाई या अपना जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं किया। जहां ऐसी स्थिति हो वहां उद्योग पनप नहीं सकते क्योंकि आज . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का नीजवान उपदेशों से अपने इरादे नहीं बदलेगा, अगर उस को यह कहें कि तुम सादे बने रहो तो वह फ़िज़ूल है। उस को तो अब एक ही बात कहनी है कि तुम इतनी शक्ति लाओ कि जो लोग सत्रह धरम से हिन्दुस्तान को आदर्शहीन करते रहे हैं, उन को किसी तरह से हटाओ, जैसे भी हो, हटाओ।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो मैं बड़े लोगों के खर्च पर रोक लगा कर रुपया बचाना चाहता हूँ और दूसरी तरफ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के एक करोड़ नौकरों में से जो पचास लाख फ्रिजूलखर्ची में लगे हुए हैं—किसी में हिम्मत नहीं है कि उन को बरखास्त करे, मैं भी उन को बरखास्त नहीं कर सकता हूँ —, उन को कलमघिसू काम से हटा कर पैदावार के कामों में लगाया जाये।

इस तरह से जो 1500 करोड़ रुपये बचेंगे, उन के बारे में मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि उनको गरीबों में बांट दो, क्योंकि अक्सर यह जबाब दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारा जो सिद्धान्त है, वह तो गरीबी का बंटवारा है। तो मैं यह साफ़ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बचत को गरीबों में बांटने का मेरा इरादा नहीं है, बल्कि मेरा इरादा इस बचत से पूंजी का जुगाड़ कर के, खेती कारखानों में रुपया लगा कर के उद्योगों को बढ़ाना है।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में उद्योगों में फ्री आदमी पीछे कुल 400, 500 रुपया लगा हुआ है। यह है पूंजी—500 रुपया—मशीन अथवा नहर अथवा और कोई कामों के लिए। इस के मुकाबले में अमरीका में यह रकम है 20,000 रुपये और रूस में 10,000, 12,000 या 15,000 रुपये। तो कहाँ है, 500 रुपये और कहाँ है 20,000 रुपये! और यह हरगिज़ मिलने वाला नहीं है, जब तक कि साज-सज्जा के आदर्श को और उस आदर्श को खत्म न कर दिया जाये, जिस के सहारे कृष्णमाचारी साहब के दिमाग में दो खाने बने हुए हैं—एक तरफ तो वह कहते हैं कि अगर उन के बेटे चार करोड़ की हैसियत के हो जाते हैं, तो बाप की हैसियत से उन्हें उन्होंने बहुत बढ़िया काम किया है और दूसरी तरफ उसी बात को कहने पर वह कहते हैं कि तुमने मेरा या मेरे बेटों का चरित्र हनन किया है। जब तक ये दो खाने अपने

दिमाग से नहीं हटा दिये जाते हैं, तब तक कोई सुधार नहीं होने वाला है।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं गरीबी का बंटवारा नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बड़े लोगों के खर्च को कम करके और सरकारी नौकरों की शक्ति को कलम-घिसू कामों से हटा कर पैदावार के कामों में लगा कर, उद्योगों को बढ़ाने के लिए पूंजी का जुगाड़ किया जाये, पूंजी को बढ़ाया जाये।

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a charge has been levelled that the small-scale industries are languishing for want of proper raw material. There is some substance in the charge but I would not say that this is the whole truth. The historical background of the development of the small-scale industries must be understood in its proper perspective in order to understand the problem of raw material. It was decided that there should not only be development of industries but it should also be in such a manner that there was equitable distribution of wealth, besides adding to the national wealth and providing employment opportunities. All these were correlated. The principle of decentralisation of industry and diffusion of industries to the largest possible extent was accepted and in that context, the small scale industrial sector grew almost as a free sector, free in the sense that it is not to go through the rigours of licensing and controls, in the sense that any one in any part of the country could have a small-scale industry at any place without any licence. That way tremendous potentialities were already there and a galaxy of middle-class entrepreneurs came up throughout the country.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Does the hon. Minister know that even at that time raw materials were allocated to the

States by the Centre? It was not kept like that later on....

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** I am coming to the allocation of raw materials. I have got the figures of allocation with me. Within a few years, a large number of industries grew up in different parts of the country by leaps and bounds and so there was the problem of allotment of scarce raw materials which are mainly imported ones; particularly with the shortage of foreign exchange, it become very difficult. It is all right if it is said that ten years back the raw material that was allotted to a State was enough; it might have been all right then, or might have been sufficient for the existing industries then. But with the growth of industries by leaps and bounds, with the foreign exchange deteriorating, it becomes impossible to feed all the units. When I am talking of the raw material, I mean mainly the non-ferrous metals. It is not that all the small-scale industries in the country are based on non-ferrous metals. 50 per cent probably would be based on steel, and there would be other industries also. It has not been estimated so far, because the total picture is not known, but the average estimate that has been made by the Directorates of the State Governments in consultation with the SSI organisation shows that probably the industries in the small-scale sector based on non-ferrous metals alone would be up to the tune of 14 to 15 per cent.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** What about all sort of steel-pig iron, etc.?

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** So far as the non-ferrous metals are concerned, it is a difficult position, and though we have been, within the limited resources of foreign exchange that is available to the Government, continuing the process of distribution both in the large-scale and the small-scale sectors, a warning was given at the last meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board that so far as new units based on non-ferrous metals are concerned, their coming up should be discouraged, in view of the fact that it has already become difficult to feed

the existing units. Therefore, any new units based on non-ferrous metals, should be discouraged from coming up in the State in future.

As I have said, the steel position is not as happy as we expected it to be, but with all the steel plants coming into operation, and 50 per cent of the industries, in the small-scale sector being steel-based industries, I hope the position will not be so bad, say, after three or four or five years; so far as the small-scale industry is concerned, steel-based industries will have a greater scope.

Another important point about the small-scale industrial sector during the last three or four years is that it has made a substantial progress during that period, so far as the chemical industries are concerned. They will have absolutely no difficulty because the Government has adopted a phased manufacturing programme in which almost all the raw materials needed are assured.

Regarding the chemical industries, **Shri Sham Lal Saraf** wanted to know the allocation. I would only point out to him that in 1964, whereas the allocation was Rs. 125.17 lakhs, in 1965 it was Rs. 172.3 lakhs. So far as pig iron in the small-scale industrial sector is concerned, in 1963-64, whereas it was 2,18,000 tons, in 1964-65 it was raised to 3,85,000 tons; that means this year, an additional 1,67,000 tons have been given. Therefore, as I have said, thanks to the indigenous manufacturers who are engaged in the producing of the raw material, most of the chemical industries have very little to depend on imports now. Rubber goods manufacturing industry, plywood industry, rayon industry, organic chemicals industry and so on are less dependent on imports now, because the indigenous material has come to be produced. So, the import of carbon black and rubber goods and chemicals is progressively being curtailed. The dyestuff industry is coming up very well. This was a field which the small-scale sector entered only three or four

[Shri Bibudhendra Misra]

years back, but so far as the standards, materials and the technology are concerned, they have all proved very well.

I would like to give some examples to the House. In regard to laundry soap production in the small-scale sector, it is 4 lakh tons as against 1,50,000 tons in the organised sector. As for the plastic processing industry, the production in the small-scale sector is almost the same as that in the large-scale sector. The production of dye-stuffs in the dye-stuff industry in the small-scale sector is 35 per cent of the organised sector. Therefore, as I have said, it is not only in the field of steel-based industries but also in the field of chemical industries, in the agro-industries, wood-cutting industry, and in the industries based on forest produce, there is a great role in the future for the small-scale industries to play. The position of non-ferrous metals is bad and is not likely to improve for some time. So, new units based on non-ferrous metals should be discouraged.

The question of allotment of scarce raw materials between the large-scale sector and small-scale sector has been discussed for sometime past. There is a feeling that there is inequitable distribution between the two sectors. For that purpose, in the last Small-scale Industries Board meeting, a committee headed by the eminent economist, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, has been set up to see if there is equitable distribution or not and whether there is proper utilisation of the raw materials so allotted to the two sectors. We are awaiting the recommendations of this committee to throw some light on the matter and government will certainly consider them.

Mr. Swamy raised the question of shortage of cement. It is widely known that we are short of cement by 2 or 3 million tonnes. There is no dispute about that. But it is not that the industry has not made any

progress. Before 10 years, production was 5.9 million tonnes. In 1966-67 it is expected to be 14.01 million tonnes, i.e. nearly double production in 10 years. To some it may appear to be a record increase, to some it may not. There is no quarrel anywhere that with the rapid industrialisation of the country and growing demands, there is all-round shortage.

Cement is allocated quarterly. So far as distribution is concerned, it is half and half between the centrally sponsored authorities—Central Government departments like Irrigation and Power, Railways, Defence, etc.—and the States. The basis of allocation to the States has been agreed upon between the representatives of the Central and State Governments. For this, not only the population but the plan outlay of a State is taken into consideration. Distribution to the districts and consumers in a particular State is a matter under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. We have nothing to do with it.

But the fact remains that the consumers are suffering and it is obvious there is lack of cement. On behalf of the private entrepreneurs, Shri Dandekar agreed and complained that the reason for shortages "the tariff commission has fixed the price, but we do not get proper incentives". I will come to the reasons later on. After making many experiments, granting many licences and cancelling a number of them, Government decided on the setting up of the Cement Corporation of India, which has come to stay. I am not an economist like Shri Dandekar. He tried to enunciate a theory that price control is responsible for this shortage. I do not share his view. I put it the reverse way: if there is no price control, then also a material which is produced in sufficient quantity may become scarce for the consumers; the producer or distributors may hold it back to have their own prices in the market.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Shri Dandeker said that price control is partly responsible for the shortage, not entirely.

**Shri Bibudhendra Misra:** That is not correct. First of all, whenever any commodity is in short-supply, from the consumers' point of view, it is essential that a reasonable price is fixed, because the consumer may be left at the mercy of the producer. In 1963, when it was found by the tariff commission that some industries had made substantial progress and the shortage was less, the price control was removed. I do not exactly remember the number—it was 14 to 15—but price control was removed in 1963. I remember a case. After the price control on cycle tyres and tubes was removed, the prices went up. I remember there was a question in the other House and some hon. Members demanded that again the prices should be controlled. So, there is no easy and ready-made solution to it. It cannot be just dismissed off in a sentence, that price control is responsible for this or that price control is not responsible for this.

So far as the contention of the cement manufacturers is concerned, that the capital investment in cement industry is much more and due to fixation of prices their profit is not as much as they would get in other concerns, I would only say that there may be some truth in it but it will be wrong to say that cement industry does not give any profit. The ACC Group, if I remember aright—I am speaking subject to correction because I am speaking from memory—declares a dividend of 12 per cent. The other group, the Dalmia Bharat which has a 25 per cent interest in the industry, declares a dividend of 10 per cent and the others have declared a dividend of 8 per cent to 9 per cent. Therefore, it is wrong to say that the profit that they would normally get they are not getting and hence private entrepreneurs are not coming into the field.

Whatever may be the reason, as I said the Cement Corporation of India has come to stay. It will be our hope to produce at least 25 million tons to 30 million tons. I do not know how far we will succeed. The work has already started to produce about 25 million to 30 million tons of cement by the end of 1970-1971. If in another one or two years we are able to create a capacity for 15 million tons a year or another 15 million tons as we envisage now with many of the State Governments' applications pending and many new licences also coming up, we think that the distribution between the private sector, the State Governments and the Cement Corporation of India, on a tentative calculation—it is not final because one does not know—will be 5 million tons each, so that with the combined effort we will create capacity of another 15 million tons additional capacity by 1970-71.

These are the two points that were raised in the debate. Shri Daji raised certain questions saying that the Government is on the side of capitalists and all that. I leave it to the Minister to answer that. But his charge that the Patent Law is being sabotaged to serve some vested interest, I repudiate. The Patent Law will be introduced in the House very shortly and Shri Daji will have an opportunity to see whether his contention is right or wrong.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister said something about heavy and small scale industries. What about the medium industries? He did not say anything about them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Minister will reply.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग किसी भी देश के वास्ते बहुत आवश्यक होते हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश ने औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में काफी उन्नति की है। एक समय

[श्री अचल सिंह]

था जब कि हमारे देश में मुई तक नहीं बनती थी । आजाद होने तक हमारे देश में बहुत ही कम इस दिशा में तरक्की हुई थी । आज हम ने देखा कि काफी उद्योगीकरण देश का हो चुका है । अब यहां साइकलें, सीने की मशीनें बिजली के पंखे व नाना प्रकार की मशीनरी बनना शुरू हो गई है । तरह तरह का सामान यहां बनने लग गया है । देश का अबों रुपया जो विदेशों को जाता था वह बच गया ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप आगे आ जायें ।

**श्री अचल सिंह :** मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे देश में उद्योगों की बहुत कमी थी । हमारे स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि औद्योगीकरण हो । यह खुशी की बात है कि काफी औद्योगीकरण हो गया है और अब सैकड़ों चीजें हमारे देश में बनती हैं जो पले विदेशों से आया करती थी ।

18 hrs.

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है । इस में औद्योगीकरण होना बहुत आवश्यक है । जो देश औद्योगिक होता है वहां के आदमी बड़े खुशहाल होते हैं । लेकिन हमारे देश में

80 फी सदी आदमी काश्त पर निर्भर करते हैं । चूंकि वे कृषि ही करते हैं इस लिये उन की हालत बहुत भ्रबतर है । इस लिये हमारे यहां उद्योगों का बढ़ना बहुत आवश्यक है । हम देखते हैं कि अमरीका में 8 या 9 परसेन्ट आदमी कृषि करते हैं । बाकी करीब 90 परसेन्ट आदमी उद्योगों में व अन्य काम करते हैं । इसी प्रकार से यू० के० या जर्मनी में कृषि करने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम है और उद्योगों में लगे आदमियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है ।

इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि हम अपने उद्योगों को गावों में फैलायें जिस तरह से जापान ने अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को, अपने उद्योगों को घर घर में फैला दिया है । इस से वहां के लोग बड़े खुशहाल हो गये हैं । उद्योगों की वजह से वहां के लोग बहुत कम काश्त करते हैं, ज्यादातर लोग उद्योगों में काम करते हैं ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 21, 1965/Vaisakha 1, 1887 (Saka).*