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Tuesday, April 27, 1965
Vaisakha 7, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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11197

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 27, 1965/Vaisakha 7,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accidents in Capital

+

- *1032. {
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Transport be
pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose
to take in this regard?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri
Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement
giving the information required is laid
on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in
Library, see No. LT-4285/65].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कभी
इस बात पर गौर किया है कि स्लो स्पीड से
गाड़ियां चलाने से बुद्धि कुंठित हो जाती है
और जापान में सब से ज्यादा तेज गाड़ियां
चलती हैं लेकिन फिर भी वहां सब से कम
एक्सीडेंट होते हैं, इस वास्ते स्लो स्पीड के

11198

ऊपर चैक किया जाए। हाई स्पीड के ऊपर
शांति के दिनों में ही चैक लगता है और
आज कल तो युद्ध के दिन हैं, इस वारते लोगों
के दिमाग ठीक हों और एक्सीडेंट न हों, इस
वास्ते स्लो स्पीड के ऊपर चैक लगाने पर
सरकार ने क्या गौर किया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जो लोग ट्रेफिक के मामलों
को समझते हैं, जो इंजीनियर हैं या ट्रेफिक
एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, वे सोच रें हैं कि क्या करना
है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तो बेल गाड़ियों
ने भी चलना है, खोता गाड़ियों ने भी चलना
है, और हाथ गाड़ियां भी चलती हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस
बात पर भी गौर किया है कि मुरम्मत होते होते
साल साल भर लग जाता है और इस कारण
से भी बहुत से एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। सरदार
प्रताप सिंह कैरों की हत्या का कारण भी यह
रिपेयरिंग था। अगर इस काम में ज्यादा
दिन न लगे और पंद्रह बीस दिन में या
एक महीने में मुरम्मत हो जाया करे तो इन
एक्सीडेंट्स को रोका जा सकता है।

श्री कानूनगो : यह भी एक पहलू है कि
रास्ते चौड़े बनने चाहियें। लेकिन उसके लिए
पैसे भी चाहियें।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I
know how many accidents were re-
corded in 1964, how many of them
were fatal and how they compare with
1963?

Shri Kanungo: The total num-
ber of fatal accidents was 267 and in
1963 it was 245.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यहां आये दिन एक्सीडेंट होते रहते हैं और ये समाचार हम आये दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इनको रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई कठोर कदम या कोई ऐसी युक्ति निकालने की कोशिश की है कि ये तमाम एक्सीडेंट न हों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो स्टेटमेंट दी गई है उस में सब युक्तियां दी गई हैं। उन के अलावा कोई और सजेशन आप कर सकते हैं तो करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार सुझाव मांगे तो हम देने को तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने सब कुछ स्टेटमेंट में लिख दिया है, आपने उसको पढ़ा नहीं है शायद।

Shri P. C. Borooah : In view of the increasing number of road accidents, may I know whether the Government has under contemplation the question of appointing a commission to enquire into the matter?

Shri Kanungo : Yes; a conference of engineers, traffic experts and traffic police is meeting some time this month.

श्री राम हरक्ष यादव : क्या दिल्ली शहर में कोई मखसूस जगहें हैं जहां पर आम तौर से एक्सीडेंट हुआ करते हैं ? अगर हैं तो उन जगहों को खतरों से बचाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट कौन सी तरकीबें निकाल रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : स्टेटमेंट में लिख दिया है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : स्टेटमेंट में यह बात लिखी हुई है कि दिल्ली में बहुत ज्यादा साइकल चलाई जाती हैं, यह भी एक एक्सीडेंट होने का कारण है। और कुछ ठेला

गाड़ियां और बैल गाड़ियां भी हैं। क्या सरकार इन के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कुछ बात सोच रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : साइकल वालों के लिए अलग रास्ते बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है।

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : यहां के विदेशी दूतावासों को डिप्लोमैटिक इम्युनिटी मिली हुई है। क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि यहां पर अधिकांश एक्सीडेंट, काफी बड़ी संख्या में एक्सीडेंट, विदेशी राजदूतावासों की गाड़ियों के कारण ही होते हैं ? यदि हां तो क्या उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई भी कार्रवाई की जाती है या नहीं की जाती है ? जहां तक विदेशों का सम्बन्ध है वहां पर उनको यह इम्युनिटी तो प्राप्त है लेकिन वहां पर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर क्यों उनको इस तरह से छोड़ दिया जाता है और कड़ी कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती है ?

श्री कानूनगो : डिप्लोमैटिक मिशन की गाड़ियों के जो एक्सीडेंट होते हैं उस पर कार्रवाई के तौर पर उनको चेतावनी दी जाती है, उनको ड्राइवर तालीम वाले रखने को कहा जाता है और इस तरह की दूसरी बातें की जाती हैं।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya : Has the Government considered any measure to check the cycles of Delhi which mostly go without light at night, without bell and perhaps without brakes too?

Shri Kanungo : Yes, Sir, the traffic police of Delhi has been strengthened; there is a Flying Squad in the traffic department and periodically they do check the cycles.

Co-operative Societies

+

*1033. { Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Production Board has suggested that a few pilot projects may be organised in a few selected districts in two or three States where in some of the better organised Co-operatives might provide extension and service facilities along with the supply of agricultural requisites and the credit therefor; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the scheme, if any, finalised in this behalf?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A draft scheme has been forwarded to the State Governments of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Punjab for their comments.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : ड्राफ्ट स्कीम जो भेजी गई है उस में मुख्य मुख्य कौन सी बातें हैं और कब तक राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया है कि वे अपने जवाब इत्यादि भेज दें ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We do not know as to when the State Governments will be able to send us their replies. The scheme has been forwarded to them on the 23rd of last month and we are expecting their replies. An important feature of the scheme is that the co-operatives will provide extension technical staff so that they will be able to co-ordinate and supervise the distribution and effective utilisation of production requisites.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : जो पायलट प्राजैक्ट्स कायम किये जायेंगे वे कहाँ कायम किये जायेंगे और उनके लिए आर्थिक व्यवस्था कितनी होगी ? कुल कितनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी, क्या इसका तखमीना लगाया गया है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The scheme contemplates for five States to be taken up, in each State two or three districts and in each district two well functioning marketing societies or well organised large-scale service societies. When the technical staff is provided, it is contemplated that the State Government will be able to give assistance to the extent of cent per cent in the first year, 66-2/3 per cent in the second year and 33-1/3 per cent in the third year.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Deputy Minister just now stated that the draft outline of the scheme has been sent to four or five States. I would like to know what is the reason why it has not been sent to the other States for their comments?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is done on a pilot basis. We are now trying to experiment this scheme.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know in which respect this pilot project is different from the other projects that have been taken up by this Ministry?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This is a new scheme. No scheme like this has been taken up as far as co-operatives are concerned.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether any attempt has been made to start lift irrigation societies in any one of the States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, Sir; this scheme is intended for the fuller and better utilisation of production requisites. Therefore, we are now bringing in marketing societies into the field with technical assistance.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : प्रायः यह देखने में आता है कि किसान लोग ट्रेक्टर की बड़ी मांग करते हैं और ट्रेक्टर बुक करने वाली जो कम्पनियाँ हैं वे उनकी मांगों को बुक नहीं करती हैं ! मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा सरकार

ऐसा कोई यत्न करेगी जिससे किसान को ट्रैक्टर आदि जो खेती के उपकरण हैं, वे सुविधा से दिये जा सकें ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This scheme does not include tractors.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : वर्तमान समय में जो विभिन्न विकास खंड देश में कार्य कर रहे हैं उनके अतिरिक्त कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज, कृषि विभाग और अन्य सम्बन्धित विभाग जो हैं वे भी पैदावार को बढ़ाने की अपने अपने ढंग से सफलतापूर्वक या असफलतापूर्वक कार्य कर रहे हैं । मैं स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि ये जो पायलट स्कीम है जो कि विकास खंड के अन्दर या देश के किसी भी हिस्से के अन्दर चलाई जायेगी इसके अन्तर्गत वर्तमान में जो काम चालू हैं उनके अतिरिक्त और कौन सी ठोस योजना है या ठोस काम किये जाने हैं जोकि इस वक्त चालू नहीं हैं और जिन के चालू होने से लाभ होगा ?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): Sir, apparently there is some misunderstanding on this whole question. As the question itself implies, this particular programme has been initiated according to a decision taken in the Agricultural Production Board. The idea is that instead of the government agency, which heretofore has been responsible for promoting and propagating the utilisation of fertilisers and other production requisites, co-operative societies will begin to try this as an experiment to see, whether increasingly co-operative societies may not take over this initiative from the Government agencies.

Shri Yudhvīr Singh: It is merely an experiment.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि जो उपकरण कृषि कार्य के लिए सोसायटी या ब्लाक के जरिये से दिये जाते हैं उन पर सब्सिडी दी जाती है । लेकिन उसे

प्राप्त करने के लिये जरूरी है कि वह उन्हीं दुकानों और उन्हीं व्यापारियों से सामान खरीदें जिन को आप के ब्लाक या सहकार समितियां मान्यता देती हैं । इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि उन वस्तुओं की कीमत ड्योढ़ी और दुगुनी हो जाती है बाजार के भाव से । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि जो आप से सहायता लेना चाहे उसे स्वतन्त्रता हो कि वह कहीं से भी वह उपकरण प्राप्त करे और उस का बिल आप के सामने उपस्थित कर के सब्सिडी प्राप्त कर सके ।

Shri S. K. Dey: The idea of co-operative societies distributing production requisites for agriculture is that these requisites will be supplied to the agriculturists at economic prices, perhaps at prices lower than what obtain in the open market. If there is a deviation from this, certainly we will think of measures to see that the cultivators are not put to any handicap by the co-operative societies not rendering the services which they are expected to render.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : चूँकि सरकार को विदेशी ज्ञान पर बराबर नाज़ रहा है और बराबर वह सीखना चाहती है तो क्या आप की किसी टीम ने विदेशों की विशेषकर यूगोस्लाविया की कोऑपरेटिव्स पर विचार किया जहाँ पर कि जमीन का स्वामित्व व्यक्तिगत किसानों के पास रहते हुए भी वहाँ कोऑपरेटिव्स ने इन दिनों काफी फायदा उठाया है । क्या इस पर आप ने कभी भी विचार किया है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: We are trying to benefit from the experience of co-operative societies in all the co-operatively advanced countries of the world, including Czechoslovakia.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know why under this scheme some agricultural co-operative societies have been ignored which were organised during the First Plan but which were not successful owing to reasons beyond their control?

Shri S. K. Dey: Nothing is ignored. Any society which is potentially viable is assisted. So the question of ignoring does not arise.

Supply of Fertilizers

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*1034. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that against the target of 7.50 lakh tons of fertilizer consumption only 1.70 lakh tons was made available to U.P. in 1964; and

(b) if so, the target for 1965 and the steps Government propose to take to ensure that a better supply is made available to the States during the current year to enable better farm production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 1034 by Shri P. K. Deo and others to be answered in the Lok Sabha on the 27th April, 1965, regarding Supply of Fertilizers.

The target of consumption of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 was as under:

Nitrogenous fertilisers.	5,00,000 tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate.
Phosphatic fertilisers .	1,20,000 tonnes in terms of superphosphate.

Having regard to large carry-over stocks amounting to 3,31,000 tonnes in terms of ammonium Sulphate with the State Government on 1-4-1964, the

following allotments of nitrogenous fertilisers were made:

Sulphate of Ammonia .	73,445 tonnes.
Urea	13,325 tonnes.
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	15,354 tonnes.
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	1,10,899 tonnes.
Total in terms of Nitrogen	48,000 tonnes or
in terms of Sulphate of Ammonia	2,33,000 tonnes

Phosphatic fertilisers are not distributed through the Central Fertiliser Pool. State Governments purchase their requirements from manufacturers direct.

The target of consumption for 1965-66 in respect of nitrogenous fertilisers and phosphatic fertilisers are as under:

Nitrogenous fertilisers	6,00,000 tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate
Phosphatic fertilisers .	1,11,440 tonnes in terms of superphosphate

Availability of nitrogenous fertilisers during 1965-66 is expected to be better than in 1964-65. Accordingly it is expected that the total supply of nitrogenous fertilisers to Uttar Pradesh will improve in 1965-66.

As regards phosphatic fertilisers, the State Government have estimated their demand for 1965-66 at 50,000 tonnes of superphosphate which is likely to be met.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know what were the targets and as against them what were the supplies of fertilizer, in so far as Punjab is concerned? It is not mentioned in the statement, though the question covers all States.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): This question is only with reference to Uttar Pradesh. I am sorry, I do not

have the figures for Punjab. If the Member is interested in it, I will supply it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, if you will see the statement, supplies made available to the States are mentioned there.

Mr. Speaker: I have noted that.

Shri Kapur Singh: My supplementary arises out of that.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that he has not got the information. Now, he might put his second question.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have no second question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ जो अन्याय किया गया है वह कैसे दूर होगा। सन् 1965 में यह कमी पूरी की जायेगी या फर्टिलाइजर की बजह से जो गेहूं कम पैदा हुआ है वह गेहूं दिया जायेगा। यह डिस्पैरिटी कैसे दूर होगी?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with reference to fertilizers.

Mr. Speaker: He says that less quantity has been supplied to U.P.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given the information about target and consumption.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो यू० पी० का मांग थी उस के मुताबिक नहीं किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पीछे रह गये। उन्होंने खर्च नहीं किया।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that most of the States in India are suffering due to shortage of fertilizers? If so, what positive steps have been taken to remedy the situation immediately?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree that there is a shortage of fertilizers and

we are unable to meet the entire demand. In spite of the fact that we would be stepping up the availability from 480,000 tons to 650,000 tons during this year, I am afraid we will be meeting only 60 to 65 per cent of the demand.

Shri Ranga: Even less.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, it may be even less. But the difficulty is that the indigenous production has not come up to expectations. This year we are embarking on a programme of producing 300,000 tons of nitrogen.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether any consideration has been given to the oft-repeated request or grievance of the cultivators that the prices at which fertilizers are being supplied to the farmers, are uneconomic and are higher than the prices prevailing in other countries of the world?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Today it is not a question of high prices. Even at this price we are not able to meet the entire demand. When the supply increases, we will have to bring down the prices. We are considering that question.

श्री बजबिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि यू० पी० में फर्टिलाइजर उपयोग कम होने का कारण यह है कि वहां सिंचाई की सुविधायें कम हैं। क्या सिंचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिंचाई की सुविधायें देने के लिये दूसरा सवाल आना चाहिये।

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know the principles on which fertilizers are allotted to the various States? Is it a fact that some of the States are more favourably disposed towards the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and, therefore, they get much more fertilizers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have taken into account the consumption pattern. As a matter of fact, the statement shows that during the previous year, 1963, they had a carry-over of nearly 233,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. Then, we have to take into account the consumption pattern of various States. Because, certain States consume much more than other States, because they are already fertilizer-conscious.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government give any incentive to particular States by giving them more of fertilizers if their agricultural production is higher as compared to other States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to take all that into consideration. Particularly in the present context, where we are unable to meet the entire demand, we have to take into account the question as to which of the States are producing better results.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: May I know what efforts are being made to supply fertilizers before the sowing season?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have now laid down a programme for the kharif season. While making allocations to the States, we will bear this in mind.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether any complaint has been received that the fertilizer is not supplied to the farmer straightway by the Government but it passes through the State marketing society, the district marketing society the tehsil and village societies, all of them taking 10 per cent profit, resulting in the price of fertilizer going up by about 40 per cent? In order to remove this difficulty, has any attempt been made to reduce the agencies so that the fertilizer can be supplied to the farmer by the State at cheaper rates?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. This is under the consideration of a Committee which I hope would submit its report within the next few months. All these matters will be taken into consideration by this Committee.

Shri Ranga: Has it come to the notice of the Minister that an ex-Minister, who happens to be the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee in Andhra Pradesh has complained publicly, and it was published in the papers also, that some of the so-called fertilizers supplied by the co-operative stores, when opened, were found to contain up to 50 per cent of salt and only the rest were fertilizers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not seen this report. Since the hon. Member has brought it to my notice, I shall certainly look into it.

Co-operative Societies in States

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*1035 { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to speed up the programme to liquidate weak and moribund co-operative societies with a view to rationalising the co-operative agricultural credit structure at the primary level;

(b) whether a survey has been made to find out the percentage of dormant societies in various States; and

(c) whether directions have been issued to States intimating the Centre's decision to agree to give financial help to viable and active societies?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the light of decisions taken by the Conference of Ministers of Co-operation held in June, 1964, State Governments have been advised to carry out a survey to identify viable and potentially viable societies. The rest of the societies are either to be liquidated if they are dormant or amalgamated if they are weak.

The progress in the survey was reviewed at the time of the Annual Plan discussions in December, 1964. It was noted that some State Governments had already started the survey while in some States the survey was to be undertaken after the necessary staff were appointed. According to the latest information available, surveys have been almost completed in six States and are in progress in the other States. The total number of dormant societies to be liquidated will be known as soon as the surveys are completed.

Government is considering a proposal for revising the scale of assistance to be given to potentially viable service cooperatives to meet their deficit in employing full time paid secretaries for a limited period of three to four years till they can stand on their own legs.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: As a result of the survey so far made in the States, what prominent factors have been brought to the fore, accounting for this state of affairs, so far as co-operative societies are concerned, and what steps have been taken to remedy the defect?

Shri Shinde: As has been mentioned in the statement, the survey is being undertaken. It has not so far been completed. But the preliminary report indicates that in a number of States the number of dormant

societies is quite large. The number is specially large in some of the eastern and northern Indian States.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the statement made by the Minister of Labour assuring workers all over India that essential goods, specially food supply, would be made available to them through co-operative stores, what specific measures are being taken by the Co-operative Department to make financial assistance available to them?

Shri Shinde: In certain rural areas where the marketing or village service societies are supplying consumer goods they are giving some financial assistance.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister did not reply to the question as to what are the factors for the dormant condition of these societies and he said that only preliminary reports were available. Here in the statement it is stated that in six States the survey has been completed. I would like to know whether the present system of assistance to these co-operative societies is also responsible for this dormant condition.

Shri Shinde: Mainly the local structure and leadership is responsible for a dormant society. As far as financial assistance is concerned, the pattern is the same all over the country. If, suppose, in certain areas the same pattern has helped the societies to become viable and efficient societies, there is no reason why the same pattern should not be helpful in other regions. So, the reasons lie mainly, according to the present understanding of the co-operative movement and co-operative leadership, in the weak leadership at the local level.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the weak and moribund co-operative societies that are going to be liquidated in future were given financial assistance again and again in order to enliven them?

Shri Shinde: Some of the societies were given financial assistance; but now a review is being taken and a proposal is under consideration to stop financial assistance to non-viable and dormant societies.

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है उसके भाग (2) में लिखा है कि हाल की उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान के 6 राज्यों में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और दूसरे राज्यों में चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में यह कार्य पूरा हो गया है उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और किन किन राज्यों में चल रहा है, और उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी ?

Shri Shinde: In fact, the survey is not complete in all respects; but preliminary surveys have been completed and the States are Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. But in some States even the surveys are preliminary only.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The Mirdha Committee is also going into this matter. May I know whether they have suggested the number of moribund and inactive societies; if so, whether they have suggested any steps?

Shri Shinde: The Mirdha Committee is still having deliberations on the subject-matters which have been referred to it. They have not yet submitted their report. Moreover, the terms of reference of the Mirdha Committee are not as has been suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: In the light of the preliminary report already submitted, what is the actual amount of the working capital and of the share capital in the case of such societies?

Shri Shinde: That will have to be calculated.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि जो बहुत सारी सोसाइटियां ठीक से काम नहीं करेंगी उनको समाप्त किया जायेगा और बड़ी सोसाइटियों में मिला दिया जायेगा, इसके लिए सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात का भी पता चला है कि ये सोसाइटियां क्यों काम नहीं कर रहीं, और क्या सरकार की यह जानकारी है कि राजनीतिक दलों के हस्तक्षेप के कारण ये डिफेक्ट हो रही हैं ? यदि हां, तो सरकार इसके लिए क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Shinde: As I have already submitted, one of the main contributory factors is local leadership. There are other reasons also; for example, if the local societies are too small, they essentially become non-viable.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the complex activities of our local co-operative societies such as agricultural credit, service activities and also rationing items etc., what is the exact idea of the Government to have a combination of all these complex activities in one co-operative society?

Shri Shinde: In fact, the pattern of service societies is exactly as has been suggested by the hon. Member.

Diversion of Wheat Ships

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*1037. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether in February, 1965 Government had requested the Pakistan Government to divert shipment of American Wheat imported by Pakistan under PL 480 to Indian ports;

(b) the quantum of wheat delivered to India in compliance with the request;

(c) whether the Government of India have accepted the obligation of returning wheat to Pakistan as soon as the food situation eased in India; and

(d) what are the specific terms of agreement for this supply of imported wheat to India by Pakistan?

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

(b) 37,117 tons.

(c) The Government of India agreed at the suggestion of Pakistan Government to replace the wheat by the end of April, 1965.

(d) The main terms of the Agreement are briefly as under:—

(i) The cost of replacement would be paid by India from funds authorised by U.S. Government under PL 480 in favour of India.

(ii) Incidental charges etc. relating to the diverted wheat would be borne by Pakistan Government and similar charges in respect of replacement cargo would be met by the Government of India.

(iii) The freight for the diverted vessel has been borne by the Government of India and the freight for replacement cargo will be met by the Government of Pakistan. The excess freight, if any, payable by the Government of Pakistan will be reimbursed by the Government of India.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether on earlier occasions India had also supplied food crops to Pakistan; if so whether this gesture is a recompense of the earlier goodwill movement on behalf of India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I am not aware whether we supplied to Pakistan; but we did supply to some other countries.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has been left with any option to pay back not in terms of food crops but in terms of some other commodities to Pakistan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; this was PL 480 wheat going to Pakistan and we got it diverted because there was a crisis here. Therefore, the same PL 480 wheat will be supplied to them in return.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement read out by the hon. Minister it appears that it was a normal business transaction under specific and definite rules. But is the Government aware of the fact that the Pakistan Government made it to be a humanitarian deed to help the starving millions of India; if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this kind of propaganda which was carried on in Pakistan through the radio and the press?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is not a regular business transaction. The wheat ship which was going to Pakistan was diverted to India. To that extent we have to concede that Pakistan has been considerate, particularly to me, to the difficulties which we are confronted with. I do not think we should shirk from accepting that.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह गेहूँ भेजा गया है वह अमरीका के कहने से भेजा गया या हम ने स्वयं मांग की थी उन से ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We made the request and the diversion was made with the concurrence of America by Pakistan.

श्री तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कर्मचारियों के बोनस-कम

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*1038. { श्री मधु लिये :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को खादी आयोग के कर्मचारियों के वेतनक्रमों की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने इस बारे में कोई सुझाव दिया है कि वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें किस तारीख से लागू की जायें; और

(ग) यदि इस सुझाव को मान लिया जाये तो सरकार को बकाया के रूप में कर्मचारियों को कुल कितना अतिरिक्त धन देना पड़ेगा ?

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

(a) The Report of the Committee has been received by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and is under its examination.

(b) The Committee had recommended revision of the pay scales with effect from the 1st July, 1959.

(c) About Rs. 12 lakhs may have to be paid by the Commission.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में 23 मार्च को मेरा एक प्रश्न था जिसका लिखित उत्तर मुझ को मिला था, और उस में मुझ को बताया गया था कि चूंकि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग स्वायत्त संस्था है, पे कमीशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं वे सीधी नहीं लागू की जा सकती हैं, और साथ साथ यह भी बताया गया था कि जो 1963 से लागू करने का फैसला हुआ है वह खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और सरकार ने मिल कर किया है। अब मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि एक ओर तो सरकार कहती है कि स्वायत्त संस्था है, लेकिन उनकी ओर से जो सिफारिशें की जाती हैं उनके ऊपर अमल नहीं करते हैं, और बाद में कहते हैं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने और सरकार ने मिल कर

किया है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि उनकी जो उपसमिति थी उस ने 1959 से इन सिफारिशों को लागू करने का फैसला किया था, तो सरकार ने तुरंत उस के ऊपर अमल क्यों नहीं किया, और हम को सत्य से एक करोड़ मील दूर जवाब क्यों दिया गया ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is no inconsistency at all. As regards the reply to a written Question on 23rd March, it related to the implementation of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations. The answer was that this Khadi Commission is not bound as such to implement the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission which apply only to the Central Government employees. But this question relates to the Pay Revision Committee appointed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The recommendations of this Committee have been examined and it was decided to apply the recommendations from 1st July, 1963.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या यह फैसला खादी ग्रामोद्योग या सरकार ने मिल कर किया है या केवल सरकार ने किया है क्योंकि खादी ग्रामोद्योग ने यह सुझाव दिया था और उनकी कमेटी ने भी दिया था कि सन् 1959 से इन सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाय और कर्मचारियों का जो बकाया है वह उन को दिया जाय अब यह साहब आकर हम से कहते हैं कि उस कमेटी का सुझाव तो था लेकिन उसको मानने के लिए सरकार तयार नहीं है। एक ओर उस को स्वायत्त संस्था कहते हैं फिर उस के सुझावों को क्यों नहीं मानते हैं।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This Pay Revision Committee recommended revision of pay-scales from 1st July, 1959. The Chairman of the Commission had discussions with the Finance Minister. It was pointed out to him that the revision of pay-scales from 1st July, 1959 would put a great financial burden on the Commission.

Therefore, it was decided that this recommendation should be applied from 1st July, 1963, and it was decided to give some *ex-gratia* lump-sum payment from 1-7-59.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन को लम्पसम के रूप में क्यों दिया गया ? अगर ठीक ढंग से हिसाब बतलाया गया होता तो वह 12 लाख नहीं बल्कि 20 लाख होना चाहिए था ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said, it was the question of the capacity to bear the additional financial burden. Therefore, it was decided that something has to be done and that a lump-sum payment on *ex-gratia* basis will be made to them.

Damage to Standing Crops

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- *1039. {
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Yudhvir Singh:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to rains and hailstorms in February, March and early April, 1965 much damage has been caused to the standing crops; and

(b) if so, the estimate of such damage in various States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Reports received so far indicate that some damage has

been caused to the standing crops in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No quantitative estimates of the damage caused are available at present. Some idea of the damage will become available when the final estimates of production of rabi crops become available sometime in June, 1965.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether in any of these States arrangements have been made to give compensation to the cultivators in case of natural calamities like these?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): No compensation; but I am told revenue remission is being given by the State Governments.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Central Government has been considering to help such of the States that will provide for crop insurance?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The crop insurance system is under consideration. As I have already said once before, we intend to introduce a pilot scheme in Punjab.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know, taking the overall picture of India, what is the prospect of the wheat crop this year on account of these natural calamities? Will there be a surplus as compared to last year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Last year the production was roundabout 9.7 million tonnes. This year, it is expected to be roundabout 11.5 million tonnes.

श्री बूटा सिंह : राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों की आज एक खास आदत पड़ गयी है कि हर एक बात के ऊपर ध्यान देते हैं । अभी पंजाब में जो ओले पड़े और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सारी की सारी गेहूँ की फसल तबाह हो गयी उस पर वहाँ के

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोई खास नुकसान नहीं हुआ तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के पास वह कौनसा आला है जिसके कि द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसा अंदाजा लगा लेते हैं कि कोई खास नुकसान नहीं हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस सवाल का जवाब यह कैसे बताया जा सकता है ? यह तो वहाँ के मिनिस्टर को पता होगा ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंदाजा उन्होंने कैसे लगा लिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो पंजाब वाले मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि हमारा ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं हुआ, अब इस के लिए उन्होंने क्या आला इस्तेमाल किया था इसका जवाब यहां के मंत्री महोदय कैसे दे सकते हैं ? केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी अलहदा से मशीनरी तो है नहीं जिससे कि वह अंदाजा कर सकें । उन के पास तो उसी स्टेट की मिनिस्टरी सूचना भेजती है जिसको कि उन्होंने यहां पर बतला दिया है ।

श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धांती : यह जो स्टेट मिनिस्टरी है वह आप को इस प्रकार की गलत रिपोर्ट देती है जिसके कि आधार पर बड़ा भारी नुकसान भी हो चुका है तो उस नुकसान की भरपाई करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या सहायता देगी और यदि सहायता नहीं देना चाहती तो कम से कम जो किसानों के घरों से आजकल गेहूँ आ रहा है उस का भाव कम होने से तो उनको बचाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक मुझाव है ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : केन्द्रीय सरकार उन को क्या सहायता दे रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister referred to the revenue remission. Is the hon. Minister aware that in such cases the remission of revenue means only the postponement of the realisation of the revenue which means that the farmer is not in a position to get back his loss. May

I know whether the Government have suggested to State Governments that in case of such natural calamities, the land revenue should be written off and that it should not be realised next year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can speak about what happens in Madras. It is not as if it is postponed. It depends upon the intensity of the damage. If there is a huge damage, then the whole revenue is written off. I suppose that should be the practice in other States also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन जगहों पर इतने ओले पड़े कि एक अनाज का दाना नहीं बचा और सरकार ने सब स्थानों पर जाने से इंकार कर दिया, गवर्नमेंट के अफसरान ने कहा कि अगर एक हजार जगह ओले पड़े तो हम एक हजार जगह तो नहीं जा सकते हैं तो मेरा सवाल है कि उन्हें सरकार इमदाद क्या देगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the responsibility of the State Government and I do not think I will be able to answer this.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : मैं सरकार से इस प्रश्न के बारे में जरा स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा । एक ओर तो सरकार ने यह कहा है कि कुछ नुकसान हुआ है, कुछ स्टेटों के अन्दर ओले पड़े हैं दूसरी ओर सरकार यह कहती है कि अभी तक उस नुकसान को हमने आँका नहीं लेकिन तीसरे ही सांस में सरकार यह कह गयी कि बाद में जब फसल आ जायेगी, सारी फसल कट जायेगी उस वक्त सारे नुकसान को आँकेंगे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऐसा कौनसा तरीका अपनायेगी ? जब एक दफा आप ने अनुमान लगाया कि इतनी फसल देश में रबी की होगी और बीच में ओलावृष्टि के कारण यह आप नुकसान हो गया तो जब सारी फसल आप के सामने आ जायेगी, सारी की सारी मकॉट में आ जायेगी और जिस नों के घरों में चली जायेगी तो उस समय यह नुकसान का अंदाजा लगाने का कौनसा तरीका होगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is the Revenue authorities of the State Governments who make the assessment.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : यह क्या उत्तर हुआ। अगर यही था तो फिर यह क्वेश्चन ऐडमिट क्यों हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिवाय स्टेट में रिपोर्ट मांगने के सेंटर के पास और कौन तरीका हो सकता है ?

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो नुकसान हो गया है उस की आप रिपोर्ट मंगा नहीं सके हैं तो अब यह नुकसान जानने के लिये कौनसा और तरीका अपनायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरी रिपोर्ट उन से मंगवायेंगे। हम बखुद तो अन्दाजा लगा नहीं सकते हैं। स्टेट को ही इस बारे में रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए लिख सकते हैं।

Shri Kapur Singh: After the crops are gathered, you cannot call for any report and you cannot ascertain what has happened. That is the point my hon. friend is making.

Mr. Speaker: They must have made the assessment of the crops earlier and when the crops are gathered, they can find what is the actual yield, and what is the deficit, if there is any.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब प्रदेश के तो मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि फसल को कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि कुछ प्रदेशों में ओले और वर्षा से फसल को ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है लेकिन उन्हें होने वाले नुकसान की मात्रा ठीक मालूम नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इलाक़े डेफिसिट हैं और इस वर्षा के कारण वहाँ और भी कम पैदा हुआ है तो ऐसे राज्यों के लिए और ऐसे इलाकों के लिए गेहूँ का कोटा भी बढ़ाने का सरकार विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We cannot immediately improve production there. It would be only during the next year. But to the extent it is damaged, we will try to give more imported wheat in those areas.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Apart from the remission of land revenue, may I know whether the Centre is giving the States the financial assistance to assist the farmers by way of taccavi loans and other things to pursue their agricultural operations because they do not have the where-withal on account of these rains and hailstorms?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the request is made by the State Government, it will be considered.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जून तक इन को पूरा हाल मिलेगा और यह देखते हुए कि पिछले साल अगस्त में इन्हीं के आंकड़ों, अर्थात् सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार कम से कम 30,000 मौतें अकाल से हुईं तो वह क्या इंतज़ाम कर रहे हैं कि इस साल अगस्त में लोगों को अनाज ठीक तरह से मिल जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know where from the hon. Member has got the information that 30,000 people died during August 1964.... (Interruption) I do not know. I do not agree that such statistics have been published and my information is that nobody died of starvation during August, 1964.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस को अपने भाषण में कह चुका हूँ और सरकारी आंकड़ों से साबित कर चुका हूँ। इस में साफ़ लिखा हुआ है कि अगस्त, 1963 में मौतें हुई थीं 12.8 के हिसाब से और अगस्त, 1964 में मौतें हुई थीं 12.7 के हिसाब से। और ये 250 नगरपालिकाओं के आंकड़ें हैं। यह मैं पिछले भाषण

में कह चुका हूँ । आप अक्सर कह देते हैं कि आप कह दिया करो, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कुछ मुनते नहीं हैं, पढ़ते नहीं हैं । ये उनके अपने आंकड़ें हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस का हवाला देकर मुझे लिखें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप के पास लिखा हुआ रखा है । मैं पहले ही अपने भाषण में कह चुका हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब आज दिया है । आप मुझे यह लिख कर दें कि पहले आप ने क्या कहा है और सरकार के आंकड़ें क्या हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब तक यह बात खत्म हो जायेगी और इसी तरह मंत्री बचते रहेंगे ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I am also a peasant. I also would like to put a question.....

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he might put his question.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether apart from the process of land remissions, which is already in operation in the Punjab, Government are prepared to consider the desirability of making compensatory grants in suitable cases?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is for the State Government. If they make any proposal, we shall consider it.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि राज्यों से फसलों की हानि के आंकड़े अभी तक नहीं आये हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रान्तीय सरकारों से यह पुछा है कि कितने एकड़ की फसल का नुकसान हुआ है और गेहूँ, जौ, मटर, चना आदि किस किस की फसल का नुकसान हुआ है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As regards the areas affected by the hailstorm, we have received the information from some States. As regards the extent of the damage caused because of the hailstorm, that could be estimated only when the harvest takes place.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । अभी मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि कटाई के पीछे फसल की हानि का पता लगेगा । आप भी एक ऐसे स्थान से चुनकर आये हैं, जहाँ कृषि-कार्य काफी होता है, और आप पंजाब के जमींदारों की स्थिति से भली-भांति परिचित हैं । मंत्री महोदय किस तरह कटाई के बाद ओले से होने वाले नुकसान का पता लगा सकेंगे ? आप स्वयं अनुभव करें कि क्या यह सही उत्तर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे जराअत का इतना इल्म नहीं है । मैं इस बारे में अपनी लाइली का इजहार करता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब फसल नष्ट हो गई है, जब फसल उठ गई है तो कटाई के बाद नुकसान का पता कैसे लगाया जा सकेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरा इम्तहान लेने लगे, तो मैं पास नहीं हो सकता ।

Grain Storage System

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Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Tula Ram:

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

(a) whether Government have appointed a study team including some Swedish experts to examine the system of storage and distribution of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

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

(b) The team will comprise of three Indian Experts and three Swedish experts. The Indian members of the Team are:

Shri K. D. N. Singh—Deputy Director General (Food).

Dr. S. V. Pingale—Director of Storage & Inspection.

Shri O. Muthachen—Additional Chief Engineer, CPWD.

The Swedish Experts in the team are:

Mr. Tore Olibjer—(Storage Expert).

Mr. Agne Niber—(Storage Expert).

Mr. Oller Landenmark—(Agronomist).

(c) The Study Team is likely to submit its report by the end of December 1965.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया है, इसने हिन्दुस्तान में किन किन स्थानों का निरीक्षण किया है।

श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण : अभी तो यह निरीक्षण करेगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब संसार में अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया में अनाज-संग्रह नाति सब से अच्छी है, तो फिर इन देशों के एक्सपर्ट क्यों नहीं बुलाए गए और स्वीडिश एक्सपर्ट को क्यों बुलाया गया।

Shri D. R. Chavan: That was because the Swedish Government expressed a desire to help India in building up the storage facilities, and they were ready to extend the help to us.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether during the period that has elapsed any other expert committee was appointed for this purpose, and if so, whether the suggestions made by that committee have been implemented?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As far as my knowledge goes, no other committee had been set up.

Shri Ranga: There was one committee which had submitted its report. Government are supposed to be a continuing institution. It is not as if a new government comes in as soon as a new Minister takes over charge.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): There were reports with regard to the building up of storage facilities, but no particular project has been worked out. This committee is for the purpose of locating the places and for having a detailed project report to be taken up for implementation.

Shri P. R. Patel: We are seeking the advice of experts even for storage and distribution. May I know whether we are lacking in experience or wanting in that knowledge in this country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is in regard to the building up of a new type of storage in the form of silos. We have not so far built, to my knowledge, any silos within India, and, therefore, the new technique will have to be obtained.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether these experts have got any knowledge of the tropical conditions, whether they have worked anywhere in tropical conditions in the world, and whether they have got any experience of such conditions?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with reference to the building up of silos, and the building is the same whether it be in the tropical conditions or non-tropical conditions. The only thing here is that later on, for the purpose

of preserving the grain, we have to adopt other methods like the use of chemical insecticides etc., and that will have to be studied separately.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में जो भी काम किया जाता है, उस के लिए विदेशियों को बुलाया जाता है, चाहे वह सेना हो, खाद्य हो या कोई काम हो। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस शासन में पहले यहां के लोग अनाज को जमा करना नहीं जानते थे और क्या उन विशेषज्ञों से यह पूछा गया है कि वे अनाज को किस तरह ठीक ढंग में रखा करते थे और क्या इस बारे में उनसे सलाह ली गई है।

Mr. Speaker: The first part of the question has been answered already. The second part of the question might be answered.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, this is for the purpose of a new method of storage in silos in bulk. We have not done that on a large scale here. No doubt, villages do have storage in small bulk, but not any big storages on a large bulk scale.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this committee will also go into the question of the duplication of the storage activities undertaken by the various agencies like the Co-operative Department, the National Co-operative Development Corporation and the Warehousing Corporation, and if so, what the recommendations would be in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This committee is going into the question of the building up of silos in port areas where we import grains so that these could be stored in bulk because they are received in bulk there through tankers now. It is for that purpose that this committee has been set up. They would not go into the question of the internal storage system.

Shri Himmatsinhji: There was a proposal to have a silo at the Kandla port. May I know whether that also would come under this scheme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It comes under the scheme. As a matter of fact, they have already visited Kandla, and they are making a report about it.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या अनाज को रखने के लिए प्लास्टिक के भंडार बनाने का विचार है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not on a large scale like this. We do have plastic storage also, and I saw one of the pilot projects in this regard, and I found that that was also very promising.

श्री हुसैन खन्व कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा—इस में कितना समय लगेगा और इससे कब तक पूरी तरह से लाभ मिल पायेगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The report will be submitted by the end of December, 1965. Soon after that, we shall start implementation.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know how much savings in terms of cost are expected from this type of storage?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is estimated generally that if the storage is not done properly, we lose about 3 to 4 per cent. That would be the saving if it is properly done.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister has stated that the Swedish experts have been associated on the express wish of the Swedish Government to help India. May I know the financial agreement, if any, between our Government and the Swedish Government in regard to this particular project?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the foreign exchange portion of it is concerned, it would be given as a loan by the Swedish Government.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the standing decision of the Government regarding storage, may I know why there has been so much delay in implementation of that decision?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know to which delay the hon. Member is referring. We have just now appointed this team for the purpose of studying the question of storage at the port points. As soon as the report is available, we shall take it up for implementation. As regards internal storage, we are already going through the programme of putting up storage facilities.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: What are the present methods of storage Government are adopting, and what is the quantum of damage, for want of good storage, with which we are faced in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have just now flat storage whereby we store them in gunny bags. That would mean additional expenditure also for gunny bags and then removing them. Instead of that, bulk storage is easy and it is also easy to control the conditions.

श्री बूटा सिंह : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि स्वीडिश गवर्नमेंट अपने एक्सपर्ट्स भेजेगी जोकि इस स्टोरेज के मामले का अध्ययन करेंगे और सुझाव देंगे। उन्होंने साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि स्वीडिश गवर्नमेंट ने इमदाद देने का भी वादा किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राय देने के अतिरिक्त और कौन सी ऐसी इमदाद है जिस की हम आशा कर सकते हैं स्वीडिश गवर्नमेंट में इस काम को सिले चढ़ाने के लिए।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That would be considered after the report is submitted.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जब भी कोई ऐसा सवाल आता है तो मंत्रिमंडल की ओर से कुछ कमेटियां बना दी जाती हैं और उन को टी० ए० और डी० ए० दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को अनाज जमा करने में और उस को बांटने में कौनसी ऐसी खास दिक्कतें हैं जिन का पता लगाने के लिए इस कमेटी को एंवाइंट करना जरूरी समझती है। कौनसी ऐसी कठिनाइयां आई हैं जिन का पता लगाने के लिए यह कमेटी बनाई गई है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now wheat is received in tankers in bulk. It will have to be unloaded and stored at the ports. What is happening now is that we have to unload them, immediately bag them and immediately despatch them from the port, which we are finding difficult. That is why we are now trying to store them in bulk at the port points and despatch them from there in a leisurely manner.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 1041.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : अगर उचित समझे तो 1045 सवाल को भी इस के साथ ले लें।

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Report on Farm Prices

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- *1041. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri K C. Pant:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

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

(a) whether the American experts' team which came to New Delhi six months ago to advise Government on farm prices, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, their main recommendations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). No such experts as visualised in the Question have visited India. A few experts including those from the Commodity Credit Corporation of U.S.A., however, came to India during August to November, 1964 under the auspices of U.S.A.I.D. and they gave some advice to the Government of India on certain aspects of the Food Corporation and its functions. These experts did not submit any report.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Have Government taken full advantage of the visit of this mission to enter into detailed discussions with them so as to fix floor prices for agricultural commodities? What is the experience of the team in America in fixing such prices?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): As stated in the main answer, these people looked into the organisation of the Food Corporation and its functioning. As regards floor prices for our own commodities, we have appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission which will go into the same.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: In the course of discussions with them, have Government gained any impression as to the experience of these people in fixing prices of various agricultural commodities, as is done by the Agricultural Prices Commission? Do farmers' representatives sit on the Commission? What is their experience in other countries in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the Agricultural Prices Commission, purely technical experts participate. But they have to be assisted in evaluating the production costs by practical farmers. For that, we have formed a

practical agriculturists panel who would advise the Prices Commission in fixing prices.

Shri P. R. Patel: The hon. Deputy Minister said that some advice was given by those persons who came in August from America. First, what was their advice regarding guaranteeing remunerative prices to the agriculturists if more production is to be had? Second, as in America, where co-operation of farmers' organisations is taken in fixing prices, so also in this country co-operation of farmers' organisations ought to be enlisted. Third, full credit required by farmers should be given to them in this country. Was such advice given by these experts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are all obvious things without which production cannot increase. That is what we are trying to organise and implement now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In America, agriculture is subsidised; so are prices. May I know if Government is going to follow the American pattern of subsidising agriculture and subsidising farmers in respect of agricultural prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: What is happening in America cannot be repeated here. There only 7 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture. Therefore, the subsidy is contributed by 93 per cent. Here the majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. Who would subsidise whom?

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Did the experts study the cost of production in this country? If so, what was their opinion about it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have not gone into the cost of production. It is the Agricultural Prices Commission we have appointed which will do that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सरकार के पास खेतीकर दामों और उद्योगी दामों के अनुपात बांधने की भी कोई सिफारिश आई है और अगर आई है तो उस पर उस ने क्या किया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, one of the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission is to fix prices taking into account industrial prices; parity should be kept between the two.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : समझ में नहीं आया क्या कह गये हैं । उद्योगी दामों की लूट बन्द करने वाली बात होगी न ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यही कहा है कि टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में एक यह भी है कि इंडस्ट्रियल प्राइसिस को देख कर के एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइसिस जो हैं, उन को निश्चय किया जाय ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मतलब नहीं हुई ?

Shri Alvares: In making their recommendations regarding remunerative prices, may I know whether the Agricultural Prices Commission will take into consideration all the inputs in respect of labour, capital etc.?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस दल ने ऐसी कोई सिफारिश की है कि साल भर में जो गन्ने की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं उस में किसान का भी कोई हिस्सा होना चाहिये ? जिस तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल कीमतों बढ़ने के बाद उस का हिस्सा मिलता है उसी तरह सरकार जब आधारी कीमतों पर किसान से खरीद कर लेती है और वह चांगुनी कीमतों पर जा कर बिकता है, तो इस में क्या कोई

ऐसी व्यवस्था भी की जायगी कि प्रोड्यूसर को उस का हिस्सा मिले ? ऐसी कोई सिफारिश आई है क्या ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This team has not made any recommendation with regard to that.

Shri Ranga: May I take it that it is Government's policy to try and achieve as soon as possible parity between agricultural prices and industrial prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is the basic policy of Government.

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* 1042. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या 15 अप्रैल, 1965 तक रबी की फसल का उचित मूल्यांकन सरकार ने कर लिया है ;

(ख) कितना अनाज पैदा होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में इस से कितनी मदद मिलेगी ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). No Sir. An accurate evaluation of the rabi crop is possible only on the basis of actual crop cutting on randomly selected fields, the results of which have not yet become available from the States. On present indications, however, production of principal Rabi foodgrains during 1964-65 is expected to be 15 per cent higher than last year. The higher production of foodgrains during the current year has helped to ease the food situation.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : प्रायः हर वर्ष यह होता है कि अगर बारिश अधिक हो जाती है या बाढ़ आ जाती है और फसल खराब हो जाती है तो इस को प्रकृति का प्रकोप दिखाना कर छुटकारा पा लिया जाता है और फसल अच्छी हो जाती है तो सरकार ने खाद के जरिये से या ऋण के जरिये से या अन्य साधनों से किसानों की मदद की है, उस का क्रेडिट ले लिया जाता है। आपके पास पूरे का पूरा जब फसल का ब्यौरा आ जायगा तो क्या उस को आप इस सदन की पटल पर रखेंगे ? इस बार अगर पंद्रह प्रतिशत ज्यादा उपज हुई है और फसल अच्छी हुई है तो वह क्या इस कारण ने हुई है कि आप की तरफ से किसानों को गहायता मिली थी या खाली राम भरामे ही सब कुछ हो गया है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The reverse was true. Whenever production goes down, the Government is blamed; whenever production goes up, it is due to Nature. Therefore, the Government never gets any credit whenever there is increased production.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Acreage under Jute Cultivation

*1036. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) the total acreage brought under jute cultivation in Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) the production of jute in Orissa during the same period;

(c) whether there is any decline in production in comparison to the preceding year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):
 (a) 0.55 lakh hectares.

(b) 4.15 lakh bales (provisional).

(c) The production during 1964-65 declined to 4.15 lakh bales in comparison to the production of 4.71 lakh bales during 1963-64.

(d) The decrease in production during 1964-65 is attributed generally to deficient rains during the growing period of the crop.

Agricultural Prices Commission

*1045. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

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

(a) whether Government have received the report on grain prices by the Agricultural Prices Commission which was appointed recently;

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

(c) if not, when it is likely to be received?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):
 (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No date has been fixed for it.

Unloading of Foodgrains

***1046. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached in principle on ending the contract system of unloading foodgrains at Madras Port;

(b) whether decision has been taken to departmentalise the unloading of food ships as in Bombay;

(c) the extent to which the workers receiving lower rates than in Bombay will be benefited by the new arrangements; and

(d) whether there is any provision to hire additional workers, if needed, in the terms of settlement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes. For the present, however, the contract system is being ended only in respect of the shore operations connected with the unloading of ships viz., (1) filling and stitching of bags on the wharf and (2) loading of wagons/trucks.

(b) Yes, but only to the extent stated above.

(c) The earnings of labour together with benefits enjoyed by labour are expected to increase considerably as compared with their earnings and benefits prior to departmentalisation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Co-operative Rice Mills

***1047.** { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the direction of setting up of co-operative modern rice mills in the Co-operative

Sector in the country and the training of Indian technicians for running them; and

(b) the total amount so far sanctioned by the National Co-operative Development Corporation as loan to these co-operative rice mills?

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

(a) The machinery in respect of all the five modern rice mills to be set up in the co-operative sector has already arrived from abroad and the construction of buildings in respect of three units is in progress. Construction of buildings for the remaining two units is expected to start shortly. As regards training of Indian technicians, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food) are working out a scheme in consultation with Ford Foundation and Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

(b) the total sum of Rs. 103.25 lakhs (Rs. 86.50 lakhs as loan and Rs. 16.75 lakhs as subsidy) has been provided by the National Co-operative Development Corporation by way of loans and subsidies to the concerned State Governments to assist the co-operatives for setting up these mills.

Milk Colony in Delhi

***1048.** { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

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

(a) whether it is intended to establish a milk colony in Delhi on the pattern of Aarey Colony, Bombay, to ensure the regular supply of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to establish the colony at an early date?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

परिसीमन आयोग

*1049. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह: क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिसीमन आयोग अपना कार्य कब पूरा करेगा ; और

(ख) अब तक किन राज्यों में काम पूरा हो चुका है ?

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अ० कृ० सेन) : (क) ऐसी संभावना है कि परिसीमन आयोग अपना काम 1965 के अन्त तक पूरा कर लेगा ।

(ख) परिसीमन आयोग ने केरल और मध्यप्रदेश राज्यों में तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव और पांडिचेरी संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में संसदीय और सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन पूरा कर लिया है ।

एयर कारपोरेशन का बिल

*1050. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन तथा एयर इण्डिया को मिलाते का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तथा उसमें क्या लाभ होगा ?

असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) और (ख) प्राक्कलन कमेटी ने एयर-इंडिया सम्बन्धी अपनी 41 वी रिपोर्ट में भी सिफारिश की थी कि सरकार को एक कामन कारपोरेशन के प्रश्न पर विचार

करना चाहिये । सरकार ने तब स्थिति की जांच की और इस परिणाम पर पहुंची कि कमेटी द्वारा प्रस्तुत विचार पर, एयर इंडिया द्वारा 5 यू० एस० कार्मशियल बैंकों से अपनी बोइंग प्रायोजना की वित्तीय व्यवस्था करने के लिए कर्जा लेने के कारण 1965 के अन्त तक विचार नहीं किया जा सकता । कारपोरेशन ने फिर और अधिक बोइंग की लागत की वित्तीय व्यवस्था करने के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्जा ले लिया जिसकी अदायगी नवम्बर, 1970 तक पूरी हो जायेगी ।

Air India-Aeroflot Air Agreement

*1051. { Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an air agreement between the Air India and the Soviet Airline, Aeroflot has been recently signed; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. The inter-Governmental Agreement between India and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to Air Services was signed on June 2, 1958. The Agreement provides for periodic review and accordingly, discussions between the representatives of Aeroflot and Air India were held in Moscow on 12th and 13th April, 1965 in which the Airlines agreed to recommend to the respective Government authorities to introduce a few changes in the Air Services Agreement to meet certain requirements of the two airlines.

(b) Does not arise.

Land Reforms

*1052. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 287 on the 1st December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have taken any action on the report of the Technical Committee appointed by Government in pursuance of the decision of the Land Reforms Implementation Committee of the National Development Council regarding lying down norms of efficient cultivation and management and the measures necessary for their enforcement; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and the precise nature of the steps taken?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Madras were requested to try out the suggestions of the committee in a few selected Intensive Agriculture District Programme or Intensive Cultivation Programme areas with a view to gaining experience. The State Governments have expressed difficulties in giving effect to the suggestions.

Welfare of Tribal and Backward Classes

2622. { Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ulkey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any agency to keep a watch on the utilisation of the grants given for the use of the welfare of tribal and backward classes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shri-mati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A special officer of the rank of Joint Secretary, viz., that Director of Backward Classes (Welfare) has been appointed in the Department of

Social Security. He is responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the State Governments in watching the progress of the schemes. In addition, there is the organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with regional Assistant Commissioners in all the States. The question of setting up a further agency to ensure proper implementation of the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes is under consideration.

Tribal Students in Madhya Pradesh

2623. { Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ulkey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain tribal students were struck off from the rolls of the educational institutions due to non-payment of fees in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether this was due to pending award of scholarships from the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shri Chandrasekhar): (a) No. There has been no such case amongst the tribal students studying in post-matric classes.

(b) Does not arise.

Post-Matric Scholarships

2624. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ulkey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central scholarships given to the Tribal students for post-matric studies in Madhya Pradesh during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the number of applications against which the above scholarships were given?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
(a)	521	687	943
(b)	580	737	995

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

2625. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases prosecuted so far under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, State-wise since the date of application of the Act; and

(b) the nature of punishments awarded in these cases?

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

(a) and (b). The administration of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 rests with the State Governments and with the Union Territory Administrations and they are not required to supply to the Central Government any statistics in relation to prosecutions etc. As such, the requisite information is not readily available with the Central Government. It is being collected from the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Bangalore-Delhi Flight

2626. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large swarms of mosquitoes envelop the planes from Bangalore to Delhi thereby disturbing the passengers and endangering their health; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to render relief to the passengers and the measure of success, if any, achieved so far?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Swarms of mosquitoes do get blown toward dusk from places away from the Bangalore airport. The passenger lounges, etc. are regularly sprayed with flit. The mosquitoes are believed to be not material. Mosquito nuisance does exist at certain airports where low lying areas or open drains in the vicinity of airports encourage breeding of mosquitoes. Standing instructions have been issued to all Controllers of Aerodromes and Aerodrome Officers to ensure that all breeding points for mosquitoes are detected and treated with insecticides. They are also required to take all possible steps in collaboration with the airport health staff to eradicate mosquito nuisance at the airports. The Indian Airlines have a standard practice of fumigating the aircraft at regular intervals and of spraying them with flit before departure. This is not completely effective in areas where the mosquito menace is excessive.

Intensive Agriculture Programme in Madhya Pradesh

2627. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Madhya Pradesh where intensive agricultural programme has been taken up; and

(b) the main facilities being provided to agriculturists under this programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Intensive Agricultural Area Programmes have been taken up in the following districts of Madhya Pradesh:—

Predominantly Rice growing	Predominantly Wheat growing
¶(1) Bilaspur . . .	Tikamgarh
(2) Durg
(3) Balaghat

(b) Special assistance, indicated below, is being rendered to the cultivators under the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme to supplement the facilities normally available to them:—

- I. Intensive technical guidance and assistance, is being provided to the cultivators through strengthened staff, both at district and block levels, to educate and assist them in the adoption of the package of improved practices.
- II. To improve the mobility of the staff so that they can visit the maximum number of farmers in the area, the transport facilities available in the district have been supplemented by addition of one more jeep. Similarly a truck has been made available to each Intensive Agricultural District to facilitate movement of production supplies.
- III. Under the special Development Programmes of Agriculture (Crash Programme) additional funds were sanctioned to the State Government during 1964-65 for construction of a large net-work of godowns in the Intensive Agricultural Area. Similar assistance is also being provided during 1965-66. The construction of these godowns will enable stocking of seeds, fertilizers, implements, pesticides, etc. within easy reach of the farmers.
- IV. There is a programme to lay-out, during each crop season, a large number of demonstrations, mainly of a composite type, on cultivator's fields. These demonstrations are intended to show the cumulative effects on yields as a result of the adoption of the "package of practices".

Besides the special assistance, outlined above, normal assistance from the Government through loans and subsidies admissible for improved seeds, fertilizers, improved agricultural implements, plant protection, etc. continues to be made available in the Intensive Agricultural Areas. This is as follows:—

- (i) A premium of Rs. 2/- per maund is paid on improved seeds of foodgrains and pulses.
- (ii) 25% subsidy on phosphatic fertilizer is available to the cultivators.
- (iii) 25% subsidy is given on sale of pesticides, dusters, sprayers, etc. Besides, 100% loan for power-operated machines and plant protection equipment is also admissible.
- (iv) The cost of improved agricultural implements purchased by the cultivators is subsidised to the extent of 25%.

Availability of Sugar

2628. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) the total annual requirement of sugar in Madhya Pradesh during 1964-65; and
- (b) the steps taken to ensure a smooth supply of sugar in Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 1.44 lakh tonnes.

(b) The supply of sugar to Madhya Pradesh and other States during 1965-66 will be regulated after taking into consideration the availability of sugar and their requirements.

Development of Horticulture

2629. **Shri Lakshmi Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the money allocated to Madhya Pradesh as loan and grant for the development of horticulture during 1964-65;

(b) the amount utilised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the same period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to Madhya Pradesh for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The required information is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Loan	Grant	Total
(a)	7.20	4.97	12.17
(b)	2.27*	2.06*	4.33*
(c)	8.68	4.40	13.08

*Up to December, 1964.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डेरी फार्म

2630. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी योजना काल में उत्तर प्रदेश को डेरी फार्म बनाने के लिए अब तक कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या पूरी राशि का उपयोग हो गया है : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त डेरी फार्म किन किन स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं तथा उन को कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

Soil Research Centres

2631. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names and places of the soil research centres run by the Centre throughout the country;

(b) the steps taken to familiarize farmers with the findings of the research and associate them with functioning of the centres; and

(c) the number of the centres, State-wise, proposed to be started during the Third Five Year Plan and the Centres set up till the 31st March, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The following institutions run by the Centre are carrying out research in Soil Conservation:—

- (i) Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
- (ii) Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centres at:—
Dehra Dun.
Agra
Kota
Vasad
Belary
Ootacamund
Ibrahimpatan
Chandigarh
Chatra (Nepal territory).

(b) Since the research in all the Centres is problem-oriented, the officers engaged in research contact the farmers of the surrounding villages and farmers are also encouraged to

approach the officers with their problems. In each Centre, "Farmers' Day" is celebrated when farmers are invited and given information on improved techniques. Information on improved techniques is also disseminated to the farmers through the Block Development Officers and District Agricultural Officers. Documentary films on the new techniques are also shown to them.

(c) It was proposed to set up one Centre each in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. So far one Centre at Ibrahimpatan in Andhra Pradesh has been set up.

दिल्ली चिड़ियाघर

2632. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर को बाढ़ तथा वर्षा के पानी से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए जो व्यवस्था की जा रही थी वह पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां। यद्यपि यमुना के पानी को चिड़ियाघर में दाखिल होने से रोकने के लिए एक बांध तैयार करने और झील की खुदाई करने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है फिर भी नीचान वाले क्षेत्रों को पूरा करने का कार्य जारी है और आशा है कि यह कार्य आगामी मानसून से पहले समाप्त हो जायेगा।

(ख) 6.38 लाख रुपये के स्वीकृत व्यय में से लगभग 5.00 लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

विदेश भेजे गये किसान

2633 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में किन किन देशों में किसानों को भेजा गया तथा किन किस तारीख को ;

(ख) उनकी राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) इस अवधि में अब तथा किन किन देशों से कृषक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भारत आये ; और

(घ) उन्होंने भारत के किन किन क्षेत्रों को देखा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) 9 मई, 1965 को संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में।

(ख) आसाम, बिहार, दिल्ली, गुजरात, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर और उड़ीसा प्रत्येक में से एक एक।

(ग) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका; कृषक सितम्बर, 1964 में भारत आये।

(घ) कृषकों ने पाण्डेचेरी, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, अंडमान तथा निकोबार, लंकादीव मिनिकोय तथा अमिन्दीव द्वीप समूहों, नागालैंड तथा गोवा, दमन-दीव को छोड़ कर भारत के समस्त भागों का भ्रमण किया।

उपरोक्त जानकारी इन्टरनेशनल फार्म यूथ एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम के विषय में है, जिस भारत सरकार के सहयोग से संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के नेशनल 4-एच० क्लब फाउण्डेशन

ने शुरू किया था। इसके अन्तर्गत कृषकों तथा युवा कृषकों का भारत तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, जापान तथा इजरायल के बीच होने वाला वह आदान-प्रदान शामिल नहीं है जिसकी कि भारत कृषक समाज तथा भारत युवा कृषक समाज ने व्यवस्था की है।

महाराष्ट्र में आदिवासी खण्ड

2634. श्री बी० शि० पाटिल : क्या सामाजिक सुर। मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में इस समय कितने आदिवासी खण्ड हैं ;

(ख) 1965-66 में ऐसे कितने खंड खोलने का विचार है और वे कहाँ कहाँ खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल और अकोला जिलों में क्रमशः कितने कितने आदिवासी खण्ड खोलने का विचार है ?

सामाजिक सुर। विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) 40 आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड और चार विशेष बहु-मुखी आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड।

(ख) दस। वे जहाँ जहाँ खोले जायेंगे, उन का व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

क्रम 1965-66 में जिला जहाँ संख्या चालू किये जाने खोला गया वाले आदिम विकास खण्ड का नाम

1	2	3
1	वारली	धाना
2	असावी (घाशगढ़)	धाना
3	बोरही	नासिक

1	2	3
4	महासबाड़	धुलिया
5	आर्षी	धुलिया
6	नावापुर	धुलिया
7	राजूर	अहमदनगर
8	कुरखेदा	चंदा
9	धनोरा	चंदा
10	भन्नागढ़	चंदा

(ग) यवतमाल जिले में एक और अकोला जिले में कोई नहीं।

महाराष्ट्र के उर्वरकों का संभरण

2653. श्री बी० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 1963-64 और 1964-65 में कितनी कितनी मात्रा में एमोनियम सल्फेट, डबल साल्ट, यूरिया और कैल्सियम एमोनियम नाइट्रेट की मांग की थी ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से इन उर्वरकों की मांग को कहाँ तक पूरा किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि मांग की पूर्ति में कोई कमी रही तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

उत्तर। कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (ग) पृष्ठों हुई जानकारी का एक विवरण मन्त्र के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(आंकड़े टोन्स में)

उर्वरक की किस्म	महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई मात्रा		उर्वरक पूल से अलाट की गई मात्रा		कमी के लिए कारण, यदि कोई हो
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65	
सल्फेट आफ अमोनिया	179,992	214,000	116,451	113,000	अमोनियम सल्फेट की सीमित उपलब्धि के कारण कुल मांग पूरी नहीं की जा सकी।
यूरिया	20,000	22,010	41,003	42,950	अमोनिया सल्फेट तथा अमोनियम सल्फेट नाईट्रेट की कम सप्लाई की पूर्ति के लिए मांग से भी अधिक की अलाटमेंट की गई।
कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाईट्रेट	5,000	5,000	23,047	20,665	
अमोनियम सल्फेट नाईट्रेट	20,000	22,521	8,627	10,100	
नाईट्रोफास- फेट	15,000	28,500	15,000	28,500	इस उर्वरक को आयात नहीं किया जाता और सिन्दरी फैक्टरी द्वारा सीमित मात्रा में ही इसका उत्पादन होता है। अतः अलाटमेंट क टुई।
अमोनियम फास्फेट				1,200	अमोनिया सल्फेट की कम सप्लाई की पूर्ति के लिये अलाटमेंट की गई।

महाराष्ट्र में पैकेज प्रोग्राम

26 36 . श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र में कोई भी पैकेज प्रोग्राम चालू करने की अनुमति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र को 1965-66 में पैकेज प्रोग्राम के लिए कोई अनुदान या ऋण देने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी कुल राशि क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के भंडा जिले में सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम (पैकेज प्रोग्राम) पहले से ही चालू है । कार्यक्रम 1963-64 में शुरू किया गया था और 1965-66 के दौरान भी जारी रहेगा । इसके अतिरिक्त धान तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण फसलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए वृहत बम्बई तथा भंडा के सिवाय महाराष्ट्र के सभी जिलों में सघन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम भी शुरू कर दिया गया है । यह कार्यक्रम भी 1965-66 के दौरान जारी रहेगा । पैकेज प्रोग्राम शुरू करने का अन्य कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). 1965-66 के दौरान सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम तथा सघन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य सरकार की अनुदानों के रूप में जो केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जानी है वह राशि अनुमानतः 30 लाख रुपये के लगभग है । इसमें वे ऋण अल्पकालीन तथा अन्य जो राज्य सरकार तथा सहकारी समितियों द्वारा उपलब्ध किये जाने हैं शामिल नहीं हैं ।

विदर्भ में आदिवासी विद्यार्थी

26 37 . श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या सामाजिक सुरा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को आदिवासी विद्यार्थी के रूप में मैट्रिक उपरान्त छात्रवृत्ति न मिल कर पिछड़े वर्ग के विद्यार्थी के रूप में छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख) . महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में रहने वाले आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिक उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियां देने में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र और अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के बीच भेद भाव नहीं बर्ता जाता है ।

फिर भी अभी तक विदर्भ के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों से बाहिर रहने वाले आदिवासियों को आदिम जातियां घोषित नहीं किया गया है । इसी लिये विदर्भ के अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों से बाहिर रहने वाले आदिवासियों को मैट्रिक उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग समझा जाता है ।

विदर्भ के आदिवासियों का कल्याण

26 38 . श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ के आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए डेवर आयोग ने कोई खास सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Auction of Foodgrains

2639. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

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

(a) whether Government propose to sell by public auction a large quantity of cereals and other agricultural products of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the cereals agricultural products to be sold; and

(c) the reasons therefor specially when there is an acute shortage of foodstuffs in the country?

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

(b) The following articles are proposed to be sold. (The quantities shown are approximate):—

	Quintals
(i) Wheat mixture and broken grains	700
(ii) Barley mixture and broken seeds	40
(iii) Bajra mixed	5
(iv) Jowar mixed	5
(v) Seed Cotton	16
(vi) Wheat Bhusa	1000
(vii) Gram Bhusa	20
(viii) Jowar and Maize Stalks (Karbi)	400
(ix) Tobacco leaves and stalks	12

(c) Most of the cereals and agricultural produce of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is sold out for seed purposes. The excess of stocks, not fit for use as seed, such

as sievings, mixture etc. are sold by public auction. The surplus farm produce has to be sold as the limited storage space available is required for storage of experimental material. The grain thus sold also goes to meet the food shortage.

Collection of Levy on Paddy

2640. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which paddy levy collection is progressing in Kerala;

(b) whether any reluctance or resistance is found in the matter of levy collections among the land owners;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The collection of paddy by levy in Kerala is progressing well in certain districts of the State while in other districts the progress is not satisfactory.

(b) and (c). There is some reluctance from the ryots in some districts of the State who hold the view that price is not adequate.

(d) Government is trying to convince the ryots that the price is not inadequate and persuade them to deliver the levy.

Quilon Minor Port

2641. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of the Minor Port of Quilon was taken up;

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). There is no provision in the Third Five Year Plan for the development of Quilon Port. However, a provision of Rs. 135.65 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan for the development of the Neendakara as an intermediate Port which is about 6 miles north of Quilon. The Government of Kerala has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12.85 lakhs upto the 30th September, 1964 on the Neendakara Port Project.

Tuticorin Port

2642. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of the Tuticorin Port as an all-weather major port will be taken up;

(b) the amount allotted for this purpose; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The work on the construction of an all-weather major port at Tuticorin has already been taken up. Most of the preliminary works like roads, railway access, office and residential buildings have either been completed or are in a fairly advanced stage of progress. The north breakwater has been completed upto 250 metres. The work on the south breakwater down to 3 metres will start shortly. The contracts for major harbour works are expected to be finalised by Decembe, 1965.

(b) The Third Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 5 crores for the development of the Tuticorin Harbour. An expenditure of about Rs. 3 crores has been incurred upto 31-3-1965. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66.

(c) The Harbour is expected to be completed by 1969.

Scarcity Conditions in Kerala

2643. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether scarcity conditions still prevail in Kerala;

(b) whether the market prices of rice are going up in Kerala inspite of informal rationing and inspite of harvest season;

(c) the quantum of rice and wheat supplied per head per day in Kerala on fair price;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce statutory rationing in Kerala; and

(e) if not, the measures Government propose to take to improve grain supply at reasonable price?

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

(b) There is a slight upward trend in open market price of rice. Prices of rice in open market generally register an upward trend with the commencement of the lean period.

(c) The quantum of ration from fair price shops is 160 grams of rice and 160 grams of wheat per adult per day.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Kerala Government.

(e) Foodgrains are being supplied by Government at a reasonable rate against ration cards.

Election Symbol

2645. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commissioner had received any complain* from Shri S. A. Dange, Chairman of

the Communist Party of India, protesting against the reservation of election symbol "Hammer and Sickle with a Star" to the left Communist Party of India; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After careful consideration, the Election Commission informed Shri Dange its inability to cancel or modify its decision to allot the election symbol, "Hammer and Sickle with a Star", to the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

सामुदायिक विकास खंड

2646. { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) देश में (राज्यवार) कितने उपरान्त-प्रवस्था-2 विकास खंड ऐसे हैं जिनमें विकास का काम पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ख) ऐसे खंडों में अब विकास के क्या कार्य हो रहे हैं और उन्हें पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा अब कितने प्रतिशत धनराशि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है ;

(ग) ऐसे विकास खंडों में से कितने खंड ऐसे हैं जिनमें बांछनीय परिणाम अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हो सके हैं ; और

(घ) उपयुक्त भाग (ग) में जिन विकास खंडों का जिक्र है क्या उनमें सघन विकास कार्य पुनः चालू करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और वह कब से चालू होगी ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (1 ब० सु० मूर्ति) :

(क) से (घ), उपरान्त-प्रवस्था-2 खंडों की संख्या की राज्यवार स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	73
2. असम	27
3. बिहार	37
4. गुजरात	28
5. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	2
6. केरल	18
7. मध्य प्रदेश	59
8. मद्रास	62
9. महाराष्ट्र	52
10. मंसूर	29½
11. उड़ीसा	23
12. पंजाब	41
13. राजस्थान	38
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	63
15. पश्चिमी बंगाल	30
16. नागालैण्ड	3
17. दिल्ली	3
18. हिमाचल प्रदेश	7
19. मनीपुर	1
20. त्रिपुरा	2
21. नेफा	2

600½

चूँकि सामुदायिक विकास स्कीमेटिक बजट केवल प्रवस्था-1 तथा प्रवस्था-2 खंडों के लिए ही होता है, अतः मंत्रालय द्वारा उपरान्त प्रवस्था-2 खंडों के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। तथापि राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन किया गया है कि वे समस्त धनराशि खंड एजेंसी के माध्यम से मुलभ करें और खंड स्तर पर कार्यान्वित की जा सकने योग्य विभिन्न विभागों

की योजनाओं को भी उसी के माध्यम से चलायें ताकि उपरांत अवस्था-2 खंडों में विकास की जा गति लाई जा चुकी है उसे बनाया रखा जा सके ।

कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन उपरांत अवस्था-2 खंडों में विकास के प्रभाव का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है ।

Jute and Lac Research Centres

2647. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether Government propose to shift two Regional Research Centres of Eastern India, one of jute and other of lac, to some other places from West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to provide employment to the existing staff of these Centres?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Indian Lac Research Institute is at present situated at Namkum (Ranchi) in Bihar State. The Jute Agricultural Research Institute and the Technological Research Laboratories (Jute) are, however, stationed at Barrackpore and Tollygunge (West Bengal). There is no proposal to shift these Institutions from their existing places.

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

Tea Gardens

2648. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) whether the fertilizer quota allotted to tea gardens during the last five years was sufficient and was duly utilised;

(b) whether there was any change in the distribution agency;

(c) whether it is a fact that some selected agencies could not lift their quotas;

(d) if so, how these quotas were distributed later; and

(e) whether any agencies were invited to take the responsibility?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Fertiliser quotas are allotted by this Ministry in favour of distributors for tea gardens in the North East India. In the case of tea gardens in South India allocation of fertilisers is made in favour of the United Planter's Association of South India who sub-allot it amongst the approved distributors. The fertiliser quotas allotted to the distributors in the North East India as well as to United Planter's Association of South India during the last five years were adequate to meet the requirements of tea gardens. The quantities lifted by the distributors of North East India and the approved distributors of U.P.A.S. were duly utilised to meet the requirements of the tea gardens.

(b) Yes, the total number of distributors in the North East India was reduced from 29 to 22.

(c) Yes.

(d) The quotas which were not lifted by the distributors of North East India within the prescribed time limit were treated as lapsed. During 1964-65 a quantity of 1733 tonnes which was not lifted by some distributors was re-allotted to others.

(e) No.

उत्तरी बिहार में विमान सेवा

2649. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी बिहार में, विशेषतया तिरहुत क्षेत्र (डिवीजन) में विमान परिवहन की सुविधायें नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर की वर्तमान अवतरण-पट्टी (लैंडिंग स्ट्रिप) का विकास करने या उत्तरी बिहार में किसी अन्य स्थान पर या उत्तरी बिहार में चम्पारन जिले में मोतीहारी नामक स्थान पर एक नये हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

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

असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) रक्सौल और मुजफ्फरपुर में सिविल हवाई अड्डे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). मुजफ्फरपुर हवाई अड्डे का विकास पहले ही किया जा चुका है । इसमें आल वैदर धावनपथ, एप्रन और टैक्सी मार्ग हैं । जोगबानी में दूसरे हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।

Shipbuilding Material

2650. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Netherlands Government offered to give to India ship-building materials on easy and cheap rates; and

(b) if so, whether this matter has been processed by the Government of India?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Khadi

2651. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Khadi has considerably gone down;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production during the current year?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. There was a marginal decline of about 3 per cent in production in 1963-64 which was 72.50 million square meters as compared to 74.65 million square meters in 1962-63.

(c) The steps taken to increase the production are:

(i) Introduction of "free weaving scheme" with its emphasis on local and regional self-sufficiency;

(ii) Renovation and reactivation of idle Ambar Charkhas; and

(iii) Incentive to spinners by increasing rate of spinning wages.

Panel of Agricultural Scientists

2652. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Koya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panel of Agricultural Scientists which

met recently have suggested the creation of a co-ordinating body for exchanging views between the research workers in the field of agriculture with their counterparts in other States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to achieve the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Quota of States

2653. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether Government propose to reduce sugar quotas of various States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) Does not arise.

I.C.A.R.

2654. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the money collected by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1964-65 by way of Agriculture cess;

(b) the money spent out of this on the staff at the headquarters; and

(c) the money spent on research and other schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is attached.

Statement

Receipts		Expenditure	
1964-65	Rs.	1964-65	Rs.
(i) Receipts from Agricultural Produce Cess	70,78,400	(i) Expenditure on Administrative staff at the Headquarters	9,60,750
(ii) Other Income	18,88,100	(ii) Expenditure on Research & other schemes including technical staff	61,55,000
TOTAL	89,66,500	TOTAL	71,15,750

Urban Cooperative Banks

2655. **Shri P. B. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has agreed to give more assistance to urban Cooperative Banks to enable them to extend more credit to small traders and industrialists;

(b) whether steps have been taken by the urban Cooperative Banks to develop necessary competence to study the economic and technical feasibilities of small industries;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank has agreed to guarantee a part of the losses, which these Banks might incur in the financing of small industries and if so, the conditions therefor; and

(d) the extent to which the co-operative Banks tapping urban resource have helped the transfer of funds to rural areas for financing current and capital investment in the countryside?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Although in the Reserve Bank of India Act there is a provision for financing the production or marketing activities of cottage and small scale industries, the Reserve Bank has so far approved only the cotton handloom industry for this purpose. Under its statute, the Bank cannot finance the Urban Cooperative Banks directly but only through a State Cooperative Bank or a scheduled bank.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has agreed to guarantee a part of the losses which urban cooperative banks may incur in financing small scale industries, provided a specified credit institution such as a state Cooperative Bank or the State Bank of India participates in such financing to the extent of 25 per cent.

(d) Operations of the cooperative banks are oriented largely towards financing the primary cooperative institutions dealing mainly with agriculturists. The magnitude of their lendings to the primary agricultural cooperative societies and the primary marketing societies has been quite appreciable.

Handicraft Emporia in Orissa

2656. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra
Mallick:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received out of the sale of handicrafts through Central Government Handicraft Emporia in Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the expenditure incurred for the running of these Emporia during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) There is no Central Government Handicrafts Emporium in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Legal Aid to S.C. and S.T.

2657. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa during the last five years to give legal aid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State; and

(b) if so, how much?

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

(b) Rs. 10,000 for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 17,000 for Scheduled Tribes.

Hindi Translation of Bills

2658. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state when it will be possible for Government to supply simultaneously Hindi translation of all the Bills brought forward for consideration by Parliament?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The Ministry of Law is at present supplying simultaneously Hindi translation of all the substantive Bills brought forward for consideration by Parliament. It will be possible to supply Hindi translation of the amending Bills also when Hindi versions of the Principal Acts become available. This is likely to take some time.

Raw Materials for Craftsmen

2659. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration whereby a steady flow of raw materials and credit would be made available to craftsmen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, under schemes already in force, the craftsmen are getting loans and raw materials which are in short supply e.g. imported raw silk, ivory, dyes, chemicals and metal alloys etc.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Factories in Backward Areas

2660. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to provide facilities to some industrialists for setting up sugar factories in some backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes; and the amount allocated in this behalf for 1965-66?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Production in Orissa

2661. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the progress of agricultural programme under the Third Five Year Plan about the food production in Orissa; and

(b) the names of districts which attained targets of food production together with the estimated and actual increase in agricultural food output?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Third Five Year Plan envisages an increase in production of Food-grains in Orissa from the base level (1960-61) of 40 lakh tons to 56.15 lakh tons in 1965-66. The production of Foodgrains Crops in Orissa in 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 (anticipated) was 39.48, 39.86, 47.09 and 50.08 lakh tons respectively.

(b) A statement showing district-wise targets and achievements during 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 in Orissa is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, see No. LT-4286/65.] The above information is based on the information received from the Government of Orissa.

Supply of Bajra to Gujarat State

2662. { Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shrimati Johrabai Chavda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have supplied 5,000 tonnes of Bajra to Gujarat State;

(b) if so, when the supplies were made;

(c) the rate at which Bajra was purchased by the Punjab Government; and

(d) the rate, it was sold to the Government of Gujarat?

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

(b) During the period from last week of January, 1965 to the second week of February, 1965.

(c) The Punjab Government purchased Bajra at prices ranging from Rs. 56.45 to Rs. 56.75 per quintal.

(d) Bajra was supplied to the Government of Gujarat at the cost price plus the cost of gunny bags, sales tax and establishment charges of the Punjab Government.

Transport and Communications in Hilly Areas

2663. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on the Development of Small Towns for Hills and Border Areas has recommended the development of transport and communications in these areas in a big way on a priority basis;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations, especially in Tripura and Manipur;

(c) what are the possibilities of constructing a new highway linking Imphal with Silchar?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee on the Development of Small Towns in Hills and Border Areas was set up by the Ministry of Health and the report submitted by the Committee has been forwarded by that Ministry to all State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories, including Tripura and Manipur, for taking necessary action to implement the various recommendations made in the report. Further action rests with the State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories concerned.

(c) There is already an existing motorable road from Silchar to Jirighat on the Assam/Manipur border. From Jirighat to Imphal a new road is being constructed. It is 151 miles long, out of which, a stretch of 9 miles at the Imphal end already exists. Of the remaining 142 miles, the earth-work & rock cutting for road formation of about 100 miles has been com-

pleted. Work on the remaining length is in progress.

Food Corporation of India

2664. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring pulses within the scope of the operations of the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) whether Government have considered the demand for price support for pulses in consideration of the 'crash' in price Northern India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Not for the present.

(b) The State Government have been authorised to announce support prices for gram within the range of Rs. 40 to Rs. 40.50 per quintal. No proposal is at present under consideration of price support for pulses.

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कार्यालय

2665. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री उदिया :

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

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1964 के बाद उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन से नये कार्यालय तथा निगम खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) इन में से किस-किस का नाम हिन्दी में या भारतीय रखा गया है ; और

(ग) जिन का नाम हिन्दी में या भारतीय नहीं रखा गया है उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ): (क) पहली जनवरी 1964 से निम्नलिखित 8 कार्यालय/निगम स्थापित हुए हैं :—

- (1) पशुओं पर प्रयोगों के नियंत्रण तथा पर्यवेक्षण के लिए समिति ।
- (2) कृषि मूल्य आयोग, नई दिल्ली ।
- (3) ईस्टर्न रीजनल स्टेशन आफ नेशनल डेरी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, कलकत्ता ।
- (4) रीजनल शूगरकेन ब्रीडिंग स्टेशन, लखनऊ ।
- (5) रीजनल शूगरकेन ब्रीडिंग स्टेशन, मोतीहारी, बिहार ।
- (6) स्कीम फार हाइब्रिडीजेशन आफ यू एस एण्ड इंडियन क्लोन्ज पलघाट (केरल) ।
- (7) संयुक्त निदेशक (खाद्य), महताव रोड, कटक ।
- (8) फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ।

(ख) उपरोक्त 1, 2 और 7 में लिखित कार्यालयों के भारतीय नाम रखे गये हैं ।

(ग) क्रम संख्या 3-6 में लिखित कार्यालय राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल और शूगरकेन ब्रीडिंग इंस्टीट्यूट कोईम्बटूर के भाग हैं जो कि 1-1-1964 से बहुत पहले ही स्थापित हो चुके थे । एकरूपता की दृष्टि से इन दोनों संस्थानों के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के नाम वैसे ही अन्य कार्यालयों के नामों के अनुसार ही रखे गये हैं । किन्तु उनके मामलों में भी हिन्दी पर्याय प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं । जहां तक फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का सम्बन्ध है, उसके अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप और अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों में उसकी गतिविधियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उसका नाम अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों

भाषाओं में रखा जाना जरूरी है । इसको हिन्दी नाम देने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है ।

National Highways

2666. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of National Highways, which have been developed during the Third Plan period so far;

(b) the total mileage thereof developed in the Madras State; and

(c) the reasons for not making adequate progress in the development of National Highways in the Madras State?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 2540 miles have been developed so far.

(b) 210 miles.

(c) There has been adequate progress in the Madras State?

Procurement of Rice

**2667. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

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

(a) whether Government procured any rice inside Kerala State during the last harvesting season; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the price paid therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). About 18,000 tonnes of paddy was procured during the last harvesting season at Rs. 43.71 per quintal and about 27,000 tonnes so far during the current crop season at Rs. 41 per quintal for coarse varieties and Rs. 42.25 per quintal for medium quality.

Levy on Sale of Rice

2668. { Shri Warior:
 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have started imposing any surcharge or extra-levy on the rice distributed through ration shops in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the amount charged and the expected total earnings on this account per month?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala has imposed a surcharge at wholesale stage on rice and wheat sold through ration shops at Re. 1 per quintal. The earning on this account is expected to be about Rs. 9 lakhs per months.

Price of Mustard Seeds

2669. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the price of mustard seeds for purchasing it from the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details of the price and the quantity of mustard seeds so far procured by Government; and

(c) whether there has been any change in the price of mustard oil due to Government policy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Roads in Tribal Blocks

2670. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been

made into the working of tribal blocks;

(b) if so, whether it has been felt that one of the basic pre-conditions for starting such blocks is to have already prepared and constructed at least jeepable roads connecting the block headquarters; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks made a detailed study into the working of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks started in the Second Plan. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission also examined the working of those Blocks and the Tribal Development Blocks started in the Third Plan.

(b) and (c). Construction of jeepable roads connecting the block headquarters is not a pre-condition for starting a Tribal Development Block. Instructions have, however, been issued to the State Governments to ensure that the block headquarters are properly connected with the district or tehsil headquarters before opening a Tribal Development Block. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs in Stage I and Rs. 1 lakh in Stage II has been made for 'Communications' from out of the additional outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs in Stage I and Rs. 5 lakhs in Stage II allotted for a Tribal Development Block by the Department of Social Security.

Tribal Blocks

2671. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supervision and execution of various schemes in the hilly tribal blocks is very much hampered and delayed due to extreme lack of jeepable road connections of its interior area with the block headquarters;

(b) whether one of the reasons for poor and less expenditure of allotted funds in tribal blocks is the generally unsympathetic and indifferent attitude of field staff and office staff towards the tribal people;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the States like Bihar and Orissa, there are sufficient persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes who can be employed as field staff; and

(d) whether there are no training facilities for field and office staff of the tribal blocks on the lines of B.D.O's reorientation training, if so, the steps taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the T.D. Block budget and Rs. 1.34 lakh in C.D. Block budget has been made for communication schemes in a T.D. Block. This amount is not sufficient to construct a net work of jeepable roads for connecting all the interior areas in a T.D. Block with Block Headquarters particularly in hilly areas. The general emphasis is on connecting each of the villages with the village level Circle Headquarters with foot paths and cart roads and the Village Level Circle Headquarters with block Headquarters with cart or jeepable roads. This ensures supervision and execution of schemes in the hilly tribal blocks to a reasonable extent.

(b) The workers in the Tribal Development Blocks are given orientation training in tribal life and culture with a view to create sympathetic outlook in them towards the tribals. It is difficult to generalise in a statement that less expenditure of allotted funds in tribal blocks is due to unsympathetic and indifferent attitude of field staff.

(c) The State Government/Union Territory Administrations have instructions to give preference to suit-

ably qualified tribals to man the posts of field staff in the tribal areas.

(d) The Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers in T.D. Blocks receive their orientation training at the Tribal Orientation and Study Centres run by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation at Ranchi, Jabalpur, Udaipur and Bhubaneswar. For the other staff training arrangements are available in the Tribal research and Training institutes run by some of the State Governments themselves with Central assistance. The States/Union Territory Administrations which do not have this arrangement, send their staff to the neighbouring or nearest States. The Orientation Training in tribal life and culture is in addition to the normal training in Community Development.

Tribal Development Blocks

2672. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide variance of emphasis and importance attached to education and positive schemes for economic well-being in the total expenditure incurred out of the funds allotted for tribal development blocks from State to State, as shown in the expenditure figures in the Annual Report of the Ministry for 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). In the annual report for 1964-65 of the Department of Social Security, no break up of the expenditure incurred on tribal development blocks between education and economic uplift schemes has been given.

However, in the programme of tribal development blocks, economic

development schemes are accorded higher priority than the education schemes.

Tribal Development Blocks

2673. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment or study has been carried out with regard to the economic impact, if any, on tribal people as a result of the opening and working of tribal development blocks, since the statement made on the subject in the Mid-term Re-appraisal Report of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the economic basis of the fixation of the financial targets in the Fourth Plan for tribal blocks; and

(c) the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No specific assessment or study of the economic impact of the programme of tribal development blocks on the tribal people has been carried out since the publication of Mid-term appraisal report of the Third Plan. Periodical surveys of the blocks are, however, being carried out by the Planning Commission, the State Governments and the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Director of Backward Classes Welfare in the Department of Social Security is also entrusted with the work of making a detailed study of the working of the tribal development blocks.

(b) and (c). No rigid schematic budget has been provided for the funds allocated by the Department of Social Security for a T.D. Block. The broad pattern adopted for the pur-

pose is, however as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of expenditure	Provision	
	during T.D. Stage I	During T.D. Stage II
1. Purchase of vehicles & Project office personnel . . .	2.00	1.00
2. Economic Development . . .	4.80	2.40
3. Communications . . .	2.00	1.00
4. Social Services . . .	1.20	0.60
TOTAL.	10.00	5.00

It will be clear from the above table that of the balance of Rs. 8 lakhs in stage I and Rs. 4 lakhs in stage II left after providing for Vehicles and Project Office Personnel, the percentage distribution between the remaining schemes is as follows:

Economic Development . . .	60%
Communications . . .	25%
Social Services . . .	15%

The same pattern is likely to be followed in the 4th Plan.

Training of Tourist Personnel

2674. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which India has been able to take and give advantage of the fellowships awarded by the U.N. agencies and those under the Colombo Plan for the training of tourist personnel;

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to the availability of fully qualified and informed staff in all departments of the Government likely to come in contact with the foreign tourists; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) So far two officers of the Department of Tourism have taken advantage of U.N. Fellowships.

Since 1962, the Department of Tourism has organized three Training Courses under the Colombo Plan for training of tourist officials from ECAFE countries. Twenty-six officials attended these courses.

(b) and (c). A preliminary assessment in this regard was made by the Adhoc Committee on Tourism in 1963 in respect of the Customs and Immigration staff who come in contact with foreign tourists. The Department of Tourism have been running courses for the training of tourist officials of the Government of India, State Governments and Travel Trade. The Ministry of Food & Agriculture have opened Training Institutes in Hotel Management and Catering which are intended to meet the needs of the trained personnel in hotels and the allied sections of the industry.

Agro-Industrial Corporation in Punjab

2675. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

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

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have made a request to the Union Government to increase the Centre's contribution to the proposed Agro-Industrial Corporation being set up in Punjab; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The Punjab Government has asked for contribution of 50 per cent of the capital investment, against 25 per cent offered by the Government of India.

(b) The State Government has been advised that this request would be considered on receipt of the detailed scheme, which is still awaited.

ढोरों के लिये चारा

2676. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या

झाड़ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि हमारे देश में चरागाह धीरे धीरे समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बात की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि चारे के अभाव के कारण पशुओं की नस्ल ग्राम तौर पर घटिया होती जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं तो पशुओं को पर्याप्त चारा देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

एच तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). यह सामान्यतया विदित है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में अत्यधिक चराई के कारण चराई की क्वालिटी में गिरावट आ गई है और पोषकता की कमी पशुओं की नस्ल को घटिया बनाने के कारणों में से एक है, अतः यह कहना बिल्कुल सत्य नहीं है कि चरागाह समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं और पशुओं की नस्ल घटिया होती जा रही है ।

(ग) भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने दाने-चारे के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और चराई के क्षेत्रों के सुधार के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये हैं । महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में से कुछ नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में दाना-चारा के संसाधनों के विकास के लिए एक योजना शुरू की गई है ।

(2) फाडर बैंक की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित एक योजना स्वीकृत हो चुकी है ।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र के धुलिया में एक फाडर बैंक स्थापित कर दिया गया है और आंध्र प्रदेश तथा बिहार में एक-एक फाडर बैंक की स्थापना सम्बन्धी

- (3) कई राज्यों में घास तथा चारे की अधिक उपज वाली किसम को विकसित करने के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने एक चारा अनुसंधान योजना की स्वीकृति दे दी है ।

- (4) भारत सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1962 में झांसी में इंडियन ग्रास-लैंड तथा चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना की है । पूरे तौर से स्थापित हो जाने पर यह संस्थान घास स्थल तथा चारा विकास के सभी पहलुओं पर अनुसंधान संबंधी जानकारी एकत्रित करेगी, देश में इस विषय पर अनुसंधान का समन्वय करेगी और अनुसंधान तथा विस्तार के लिए कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित भी करेगी ।

- (5) दाना-चारा विकास सम्बन्धी समस्याओं की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान देने की दृष्टि से कई राज्यों ने स्टेट फाडर एण्ड ग्रेजिंग कमेटी स्थापित की हैं जिनमें सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी सदस्य शामिल हैं । देश में दाना-चारा संसाधनों के विकास सम्बन्धी कार्य का पुनर्निरीक्षण करने के लिए खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय में एक स्थायी समिति की भी स्थापना की गई है ।

Fruit Powder Manufacturing Plant

2677. { Shri Narandra Singh
Mahida:
Shri Baswant:

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

(a) whether a co-operative processing plant in Jalgaon (Maharashtra State) will pioneer the manufacture of certain fruit powders;

(b) whether the plant will process banana, mango and papaya into powder; and

(c) if so, whether the trial productions have been found satisfactory and the produce is to be exported to the international markets as well?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Jalgaon District Cooperative Marketing Society has set up a factory at Jalgaon for manufacture of Banana Powder mainly.

(b) Yes, the Society has carried out trials for the manufacture of Banana, Mango & Papaya powder.

(c) The Society has sent samples for analysis to Laboratories in India and also to Denmark, to ascertain the quality of the trial products, but results are not yet available. The fruit powders to be manufactured by the Society are intended to be exported to International markets as well.

सूअर पालन

2678. श्री बसवन्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूअर पालन योजना कितने राज्यों में लागू की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सूअरों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये किसी खास योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) से (ग).
 दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं
 तथा हाल ही में भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाये
 गये विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सूअर
 पालन विकास योजना को गुजरात, जम्मू
 तथा काश्मीर, नागालैंड, नेफा, अन्डेमान
 तथा लकादीव के सिवाय समस्त राज्यों/संघ
 क्षेत्रों में शुरू किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा महाराष्ट्र
 में तीन प्रादेशिक सूअर प्रजनन केन्द्र स्थापित
 किये गये हैं, एक और केन्द्र आंध्र प्रदेश में
 स्थापित किया जा रहा है। राजकीय सूअर
 प्रजनन यूनिट्स/सूअर पालन विकास खंडों
 में वितरण के लिये प्रत्येक केन्द्र से वर्ष में
 लगभग 1000 अभिजनक सूअरों की उत्पत्ति
 की सम्भावना है। समस्त केन्द्रों के साथ
 सम्भवतः सूअर मांस की फैक्टरियां सम्बद्ध
 होंगी। बिहार, केरल तथा राजस्थान में
 ऐसे केन्द्रों की स्थापना हाल ही में भारत
 सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित की गई है।

सूअर पालन विकास योजना की दूसरी
 क्रमावस्था के अन्तर्गत 24 सूअर प्रजनन
 यूनिट्स जिनमें प्रत्येक के साथ नींव स्टाक
 के रूप में विदेशी नसल की 30 सूअरनियां
 और 6 सूअर होंगे समस्त देश में स्थापित
 कर दिये गये हैं। इन यूनिट्स में उत्पादित
 अच्छी किस्म का स्टाक उन सूअर पालन
 विकास खण्डों में बांट दिया जाता है जिनमें
 से 82 स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। मद्रास तथा
 उत्तर प्रदेश में दो सूअर प्रजनन फार्मों और
 उत्तर प्रदेश में 10 सूअर पालन विकास
 खण्डों की स्थापना भी हाल ही में अनुमोदित
 की जा चुकी है।

गन्ने का मूल्य

2679. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :
 क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की
 कृपा करेंगे कि :

457 (Ai) LSD—4.

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने
 1965-66 के लिये गन्ने का मूल्य निश्चित
 कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निश्चित किये गये
 मूल्य की कब तक घोषणा कर दी जायेगी ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बा० रा० चट्वाण) : (क) जी अभी
 नहीं।

(ख) 1965-66 की फसल में शर्करा
 कारखानों द्वारा देय गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य
 उस फसल के आरम्भ होने से पहले घोषित
 किया जायगा।

Transportation of Foodgrains

2680. { Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalya;
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak;
 Shri S. M. Banerjee;
 Shri Naval Prabhakar;
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
 culture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sustained
 some losses due to mishandling in the
 transportation of foodgrains at the
 ports of Bombay, Kandla and Visa-
 khapatnam and the Central Storage
 Depots noted below during 1961, 1962
 and 1963 on account of miscalcula-
 tions of the tenders and execution of
 the work orders:

Delhi; Hardoa Ganj; Meerut;
 Kanpur; Allahabad; Agra;
 Shahjahanpur. Hyderabad;
 Hapur; Bareilly; Lucknow;
 Barabanki; Masauda; Etawah;
 Rajpura; Ajmer; Bikaner;
 Nagpur and Bombay.

(b) whether any inquiry has been
 ordered into the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to
 be taken in the matter?

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

The contracts for handling and transport of foodgrains are awarded, as a general rule, to the lowest tenderer on the basis of an open tender enquiry. In the past the tenderers were required to quote rates for each item of work and some tenderers quoted low rates for some items of work and high for others. Comparative cost to Government of the rates quoted by each tenderer used to be worked out on the basis of the pattern of work as anticipated at the time of inviting the tenders. During the period of the contract sometimes the pattern of work changed due to one reason or the other. That vitiated in certain cases the original calculations of costs made at the time of awarding the contract. To avoid this difficulty a new system has been introduced under which scheduled rates for each service are provided in the tender form and the tenderers are required to quote one percentage above or below the scheduled rates at which they would be prepared to work or at par. This has removed the possibility of the calculations in regard to comparative cost getting vitiated with the change of anticipated pattern of work.

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

Calcutta-Assam Rivers Steam Navigation Company

2681. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of Government of India and Pakistan and the representatives of the management and crew of the Calcutta-Assam Rivers Steam Navigation Company was held in Calcutta on the 8th and 9th April to discuss financial questions affecting workers serving in the steamer services; and

(b) if so, the specific matters discussed and decisions arrived at?

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

(b) The following demands of the Pakistani crew were discussed:

- I. 50 per cent of the wages of all Pakistani employees plus gratuity, Provident Fund, Compensation shall be paid in Pakistan; and
- II. All posts now held by Pakistani Nationals shall be retained by Pakistanis until such time there is a vacancy due to death, retirement, resignation, dismissal in which case alone the post or posts can be filled up by a non-Pakistani.

The following decisions were arrived at:—

1. (i) **Wages:**

(A) It was agreed that since bulk of the Pakistani employees now in the employment of the Company could remit, under existing regulations, Rs. 50 p.m. to their families without any special permission from the Reserve Bank of India and since this substantially met the requirements of the vast majority of personnel no general special dispensation was immediately necessary in this behalf.

(B) In the case of fleet personnel whose wages, inclusive of allowances, were Rs. 150 and above per month, remittance at the rate of Rs. 50 per month for the maintenance of their families in Pakistan was considered inadequate. It was, therefore, recommended, that such employees receiving wages, inclusive of allowances, at the rate of Rs. 150 or more per month might be allowed to

remit, within the framework of the exchange control regulations, 50 per cent of their wages subject to the maximum of Rs. 250 p.m. instead of the present rate of Rs. 50 p.m.

- (C) The position with regard to fleet personnel getting below Rs. 150 p.m. was left open for discussion later.

(ii) Retirement Benefits:—

(A) *Payment of Provident Fund accumulation and gratuity:*

The Committee recommended that the amounts held in Pakistan (Rs. 2,08,858.81) and in India (Rs. 1,14,665.04) on account of Provident Fund accumulation and gratuity of the employees might be permitted to be repatriated, and outstanding claims settled on both sides and that excess of the credit to the Indian account in Pakistan over the Pakistan account in India, viz. Rs. 94,200 might be settled on a matching basis on lines similar to those set out in (b) below. The amounts are subject to verification from the company's accounts in the two countries.

(B) *Payment of Retirement dues in the future:*

It was agreed that the problem of the Company's employees could only be settled on the principle of reciprocity. It was, therefore, felt that the retirement dues of the employees of the Company might be permitted to be repatriated to Pakistan provided the Provident Fund and other retirement dues of the Indian Nationals who served in non-Government establishments and had retired from Pakistan in the past might also

be allowed to be repatriated on a matching basis.

2. *Retention of Pakistani Nationals:—*

It was agreed that this should be left open for discussion at a meeting to be held at an early date between the two Governments represented at the appropriate level.

चावल बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

26 82. श्री रणजय सिंह :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) देश में चावल की कमी को दूर करने और उसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यांत्रिक तरीकों से चावल बनाने पर प्रतिबन्ध हटाने के लिये क्या कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिबन्ध कब तक हटा दिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपसंत्री (1 दा० रा० चह्माण) : (क) यांत्रिक तरीकों से चावल बनाने पर वैसे ही कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Food Reserves

2683. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Australia have been asked to help India in building buffer reserve of food; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Informal talks were held with the Australian authorities for the supply of wheat under some special arrangements for building up buffer stocks.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the reaction of the Australian Government as the matter is still under their consideration.

Forcelanding of Bihar Flying Club Plane

2684. { **Shri Tula Ram:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Tiger Moth belonging to the Patna Flying Club forcelanded on the sands of the Ganga opposite the Sadaquat Ashram, Patna on the 11th April, 1965 and some occupants were injured;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the total loss incurred on this account?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) A Tiger Moth aircraft owned by the Government of India and operated by the Bihar Flying Club, Patna made a forced landing on the north bank of the Ganges, approximately 8 miles north of Patna aerodrome, on the 11th April, 1965. The aircraft crashed during a training flight and both the occupants of the aircraft, an Instructor and a student pilot, received minor injuries.

(b) The accident is under investigation.

(c) The aircraft was extensively damaged and may be a total loss.

Bakeries as gift from Australia

2685. { **Shri Tula Ram:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Australia are making a gift of six automatic bakeries to India under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, when and the total cost of such automatic bakeries; and

(c) the places in India where such bakeries will be established?

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

(b) The six automatic bakeries are valued at 250,000 Australian pounds and are expected to be supplied soon.

(c) The six bakeries are proposed to be located at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Ernakulam.

Cow-Dung used as Fuel

2686. { **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Koya:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Y. P. Mandal:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) whether any estimate has been made of cow-dung going as fuel in the rural sector; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply alternative cheap fuel so that cow-dung may be diverted to be used as manure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. According to a study made by the National

Council of Applied Economic Research, the total wet cow-dung produced in the country is estimated at 1335 million tonnes which is equivalent to 267 million tonnes of dry dung. The Council has estimated that 52.2 million tonnes (about 20 per cent of the total out-turn) of the dry material is consumed as fuel.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territories have been requested by the Central Government to take the following steps to supply alternative cheap fuels:—

(i) Installation of cow-dung gas plants which serve both the fuel and manurial needs of the farmer;

(ii) Raising of quick-growing tree plantations and developing forests on common lands, waste lands and field boundaries in the villages. In addition the State Governments have been advised to encourage increased use of soft coke as fuel by pursuing a liberal policy regarding setting up of soft coke depots and dumps.

Radar Aid at Santa Cruz Airport

2687. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a better radar aid is being installed at Bombay's Santa Cruz airport; and

(b) if so, the special features thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Precision Approach Radar (PAR) is under installation at Santa Cruz Airport. Along with the existing Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR), it will provide a complete Ground Controlled Approach (GCA) System. The Precision Approach Radar (PAR) will enable guidance to

be given to pilots to come down on a pre-determined glide path to a point over the end of the runway from where they can land visually. It gives the air traffic controllers precise data on the range of the aircraft, its azimuth and elevation from 10 nautical miles down to touch-down point on the runway. With this information, the air traffic controllers can guide the landing of an aircraft by giving "right-left" and "up-down" corrections to pilots by radio communications.

स्वीडन से दुग्धशाला संबंधी उपकरण की खरीद

2688. { श्री तुला राम :
१ बिहवनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वीडन से दुग्धशाला सम्बन्धी उपकरण खरीदने के लिये अधिकारियों का एक दल स्वीडन भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दल में कौन कौन से अधिकारी हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) (1) डा० के० के० ईया,
डेरी विकास सलाहकार

(2) श्री बी० ए० मेहता,
हालैंड में राज्य व्यापार निगम के प्रतिनिधि
तथा

(3) श्री डी० एन० चौधरी,
संयुक्त वित्तीय सलाहकार, राज्य
व्यापार निगम

Warehouses in Madras

2689. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number and capacity of the Central Warehouses at present in the Madras State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase them; and

(c) if so, when the work will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) At present there are four central warehouses with a total capacity of 10,578 tons.

(b) Yes, Sir. An increase in capacity of 2,23,690 tons is proposed.

(c) The work has already been taken up.

Social Welfare in Madras

2690. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Madras during 1963-64 and 1964-65 for the social welfare extension projects, social and moral hygiene and after-care programme; and

(b) the actual amount spent in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:—

	Amount sanctioned	Amount Spent
	Rs.	Rs.
(I) Welfare Extension Projects :		
1963-64 .	*Nil	Nil
1964-65 .	*Nil	Nil

(ii) *Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme*
1963-64 . 22,000.00

Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course

1964-65 . **Nil Nil

*The Madras Government is not implementing the scheme.

**The Central Assistance could not be released as the Government of Madras did not furnish actual expenditure during 1963-64 and estimated expenditure during 1964-65.

Rural Works Programme

2691. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the important features of the scheme of rural works programme, which is going to be undertaken during the current year;

(b) the areas covered by this scheme; and

(c) the allotment of funds made to the various States for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). During the current year, the programme will not be extended to new blocks. The emphasis is on consolidation and intensification. The State Governments will also be asked to take up a few selected blocks where the programme is in operation to study the scope for intensive work and to establish norms for future planning.

(c) A statement showing the allocations proposed to be made to States for the current year is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4287/65].

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF CHINESE TROOPS NEAR BARAHOTI

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं अविश्वसनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“बाराहोती के निकट चीनी सेना के भारी जमाव के समाचार ।”

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware that Chinese troops are concentrated along our northern borders. I mentioned some time ago that 13 to 16 Chinese Divisions with ancillary units and other troops were so deployed. Their strength is and has been for some time greater than the troops deployed by them for their aggression in October-November, 1962. The House will not, I am sure, expect me to reveal the exact deployment of Chinese troops at each point. I can, however, assure the House that the reported concentration of five Chinese Divisions opposite Barahoti is greatly exaggerated. We have received no report either, that the Chinese have constructed an airstrip near Barahoti. It is known, however, that they have built a number of modern airfields, improved others and constructed emergency landing strips in various other areas of Tibet.

It is not true that Chinese or Pakistani agents are working in the Bara-

hoti area leading to panic among the local population. Nor is it true that large numbers of people have already fled from this area. Barahoti is a small pasture-ground of one and a half square miles which is not inhabited, but even as regards the population of the surrounding areas, there is no panic and this part of the report is entirely incorrect.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार सदन को यह जानकारी देने की कृपा करेगी कि भारत की उत्तरी सीमा पर, जिस में बाराहोती भी शामिल है, जो चीनी सेनाओं का जमाव हुआ है उसकी संख्या कितनी है, और क्या उस सेनाओं के जमाव का कच्छ में पाकिस्तान द्वारा जो आक्रमण हो रहा है उस से भी कुछ सम्बन्ध है । साथ ही क्या यह जानकारी सरकार को विलम्ब से मिली है और जनता को भी काफी विलम्ब से यह जानकारी दी गई है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have mentioned some of these points here about the news of the concentration of troops to the extent which has been mentioned in the report.

Mr. Speaker: The only thing that remains to be answered is whether there is any connection between this concentration and the attack made by the Pakistani troops in Kutch.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Generally I would say that the concentration of Chinese troops is there for some time now. What is happening on the other Pakistan border certainly will have to be read together. It is a question of drawing our own inferences and making an assessment of the situation. And we are making an assessment of it from time to time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने दूसरा प्रश्न भी पूछा था कि क्या हमारी सरकार को विलम्ब से जानकारी मिली है सेनाओं के जमाव, की, और हमारी

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

सरकार ने काफी देर से जनता को उसे बतलाया है। यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है? हमारे काम में कोई वृटि है या क्या कारण है जिससे यह जानकारी हमको देर से मिली है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इस में कहीं देरी नहीं हुई है।

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): May I know whether the heavy concentration of Chinese divisions in this Barahoti region presages another effort by the Chinese to alter the line of actual control to their advantage by quick military movement in this region, availing themselves of the advantage and the cover offered by Pakistan through their diversionary activities and, if so, whether the Government is taking steps to forestall and meet such a move on this sector?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, it is not only the particular concentration at Barahoti but the concentration of Chinese troops all along the border, and we have certainly taken note of this fact for some time now.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): चीन के सवाल को लेकर के भारत की जनता उठी थी। किसी मुल्क की जनता के लिये अपने मुल्क की हिफाजत करने के लिये उस के मन का उत्साह बढ़ा जरूरी है, और वह तभी हो सकता है जब कि जनता के सामने सरकार की नीति साफ तौर से आये, जैसे कि चीन के खिलाफ हमारे ताल्लुक दुश्मनी के हैं। जब एक तरफ चीन के दूतावास का . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल कब करेंगे ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जरा भूमिका से बतलाना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी लम्बी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं कोई खतरे की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, मैं कानून के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मैं अपनी बात बोल रहा हूं इस वास्ते कि मंत्री महोदय समझ सकें और जवाब दे सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बतला देंगे आप सवाल करें। (Interruptions)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्रुखाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब अंग्रेजी में होता है तो सब काम ठीक रहता है। यह क्या बात है ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जरा समझा दूं, नहीं तो अगर मोटी बात कहूंगा तो उस का जवाब दिया जायेगा कि कानूनी तौर पर नहीं आई है। अब कानून की भाषा में बोल रहा हूं।

जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता समझती है कि चीन की सरकार हमारी दुश्मन है, लेकिन चाऊ एन लाई आजादी के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की हवा में परवाज करे, या अगर नेपाल में कोई भोज हो तो उस के साथ हमारे गेह खाना खायें, या अगर कहीं दुनिया के किसी मुल्क के ऊपर कोई लड़ाई हो जिसकी चीन मदद करे तो हम उस का पक्ष लें . .

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Is it a short speech or a question, Sir?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार जो उस की दुविधा वाली नीति है उस को छोड़कर जैसा सब जनता चाहती है वैसी साफ नीति खुद बनाने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं, चीन के कटु सम्बन्धों के बारे में जो हमारी नीति है जो उसे साफ करने को तैयार है या नहीं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय की समझ में कुछ आया ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जी, नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तभी तो यह देश डूब रहा है । आप की समझ में कुछ नहीं आता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात पर नहीं । आप ने जो इतना लम्बा भाषण दिया उस की वजह से इस के समझ में आने में तकलीफ होती है । अगर आप सीधा सवाल करते तो बिल्कुल समझ में आ जाता । बोली तो हम समझ रहे हैं, लेकिन आप ने अपनी बात को इतना लम्बा किया और दूसरी चीजें ले आये जैसे कि चाऊ एन लाई जब ऊपर उड़ता है तो हम उसे इजाजत देते हैं, जब भोज होता है वगैरह वगैरह । इस के मुतालिक बिल्कुल सप्लिमेन्टरी नहीं आ सकता, बागड़ी साहब । आप माना भी तो करें । अपनी जिद्द पर ही क्यों चलते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो क्या मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आयेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, साहब ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने यह सवाल किया था कि क्या . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप नीति बदलना चाहते हैं तो किसी और तरीके से कीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : पूछने तो दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री बागड़ी : कालिग अटेंशन का जवाब क्या सप्लिमेन्टरी होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी, हां । श्री किशन पटनायक ।

श्री बागड़ी : तो फिर क्या सवाल किया जाये, अगर नीति के बारे में हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं बतला सकता मैं । मैंने श्री किशन पटनायक को बुलाया है अगर वह सवाल करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की बात को तो सामने आने दें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि कच्छ या उरवसीअं, जहां कहीं दुश्मनों का हमला होता है और जमीन चली जाती है तो सरकार कहने लगती है कि हम तैयार नहीं थे और सरप्राईज अटैक था, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार यह मान कर चलेगी कि जो हमारी सारी उत्तरी पूर्वी, उत्तरी और उत्तरी पश्चिमी सीमायें हैं, गुजरात, राजस्थान, लद्दाख, काश्मीर, बाराहोती, सिक्किम, उरवसीअं और असम, उन सारी सीमाओं पर किसी भी हिस्से में आक्रमण हो सकता है दुश्मनों का, या सरकार यह मान कर चलेगी कि हर तरह से तैयारी रहेगी । कभी भी अगर दुश्मनों का कामयाब हमला होगा तो हमारे रक्षा मंत्री इस के लिये जिम्मेदार रहेगे ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट पर है और रक्षा मंत्री ने ली है । (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहुत जिम्मेदारी निभाई है आप ने ।

श्री बुजराज सिंह (बरेली) : मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं और बदकिस्मती से बरेली का जहां से बाराहोती डेढ़ सौ या पौने दो सौ मील की दूरी पर है । बरेली में . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बरेली में पागलखाना भी है ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : लेकिन यह सवाल पागलों का नहीं है ।

बरेली एरिया आफिस है और बारा-होती से दो सौ मील के अन्दर है । वहां पर आप ने बहुत बड़ा एअरोड्रोम बनाया है जिसे आप ब्रिगेड इन् एशिया कह कर गर्व करते हैं । वहां से बाराहोती को कनेक्ट करने के लिए जितनी भी सड़कें हैं वह बड़ी कमजोर हैं । वीक कल्चर्स उन में हैं । मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सुरक्षा मंत्री जो बाकी की लिंक रोड्स हैं, जो बड़े छोटे छोटे बीस बीस और पच्चीस पच्चीस मील के टुकड़े हैं उन को सुरक्षा के नाम पर बनाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Border Roads Organisation takes the responsibility for what we call strategic roads. All the necessary strategic roads are being undertaken for construction. He has mentioned some particular road he has in mind. I have assured him that I will certainly get it examined.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मेरे दिमाग में जो बात है वह आप के दिमाग में आयी है या नहीं, यह बता दें ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He has assured me to write about this particular road. I will get it examined.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: I have written it already.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरी हिस्से में, बाड़ाहोती के समीप, चीनी सैनिकों का काफी जमाव हुआ है और वहां के स्थानों के लोगों के अन्दर आतंक फैल गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां की जो सुरक्षा व्यवस्था उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के हाथ में है क्या केन्द्र उस सुरक्षा के भार को अपने हाथ में लेगा ? और चीनी जमाव की वजह

से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जो बद्रीनाथ के यात्रियों को वहां जाने से मना करती है, उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have denied the fact that there is any panic in that area. The entire question is based on that. Certainly the operational responsibility in that part will be done.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Our borders with China are alive; our borders with Pakistan are alive. Evidently there is collusion between the two countries. If these two countries stage some kind of a simultaneous attack on our country, will our country be prepared to face it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If members remain silent, they would be able to follow the proceedings.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He answers in such a nonchalant manner and says "of course". That is why members are surprised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is it a fact that the border situation in Barahoti and elsewhere is aggravated by the treacherous activities of some pro-China communists in that area and also by the presence inside the Congress Party and the Government of certain pro-China elements, as evidenced by the speech of the minister of Rajasthan only the other day and if so, what steps are being taken to curb the anti-national activities of such elements inside the Congress Party and outside?

Some hon. Members: Question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I must deny this charge of there being any pro-Chinese element either in the government or in the Congress Party. But certainly we are watching with very great care about any anti-national activity to

be found in this area. I am speaking particularly about this area, because we are very much aware of it. We have not found any such anti-national activity in this particular area.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): He has apologised to the Assembly there. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: How can the proceedings go on if members talk freely in this manner?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have to call him to order for butting in like this.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever I ask, I ask every member of this House and not anyone in particular. I have not mentioned any name.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you asked us looking in this direction; you did not look in that direction. (*Interruptions*). Their guilty conscience pricks them because I asked that question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यहां क्या हल्ला मचाते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं और स्वामी जी नहीं बोले और चाहे कोई बोले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और हाउस से इस बात के लिये सहमति लेनी पड़ेगी । अगर यही होता रहा तो दो ही तरीके हो सकते हैं । एक तो यह है कि मैं रिपोर्टर से कहूँ कि जब कोई बिना इजाजत बोलने लगे तो उसको रिकार्ड न किया जाय । इस में कंट्रोल रखना होगा । दिन ब दिन हमारे हाउस की शोहरत गिर रही है, उसके लिए मैं और आप सब जिम्मेवार हैं । न अकेले मैं जिम्मेवारी ले सकता हूँ । जब तक सारे मेम्बर साहिबान को आपरेट न करें, मैं कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकता । अगर एक-एक आदमी बारी-बारी से बोले, तो मैं हर एक को आपारचु-

निटी देने को तैयार हूँ ताकि फ्री एक्सप्रेसन हो सके । मगर अगर जिस वक्त कोई चाहे आवाज दे, और सवाल पूछे और आपस में गुप्तगू चले और बहस शुरू हो जाए, तो इस तरह हाउस में काम नहीं हो सकता । यह तो मारकेट प्लेस की बात होगी ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह तो मंत्री जी ने शुरू किया, आप उनको ताकीद कीजिए ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It was the hon. minister who started it.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the manner in which proceedings should be conducted?

Shri Nath Pai: We are only trying to rectify the record.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चुप बैठ हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चुप बैठे हैं, तो उस के लिये मैं आपको एक सर्टिफिकेट लिख कर देता हूँ । जो बोल रहे हैं, इस वक्त मैं उन से कह रहा हूँ, आप बोलते हैं तो आप से कहता हूँ । आपको तो मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा । मुझे सब तरफ से इस तरह के बरताव की उम्मीद नहीं है । हर एक आदमी को अपने पर कंट्रोल रखना चाहिए । हमारा वाहुर मजाक बन रहा है । अखबारों में भी यह बात आ रही है कि हाउस का स्तर गिर रहा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह सरकार की वजह से हो रहा है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : विरोधी दल इस के लिये थोड़े ही जिम्मेवार है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब जिम्मेवार हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपकी इजाजत से कुछ अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ । एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है आपकी व्यवस्था पर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अपील की थी वह खत्म हुई। मैं बहस नहीं करता। डाक्टर साहब बैठ जाएं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बहस नहीं कर रहा। आपको सलाह दे रहा हूँ। (Interruptions). आप चिल्लाना शुरू करोगे तो मैं भी चिल्लाने में किसी से पीछे नहीं रहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि आप दमन और शमन में फर्क करना सीखिये।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister had given the heartening assurance that we are in a position to repel both Chinese and Pakistani attacks militarily. May I know whether government has taken to the diplomatic channel also to impress upon the Colombo Powers the undesirability of China concentrating troops in the Barahoti area?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of talking with the Colombo Powers about this particular matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The minister stated that there is concentration of Chinese forces on all the borders. Is it a fact that recently the Chinese forces have concentrated to a large extent near about the Chumbi Valley, which is one of the sensitive places where the Chinese are likely to attack? If so, what steps are being taken by the minister to repulse any attack which comes from the Chumbi Valley?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally Chumbi Valley area is considered to be a sensitive area. I have myself made the statement during the debate on my ministry's demands. I can assure the House that we have taken

all the necessary steps to defend our borders in that sector.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : छोटी बाड़ाहोती और बड़ी बाड़ाहोती हमारे हैं और उन को आप ने विवादग्रस्त मान कर चीनियों को सोप रखा है। क्या उन से उनको हटाने के बारे में और उनका सामना करने के बारे में भी तैयारी कर रहे हैं? यह कितनी बड़ी सीमा है जिस पर चीनियों का जमाव है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already said that the concentration certainly is to a certain extent beyond Barahoti, on their side of Barahoti.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : जैसा कि अभी सरकार ने बतलाया कि हमारी उत्तरी सीमा पर चीनी फौज का जमाव अधिक मात्रा में बढ़ रहा है तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या जब से यानी पिछले तीन, चार महीनों में पाकिस्तान और चीन की आपस में सांठगांठ शुरू हुई है उसके बाद से सरकार ने अपने ढंग से क्या इस बात को अनुभव किया है कि हमारी उत्तरी सीमा पर भी जब से यह पाकिस्तान द्वारा अन्य सीमाओं पर आक्रमण शुरू हुए हैं उत्तरी सीमा पर भी चीनी फौजों का जमाव अधिक बढ़ गया है तो क्या यह जमाव ही वहां पर अधिक बढ़ा है या उनके द्वारा युद्ध उत्तेजक प्रदर्शन भी किये जा रहे हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, we are watching with care all the activities that are going on the other side. I do not think I should be giving more information on this point.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The Defence Minister stated that various airstrips have been constructed by the Chinese on their side. I have read reports that some helicopters of the Chinese are flying over our territory to observe our troop movements. May I know whether we

have instructed our troops to shoot down those helicopters when they enter our territory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think those standing orders are there.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस पर एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। को ईपन्द्रह या बीस दिन पहले इस विषय पर इन्हीं शब्दों में मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया था जिसको कि आपने अस्वीकार कर दिया था। आज मुझे खुशी है कि उसको आपने माना लेकिन चूंकि वर्तमान नोटिस के साथ मेरा नाम नहीं है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मैं भी इस बारे में सवाल पूछ सकता हूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी, नहीं। एक अकेले आप ही नहीं बल्कि तीन, चार और लोगों ने भी इसके लिये मुझ से कहा है। सरदार कपूर सिंह ने भी मुझ आज लिखा है। उस दिन मधु लिमये साहब, सरदार कपूर सिंह के अलावा, दो तीन मेम्बर साहब और भी थे। श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का नाम भी था। उसमें

"Reported establishment of new Chinese check post near Barahoti."....

श्री मधु लिमये : चीनी सैनिकों के जमाव का जो सवाल पैदा हुआ है उससे पैदा हुई घबराहट का जिक्र किया गया है और इसलिए उससे सम्बन्धित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब यह नोटिस मेरे पास आया था

"Reported establishment of new Chinese check post near Barahoti."

तो मैंने गवर्नमेंट से इस बारे में दरियाफ्त किया और उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हमारे पास कोई ऐसी इत्तिला नहीं है और कोई भी चैकपोस्ट इस्टैब्लिश नहीं हुई तो उस

पर मैंने उसे उस दिन नामंजूर किया था। यह दो अप्रैल की बात है। यह नये कंसंट्रेशन की बाबत एक नया सवाल आया है :—

"Reported fresh posts set up by China in the Barahoti Section of Uttar Pradesh border and news about the feeling of insecurity caused by that among the rural people of that area."

अब इस नये सवाल में वह पिछला सवाल कैसे शामिल कर सकते हैं ? उसको तो मैंने 2 अप्रैल को नामंजूर कर दिया था। वह तो एक अलहदा सबजेक्ट था जिसकी बाबत मैंने गवर्नमेंट से पूछा था और उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे पास कोई ऐसी चैकपोस्ट इस्टैब्लिश होने की सूचना नहीं है। इसलिए वह आपकी तो बिल्कुल अलहदा बात थी। मौजूदा सवाल में आपका नाम शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता है न ही मैंने सरदार कपूर सिंह और श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का नाम शामिल किया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो ज्यादा खबरदार रहते हैं उनको तो आपको पहले सुनना चाहिए था।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, may I make a submission about what the Government reported to you? On the 30th March or somewhere near about that, this point was raised in the Legislative Assembly at Lucknow and the State Government made a statement there on the floor of the House that a check post has been established and that consternation has been caused in the minds of the border people, but that this matter cannot be raised on the floor of the State Assembly because it concerns the Parliament and the Government of India. But the Government of India has reported to you that there is no such check post established by that time. Why is this kind of thing happening?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. I shall find out. If that statement is not a correct one, I can take it up. First of all, I was telling the House why I disallowed the other notices. The facts given in those notices were quite distinct from this. Therefore, I had disallowed them. Whether those facts that were given were completely wrong is quite a different thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक बात ज़रा सुन ली जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, उनके नोटिस से वह अलग बात है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी से सम्बद्ध है । कई बार गुप्त को यह अनुभव हुआ है कि ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आदि हम लोग देते हैं लेकिन उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है । इस का मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ । चीन के अध्यक्ष ने सिविकम को जो सीधा संदेश भेजा था उसके बारे में मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया था जोकि अस्वीकार कर दिया था । लेकिन आज उसी के बारे में विदेश मंत्रालय की ओर से एक बयान आया है । अगर आपने तभी उस को स्वीकार कर लिया होता तो सारी चीज़ तभी सामने आ सकती थी । इस तरीके की कई घटनाएँ विदेश नीति और सुरक्षा नीति को लेकर हो रही हैं लेकिन आप हमारे सुझावों को मानते नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस सदन में कौलिंग अटेंशन को क्वेश्चंस से भी कुछ ज्यादा आसान बना दिया गया है । क्वेश्चन में भी एक लिमिट है कि उसके तीन क्वेश्चंस आ सकते हैं बाकी मिला कर जो रूल्स हैं उसमें पांच से ज्यादा नहीं आ सकते हैं यह हमने मंजूर किया हुआ है लेकिन यहां एक, एक मेम्बर के 10, 10 कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस मेरे सामने मुबह पेश हो जाते हैं . .

श्री मधु लिमये : घटनाएं ही इतनी अधिक होती हैं । हम क्या करें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे भी बतलाइये कि मैं भी क्या करूँ ? कम से कम मेम्बर जो एक हो उसके मन में तो यकीन होना चाहिए कि चूंकि एक दिन में एक ही नोटिस आ सकता है, एक से ज्यादा नहीं लिया जा सकता है इसलिए मैं इस तरह के नोटिस देते वक्त एक ही नोटिस पर जोर दूँ कि इसको लिया जाना मेरे लिए सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है । अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि इस पर और ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय तो कम से कम एक पार्टी ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक ही नोटिस भेजे . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो घटनाओं पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): When situations arise it is very difficult for the party to limit the number.

Mr. Speaker: If it is difficult, then I get 40, 50 and 60 calling attention notices.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसा कर सकते हैं कि एक दल की तरफ से ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप कह दीजिये कि दो या तीन नोटिस ले लिये जाय । एक खतग यह भी रहता है कि बाकी सब खत्म हो जाय तो एक दल के लोग हैं उनकी तरफ से तीन से ज्यादा न हों उस पर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाऊँ कि कुछ लोग ज्यादा खबरदार होते हैं, खबरों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं और पहले से आपको उस पर बहस कराने के लिए नोटिस देते हैं लेकिन उस वक्त वह सरकार को मान्य नहीं होते हैं बाद में सरकार मानती है । हम लोग 20-22 दिन पहले से आप को इस बात से आगाह कर रहे थे लेकिन सरकार नहीं मान रही थी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बिल्कुल अलहदा चीज है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बाराहोती छोटी और बड़ी सरकार की लापरवाही से चीनियों के हाथ में चली गई । बद्रीनाथ का वह रास्ता है । बद्रीनाथ बिल्कुल पास है । अब यह चीज सरकार के सामने न आये तो आखिर में क्या होता है कि वह सब विवादग्रस्त क्षेत्र बन जाता है । 11 साल से मामला चल रहा है । यह चीज आप के सामने लाने की हमने कोशिश की थी । सिर्फ इसलिए कि हम 20 दिन पहले थे हम को सजा दी जाय यह ठीक बात नहीं है बल्कि हमारी तरफ तो आपको सबसे पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने पढ़ कर सुना दिया कि वह बिल्कुल अलहदा सबजैक्ट था ।

श्री मधु लिये : अभी सुरक्षा मंत्री ने बतलाया कि बाराहोती को ले कर घबराहट . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि कोई घबराहट नहीं है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बरबा : मेरा भी एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस था कि .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं एक, एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस को नहीं ले सकता हूँ ।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दम, बारह दस्तखतों के साथ कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था जिसमें कि यह कहा गया था कि सरकार ने सिक्खों के साथ जो बायदे किये थे उनको पूरा नहीं किया है, मसलन् रीजनल फारमूला और पंजाबी ज़बान का मसला । इसके अलावा लुधियाना में .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक, एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस में किस तरह ले सकता हूँ ?

श्री गुलशन : सिक्ख धर्म खतरे में पड़ गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको इतिला दे दी है अब आप बैठ जाय ।

श्री गुलशन : वहां लुधियाना में गुरु ग्रंथ साहब का पाठ खंडित हुआ और दुग्गहा मंडी में गुरु ग्रंथ साहब की भीड़ को साड़ दिया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे मना करने के बावजूद आपका बोलते जाना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

श्री गुलशन : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा लेकिन मुझे कुछ कहने का मौका तो दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ नहीं कहने दूंगा ।

श्री गुलशन : अगर बोलने नहीं दिया जायगा तो मैं चला जाऊंगा लेकिन आप ही सोचिये कि अगर मैं कह कर न जाऊं तो आपको कैसे पता चलेगा और हाउस को कैसे पता चलेगा कि सिक्खों के साथ कैसी बेइसाफ़ी हो रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: He may be allowed to have his say.

Mr. Speaker: If I allow everybody to raise his Calling Attention Notice here after I have disallowed them, how can I work here, and what amount of time would be spent on them here?

Shri Ranga: Sometimes the difficulty arises in this way. When some hon. Member wants to make some representation, you misunderstand it and you presume that he is making some disturbance with the result there is trouble.

Mr. Speaker: How can a representation be made here by raising that question?

श्री गुलशन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लुधियाना में गुरु ग्रंथ साहब की बे-अदबी हुई है। सिक्खों के केस कटल किये गए हैं। इस प्रकार धर्म खतरे में पड़ गया है। अगर आप मुझे इस के बारे में बात नहीं करने देते, तो मैं चला जाता हूँ।

(*Shri Gulshan left the House at this stage.*)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है, वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा और न ही प्रेस वाले उस को लिखेंगे।

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अगर आप मुझे कुछ कहने की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं, तो मैं बाहर चला जाता हूँ।

(*Shri Buta Singh left the House at this stage.*)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा।

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): Sir, I hope I have not misunderstood you. You said that you would limit the Calling Attention Notices to. . .

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं, इसलिए इन को बोलने दिया जाता है, जब कि हिन्दी बोलने वालों को बैठने के लिए कहा जाता है। .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह : जी, हां ; उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, इस वक्त न उठाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: श्री जयपाल सिंह हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं, उन को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कह चुके हैं कि हर एक दल की ओर से एक प्रश्न किया जाये। You have said that the Calling Attention Notice should be limited to one from each party. I submit to you that I would not submit to this. I would request you not to do this. It would amount to curbing the right of every Member.

Mr. Speaker: I have not done it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है, उसको आप मुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कभी मैं एक्शन लेता हूँ, तो ऐतराज किया जाता है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि मैं कई मेम्बर साहबान को बार-बार मना करता हूँ और वे फिर भी बार-बार उठते रहते हैं। स्वामी जी को मैंने कई बार कहा है। अगर वह फिर उठेंगे, तो मुझे एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा। अब वह खामोशी से बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप के व्यवहार के प्रति विरोध में सदन-न्याय करता हूँ।

(*Shri Rameshwaranand then left the House.*)

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION AND DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES RULES; REPORT ETC. OF SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE; AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD.

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. F.12(95)/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th January, 1965, making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4280/65].
- (ii) Report and the Certified Accounts of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1962-63, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4281/65].
- (iii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyards Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4282/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMENDMENT) SCHEMES ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): On behalf of Shri Jaganatha Rao, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section

(2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 351, dated the 6th March, 1965.
- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 401, dated the 13th March, 1965.
- (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 475, dated the 27th March, 1965. [Placed in Library, see No. LT14283/65].
- (2) a copy of Notification No. GSR 402, dated the 13th March, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, adding the bread industry to Schedule I to the said Act. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4284/65].

12.33 hrs.

RE: DISCUSSION ON SITUATION ARISING OUT OF ATTACKS BY PAKISTAN ON KUTCH BORDER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the following motion, of which notice has been received from the Prime Minister, has been admitted by me and will be taken up for discussion tomorrow, the 28th April, 1965:—

“That the situation arising out of the repeated and continuing attacks by the armed forces of Pakistan on the Kutch border be taken into consideration.”

I have read it out so that hon. Members might be able to send in amendments, if they so desire.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमाचल) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

इस मोशन को कच्छ बोर्डर तक ही क्यों सीमित रखा जाये ? आसाम और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सीमा की स्थिति को भी इस में लिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से यह मोशन आया है । अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहे, तो वे इस बारे में अपने एमेंडमेंट्स भेज सकते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : टाइम ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी आज मीट कर के टाइम के बारे में फैसला करेगी ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने इस बहस के लिए कल का दिन रखा है, लेकिन कल तो माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के दो ज़रूरी चुनावों में व्यस्त होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है ।

12.35 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Seventy-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

12.34½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current session.

12.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The entire time allotted has been taken. We sat till about 8.15 P.M. yesterday and I allowed opportunity to almost every member who was present to speak, excepting perhaps one or two Members.

Shri Maurya rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maurya ought to have been present here yesterday. But he was not. I sat here and I allowed opportunity to every Member of the Opposition who was present.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): I sat till 7 O'Clock and then left the House.

Mr. Speaker: When the House is sitting, he should wait. He cannot choose his own time. It is not proper for him to go away before the House adjourns and then the next day to come here and say that he must be given an opportunity because he went away at 7 O'Clock the previous day. So far as the time that we have got by sitting late yesterday is concerned, I have considered it as extra time. Now, I can accommodate one or two Members, for 6 or 7 minutes each.

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश के सामने जितनी समस्याएँ हैं, उनका एक विशेष कारण रहा है और उस कारण को मैं थोड़ी देर बाद लूंगा । भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में इस सदन में बहुत कुछ चर्चा हुई है मैं अपने दल की ओर से केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में चर्चा भी नहीं हुआ करती थी । लेकिन

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

हम सब जानते हैं कि किसी गलती को महसूस करना उस को दूर करने का पहला कदम हुआ करता है। मैं गृह-मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस कमी को महसूस किया और वह इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए भी बहुत कुछ कदम उठा रहे हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री जी ने जो शुभ-कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है, उसके लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जब जब इस देश में कोई शुभ-कार्य किये गये, तब तब ऐसे लोग बीच में रोड़े बन कर आए, जो कि उन शुभ-कार्यों को नहीं चाहते थे। तथागत भगवान बुद्ध ने इस देश में सत्य का प्रसार किया, लेकिन तब भी देश में बहुत से लोगों ने उन के मार्ग में रोड़े अटकाये। आदरणीय नन्दा जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इन छोटी छोटी रुकावटों से न घबरायें। भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिए और सत्य का प्रसार करने के लिए उन्होंने जो कदम उठाया है, वह उस को जारी रखें और शक्ति के साथ आगे बढ़ने चले जायें। देश के विपक्षित समाज का समर्थन और सहानुभूति उन के साथ है।

लेकिन इस बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बीमारी सैकड़ों सालों से चली आ रही है, वह कोई दो चार साल में खत्म नहीं होने वाली है। वह अपने को कमिट न करें, नहीं तो वे लोग, जो भ्रष्टाचार फैलाते हैं और उन की नीति के विरुद्ध हैं, इस से नाजायज़ फ़ायदा उठावें और समय आने पर कहेंगे कि अब दो साल पूरे हो गए, चूँकि वह अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हुए, इस लिए वह इस्तीफ़ा दें। मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस सच्चे कार्य को आगे बढ़ाते हुए चले जायें।

जहाँ तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता हूँ और गलत बात नहीं कहता हूँ तो यह बात सत्य है कि कांग्रेस

दल में भ्रष्टाचार है, सरकारी नौकरों में भ्रष्टाचार है, विजिनेस जो करते हैं वे भी भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, बहुत कुछ भ्रष्टाचारी लोग वहाँ भी हैं, और यह भी सत्य है कि कांग्रेस दल में भ्रष्टाचारियों की तादाद ज्यादा है। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह बात भी सच है कि विरोधी दल जो हैं, विरोधी दलों के जो लोग हैं, वे भी दूध के धुले हुए नहीं हैं। भ्रष्टाचारी विरोधी दलों में भी हैं। स्वयं मैं बहुत से ऐसे लोगों को, विरोधी दलों के लोगों को जानता हूँ जो बहुत से खराब काम रोखाना के जीवन में करते हैं, भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार हमारे दैनिक जीवन में आ गया है, हमारे नैतिक जीवन का वह एक अंग बन गया है, भ्रष्टाचार राष्ट्र के चरित्र में घुस गया है, भ्रष्टाचार हमारे खून में उतर आया है और इस भ्रष्टाचार को कोई भी दल विशेष दूर नहीं कर सकता है तमाम दलों के लोगों को, तमाम वर्गों के लोगों को, चाहे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों या विजिनेस मैन हों, सभी को मिल करके इसको दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाने हैं। जब तक सब मिल कर कदम नहीं उठावेंगे, भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त नहीं हो सकेगा।

जिस समय पश्चिमी बंगाल में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए थे उस समय मैं डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत जेल में बन्द था। काश उस समय मैं यहाँ होता और नन्दा जी को जो शुभ कार्य उन्होंने पश्चिमी बंगाल में किये, उनके लिए उनकी सराहना कर सकता, उनको सराह सकता। वहाँ पर जब साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की आग लग गई थी उस आग को बुझाने का काम श्री नन्दा ने शक्ति के साथ किया, वह उस आग में कूद पड़े और बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य उन्होंने किया और उस काम का श्रेय उनको मिल जाना ही चाहिये। यदि कोई इस शुभ काम का श्रेय नहीं देता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मानव में शुभ काम करने की प्रेरणा नहीं रह जाएगी विरोधी दलों को भी चाहिये कि अच्छे काम

[श्री मोर्य]

की वे प्रशंसा करें और अगर नहीं करते हैं, उसकी सराहना नहीं करते हैं, तो कम से कम मैं तो उनका इस बात में साथ नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

आज राष्ट्र टूट रहा है, राष्ट्रीय एकता खतरे में है। मैं आपको बाबा साहिब अम्बेडकर ने 17 दिसम्बर, 1946 को जो कुछ कंस्टिट्यूट असम्बल में कहा था, पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"So far as I am personally concerned, I do not like the idea of grouping. I like a strong united Centre, much stronger than the Centre we had created under the Government of India Act of 1935. But, Sir, these opinions, these wishes have no bearing on the situation at all. We have travelled a long road. The Congress Party, for reasons best known to itself, consented, if I may use that expression, to the dismantling of a strong Centre which had been created in this country as a result of 150 years of administration, and which, I must say, was to me a matter of great admiration and respect and refuge."

आज इस देश के सामने तरह तरह की समस्याएँ खड़ी हो रही हैं। आज भाषा का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। कल तक रिआर्ग-नाइजेशन आफ स्टेट्स का प्रश्न हमारे सामने था। बहुत से ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जो अष्टाचार करते हैं। इस सब का कारण एक ही है। तमाम छोटी छोटी समस्याएँ जब उभरती हैं तो बाद में एक दिन वे एक बहुत बड़ा रूप ले कर हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जाती हैं। केन्द्र शक्तिशाली नहीं है। हमने शक्ति का वितरण करके, डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ पावर करके देश की एकता को बहुत बड़ा आघात पहुँचाया है, देश की एकता पर कुठाराघात किया है। जो शब्द मैं कह रहा हूँ हो सकता

है ये किसी दिन बाद में दीहराये जायें। आज तो यह देश का सीमावर्त्य है कि एक ही दल को सरकार केन्द्र में और तमाम प्रान्तों में एक को छोड़ कर जहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, कायम है। लेकिन कल ऐसा नहीं होगा। इस देश में बहुत सी भाषायें हैं, बहुत से प्रान्त हैं, इस देश की बहुतसी समस्याएँ हैं, इस देश में बहुत से मजहब हैं, इस देश में बहुत सी राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ भी हैं। भविष्य में पंद्रह बौंस के दाद यदि यह लोक शाही जीवित रही और उस वक्त कांग्रेस दल तो शायद ही जिन्दा रहे, तो हो सकता है कि कोई भी एक दल अपनी सरकार केन्द्र में और प्रान्तों में न बना पाये और उसको दूसरी पार्टियों का सहयोग लेना पड़े। उस समय देश की एकता बहुत बड़े खतरे में पड़ जाएगी। इसलिये आज ही इस बात की बहुत भारी आवश्यकता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा शक्ति लगा कर देश की एकता को कायम रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को हम अधिक से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दें। आज हमारा ध्यान सेंट्रल एग्जिक्यूशनल सर्विस की ओर जा रहा है, आज हमारा ध्यान दूसरी तरह की सर्विस की ओर जा रहा है। काल इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान बहुत पहले चला गया होता और अपनी गलतियों का हम बहुत पहले एहसास हो गया होता।

जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें शीड्यूल्डकास्ट आदि को आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, गिनती गिनाई गई है। गृह मंत्री जी तथा उनके सभी सहयोगी इस बात को मानते हैं कि तीन, साढ़े तीन या चार प्रतिशत से अधिक आई० ए० एस० में शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग नहीं हैं। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस कलंक को भी जो संरक्षण के नाम पर जो छुआछूत के नाम पर जो असमानता के नाम पर लगा हुआ है

वह धो डालें और यह जो रिश्तत दी जाती है, इसको शीघ्रातिशीघ्र समाप्त कर दें। इसके लिए मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि एक विशेष रूप से रिक्कूटमेंट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की केन्द्रीय सरकार में की जाए ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा परसेंटेज में उनको लिया जा सके और यह अभिशाप जो देश को खाये जा रहा है, यह ज्यादा दिनों तक न चल पाये।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में नौ सदस्य होने चाहियें। अभी वहां सात हैं। उनको इस शुभ अवसर से भी लाभ उठाना चाहिये। आदर्शपूर्ण नन्दा जी तथा उनके साथी सर्वहारा समाज का कल्याणकारी रूप ले कर आये हैं और मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट से और एक शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज से सदस्य शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कमिशन में लें ताकि अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोग जो उम्मीदवार वहां बन कर जाते हैं, उनके साथ भी कुछ इंसाफ हो सके।

जहां तक डी० आई० आर० का सम्बन्ध है, मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसको गृह मंत्रालय ज्यादा जानता होगा कि इसकी आवश्यकता है या नहीं है। इसका फंदा किसी के गले में जितना ज्यादा सोच समझ कर डाला जाए उतना ही ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह फंदा कहीं कहीं पर बेकसूर इंसानों के गले में भी डाल दिया जाता है। यह फंदा मेरे गले में भी डाल दिया गया था। जब किसी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता के गले में यह फंदा डाल दिया जाता है तो मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि यह कांग्रेस की रक्षा के लिए डाला जा रहा है। इससे लोकशाही का हित नहीं होता है। मेरी नन्दा जी से प्रार्थना है कि जब कभी भी ऐसा कोई कदम उठाया तो सोच लें कि कहीं वे लैफ्टिस्ट फोर्सिज जो हैं, सर्वहारा लोग हैं, जो समाजवाद के हामी हैं, जो देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, उनके गले में तो नहीं डाला जा रहा है और कहीं राजा महाराजाओं के साथ मिल करके,

उनकी आवाज के साथ आवाज मिला करके गलत बात तो नहीं की जा रही है? एक ही समय पर बहुत से दुश्मनों को न्योता दे देना कोई ज्यादा दूरदर्शिता या राजनीतिज्ञता की बात नहीं होगी। इस बात की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के अफसर ने जो आई० ए० एस० का था इस्तीफा दे दिया था। इस नौकरी से, डिप्टी कलक्टर की नौकरी से एक चमार बिरादरी का लड़का इस्तीफा दे यह बहुत बड़े संघट का ही सूचक है। यह बहुत बड़े अफसोस और ताज्जुब की बात है। आई० ए० एस० के एक अफसर श्री बलवन्त सिंह ने जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के थे इस्तीफा दिया और उस में उन्होंने लिखा :

"I beg to state that the Indian Administrative Service which I joined in 1959, has not come upto my expectations. Consequently, I have not been able to adjust myself to it."

क्या कारण है कि आई० ए० एस० होने के बाद भी इस आदमी के साथ छुआछूत बरती गई? आज भी देश में छुआछूत होती है। जहां भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ उन्होंने इतने कड़े कदम उठाये हैं वहां छुआछूत के खिलाफ भी श्री नन्दा उतनी मजबूती से ही कदम उठाएँ, यह मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है। जहां उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ इतने कड़े कदम उठाये हैं वहां मैं उनको पूर्ण विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हम उनके साथ हैं, इस महान यज्ञ में हम हमेशा उनका साथ देंगे और वह कुछ दानवों के कारण डरें नहीं और इस यज्ञ को वह पूरा करें। इस भ्रष्टाचार को जो कि देश की आजादी को खाने के लिए बैठा हुआ है, एक शैतान के रूप में बैठा हुआ है, समाप्त किया ही जाना चाहिये। जो भी इसको समाप्त करने के लिये कदम नन्दा जी तथा गृह मंत्रालय ने उठाये हैं मैं उनको अपना तथा अपने दल की ओर से विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हम इस में उनके साथ हैं।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Home Minister for his fight against two of the greatest evils of this country, corruption and communalism. This House and this country know it very well how sincerely, how consistently and how persistently our Home Minister is fighting corruption. It was during his regime that in Punjab the Das Commission was appointed and the drastic step was taken there that the late Chief Minister of Punjab had to go. It was during his regime that he made inquiries in the so-called Orissa affairs. Though many Members here may not be satisfied with the method and the way in which that inquiry was made, but everybody was satisfied with the result of that inquiry that two strong men of Orissa had to go. We know very well that he is very sincere about it.

The other day on the Table of this House Shri Kamath and Shri Surendranath Dwivedy placed the CBI Report. I am not prepared to go into—and I do not think it necessary to go into—whether it was authentic or it was not authentic, but the fact remains that action was taken on the CBI Report. But, at the same time, I would like to point out that when cases of corruption at the highest level come, it should not be possible for the CBI to make inquiries about them. Therefore I will suggest to the hon. Home Minister to set up an independent and a very high level organisation—on what pattern it may be is for the Home Ministry and the Cabinet to work out—to make inquiries about corruption at the highest level.

I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Home Minister for his fight against communalism. Unfortunately, India was divided and today we have 2,500 miles of border between India and Pakistan. It is not possible to guard it; it is not possible to have many posts. I am sure that if the hon. Home Minister comes with

the demand that the biggest contingent of the patrols should be posted on the border, this House will not grudge it. The fact remains that Pakistan, in spite of 17 years freedom, has failed to achieve nationhood. It is not possible for a country to exist, separated by 1300 miles as a nation. What is common between West Pakistan and East Pakistan? If religion could have been the only binding force, probably West Pakistan would have been more friendly to Afghanistan because they have common religion. The language is different; the culture is different; the geography is different; the terrain is different—everything is different. The only thing which sustains unity of Pakistan is the hatred of India and fear of India. I am sure that this point would be taken in view by the hon. Home Minister.

Sir, while the minorities in Pakistan are being crushed, our Prime Minister here is looking after the minorities. I am sure that the ideal of secular democracy that was evolved by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, will be sustained in this country and no opportunity will be given to the people to say that we have deviated from the principle of secular democracy that was sponsored in this country by one of the greatest sons of this country, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I am sure that will be kept in tact. Today, in India, the Vice-President of the Indian Union is a very eminent Muslim. In the Cabinet, we have two great Muslim scholars. There is absolutely no discrimination in this country against minorities and for that Government deserves the credit. I hope these traditions which have been evolved for the last 17 years will be continued.

Sir, I have very little time at my disposal and, therefore, I would only touch one more point. Recently, there was a language riot in the south. All of us hang our heads down in shame for what happened in Madras. That is not only sufficient. We should know

it very well that the moment the Constituent Assembly adopted Hindi as our official language, Hindi became our official language. Then those protagonists of Hindi should have been more patient. The language cannot be imposed overnight on the people. Let me say that for the last 17 years, instead of making Hindi richer and richer, they have made Hindi poorer and poorer. Instead of assimilating all the words that should have been assimilated in that language, they have been drifting away from that course. Take, for instance my own home State. There is no Engineer today—he is *Abhinta*; there is no hospital today—it is *Chikatsalia*; there is no Judge in my State—he is *Niadhish* and in my State there is no District Magistrate today—he is *Ziladhish*. So, that way Hindi cannot progress.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the recent representation signed by 104 hon. Members of this House as well as the other House requesting the Prime Minister to look into the case of a language, a language which is spoken in Delhi, which is spoken in Patna, which is spoken in Lucknow, which is spoken in Hyderabad, which is spoken in the biggest regions of the country, and that is the Urdu language. Step-motherly treatment has been given for the last 17 years to it. That has been due to the hangover of the movement for partition of this country. Urdu is not the language of the Muslims; Urdu is not the language of a single community. Urdu is the common heritage of Hindus and Muslims. This step-motherly treatment which is given to Urdu should go. In Urdu-speaking areas, Hindi should be the official language but Urdu should be an associate language along with Hindi.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Himmatsinhji,

Shri Virbhadra Singh (Mahasu): Sir, not a single Member from the Union Territories has been called.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): When will the Minister be called?

Mr. Speaker: Just after 10 minutes.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): Mr. Speaker Sir, before I say anything else today, I would first like to pay my homage to those brave men of ours from the C.R.P., the S.R.P. and our Army who laid down their lives for the defence of our country on the border that Pakistan recently attacked.

Sir, today the attention of the whole country and particularly the people of Kutch is on the border situation. I am very glad to say that there might be a certain amount of anxiety in other parts of India over this border but the morale of the people in Kutch and those who are living in Khaura which is the nearest place to the border where these incidents are taking place is very high. I am very proud to say that they are not panicky and they have stood behind the Army and they are prepared to do everything possible to help the Government to face this situation.

It was about 8 months ago, or a little more, that I warned the Gujarat Government that looking at the situation all over our borders, having regard to the activities of Pakistan and China, particularly, *vis-a-vis* Kashmir, we should be careful on the Sind-Kutch border. I had written to the Home Minister of Gujarat that he should be careful about this border, keep an eye on that and post a patrol at that place. I also had a talk with the Home Minister when I met him about the same time—I think, it was in September—and my only concern was that we should be wide-awake and with that intention I had drawn their attention to that. Unfortunately, we have been caught napping. It was in January, as our Foreign Minister said for the first time—25th January—that this was noticed. We

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do not know whether our patrols had been there before that. It is, if I may say so, an incident in miniature akin to the situation in the Aksai Chin on the Tibet border. It is always our Government's policy to play down these incidents. I do not know why—perhaps, we are a big country—we feel awkward in talking up strong stand against our neighbours. But when it comes to the defence of our country the integrity of our soils, we should have no inhibitions in telling our neighbours, whether it is Pakistan of China or anybody else, that we shall not tolerate it. After this incident came to light in the Gujarat Assembly where the Home Minister at first refused saying that that was not true, there was a Calling Attention Notice here and our Minister for Foreign Affairs came out with the statement. Then, the attack took place on our police post and the Home Minister made a statement. He said that no talks will take place between us and Pakistan untill the firing is stopped. Later on, the Prime Minister made some statement on the same subject in which he said that no condition will be laid for talks with Pakistan. If we go on talking in this way in this House and outside inconsistently, it only strengthens the hands of the enemy. We should have a firm policy. I would like the Government to come out with a firm statement of policy now that Pakistan has said that we should withdraw from our own area. Recently, that demand has been rejected by the Home Minister, when the Prime Minister was out and now let the Prime Minister make a clear-cut statement on this issue and stick to it. The Home Ministry and the other Ministries should see that even their officials stick to the official policy. Whenever they give any press handouts, they should stick to that policy.

13 hrs.

It is after nine years that this border which was quite has again flared up. It was in 1956 that the Chaad Bet incident took place. At that time, Kutch

was a Part C state. Since then, this little north-western corner of the country has undergone a change which to my mind has done no good either to Kutch itself or to the country as a whole, because all the things that should have been done after the Chaad Bet incident could not be done since we had gone into the bilingual Bombay. I must say that the then Chief Minister of bilingual Bombay and our present Defence Minister went to that area as soon as Kutch was merged with Bombay. But later on, he was too busy with the agitations that went on for the splitting up of the bilingual State. Later on, when Kutch went with Gujarat the Government or rather the Ministers work too busy fighting amongst themselves. Then this change took place recently in the Ministry. But what I am trying to say just now is this, that because of this change and because of the fact that Gujarat is economically a very backward State, it cannot look to all the needs of defence. For instance, after the Chaad Bet incident, we should have had our border roads right from Bnuj up to Khaura. But even today, that is not complete. There is a dam in between, and I had talked about that on some other occasion. Across that river, we have not yet been able to build the bridge, leave alone a road running parallel to the border. Today, we are told that because of the difficulty of terrain, it is not so easy for us to do all that we like to do. I agree, I know that terrain much better than many hon. Members of this House. But that is no excuse, because we have been caught napping.

Kutch has also been a problem-child. It was because of weighty considerations, geographical, administrative and also from the defence point of view, that Kutch was made a Part C State along with the other Part C States of India which are still in existence today. It is for the Home Ministry to keep an eye on the border areas. It is for them to make a survey, whether it is Kutch or Assam or

West Bengal and to see that no problems exist and people have no grievances. Recently, in Mekliganj and those areas on the border of West Bengal, the people have been suffering hardships. They are not even sure of their nationality. It is high time that the Home Minister looks into this. If the people have any grievances there in those areas, they should be redressed. River change their course and due to this, the people have to undergo a lot of hardships. I know that this is the responsibility of the West Bengal Government. But since these are border areas, I would like to emphasise that the Home Minister should see to it that no grievances as far as possible exist and that the people are happy.

A number of hon. Members have talked about corruption and all that. The Home Minister started off very well with rooting out corruption. Perhaps, he was genuine about it. But the events that have followed have either frustrated his plan or he is too weak to carry out all those things. Recently, the Rajasthan MLAs and MPs have presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister against the alleged corrupt practices of the Chief Minister there. Let us hope that the hon. Minister rises to the occasion and makes a proper inquiry.

Then I would like to talk about the anti-national activities that are taking place. Before I say that, there is one more thing that I would like to say and that is that in the border areas, whether it be in Kutch or elsewhere, political parties, whether it is the Congress, the Swatantra Party or any other, should not be allowed to rouse communal feelings for political purposes. I do not want to go into the details, because I do not have the time. But I hope that the Home Minister through his Ministry and through the CBI or whatever other agency is at his command, would make some enquiries in these border areas and find out whether any parties are exploiting communal feelings for political purposes and for strengthening their parties.

In connection with the anti-national activities of certain parties, the Home Minister has arrested the Left Communists. I think it is most unfortunate that he has taken this half-hearted measure. If they were responsible for sabotage or any activities prejudicial to the defence of this country, he should even have banned the Left Communist Party. Why did he allow them to stand for elections? It has created a wrong impression. If they were carrying on anti-national activities, he should have banned the party instead of letting them stand for elections.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या हम लोगों से कल जो वायदा किया था वह पूरा करेगे।

अष्टम सहोदय : किसी श्री : में आपको वक्त दे देंगे।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am very grateful for the criticism as well as the measure of appreciation, and I should say, the rather generous measure of appreciation, which the work of this Ministry has received in the course of these discussions. Certain deficiencies have been stressed. It is clear enough that much more needs to be done in several directions, but it is also obvious from what has been brought out in the speeches of several Members and from the material that has been circulated by the Ministry that gratifying advance has been made in several vital sectors of the responsibilities of this Ministry.

The Demands of this Ministry are of a modest size in terms of outlay. The outcome of the activities of this Ministry cannot be expressed in the language of projects and production and the like. But it is none the less true that the Home Ministry provides the vital part of the political and social infra-structure without which the orderly march of the economic and social life of the nation would not be possible. The administrative frame-

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work, the machinery of law and order. the apparatus of security—these are some of the important pillars of this structure. National interest demands that all the parts of this system should remain in good trim and function in a high state of efficiency. The system has to serve and fulfil some well-defined aims and purposes.

We are asked here: what is it that the Ministry has before it as its broad aim? Naturally, our Constitution sets for us the direction as well as the goal. Parliament lays down the policies. It sanctions the means, the instruments, for the advancement of those objectives. What the Constitution has laid down creates certain obligations for the Government and the people, and the system for which the Home Ministry bears the primary responsibility has to be so designed as to operate in such a manner that it can help fulfil those obligations. This is the broad test the Ministry has to fulfil.

It has also to be remembered that we are not living in static conditions. We are living in days of intense change. There is hardly a sphere of life which is not undergoing this experience of change and which is not in a state of flux. Often this transformation proceeds quietly and imperceptibly, but at some points it flashes. The play of the forces of democracy and the impact of developmental activities have greatly accelerated the tempo of change. New social forces are being released which have their consequences in the political sphere. This changing scene and the growing strains and stresses are reflected in the sphere of the Home Ministry at various points.

Before I proceed to say anything about law and order, administration, vigilance and other topics raised in the course of the discussion, I turn to a subject which is uppermost in the minds of all of us, wherever one sits, to whatever party one belongs. This is the military conflict which has been imposed by Pakistan on this country. I feel grateful to Members about the

touching manner in which many of the friends opposite took up the challenge of this grave situation which has been created by Pakistani aggression. The Members who spoke have declared one after the other that there was no difference of any kind. They said that we should all join hands and stand together in facing and fighting this unprovoked offensive which has been mounted by Pakistan. We have to stand by the Army and the security forces of India which bear the brunt of this aggression. Let our fighting forces have this assurance from us that they are always in our thoughts, that our hearts are with them, and while they are doing their part in the field, we are doing ours, wherever we are.

It is not a question of just uttering a few words. This assurance has certain implications in regard to the attitude and the courses of action we adopt. Government—I am speaking for Government first—has to make it felt and seen that it needs the help and cooperation of all the political parties, in fact of everyone in this country. Government at every level has to give evidence of the fact that it is functioning in a state of serious emergency. Every person connected with Government has to give of his best by rendering the most efficient service in support of the men who are bearing all the risks for the sake of the security of the motherland. This spirit of efficiency and honest service must permeate the whole organisation of the state so that all the jobs of the nation are done with smoothness and speed, and the goodwill and cooperation of the people are enlisted in abundant measure. That is very much needed now, in these days, more so now than at any other time.

We are quite sure that we can sustain and raise the morale of the fighting forces. But this will depend, to a very large extent, on the climate and the conditions which we create in the country. Strifes and dissensions, whether in the ranks of the Congress or any section of the community, must cease. In all our mutual dealings, the

national interest will be the only focus and frame of reference. This will provide the unifying factor. The Indian nation is being tested. We cannot say how long this ordeal is going to last. We must control our emotions and keep steady through every phase of this period of trial.

We have of course, to overcome the threat to our borders, from whatever quarter it comes. Our nation will stand its ground and succeed in countering it. In that process, this nation will be renovated, and in the re-making of it, we shall acquire new strength, new maturity, and all this travail that we have to go through will then be forgotten. We shall acquire a new sense of confidence and power so that we can carry out our peaceful pursuits in the country without being harassed by such threats in future.

Meanwhile, a certain price has to be paid for this. Everyone will have to do his best, to do his duty by putting in the hardest work without having to be warned or admonished. There will be no interruption of production, transport or communication anywhere. By common consent, there will be no *bandhs*, no stoppages of any kind; no disorders will be permitted. The enemies of the nation inside the country will be dealt with ruthlessly, no matter in what garb they appear. No mercy will be shown to those who foment communal disturbances or create conditions of lawlessness.

I do not mean that all problems will be frozen. We shall have to discover methods and techniques of solving such problems which agitate the minds of so many people. We remember some of the problems which have been mentioned in the course of this discussion, but we have to discover those techniques by which those problems can be solved by some kind of means, of impartial inquiry; and if the verdict goes against any party, it shall not take the law into its own hands. I say this in relation to all the problems, whether they concern language or religion or community or any border matter—any problem whatever. Then in those conditions, our

nation's prestige and strength will grow manifold. There should be no condemnation of any class or community. If among the Hindus, there is anyone who by his extremism is likely to create communal tension, he is unpatriotic and a threat to the internal security of the country. If he is a Muslim who harbours any pro-Pakistani bias, he should be looked upon as a menace. Muslims have an equal place in our country like anyone else. They are not being called upon to satisfy any special test of loyalty. But if there are among them elements who are not above suspicion, then let this be told clearly that they cannot function freely in this country.

Let me repeat here what I said at the time of the communal riots in Calcutta. I said then that to protect the life of a single Muslim, the whole might of the state is going to be employed.

Now ask the Muslim community that the whole might of the Muslim community be used, employed, against a single Muslim whose way and utterances make him suspect. It is a matter of regret to me that I have had to make myself responsible for throwing into prison a fairly large number of citizens of this country. I do feel intensely what India means to us, not just the physical soil, but we cherish the institutions and the traditions of an old country, and the democratic ways of life which we are developing. There can be no freedom for any individual or group which is out to destroy the fundamental freedoms of this country. I know that detentions are not a permanent answer to this problem which the pro-Chinese Communists have brought into fore in the open. The fight for democracy and socialism has to be fought in the political and social field. I know that we may not become a prosperous nation immediately. But we can very soon transform ourselves into a society after the heart of Mahatma Gandhi, a society in which the

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ideals of social justice and welfare will be translated into practical realities for the life of the most insignificant individual and family in this country. And then let the world come and see here how we resolve the conflict, this continuing conflict, between individualism and collectivism, between capitalism and communism, between social justice and freedom and progress.

The developments on the border which are in everybody's mind now transcend in importance everything else, all other things, which we have in our mind. We have important questions and issues, all of us, but they pale into insignificance before this challenge to the manhood and womanhood of this nation. The situation in which we find ourselves today will claim every iota of our physical, intellectual and emotional energy. We shall not allow ourselves to be distracted. From this supreme task by any smaller issues. We have to be prepared to make sacrifices, and there is no limitation to those sacrifices so that India may live, the whole of India may live, independent, and in the way it wants to pursue, the way that it wants to live. We have to proceed on the basis of the widest integration of every element in the country. That is the supreme need now, and there should be to the maximum satisfaction to every section, every interest, of course, as long as it does not come into conflict with the total good.

The question was raised about my visit to Calcutta. At this juncture of life of the nation, we need the widest unity and the utmost solidarity, not on the terms of any section of the community but it has to be on the terms of the nation. The situation has to be understood on that background, and that is the background. Let those who attempt to make the difficulty of the nation their own opportunity, let them know that this tendency will be dealt with more strongly, whether it is the black-marketing, or it is hoarding or profiteering or any other anti-social activity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have not done it so far.

Shri Nanda: There was a complaint by the hon. Member, Shri Kamath, that thousands of people have been put into jail....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say it.

An hon. Member: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Shri Mathur; your own party colleague.

श्री बलदेव (रिसा) : दो दो से वाले
पड़े हैं।

Shri Nanda: It was a complaint in the sense that so many smaller people were affected. The Defence of India Rules are meant for purposes which I have just now mentioned. I agree with the hon. Member that they should not be put into use or employed against insignificant and small fry. It will be our endeavour, in the use and exercise of these and other punitive powers, to enlist the co-operation of the best elements in the business community also, through the various organisations of trade and industry. During this period of the emergency, we have to rely more on the co-operative effort of the community than on the exercise of these powers. I hope there would be no talk of terminating the proclamation of the emergency till the situation becomes normal and we are free from any active threat to the integrity of the nation.

The question has been raised about the detenus, the facilities, etc. I do not want to go into the details here as to how long they are going to be there. I must inform hon. Members that it was on an assessment of each individual case....

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Nanda: I may say that it may be that some error may have occurred here and there; that has to be avoided. We have to make sure that it is because of our clear appreciation of the activities which we may call

pro-Chinese, disloyal activities, subversive activities, one way or another, that we have to resort to this kind of action. If for any person, any detainee on his part, it can be said that there was a mistake made, that he actually is not pro-Chinese and he is a loyal citizen of the country, I personally am prepared to look into each such case and satisfy myself that no wrong has been done or no injustice has been done.

श्री बगड़ी : राजस्थान के एक नज्जाने
कहा है कि चीन का हमला हो नहीं हुआ ।

Shri Nanda: I have received a letter from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in which he explained how that minister was saying something. He had not completed what he was saying; may be, if he had been allowed to complete his sentence, it might not have appeared in that form. (*Interruption.*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have it. What did he say exactly? Let us know.

Shri Nanda: I have asked for the record; I believe I have got it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a secret document? You may read it out here. Let us know what exactly he said.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member is so obsessed...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. You are obsessed.

Shri Nanda: ...that he has no other job than trying to get secrets from here or there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are timid or afraid.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: This is now a new, organised activity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are responsible for it. How about your own responsibility? (*Interruption.*)

Shri Nanda: Right or wrong, it becomes a habit with the hon. Member.

(*Interruption.*) I now come to the question of law and order. The stresses and strains to which I referred, are reflected more in this sphere of law and order. Several hon. Members have expressed their sense of apprehension about the law and order situation. Although it is a State subject the Government of India are naturally interested in ensuring tranquillity in the country as a whole, in observing the trends in the matter of crime and co-ordinating measures for dealing with it. There is also the need to maintain a broad uniformity in the police organisation and methods. The Government of India have pursued measures for reorienting the outlook of the police and for introducing advanced techniques of investigation. Provision has been made for training in modern techniques. The Central Government has also taken steps to strengthen the armed police both at the Centre and in the States, to be in a position to render adequate assistance wherever it is required. Several State Governments have appointed Police Commission and committees. It was urged here by an hon. Member that we should set up a Central Police Commission for the whole country. Whether it is practicable or not, I have no doubt in my mind that a very thorough enquiry into the recent experience in the light of the changed conditions in the country is really due. The Ministry has itself undertaken some such study of the reports of the various Police Commissions, but some thing much more is required, something which is a deeper study and a more purposeful study of this experience.

The Central Bureau of Investigation has been strengthened for the purpose of not only the investigation of crimes but particularly those of corruption, profiteering and violations of the Central Acts, but also for the collection of intelligence relating to certain types of crime.

One of the important problems of the police in the States is want of sufficient number of houses for them. I

[Shri Nanda]

have seen the places in which they live. That is our serious problem not only for one section of the people, but generally for the country. The police have to do arduous duties. The Government of India have tried to do something in this matter and are continuing the loan assistance. Nearly Rs. 25 crores have been given by us so far. Rs. 3 crores were given last year.

There are two major aspects of the law and order problem. One is ordinary crime and the action which police has to take from time to time in this connection and the other is mass agitation which arises periodically here and there. These agitations may be related to political matters, economic conditions, communal fanaticism, etc. During the last few years, another phenomenon has been noticed, namely, student unrest and indiscipline. Very recently there has been a most deplorable occurrence in Aligarh. An upward trend in crime generally is being observed in many countries. The factors which are responsible for this are increase in population, accelerated urbanisation and industrialisation. The incidence of crime has increased on account of these things. In our country, in recent years, there has been a sustained drive for correct recording of crimes. This is bound to be reflected in the figures of crime for sometime more.

On the basis of my own observations and experience of what is happening around us, I have come to the conclusion that a major source of our trouble in this sphere—whether in the matter of ordinary crime or mass disturbances which occur from time to time—is the existence of the goonda elements and organised gangs of criminals and anti-social elements. They have come into play whenever there is any opportunity. They command resources. They have got trained people for doing dark deeds. A strategy has to be evolved for dealing with them, because this is a menace to the security of our citizens.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How do they get resources?

Shri Nanda: They feed on the infirmities of some people—those who are addicted to drinking; those who gamble and do certain secret things.

As regards communal disturbances, equal treatment and full guarantee for the protection of minorities is a fundamental article of faith enshrined in our Constitution. As the House is aware, last year we passed through a very difficult and agonising phase because of the communal disturbances in the wake of eruption of communal frenzy in East Pakistan. The current year, I am glad to say, has been free from communal tension.

Following the decision of the Chief Ministers' Conference, we amended some sections of the Indian Penal Code to make promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred between different religious, racial or language groups, castes or communities a specific offence and to provide deterrent punishment for injuring any religion or class. We are considering steps to make the provisions of the law more deterrent.

In recent years, there has been too much evidence of mass indiscipline on the part of students. In a few States, it has manifested itself in a more acute form than in others. There are two distinct types of causes which have been in operation—those which arise out of matters concerning the problems and difficulties of the students themselves and the others which are unrelated to their own affairs and are largely of a political nature. There may be legitimate grievances of students. For that adequate channels of redress have to be provided, for which the responsibility has to be exclusively of the authorities of educational institutions. Exploitation of students for political ends must be eschewed.

Regarding the question of national security, I have fully received the impact of the feelings expressed by hon. Members as to how great is our responsibility in this matter. Therefore I need not say in detail what is being done. Well-organised units—staff with trained personnel exist in all the

States looking after the aspect of espionage and the results obtained by them have been quite satisfactory. For several years, the local Pak officials were directly involved and they were sent back in several cases. The latest important case is that of a spy ring which was unearthed some time back.

It may be mentioned that detection in the majority of cases took place before much damage could be done because of extreme vigilance resulting in timely detection. Appropriate measures were taken to detect and break the rings.

We are fully alert and keeping close watch on the undesirable activities of the pro-Chinese elements in India. We are keeping the closest watch on what is occurring in this country which may hold some kind of threat for us. Measures are being taken and have been taken to gear up the organisation in the States to cover the subversive activities of such persons. As a result of these measures, it has been possible to check the infiltration of enemy agents.

The question of infiltration of Pakistani nationals came up in the discussion. My colleague, Shri Hathi, gave some information about it. I need not say much more about it, except that I realise that several hon. members have a keen sense of disquiet and apprehension about it. Measures taken so far—I am speaking particularly about Assam and Tripura, where this problem has been more acute—have proved useful and have yielded good results. The indications are that the infiltration is not now on any large scale. The question of infiltration has an important security aspect. This is being kept in view. To ensure at the same time that no Indian citizen is harassed or sent out of India, full opportunity to represent their cases before Tribunals is provided.

श्री बागड़ी : मतवाजी गवर्नमेंट वहां बनी हुई है। आपके जो हमदर्द हैं उनसे भी वह जबरन टैक्स लेती है।

Shri Nanda: I believe he is referring to the truce. That is another problem. There are various occasions in Parliament to deal with that. I come to the Kashmir question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
370 धारा को निकालने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

Shri Nanda: The provisions contained in article 370 of the Constitution were inserted in the Constitution with the consent of the representatives of the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly. I recall this because otherwise misunderstandings will occur. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is fully integrated with the Union of India, to the same extent as any other State. This has to be repeated, because sometimes questions are raised expressing doubts. As I took pains to explain, article 370 provides a convenient procedure by which additional entries in the legislative list in the provisions of the Constitution can be extended to Jammu and Kashmir without legislation. This is a very great advantage. The same thing which will take enormous time of this House can be done very quickly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So many laws have not been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Even the IPC does not apply to that State. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Only the shadow remains; the substance has already come.

Shri Nanda: I will not take the time of the House by reading out the long list of new entries which have been applied to that State.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस मरी हुई धारा को रखने से फायदा क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय यह समझा रहे हैं कि इस से इंटरग्रेशन में कोई रुकावट नहीं पड़ती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता नहीं चाहती है
तब इसको क्यों रखा जा रहा है ?

Shri Nanda: Take another case, the immediate case of a Bill to amend the constitution, to change the designation of Prime Minister of Kashmir as Chief Minister and also provision for the appointment of Governor by the President of India that had recently been adopted by the Jammu and Kashmir legislature. This rectifies an anomaly in the constitutional arrangement relating to Jammu and Kashmir and brings about uniformity with all other States in this respect. This will bring about integration not only in terms of the constitution, but integration in social and political terms is going ahead, and this will be a major factor in the solution of the major problems which are facing us.

I now come to two major important matters which figured in these discussions, that is, administration and the question of integrity in administration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Honesty, efficiency.

Shri Nanda: I shall take up administration first. This engrossed the minds of a number of hon. Members who spoke. The role of the administration as a key factor in the progress of the country and in the solution of the various problems which we are encountering, is well-understood. The changes which came in the wake of the achievement of independence have created for the administrative apparatus of the country wholly new tasks and obligations. In the past, in terms of the purposes for which the administration was intended to serve and the loads which it had to carry, both were very much more limited. Beginning with the constitution of India which set for the nation new goals

and social objectives, and coming down now to this year, when we are preparing our fourth plan, the magnitude and complexity of the problems and the tasks involved have been increasing year after year. There has, therefore, to be a wide ranging movement of administrative reforms so that the administrative machinery proves equal to the challenges which are being faced. There are two kinds of questions which arise in dealing with the problems of reform and reorganisation of the administration. Given the present framework and basic structure, a great deal still remains to be done to make the machinery of administration an efficient and sensitive instrument for carrying out the assigned tasks. This is one question and the other bigger question is, whether this apparatus does not call for a radical change—a kind of re-designing—to keep pace with the political, economic and social transformation that is in progress and is sought to be achieved.

I will take the first. We have had the benefit of reports of numerous committees containing a plethora of general recommendations and wise counsels. But, it appears that there was something missing in the approach or the methods of follow-up, so that most of these good precepts have to be repeated and reiterated again and again and no strong impact is being felt in terms of the results which are being secured. These results have to be judged chiefly from the standpoint of the satisfaction of the people and the acceleration of the pace of economic progress.

A major step which has been taken now in a new direction is the setting up of a Department of Administrative Reforms in March, 1964. This is the first time that the tackling of major administrative problems has been put on a systematic basis through the setting up of a special organisation. The department began with the study of the various re-

commendations of committees on administration, which dealt with this subject in the past. These recommendations and these reports have their utility. But it was soon discovered that what was needed more was a down-to-earth painstaking study of an analytical type throwing light on the processes of administration and the essential changes in concrete terms which are indicated. The kind of study involved going deep into selected segments of administration, and it requires a great deal of labour as well as patience.

The new department has embarked upon this kind of work, i.e., a systematic process of analytical studies. Progress on these lines depends upon the availability of trained personnel, and this is a very important factor. And, for this sort of trained personnel, there is a very acute shortage and that is a limiting factor which is not always realised. In respect of administrative reform this is a limiting factor in the progress of the reform.

One of the major tasks of the new department is therefore to organise training courses that will turn out personnel to man study teams, etc., not only at the Centre, but also in the States. Two such courses are being run now, one for middle-grade officers expected to organise and run programmes of administrative reforms, and the other to train operatives at the lower level to function as research analysts. For both the courses there has been encouraging response not only from the Ministries here but also from the States. A series of such courses planned for the next year and the turn-out of trained personnel in large numbers by this process is expected to make a significant impact on the new initiative for reform in the administration.

13.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Another preliminary task that has to be attended to is the selection of

problem areas to be tackled in the first instalment of studies. The broad picture is that there are a few overall problems which affect the working of all Government organisations. Examples of this kind of problems are the need for improvements in personnel administration, the need for reviewing financial administration in all its aspects, the staffing pattern of Ministries and Departments and so on.

In the category of overall problems, for instance, a beginning has been made in the realm of personnel administration by taking up an intensive study of the management of all-India Service cadres in five sample States. This study is expected to pave the way.....

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are the reports of these studies available to Members outside the Congress party?

Shri Nanda: Congress party has nothing to do with it; this is done by Government, and whatever comes out of these studies will be available to the hon. Members and report has already been laid on the Table of the House.

In the realm of personnel administration, this study is expected to pave the way for a wider range of studies in personnel administration. In regard to staffing patterns, intensive studies are afoot in the Ministry of Works and Housing with the focus on the relationship between the Ministry and its attached offices. New delegations are being worked out, and the attempt is to remove, as far as possible, all duplicate handling of cases as between attached offices and a ministry. Where functions can be totally delegated to the attached offices, this is being done, and in respect of other work as far as possible resort will be had to the single file system. In the realm of financial administration a beginning has been made in studying procedures for sanctioning schemes in a few depart-

[Shri Nanda]

ments. A wider range of study is now being planned.

There are other problems of a local character, concerning only a particular area of administration or a particular ministry. In this category fall tasks like looking into the working of single departments. Mention has been made already in Parliament of four study teams headed by Members of Parliament. I need not mention all those four departments. Two of these have already submitted their first stage report and a third report is about to be submitted. In the coming year we have already decided to set up three new study teams to go compositely into the working of three other departments, namely, Customs, Textile Commissioner's and Iron and Steel Controller's.

There is, further, the problems of State administration, the local administration, in which the Central Government is, of course, vitally interested. In the category of the problems which refer to the State Governments, necessarily we have to move through a process of persuasion. There is the machinery of the zonal councils. There was some cut motion about zonal councils, but there was no mention about that in the discussion, but I must say, from my experience of the zonal councils....

Dr. M. S. Aney: The cut motion was in my name.

Shri Nanda: But the hon. Member had an important agency of the administration in mind. Each zonal council had a meeting in the course of the last year. They have been utilised for discussing problems of administration, in addition to the other problems, and it is gratifying to note that many of the States have taken up enthusiastically this question of administrative reform. Some of them have already commissions for this purpose, others have reviewed their organisations.

I also have to mention about district administration. This was brought up in the course of the discussion. Of course, we do not directly deal with them, but for the purpose of the average citizen the health of the district administration is a very vital matter and steps in this area are bound to be highly rewarding. We have started moving in this direction.

What all this amounts to is that numerous studies have been launched and more will be undertaken in the coming year, and as and when the reports come, as and when they are completed, these recommendations will certainly be implemented as quickly as possible. I say this from the experience of one of the reports. Hon. Members know that in the case of one of these studies the team was headed by the hon. Member, Shri Mathur, and it took no time at all for the Government to publish the report and to take decisions to implement the recommendations.

Sir, the entire progress of administrative reform is being kept now under a continuous watch by a Secretariat Committee. The Government have recently decided to constitute a Cabinet Committee on Administration so that the initiative in this direction may be further stepped up.

In the Santhanam Committee's Report there were two things. One was the aspect of vigilance and the other was the question of some kind of an enquiry into the exercise of the official discretion and the intention was that there should be a commission which will deal with both. I made the plea that in the conditions of this country this will be rather too wide, too large and too vast a responsibility for any single agency to shoulder. Therefore, while we deal with the question of vigilance in one way, we leave the other to be tackled in another way by another agency. Very

recently a decision has been taken to set up a machinery for the purpose of redress of grievances. There has been some machinery already, to some extent, but this is being streamlined. Many of the ministries have now got what they call the complaint-cum-information reception centres where complaints are received and registered. Senior officers are in charge of looking after those complaints and at suitable levels they are being dealt with.

Then, Sir, in the Home Ministry, we have now decided to have an officer for the purpose of co-ordinating all this activity, and I believe that this measure which is of an experimental character at the moment will fill the gap which is being felt now by many people. There are delays. There is lack of responsibility. People are at a loss to know what is happening to the things which go to the Government in the shape of complaints and grievances. This system that is now being introduced will enable one to be assured that things are being attended to and that, if there is delay, somebody is looking into it so that delays may not occur. Any special feature which may be noticed, which might point to some kind of a reform of the administrative process, will also be taken in hand, because those complaints can become rather symptoms of something that is wrong somewhere in the system of administration.

Sir, administration means service, means people, means men, and now a fair number of women, in our services, and when we talk of administration, when we talk of eradication of corruption, when we talk also of administrative reform, who is going to do all that? It is the services. Therefore, when we talk about them we have to be careful, that if we use the language of condemnation, of belittling them or making light of their contribution, then we are doing no good to ourselves and to this country. After all, even if you want the reform to be done, who is going

to be the instrument of that reform? Where is that personnel? Therefore, I would plead with the House that while we may specifically bring up anything which is wrong with the system and ask for or insist on the improvement of the administration, we cannot make a wholesale charge that the services are vested interests, that our services are not at all adaptable.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Nobody levelled a wholesale charge like that.

Shri Nanda: Shri Kamath may not have done that. Then, Sir, there was a comparison made to the disadvantage of the new young men who are coming into the Indian Administrative Service as if the young men today are inferior to the best of our young men in the earlier years. It is not so. We get very high quality material, and I believe in the course of years they will shape into very good officers. They are going to bear the load of the many things which we decide here. It is they who are going to carry them out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not give them a blanket certificate.

Shri Nanda: I know it to my cost, that it is not possible to give a blanket certificate. A lot of improvement and reform is due. I might say, now that this question has arisen, which I might take up when we are discussing the next subject of vigilance, that the one mistake I committed in tackling this problem was that I thought that, being the Home Minister and having the power and authority, a good programme will just work out on its own steam, in its own way. Then, I may say here that I have realised that without the co-operation of the services at all levels that cannot be done. It may be that the whole programme is for the purpose of reducing, diminishing, eradicating corruption in the services themselves. But, there also, it is they, the best men in the services,

[Shri Nanda]

who do the work and only their leadership will help us.

14 hrs.

I will now deal with the problem of corruption, to which reference was made by many hon. Members. I need not recount in detail all the measures that have been taken by Government in pursuance of the objective of promoting integrity in administration. The framework of reference for this purpose is the report of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri Santhanam, consisting of some eminent Members of Parliament as members. The anti-corruption activity is not just a moral posture that if you do good or right you will go to heaven, otherwise not. It is closely bound up with the realisation of our economic and social goals and the welfare of the people. It is not that somebody has stolen some money, or some theft has been committed or some money has been relieved from one pocket by somebody. In a developing country, resources are to be raised by the community for the purpose of development. For the sake of raising the standard of living of the people, the community has to bear sacrifices and stresses. If these resources are eaten up by anti-social elements in administration, or in business, or in other spheres then the prospect of establishing a welfare society, or relieving the hardships of the people and bringing about greater equality in the country recedes to the background, resulting in discontent among the people and the faith of the people in the existing social order will diminish. Now, while stepping up the outlay in the economy of the country, this expanding economy, because of the operations of controls and restrictions of various types, the opportunities for malpractices have greatly increased. Hence the importance of taking urgent and immediate steps, rather every possible step, to reduce to the minimum these opportunities for corruption.

This has to be done at every level. It has to be a multi-pronged attack. The most important element in this approach is that all the time we have to prepare the social climate. The social climate for the growth of this tendency of countering corruption was discussed in the Report of the Santhanam Committee. In fact, that Committee has laid great importance on this subject of generating the proper atmosphere, for which special responsibility rests on those in high places, in positions of authority and power. We should take prompt and adequate action in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have not mentioned the Orissa case.

Shri Nanda: I shall deal with the Orissa case. This is one part of the work. There is a parallel approach, to increase the sensitivity of the people generally towards anti-social behaviour, taking bribes etc.; that should come from the people themselves.

Since Orissa has been mentioned, hon. Members have probably become impatient. So, I will now say something about it.

श्री सधु लिखे (मुंगेर) : भारत
सेवक समाज के बारे में कुछ कह दीजिए ।

Shri Nanda: I think it is only after some years of probation that some of the hon. Members will make themselves eligible for service with the BSS. I do not want to go into the details. I will now deal with the Orissa case.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : यह भारत
सेवक समाज का नाम लेते ही गुस्सा क्यों
आ जाता है ? जरा सब से उसके बारे
में बतलाइये ।

Shri Nanda: Because of the intemperate language used by the hon. Members, because of the wholly undeserved condemnation by the hon. Members and because of the lack of

knowledge and because of the ignorance of the hon. Members on this subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Public Accounts Committee; not we.

Shri Nanda: I am not referring to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee is all right.

श्री मधु लिमये : पी. ए. सी. के द्वारा आप के भारत सेवक समाज की निन्दा हो चुकी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should hear the reply patiently.

Shri Nanda: Coming to the question of Orissa, in the first place, at the outset, I must commend the good work done by the CBI.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): And Shri Kamath also.

Shri Nanda: I do not think that Shri Kamath has anything to do with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have done what you have not.

Shri Nanda: Since it was referred to, I am going to say something about it. The work of the CBI was good in the Orissa affair, as in other cases, and it is improving steadily.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree there.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Why this halting admission? Why this grudging compliment?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Half-hearted.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member can make up for any deficiency on my part. I say with all the facts in my possession that there is nothing to be said against those people.

There was some ridicule about the word 'investigation' versus inquiry. Hon. Members must know that these terms have specific meanings and we must be sure of what we are saying and we should not confuse things. The CBI was entrusted with the task of collecting some record or certain information. After that was done, a Committee was appointed by the Prime Minister to deal with this matter. That Committee had before it a lot of information, a lot of records. That Committee consisted of Shri M. C. Chagla, the Education Minister, Shri A. K. Sen, the Law Minister, the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh, all well-versed in legal matters, and they gave a great deal of attention to this.

Shri Nath Pai: They are all well-versed in Law?

Shri Nanda: Yes, in legal matters.. (*Interruptions*). Now, let me proceed. At the end, they may ask any questions they like. I was saying that this Committee looked into the records and gave a good deal of time to this work. It was a laborious work. Since they were well-versed in these cases, examination of data and so on, they naturally did the expert part of the work. I was only a layman in this committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are a layman? You are well-versed in such matters, and in law.

Shri Nanda: I passed my examination in law, but I did not practise law.

Today, looking back on the conclusions which they have arrived at, all I can say is, if any independent body had been dealing with it, according to my assessment, the conclusions would not have been different.

Shri Nath Pai: Then why did you not appoint an independent body in this case?

Shri Nanda: I believe that we have to learn a lesson from this experience. We find that whatever we do, we would not satisfy anybody. Those friends, Shri Mitra and Shri Patnaik, think that they have been very harshly treated and on this side everyone here feels that we have let them escape lightly.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो इसका फ़ैसला कौन करेगा ? न्यायिक जांच कराइये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Uniform procedure.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalaphuza): So, you are really non-aligned!

श्री बागड़ी : पटनायक और मित्रा पर दया मत करो ।

Shri Nanda: We have to follow it up. I think, this does call for a re-thinking of the position. I may inform the House that the mind of the Prime Minister has been exercised over this matter and I can give an indication now on his behalf. He is thinking—I may say, he has already decided—that there should be some other approach adopted to a problem of this kind. Maybe, there may be numerous cases of wild, fantastic and baseless allegations and it is not at all necessary to send them up for any kind of inquiry. The Prime Minister will look at it and, on whatever personal inquiry he has to make, he will dispose of it. Then it is his responsibility. But if any inquiry is to be made at all, then it should not be this poor man and any of his colleagues, but it should be by an independent, impartial agency.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो बिहार से यह भारम्भ कीजिए ।

Shri Nanda: We are impartial, but we may not be called independent because we are part of the

Government organisation. Therefore some such thing will have to be considered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am extremely sorry to interrupt but I raised that question yesterday which he has not answered yet, namely, whether the Minister himself in the Cabinet Sub-committee pleaded for a commission of inquiry and he was isolated, he was alone.

Shri Nanda: This is a secret which could not be stolen because it is not a part of any record.

श्री बागड़ी : रिकार्ड हो, तो पहुंचा दीजिए ।

Shri Nanda: I know that we are not immune from those depredations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are those depredations?

Shri Nanda: I know that we have to tighten up our security so far as that is concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do. I understand.

श्री बागड़ी : सुखाड़िया साहब का क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री नाथ पाई : इंडिपेंडेंट एन्क्वायरी होगी ।

Shri Nanda: The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee have provided a scheme for fighting against corruption. Many of the recommendations of the Committee had been accepted. The main directions in which we are proceeding, I may say, are threefold. The first is strengthening the machinery for detection, investigation and streamlining the procedures for dealing with cases of corruption. For this purpose a substantial increase in the

strength of the CBI has been provided and sanctioned to enable this organisation to meet its growing responsibilities. A significant step taken was to establish an Economic Offences Division. This Economic Offences Division was set up in July last to deal exclusively with economic offences under the Customs Act, the Central Excise Act etc., and cases of smuggling with wide ramifications of an international character. Special attention is being given to recruitment and training programmes to build up a permanent cadre in this department. Training courses in specialised subjects with regard to corruption cases have been introduced. Discipline and appeal rules are under revision to simplify the procedures regarding disciplinary proceedings. An Anti-Corruption Law (Amendment) Act has been enacted and an important new provision of this is—this is important—that the possession of disproportionate assets by public servants has been made a substantive offence. Courts will now be free to order attachment of property believed to have been obtained by corruption under section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act. Then, there is creation of a special authority with wide powers and authority regarding cases of corruption in administration. This was one of the key recommendations.

In pursuance of this recommendation the Central Vigilance Commission was set up in February 1964. Its main function is to ensure that complaints of corruption on matters of integrity are given prompt attention and offenders are brought to book without favour, without fear. Eight States have set up commissions on the central model, two States have agreed to do so, two States are considering the question and the remaining four States have set up organisations different from the central model.

I am not able to agree with Shri Mathur, the hon. Member who is not

here, that the Vigilance Commission serves no useful purpose. He said that this was the fifth wheel or, perhaps he said, the sixth wheel. This is a pivotal recommendation of this Commission—I believe, hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, was on this committee—that a vigilance commission should be appointed having overall authority to prevent any complaint of corruption being neglected, suppressed or inadequately attended to.

Another direction in which we have to move simultaneously is the type of measures for the prevention of corrupt practices. The revision of Government Servants' Conduct Rules, tightening up the provision regarding the acceptance of gifts and property returns, obligation for observing and ensuring integrity—these are steps in the right direction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Lavish hospitality.

Shri Nanda: I did not take it up because the hon. Member has mentioned it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said 'I hope it will apply to Ministers as well'.

Shri Nanda: Very much so. Great care is being exercised in selecting officers for higher administrative posts and precaution is being observed that persons with doubtful integrity are weeded out at the time of promotion and grant of extension. Re-employment is made dependent on the officer's possessing high reputation for integrity. At the political level, as hon. Members know, a code of conduct for ministers has been adopted.

Our greatest hope for tackling the corrupt practices lies in the reform of administrative processes.....

Shri Nath Pai: You had promised the appointment of a Hoover type commission.

Shri Nanda: I shall immediately deal with that since the hon. Member has evinced interest in that subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The whole House is interested.

Shri Nanda: Our greatest hope for tackling the corrupt practices lies in the reform of administrative processes, especially those relating to regulatory measures which are associated with a planned economy. Half the battle will be won on this ground alone. Therefore, with the object of cutting down delays and opportunities and occasions for corruption to the minimum, a special programme of administrative reforms has been undertaken. I have already mentioned some of those teams and some of the departments to which this approach has been applied. More have been selected so that together, as a whole, these departments will cover a large part, a substantial part, of the economy of the country and the outlay and resources of the nation.

The measures that have been adopted so far have started yielding results. In respect of the number of new cases relating to bribery etc., involving public servants, taken up during the year 1964, there was an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the previous year and 67 per cent over the year before.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is the percentage of corruption?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Imponderable figure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee I am serious.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member may hold his soul in patience for a little while.

The percentage increase was 26 and 64 per cent respectively regarding the number of cases sent up for trial

to courts or reported to departments for action. Of the cases decided by the courts, not less than 83.6 per cent resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases of departmental action which resulted in punishment was 85.9 per cent during this period, that is, 1964. A number of special drives were launched during the year particularly in these departments at those points where the public generally comes into contact with the administration and where there is scope for appreciable loss of public funds. 203 new cases for possession of disproportionate assets were taken up during 1965 relating to public undertakings.

The programme for the current year provides for special attention to selected departments including those which have been looked into by the teams already. Detailed plans have been worked out for this purpose. Large scale action is also proposed to be taken up in respect of misuse of permits, licences, quotas etc. I have thought that this aspect of the administration should receive special attention. I would like to have a talk on the subject with hon. Members, who believe that some new approach can be applied, that is, something which will take it to a new plane of independent decision not affected by any kind of official bias.

I would like to see if it can be done and I would like to have it done. But, I have not been able to understand how all these things can be looked after in this country. I would like to have a discussion. In this intensified action, the initiative rests with the Ministries concerned and the active support of Government servants and their organisations will be enlisted. On the other side, every effort will be made to secure the co-operation of the public organisations and associations which may be directly concerned with the departments. My intention is that in respect of

these various new programmes the government servants should have a hand in them and they should go ahead with them. I have said that every effort will be made to secure the cooperation of the public organizations and associations which may be directly concerned with these departments.

I was rather not able to understand as to how we could reduce to statistical terms any impact that may have been made by any of these various measures that have been adopted, to see that we satisfy ourselves whether there is a decrease in the incidence of corruption.

Now we have applied in the case of customs and some other departments, a system of random sample or surprise checks and very good results have been obtained in the various periods after the drives. It is possible to compare how the various steps that have been taken have produced a good effect. These random or surprise checks will enable us to ascertain to what extent the actual operation of corrupt activities is diminished and I can say with a certain amount of satisfaction that these random checks and surprise checks have revealed that there is a certain amount of improvement.

Regarding the question of corrupt practices, I may say that I have tried to do something—but it is not enough. I may here state in very positive terms that it is not I, who initiated this campaign, it was the Prime Minister who was then the Home Minister who appointed that Committee which has produced this report. So, I am not the only culprit in these matters. I do not know whether I should go into that at all.

श्री बागड़ी : कोटा परमिट का कुछ लिखा हुआ है क्या ? एक ठेका भी है जिसे बिड़ला को दिया है ।

Shri Nanda: I was just waiting for that reminder. It will be very easy for me and it will cause me no difficulty at all to say that on any day. I will not be sorry for that. I will have other reasons to be sorry for that. For that reason, Sir, I would like to give . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We would like you to try, try and try again.

Shri Nanda: I would like to give the utmost attention, in whatever period it may be, to see that substantial results are produced and at any rate in a defined sphere where it is possible to judge—we have selected seven or eight big departments—whether things have improved. If that is so, then it is a matter of satisfaction; if they cannot be improved with all the energy and with all the sustained effort, then we will all be sorry for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Quite right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should you lose heart? We will take you to be the Robert Bruce of this Cabinet. You may try, try and try again.

Shri Nanda: Sir, the Hon. Member wants me to try, try and try again. But this country cannot wait to try it hundred times. But it has to be done quickly; the country cannot wait; the people cannot wait. The impact has been made in terms of an awakening of the people, of arousing expectations of the people that sometimes will be done. We will not be lie those hopes. Therefore I hope that there will be difficulties and on my part I will try to remove them in my own approach and I will get the maximum support from all quarters in this matter. (Interruptions).

Dr. M. S. Aney: I would like to say 'don't give up your job; go ahead'.

Shri Nanda: I have a certain moral obligation. I crave the indulgence of the House to turn to some other matters in which I figured personally. The justification for this is the fact that those matters occurred in the speeches of several hon. Members and they will be expecting me to say something about them.

I may just briefly recall the intervention of Acharya Kripalani in this debate. In the entire gamut of the work of the Home Ministry, he could lay hands on no other topic than the conduct of the Home Minister and the activities of certain organizations in which he is associated. He has assumed the role of a mentor. I claim no moral superiority. I am a very ordinary man and I have a long way to travel before I can make any claim to be a humble disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has paid you a tribute as a saintly man.

Shri Nanda: Myself and Acharya Kripalani belong to the same school. I am still at a loss to understand why after the matter had been closed by the Speaker, Acharya Kripalani brought it back. The privilege of private conversation had been accepted. In the circumstances, there was no occasion for me to say anything more, and Acharya Kripalani's homilies and sermons were wholly uncalled for. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying so. I am not going to ask him what the background of his interest in this affair was and the moral aspect of it. But I feel that when he returned to this charge in the course of the discussion of this Ministry's Demands, the urge behind this was difficult to understand when he came to this for the second time. Why did he drag in the name of the INTUC? Why should he do that? I hold no position in this organisation now. Therefore, it must be better than when I held position in it. It seems that Acharya Kripalani knows nothing about the INTUC. Other-

wise, he would not have talked lightly about it. It is a very important organization of the workers of the country—this is the biggest organization in this country. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): You fathered it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मालिकों के हाथ में हैं, मजदूरों के हाथ में नहीं।

श्री मधु लियये : मालिकों और सरकार के आधार पर चलती है, मजदूरों से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Shri Nanda: I own that mistake of having fathered it. He has done a grave wrong to this organization. Acharya Kripalani had much to say about the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Prof. Ranga also who is not here was liberal in castigation of this body. Several other Members have spoken about it. For its vindication, the Bharat Sawak Samaj may have recourse to every legitimate mode of redress. It will be given an opportunity. Before I mention anything about this organization, I would deal with the question of Hoover Commission.

As I said, there were too approaches—one is an immediate process and operation of taking up departments one after the other; looking at the working; whatsoever is required to be done at once it is translated into practice. We have those Committees which take up those recommendations and deal with them immediately. And that is how implementation is proceeding here very promptly.

There is this other aspect of the dimension of this larger question, the whole system, the structure. This, I believe, does need looking into also. It was asked, why cannot the commission be set up earlier, and why is it not being set up immediately. The

answer, I had given in a way. I hope the hon. Members know what that Hoover type meant. It was on a scale for which today this country is not prepared, with 19 task forces which included 525 experts, plus assistance from private consultancy firms, and a large number of other persons who knew something about the subject to be drawn into this process. Therefore, what we have started doing is training of the people who will be able to do these studies. Well, I do not say it should be postponed indefinitely. The decision will come as to how to deal with this matter, not by me as a unilateral decision, but it will be by Members of Parliament. We have an informal Consultative Committee for our Ministry, and a Group has been selected, of twenty to twenty-one Members, who are taking interest in these problems. I have placed this matter before them. This matter has been discussed at some length. It will be discussed further and whatever conclusion is reached, we will certainly carry it out.

I shall say one or two things more about.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why don't you say something about Whitley Council?

Shri Nanda: Whitley Council? I am very sorry that there has been some delay. The delay is not of my making. Hon. Member will remember that as Labour Minister I tried vigorously to pursue this idea, and now I find that it has got stuck up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where?

Shri Nanda: Because, well, unless I agree to everything that the representatives of the Association say—unless I agree to everything—the delay is mine, is it not? However, the delay comes, still it is mine! There was the question of ban on strikes. Well, we did not proceed with that idea. Then there was a plea made to the associations, "Please, when we are giving an arbitration on all the important matters, why would you not like to change the constitution—well if not

the constitution—, why would you not pass a resolution eschewing strikes?"

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, he has suggested a declaration on behalf of the Government and the employees. We, on behalf of the Defence Federation, are agreeing for a declaration. Why don't you accept it? Let there be a bold declaration.

Shri Nanda: All right, let there be a declaration. I will accept it and let us go ahead with it. Possibly it is known to him that I am having a conference again in a few days.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Nathi): He knows it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not call them together? You are having it separately on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and so on—again divide and rule.

Shri Nanda: There is no question of rule. The rule is of the association and of the government servants; I do not rule.

There will be meetings, and there may then be a meeting together, and I hope we will come to some decisions about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ नजरबन्दों के बारे में भी कहिये ।

Shri Nanda: Possibly the hon. Member had gone out for something, when I spoke about it.

Shri Maurya: About the Union Public Service Commission vis-a-vis the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes I want to know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is not yielding. The hon. Member should not go on like that.

Shri Nanda: There is one thing on which I will devote just one minute and I shall stop with that. The name of a person who is not a Member of

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this House, Shri Brij Krishen Chandiwala, was brought in. Two Members spoke about it, and I must tell you, Sir, I have not suffered more agony than when I had to listen to this. Did the hon. Members have any personal enquiry into these things? Some person passes some paper into their hands and although it involves assassination of character, there is no scruple about it. I may mention a few facts in this connection. In public life how will any kind of activity be possible if, entirely divorced from any context, charges are to be levelled in this House which enjoys privilege and there can be no action taken outside? The hon. Member did so and another Member spoke about this matter. And I would request and plead with hon. Members to listen to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We want an enquiry into this matter, that is all.

Shri Nanda: There is the file of the case, I have seen all that. A case of eviction, well, it may be on some ground or other, a good case or not a good case. But what is it? As regards this gentleman, remarks have been made about my association with him and that I should not associate with him. Sir, I will go a thousand miles to associate with a person like that; it will be proud privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not refer to your association at all.

Shri Nanda: There was a reference, if not by you, by somebody else. (Interruption). This case was about a trust property. Shri Brij Krishen had nothing to do with it. Property worth Rs. 20 lakhs, he already had, he gave it to Gandhiji, he may only be having some income for his needs. He is a very simple man, and whatever he has given, now if he is interested in something for the sake of, call it a school or college or night shelter, there can be no personal interest in it. It may be wrong so far as eviction is concerned. But to talk that language was not fair, I must say.

And he has devoted his whole life, he is doing nothing else, he is only doing social work and voluntary service.

श्री बागड़ी : अगर किरायेदारों को उजाड़ने के लिये जिन्दगी लगाई तो वह तो अच्छा नहीं है।

Shri Nanda: The evictions may be wrong. The court judgment may be there, and therefore it has been carried out. There is no acquisition. The moment the court judgment comes, everything else follows. Well, it may be with regard to the tenants also, that there can be tyranny there also. I won't say more about it. I think this is enough.

श्री बागड़ी : आप को सीधे कहना चाहिये इस के बारे में, किरायेदारों के पक्ष में जो अदालत का फैसला है उसके मुताबिक।

Shri Maurya: Sir, he has not said even a single word about the Union Public Service Commission *vis-a-vis* the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are governed by special provisions in the Constitution.

Shri Nanda: I am not in a position to state it now, but I will give full thought to this question and see what we can do about it.

Shri Maurya: That is a very vital issue. You must take up this.

Shri Nanda: I am not being asked one question, and that is about language. I thought I need not say much about it at this juncture. But I want just to assure the House that the question of language is engaging our attention from day to day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You mean official language? Not any other.

Shri Nanda: Yes. This problem, the controversy and this matter, a committee of the Cabinet is dealing with it. We are confronted with the complexity of the problem and it will not be good at all to do something in haste.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उल्टी गंगा
तो न बहे ।

Shri Nanda: At the earliest moment when we are in a position to do so we will come up to the House and, maybe, we will give some idea, the policy lines that can be evolved in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the next session.

Shri Nanda: What is being considered is: amending the Official Languages Act with a view to give statutory form to any assurances which are not fully covered by the existing provisions. That is one. The second is, suggestion for introducing regional languages as media of all-India and higher Central Service examinations. And then the question of implementation of the three-language formula fully and effectively.

श्री बागड़ी : डाक और तार विभाग को अंग्रेजी में काम करने की हिदायत है, यह संविधान की हत्या है । इस के बारे में हमें बतलाया जाये ।

Shri Nanda: There is also the important question of taking concerted measures for promoting the full development of Hindi and other national languages of the country, all the regional languages—Hindi and all the regional languages.

श्री राधु लिनये : इस्तेमाल के बिना कोई भाषा विकसित नहीं होती है । आप भी इस्तेमाल करने दीजिये, भाषा विकसित हो जायेगी ।

Shri Nanda: This is one occasion when I agree with the hon. Member.

Now, I had been asked by hon. Members about my association with the Bharat Sewak Samaj, the Bharat Sahdu Samaj, the Sadachar Samiti, etc. etc..

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जाने दीजिए उसको बहुत हो गया ।

Shri Nanda: For sometime past I myself have been worried about it, the exacting requirements of the Home Ministry, and when I came I was told that it was a jealous mistress—Sir, I wound it so very soon—but I find it not a jealous mistress which makes the Minister a slave. Some time back I declared that I would give up my position as the President of the Samiti. I have been on the look out for some arrangement—I could not find an arrangement—but now, I think, till I should give up, possibly some other arrangement may not be coming about. I have been considering what to do about the Bharat Sewak Samaj on these lines.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Don't leave Sadachar.

Shri Nanda: When I give up my position as its President, I will ask the hon. Members, such of them who have got the inclination and time, to come.... (Interruption). I do not say it should be only Congress, and I can say with complete confidence that the Bharat Sewak Samaj has been run without any kind of idea of a political exploitation for any purpose..... (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो बिल्कुल कांग्रेस की दासी है ।

Shri Nanda: I am speaking for myself. I do not know at some level something may be happening. There is one difference in this organisation and possibly in the Government also. When in Government it takes a long time to remove a defect or to take action against a wrong-doer, I can say, without any hesitation, that any time, when anything comes to our notice, the remedial action is taken and there is no kind of covering up anything at all. Still there may be defects and, I believe, there are defects. Sir, I say with a full sense

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of responsibility and with a complete sense of assurance that I never had all these years any idea of making use of it for Congress purposes.....

श्री मधु लिमये : उसकी बुनियाद तो चोरी है, गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले के समाज का नाम चुरा कर आप ने भारत सेवक समाज का निर्माण किया ।

Shri Nanda: We had no idea of that—the translation is that—and we never used the word 'Servants of India'. But then, this organisation came into being in the presence of all the leaders of the country who sat in one place and who then asked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to become its President.

श्री मधु लिमये : पुराने भारत सेवक समाज के नेताओं ने इस चोरी के बारे में विरोध किया था ।

Shri Nanda: That name was accepted by the leaders of this country and the Socialists—whatever the name, because they change their names so often; whatever name they then carried—were there and then some of them went out and they passed a resolution that they will not associate with the organisation before it actually started working. Now they say this. There are so many Congressmen. If it happens, is it a misfortune of the Congress that there are so many Congressmen working in the public field? They come and they work here, also. But nobody is prevented from coming.....

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : आल इंडिया कांग्रेस के सेशन में क्या इसके वालंटियरों ने काम नहीं किया ?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir, as far as I know.

श्री बागड़ी : इसका चन्दा, बन्दा और धन्दा कांग्रेस के लिये ही है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : भारत सेवक समाज बहुत हो गया, इसको जाने दीजिए, दूसरा कोई विषय लीजिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अश्लील साहित्य, अश्लील चित्र और अश्लील समाचार पत्रों के बारे में कुछ कहिए ।

Shri Nanda: We have been giving thought to that problem of obscene literature and how to strengthen the law in this matter. We will be able to take action.

The hon. Member, Shri Kapur Singh, possibly will feel that all this time I have not mentioned his contribution to the debate. I must say, I am very sorry but I would plead with him: Did he think that we had become oblivious of that glorious chapter of Sikh history that he had to remind us about it? We remember the great contribution that the Sikh community has made and it being called upon to make more and more, year after year, and, therefore, they will have absolutely no kind of occasion for any complaint. They are being given a full place in the life of the community, in the Government, in the country to which they are entitled on their merits.

श्री बागड़ी : ले जाओ झोली भर के ।

Shri Kapur Singh: My colleagues are taunting me with the remark: Take these empty words home.

Shri Nanda: These were not empty words. Only we felt that we expected to have a full remembrance of all that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : विदेश मंत्रालय जैसा महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय उनको सोपा हुआ है ।

Shri Nanda: Sir, I have taken a lot of time....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was worthwhile; it was well spent.

Shri Nanda: I may conclude and again go back to the first thing with which I started.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्राहिबिशन के बारे में कुछ कहिए ।

Shri Nath Pai: Prohibition?

Shri Nanda: That has been prohibited. The policy remains about prohibition. I am not called upon now to dilate on the whole policy of prohibition. I was once an honorary Prohibition Commissioner and I used to carry out raids at night and all that. I know that business; I know that illicit traffic and I used to do picketing of those shops and I can say—it is not for me because the Prohibition Enquiry Committee's Report is being considered still—that I had the most exhilarating experience in Ahmedabad. When that area was declared a dry area, in the course of a year or two, when those British officers who then first pooh-pooched it, later on came and saw it, they saw the wonderful change that had occurred in the life of the working class, their children were better clothed, they were being looked after better and all that. And yet I am quite sure that prohibition can never be a success on the strength of the force of the Government, the Excise and the Police. Unless we are able to harness.

श्री बागड़ी : इस पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाते तो घोर पाबन्दी भी हटा दो ।

Shri Nanda: This is a high national issue. If you want to get things done in this country, unaided efforts of the Government will not take you far. Political parties may do something; but more so voluntary organisations, whether it is in one field or another, will come to your rescue. If there is something wrong with them, please set them right. But don't discourage them. There are thousands of workers, dedicated workers, and I know the bulk of them are good, sincere and honest people. There may be some people who may not be so good. Well, I do not know which Party can say...

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I have done voluntary work for prohibition for 30 years. I did not receive any encouragement from the Government, nor did I receive one penny from the Government.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I now conclude. You have given me a lot of latitude and I do not want to abuse this. There were one or two things. But I can have other occasions for giving information about border security, for example,....

श्री बागड़ी : गांधी जी के भक्त बोल रहे हैं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Noman's land.

Shri Nanda: Since I will be no longer the President of the Sadachar Samiti.....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर लोग शराब पीते हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए आपने क्या किया हम जानना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Nanda: I do not know. Nobody has given any name of any Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मोरार जी भाई कहते हैं कि मंत्री लोग शराब पीते हैं ।

Shri Nanda: I do not know whether Morarjibhai sat with any Minister while he was drinking....

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री का पी० ए० शराब पिए पकड़ा गया ।

Shri Nanda: Then I would say this that after my having given up my association with the Sadachar Samiti, having become a liability to that organisation, I hope that the word 'Sadachar'.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will remain.

Shri Nanda:...will be redeemed and will not attract this bantering, this sarcasm and this cynicism which

[Shri Nanda]

it has evoked during the last few days. The word 'Sadachar' is a good word.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदा चार रुपये लेकर काम करो ।

Shri Nanda: It has been stated that the Sadachar Samiti has attracted some wrong people. That may be so. Then, my answer is this. Have we come to such a pass that even the Sadachar Samiti cannot shut its doors to such people and cannot prevent such people from coming in? Therefore, that is a bigger challenge.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदा चोर बनेंगे ।

Shri Nanda: Let my hon. friend Shri Ranga or Shri Kamath or anybody else come forward and take charge of it and do it better than they have done.

Shri Nath Pai: They will.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the hon. Minister could not succeed, how could we?

Shri Nanda: If the word 'Sadachar' is bad, then the other name will become worse later on. It is not the name that matters. We can get any other name instead, but it is what we do about it which matters.

श्री बागड़ी : नाम अच्छा है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर) : क्या गृह मंत्री जी गोहत्या बंदी के बारे में भी एक, दो शब्द कहेंगे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बम्बई के बन्दरगाह में बहुत से बैल काटे जाते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द भूख हड़ताल पर हैं ।

Shri Nanda: I have my own approach to life, and this is one of the elements of that approach. As for Government's obligations etc., that is a different matter. I think that this has already been achieved in a number of States, and I believe that with the help of various sections of the community more than with the sanction of law this can be done better.

श्री मौर्य : नन्दा जी ने एक शब्द भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए नहीं कहा जो कि देश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ और शोषित समाज है, करेंगे तो क्या ?

Shri Nanda: As regards Scheduled Castes, I may tell my hon. friend that I have been deprived of that Department.

श्री मौर्य : उन के पास कोई शक्ति नहीं है । आप के पास शक्ति है इसलिए मैं ने आप से प्रार्थना की है कि आप कुछ करें ।

Shri Nanda: And, therefore, I am not entitled to speak very much about it.

My hon. friend does not know that I had spent the best years of my life in serving the Harijans of Ahmedabad. Therefore, when they come into their own, when their condition improves, when their grievances are redressed, who feels happier than I?

Sir, I shall not trespass on the time of the House and the indulgence that the House has shown to me. In conclusion, I would go back to the first observation of mine about the situation in the country, and the call for unity, for solidarity and for sinking smaller issues and for joining hands together in fighting the threat and countering it and sparing no pains in doing it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had seen the Speaker yesterday in his Chamber, and he had permitted me to

raise this question after the hon. Minister's speech was concluded. I am sorry he is not in the Chair now; otherwise, he would have permitted me. I saw him yesterday in his Chamber at 4 P.M. and he was good enough to permit me to raise this question....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take the word of the hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you can check it up with the Speaker, before you permit me.

May I request that whatever points the hon. Minister has left untouched might be dealt with at leisure later on in his office or chamber—as the Railway Minister Shri S. K. Patil has done earlier—and the replies may be sent to the Members later on?

Shri Nanda: Yes, I shall do that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question that I was going to raise then was this. I had referred to this matter in my speech on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address on the 22nd February, more than two months ago, and no answer has been forthcoming. Then, I had sent in a question on that and that has not also been answered so far....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is that question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That question is pending still, because the Home Ministry apparently has not got the certified copy of the order of the High Court of Madras in writ petition No. 796 of 1960. I have got that copy with me. I do not know why the hon. Minister cannot get a copy of that order. I had referred to certain strictures passed in that judgment on the conduct of the present Minister of Food and Agriculture in a Madras case, in writ petition No. 796 of 1960. I wanted to know the facts of the case. The Home Ministry is still to answer the question. I had raised this matter in my speech on the 22nd February this year. The question also remains pending.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member did not mention it in his speech. Therefore, the call for an answer did not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had given notice of a question also later on. I have got with me a copy of the judgment, and I can read out the strictures passed by the High Court...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary to read them out here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The High Court had referred to the conduct of Shri C. Subramaniam in very harsh and severe language. Therefore, I had asked in my speech then whether the Prime Minister had considered the strictures passed by the Madras High Court and in the light of those strictures, the advisability of continuing Shri C. Subramaniam in the Cabinet.....

Some hon. Members: How is it relevant here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This has not been answered so far.

Shri Hathi: I can answer it. Shri Kamath had not referred to this in his speech. He had referred only to one item, and that was in regard to the age of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. He never raised the other point at all. If he had raised it, I would have been prepared to answer it. I am prepared to reply to it.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister may reply.

Shri Hathi: This was a matter which happened in 1960. It is a five-year-old matter. There was the question about the appointment of some Government pleader, and some writ petition had been filed on that. This became the subject-matter of a privilege motion in the Madras Legislative Assembly. These ques-

[Shri Hathi]

tions were discussed there. The then Chief Minister Shri Kamaraj had made a statement, and this was read out by Shri Bhaktavatsalam.

As regards the judgment that my hon. friend has referred to, there were two judges. The observations that my hon. friend has referred to were *obiter dicta*. The decision that was given was that there had been no violation of any rule, regulation or law. The question raised was whether there had been any such violation, and the answer or the judgment or decision was that there had been none, and, therefore, there was nothing to be done....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend is only misleading....

Shri Hathi: I have not got today with me the judgment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have got it here with me.

Shri Hathi: If the hon. Member has got a copy of the judgment, then I would like him to read the last paragraph.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I can read it out.

Shri Hathi: I would like him to refer to the observation of the second judge.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This was what the judge said. I think the hon. Minister wants me to read out the last paragraph only of that judgment.....

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary to read it out now....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): On a point of order? What is this discussion that we are having? What is this conversation going on between my hon. friend and the hon. Minister? Is it relevant to the present discussion?

Shri Hathi: I shall explain the whole thing. This is the position. This has been fully explained in a statement made by the Chief Minister of Madras in the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1960. After five years, Shri Kamath has brought up that question again even though the Assembly in Madras had been fully satisfied and nothing happened there afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that, that would be sufficient.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There can not be any more questions now.

Does any hon. Member want that any of his cut motions should be put to vote separately?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I want that cut motion No. 84 may be put to vote separately.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I request that cut motions Nos. 51, 55 and 81 may be put to vote separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion No. 55 has not been moved at all.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I request that cut motion No. 114 may be put to vote separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall first put cut motion No. 84 to vote.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Arrest and detention of political workers without trial] (84).

Let the Lobby be cleared.

Lok Sabha divided;

AYES

Division No. 16]

[hrs. 15.03

Alvares, Shri
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Bagri, Shri
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
 Dharamalingam, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Kachhaviya, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Lahri Singh, Shri

Lakshmu Bhawani, Shri
 Limaye Shri Madhu
 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
 Miara, Dr. U.
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Musmu, Shri Sarkar
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Ramabadrin, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Singh, Shri Y. D.
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
 Trivedi, Shri U. M.
 Utiya, Shri
 Warior, Shri
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Achuthan, Shri
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
 Alva, Shri A. S.
 Aney, Dr. M. S.
 Balakrishna Singh, Shri
 Balakrishnan, Shri
 Balmiki, Shri
 Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
 Basappa, Shri
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Borooah, Shri P. C.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandak, Shri
 Chandriki, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
 Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Sudhansu
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dubey Shri R. G.
 Gahmani, Shri
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jedhe, Shri

Jena, Shri
 Kadadi, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krija Shankar, Shri
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
 Lakhan Das, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri D. D.
 Marandi, Shri
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Mishra, Shri Bihuti
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 Mukane, Shri
 Muthiah, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Niranjana Lal, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
 Rajad Singh, Shri

Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Reddiar, Shri
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Soy, Shri H. C.
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Ulkey, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerabasappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of
 the division is:

Ayes 32;

Noes 108.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now
 put cut motions Nos. 9—14, 32—34
 and 81 by Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahida.

Cut motions Nos. 9 to 14 and 32 to 34 were put and negatived.

[Failure to seriously tackle the malaise of corruption which is fast becoming endemic (94)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

The Lok Sabha divided:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My machine did not work, I am for 'Ayes';

Division No. 17]

Alvares, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Chaudhuri, Shri Tirdib Kumar
Dharmalingam, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Koya, Shri

AYES

Lahari Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Misra, Dr. U.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Muzaffar Husain, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Ram Singh, Shri
Ramabadrans, Shri

[hrs. 15.05]

Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Singh, Shri J.B.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balkrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Berkatali, Shrimati Renuka
Baswant, Shri
Bhanj Deo, Shri L. N
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Boroosh, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chadhuri, Shri D.S.
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Debmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav Shri M.L.
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Kadadi, Shri

Kamble, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandji, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Brij Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Muthiah, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Sing P.
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Reddiar, Shri

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shree Naryan Das, Shri
Singh, Shri S.T.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Soy, Shri H.C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerasabappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Vidyaankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadr Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhela
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 31; Noes 105. The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put cut motion No. 114 by Dr. Aney to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to appoint a Commission to formulate principles for effecting merger with or separation from existing territory of Indian Union (114)].

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the remaining cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other cut motions were also 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 which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 51 to 63 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

(The motions of Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.).

DEMAND No. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,04,34,000 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 Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 52—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 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 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 53—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 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 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND No. 54—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,000 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 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 55—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,14,000 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 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 56—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,03,000 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 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 57—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,35,000 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 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 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 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 59—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,78,44,000 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 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,42,000 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 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 61—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,19,000 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 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND No. 62—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,22,000 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 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND No. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,92,69,000 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 Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 42 to 47 and 128 to 130 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, for which 9 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. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,38,000 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 Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 43—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,10,000 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 'Ministry of Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 44—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,33,000 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 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 45—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,44,000 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 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 46—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,74,000 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 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 47.—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,37,12,000 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 March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,000 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 on Forest'."

DEMAND No. 129—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,13,75,000 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 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,29,77,000 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 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

The above demands are now before the House.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): I congratulate Shri C. Subramaniam on his second birth in this portfolio. In the wake of the anti-Hindi agitation in the South, he wanted to divest himself of an arduous and thankless job, but the cruel hands of Kamaraj Nadar on the one side and of Shastri on the other,

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

caught him while running, tied him hand and foot and brought him back like a sacrificial lamb to serve as a target to the sharpened daggers of my leftist friends. I am told that Shri Subramaniam undertook a long journey to Australia with the laudable purpose of negotiating a deal for wheat, but when he went there with a goodly retinue of his officials, he was told by the Australian Government that he had come at a wrong time when that country was in the grip of drought and that there was no surplus to give, a fact which he could easily have ascertained by a communication spending one rupee stamp either to the Australian Government or to our Embassy. I hear a modest sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs, most of it in foreign exchange, has been spent, on this modern voyage of Jason in search of the golden fleece, but we hear that instead of the golden fleece being brought, the Australian Government, chuckling inside, gave him a consolation prize of a milk bar which is intended to be installed in the Parliament House for the benefit of Members of Parliament, the mention of which makes our lips and tongues smack with a milky taste. I hear Sir, that there is a strong lobby of our Members of Parliament which is of opinion that since there is already a milk bar in the Parliament House a second milk bar is superfluous and they would have preferred a bar other than that of the insipid milk. If that wish materialises it will offer a goodly sight to those incorrigible prohibitionists like Shri Nanda and Shri Morarji Desai who would feast their eyes upon their beloved Members of Parliament slaking their thirst in the Parliament House and probably themselves too having a snap drink at it in some odd corner!

In this unbridled megalomania of our Government to send out foreign delegations of every sort, colour, type and variety, descript and non-descript and of official missions headed by ministers, their secretaries

and whole bunches of lesser luminaries this little mission of Shri Subramaniam and his meagre staff of 10 persons is not considered a wasteful expenditure.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I wish the hon. Member is better informed with regard to the number of people in the delegation, the figures about foreign exchange and other things.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: He had better inform us in his reply.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not worth replying.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Anyway, the people are of the opinion that this long voyage may not be a waste because they have returned with their vigour renewed, their health replenished amid the haunting beauties of the ozone-filled South Pacific Islands.

As important or even more important than either the Chinese aggression or Pakistani incursion or even the underground activities of Chinese communists, is the problem of food and agriculture. Everybody knows that the conditions of weather, wind rain drought, floods or pests have got to do a good lot in either increasing or decreasing food production. When there is a bad year, the production goes down and the prices naturally go up. On this account there should not be any panic spread in our country, because the prices adjust themselves to lean as well as the surplus years of harvest. Last year was a bad year for crops, not only the prices of foodgrains rose in certain parts of the country but even the required grain was not available at any price in some other parts. The Government naturally should have foreseen this contingency and created a buffer-stock to meet the situation which it did not do. That is why the Government was the target of criticism on all sides, especially from my communist friends who being ever on the prowl to take advantage of the

slightest opportunity to press their pet ideas, pressed the Minister vigorously for the introduction of price control, procurement and State trading. The frightened Minister, instead of keeping his head cool, launched upon the policy of intervention into the free social market by introducing price control, procurement and State trading.

Often, statements have been made in this House by Government spokesmen that there would be no procurement from the producers but only from the traders. Procurement has been clamped down upon the country wherever foodgrains are produced. In Andhra Pradesh, the Minister concerned has made statements, in season and out of season, in the Assembly and in the press, that under no circumstances there would be procurement from the producers. But now, notices have been issued to every agriculturist to declare his stocks once in 15 days and to go on declaring *ad infinitum* every fortnight not understanding that this clerical process would involve undue hardship and considerably come in the way of the illiterate ryot giving undivided attention to his agriculture. This sorry spectacle of ministers making public statements and going back on them within a few days is hardly worthy of the representatives of the people.

The prices that are now fixed are lower than the market rates. But the Government have not taken into consideration the price which the growers of foodgrains have to give for other commodities in the market like sugar, cement, ghee, cloth, agricultural implements and milk, fruits, vegetables and a host of other things. Even the price of ghee that is sold in the Parliament House under the aegis of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been increased from Rs. 8 per kilo to Rs. 9.25 per kilo. So, why should you penalise only the foodgrain growers? Why not begin by controlling the industrial products? I feel that this Government would not be able to control the prices of

industrial products because the industrialists have been the great financiers of the Congress party during elections and they do not want to strike the hand that feeds them. But money is not the only factor that has placed the ruling party in the present position. If the ruling party is in power today it is on account of the support it had from the landed class, from the peasant proprietors, from the millions of agriculturists who have given their votes to them. The agriculturists have been the rock on which during successive elections, the ideology and the propaganda of the communists have recoiled in despair. That is why the communists at every available opportunity have been wanting to weaken the ryots and liquidate them even as their kinsmen in Russia and China have done. I would, therefore, warn the government not to fall as scared victims to their agitation and thus kill the very source of our country. Last year the President's Address indicated that there was decrease in production. How can it be otherwise, when our government's chief adviser and mentor is the Planning Commission whose outstanding achievements in the field of agriculture has been the introduction of famine conditions in our country? It can very well call itself as the Famine Commission of India. I wish there was at least one person in the Planning Commission who had lived for some years in the villages, who had practical knowledge of agriculture and who was completely familiar with the living conditions of the villagers like my friends Mr. Karuthiruman of the Congress or Mr. Muthu Gounder of the D.M.K. Merely filling the Planning Commission with persons whose only qualification seems to be book knowledge garnered by them in the storeyed palaces of metropolitan cities and the malleability of their disposition to adjust themselves to the fashionable winds of socialism is not the way to deal with rural India.

I am sure the minister knows that

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

there is a large influx of persons from the villages into the towns. Even confirmed agriculturists who have been living for generations only on agriculture, are advising their sons to give up the profession of agriculture and take to other professions. People from rural areas are flocking to the towns, because they know that their integrated voice for better emoluments would sound greater with the government and that their claims would be supported by loud-throated leftist elements, who are anxious for their support during the elections, keep the chorus all the year round. The minister must try to understand the root cause of the decrease in agriculture, why the agriculturists are depressed and demoralised and there is a sense of degeneration and frustration, and why they are not tempted to stay in their original profession. I will mention only a few things and if they are done, I believe agriculture would improve.

Apart from the supply of tractors, bull-dozers, agricultural implements and so on which are natural incentives to agriculturists at all times, I first of all suggest that the minister should abolish the food zones, remove all price controls and allow free trade. If the government wants to have surplus stocks, let the government compete with the traders, create buffer stocks and in times of need let them come to the rescue of the people in scarcity areas.

Next comes the question of supply of fertilisers which are not supplied at all to the ryots at proper times and proper prices. There is a great black market going on in fertilisers. Today I read a press statement in the Telugu papers that at a public meeting in Andhra Pradesh where both the Andhra Pradesh Congress President and the concerned minister were present and the A.P.C.C. President affirmed that the whole of Andhra Pradesh is saturated with black-

marketing in fertilisers. While touring my constituency, I have myself seen half-clad ryots waiting at the doors of these houses which were authorised to sell fertilisers and going back disappointed. Everywhere there is complaint against district marketing societies and I believe much useful purpose would be served if the minister takes it into his head to send the central CID to investigate into the doings of these marketing societies into which some of these daylight thugs have crept in and are abusing the powers and patronage of the government. I do not want to suggest Chittoor district, because it will be casting a reflection on the constituency of my leader, Prof. Ranga. I would request Mr. Subramaniam to send the central CID immediately to my district of Cuddapah to see how the marketing societies have been working for the last three years. I am sure the CID would be able to unearth these delinquents. When they are unearthed, I do not know whether my friend's government would be able to tackle them properly. I feel rather they can be tackled only in the communist manner and I would advise him to hand them over for proper punishment either to the Russian communists or to the Chinese Communists.

The next thing I suggest to the minister is interest-free loans to the agriculturists. Short-term loans for 2 years must not bear any interest. Long-term loans must not carry more than 2 per cent interest. I find that ryots who have taken well-subsidies and spent not only that sum, but three times that amount and found rock inside, even that money was being collected mercilessly by the government, which acted as Shylock and not as a beneficent patron of agriculture. Crores of rupees are being wasted on Bharat Sewak Samaj, Khadi Industries Board, etc. Government has given about Rs. 50 crores to the Khadi Industries Board, which is

about to be written off. We hear there are many drones and parasites taking advantage of these societies. What is wrong in excusing some of these ryots who have put in their legitimate effort to put to good use the money they took from government and are unable to pay it back? I would request the minister to bestow thought on it and advise the local governments to behave properly in such matters with sympathetic human feelings.

In arid tracts of India like Rajasthan, Gujarat and Rayalaseema in Andhra, much irrigation could be done by boring tubes in the wells. In my district, there are big wells which are dried up and practically without water. But if boring is done to a depth of only 50 to 60 ft. there would be plenty of water. Some rich people have tried it and succeeded.

The most important factor is that the ryots have to pay enormous taxes. Within the last two to three years, under the inspiration of this wonderful Planning Commission, the State Governments have increased taxes by 300 to 400 per cent. The agriculturists who form the bulk of India's population have been bearing the brunt of all indirect taxes. Why should they continue to be fleeced by this land tax? Our party is of opinion that this land tax should be abolished altogether. But I do not know whether the present government has the pep to do it.

The ryots, the landed people, have got the fear that their lands are in danger of being taken by the government at any time. They fear the land ceilings. The land ceilings also are not uniform in the whole of our country. Some States have got a ceiling of 25 acres, some 20 acres, some 30 acres and so forth. In this fluid state, the ryots are afraid that another freakish Congress government that may succeed the present Congress ministry may take it into its head to bring down the ceiling from 25 or 20 acres to 5 acres.

Therefore, I would advise the Government to re-consider all the land legislative measures like land ceiling, tenancy and Seventeenth Constitution Amendment, and see that confidence is restored among the ryots.

Sir, a wonderful opportunity is presented before Shri Subramaniam to serve his country and his people. The torch and culture of our civilisation has been carried down from century to century through the last over five thousand years by the sturdy yeomen and devoted women of agricultural families who are the pride of our homes. Let not the peaceful and pastoral setting of our country be despoiled by alien creeds, by the onslaught of a ruthless, soulless and godless ideology. It is high time that the Minister puts his foot firmly down and stops the rot. Price control, co-operative farming, procurement, nationalisation of banks and State trading are different facets of hydra-headed communism which would strangle our agricultural economy and dry up the last remaining springs of our culture. Shri Subramaniam belongs to an agricultural family. I will ask him to prove himself worthy of the blood of his ancestors. If such a time comes when he must needs bend before the aggressive forces let loose by Marxist disciplines and cut the throats of agriculturists, rather than do it, I would advise him to get into a helicopter, go right over the Bay of Bengal and precipitate himself into the heaving depths below.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फूड और एग्रीकल्चर मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं आगे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 13 सालों से इस मंत्रालय के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ लेकिन इसके बावजूद आज तक खेती के मुद्दामें से जो फायदा हमको होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 1 के पैरा 5 में लिखा है :

"It is obvious that the lasting solution to the food problem lies

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

in substantially increasing agricultural production. In the Third Five Year Plan it was clearly stated that 'both in formulating and implementing programmes for the development of agriculture and the rural economy, the guiding consideration is that whatever is physically practicable should be made financially possible and the potential of each area should be developed to the utmost extent possible'."

यह तो हुआ, लेकिन मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां आबपाशी को पोटेंशियल क्रिएट किया पहली योजना में 6-5, दूसरी योजना में 11-6 और तीसरी योजना में 19-64। लेकिन इसका पूरा यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ। इसका यूटीलाइजेशन पहली योजना में हुआ 3-1 का, दूसरी योजना में 7-9 का और तीसरी योजना में 15-41 का। किसान के लिए सबसे जरूरी चीज पानी है, इसके लिए किसान दौड़ा फिरता है। जब पानी हमारे यहां मिला तो उसका उपयोग होना चाहिए। सिंचाई विभाग ने पानी पैदा कर दिया, अब इस फूड और एग्रीकल्चर विभाग का काम है कि उसका इस्तेमाल करे। इन्हीं की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जो पानी पैदा किया गया उसका इन्होंने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारी खेती की प्रगति कैसे हो। और इसकी जिम्मेवारी फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर पर है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सेंटर कह देता है कि यह स्टेट की जिम्मेवारी है, स्टेट कह देती है कि यह सेंटर की जिम्मेवारी है, कोई आदमी पकड़ में नहीं आता। अगर रुपये पैसा की बात होती है तो कह देते हैं कि कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट में जाइए। वहां जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक ने रुपया नहीं दिया। फिर एक ग्राम पंचायत बना दिया, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट बना दिया। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि कौनसा आदमी

जिम्मेवार है। आज स्वाधीनता प्राप्त हुए 17 बरस हो गये। सन 1952 से मैं इस सदन का सदस्य हूँ, लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि आज तक किसी ने यह जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर नहीं ली कि हमको कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ानी है। मैं कहता हूँ कि पहली जरूरी चीज तो यह है कि पैदावार बढ़े। फिर आप उसे चाहे शहर को खिलावें या देहात को खिलावें। और पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सबसे जरूरी चीज है पानी। फरटीलाइजर आदि तो बाद में आता है। जो यहां किसान भाई बैठे हैं वह जानते हैं कि सबसे जरूरी चीज किसान के लिए पानी है। बिना पानी के पैदावार नहीं हो सकती। आपने पानी तो पैदा किया, लेकिन रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि उस पानी का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है। फूड और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब बतावें कि पानी का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया गया। इसका कारण यह है कि रेट बहुत कड़ा कर दिया गया। आप ने डी० बी० सी० में जो पानी पैदा किया उसका रेट कड़ा रख दिया। नतीजा यह है कि किसान को परता नहीं पड़ता, तो किसान पानी ले कर क्या करेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि पानी का रेट कम होना चाहिए। अगर पानी का रेट कम होगा तो उससे किसान को फायदा होगा और पैदावार बढ़ेगी।

आज 17 साल के राज के बाद भी हमारे देश में बहुत काम कम हुआ है। शेरशाह का पांच साल राज्य रहा था, लेकिन उसने उतने समय में ही कितना काम किया। उसने सारे देश का रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट संगठित किया, सड़कें बनायीं और भी बहुत से काम किये। लेकिन हमारे 17 बरस के राज के बाद मंत्री जी जाते हैं तो व्याख्यान देते हैं कि अभी समय लगेगा। बाबा, यह तो कहिये कि इस देश की जनता भली है, और आप के साथी भले हैं कि आप को इतना मौका देते हैं। आज तक जो पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी उसके लिए हमारी जिम्मेवारी है, हम अपोजीशन की फिफ्ट

नहीं करते। यह हमारी जवाबदेही है कि पैदावार क्यों नहीं बढ़ी। जो पानी पैदा किया गया उसका यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ इसकी जवाबदेही मिनिस्टर साहब की है और सरकार की है। उनको इसका जवाब देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको सीमेंट नहीं मिलता, लोहा नहीं मिलता, जिसके कारण किसान कुएँ नहीं बना सकता, अपने लिए औजार नहीं बना सकता। सारा मुहकमा है लेकिन असल चीज यह है कि किसान के गांव में जाकर किसान को कुछ मिला या नहीं मिला। इसको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, कोई इसकी देखभाल करने वाला नहीं है।

आज मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बिहार में और उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली से पानी पैदा करने का रेट बहुत ज्यादा है। यह काम हमारे मंत्री महोदय के जिम्मे है। इरीगेशन मंत्रालय ने यह विभाग इनके जिम्मे कर दिया है। मद्रास में 6 या 7 पैसे प्रति यूनिट बिजली किसानों को मिलती है लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में इसका रेट बहुत बड़ा हुआ है। इस रेट के सम्बन्ध में इरीगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में पेज 40 पर लिखा है :

"At the Ninth meeting of the Agricultural Production Board held on the 5th August, 1964, it was recommended that 'it would not be desirable to subsidize electricity rates for agricultural purposes all over India and that special cases like those of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar, where the rates were inordinately high, might be considered separately'."

यह 5 अगस्त सन 1964 का मामला है, पर आज तक फैसला नहीं हुआ। इसमें लिखा है :

"In pursuance of this decision, the Governments of Uttar Pra-

desh and Bihar forwarded their proposals to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) and the matter is under examination in consultation with this Ministry. The Bihar Government have sought a subsidy of Rs. 2.8 lakh and Rs. 5.6 lakhs during 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively."

आप देखिये कि आज तक यह मामला मिनिस्ट्री में पड़ा हुआ है और फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। क्या स्टेप उन्होंने लिया पता नहीं। यह काम इस मिनिस्ट्री के जिम्मे कर दिया गया और यहां पड़ा हुआ है, तो इस मुल्क का काम कैसे चलेगा। खेती के काम जल्दी होने चाहिए। खेत की मिट्टी को नरम करने के लिए किसान हेजा लेने जाता है उतने समय में माइस्चर सूख जाता है ऐसा खेती का काम है। इसमें इतनी जल्दी करनी पड़ती है। लेकिन यह चीज मिनिस्टर साहब के यहां पड़ी है, न मालूम वह कब फैसला करेंगे कब नहीं। न मालूम क्या फैसला करेंगे। इस अवस्था में आप बताइये कि इस मुल्क की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी। पानी पैदा किया उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। बिहार में और उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का पानी पैदा करने का रेट ज्यादा है, वह कम होना चाहिए। ये दो चीजें मिनिस्टर साहब के यहां पड़ी हुई हैं, अभी तक इन्होंने कुछ ध्यान दिया है या नहीं यह कहना मुश्किल है। आगे तीसरी बात यह कहनी है कि आज हम देश में दो फसल काटते हैं। जहां पानी है वहां 14 फ्रीसदी होता है और जहां पानी नहीं है वहां 15 फ्रीसदी होता है। जो खेती के जानकार हैं वे जानते होंगे कि एक फसल में कम पैदावार होती है दो फसल वाले में ज्यादा पैदावार होती है लेकिन हमारे कृषि महकमा को चाहिए कि जितना पानी का इंतजाम है, मिर्चाई का इंतजाम है वहां पर चाहिए कि कम से कम 70-75 फ्रीसदी खेतों

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

में दो बार फसल काटी जाय ताकि पैदावार अधिक हो। अगर होशियार किसान हो तो तीन बार फसल काट सकता है। इसी महीने में गर्म की फसल लगा सकता है, उसके बाद एक फसल काट सकता है और धान के बाद उस में गेहूं की फसल लगा सकता है तभी मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़ सकेगी। अब यह कौन बताये ? इस मुहकमे में नीचे से ऊपर तक देख लीजिये, इसमें बड़े बड़े आई० सी० एस० और बड़े बड़े पी० एच० डीज० हैं लेकिन क्या यह बड़े बड़े अफसरान ऐक्चुएली खेती करते हैं ? क्या इन्हें खेती का कुछ भी प्रैक्टिकल अनुभव है ? यह तो दूसरे काम के लिए बनाये गये थे। जिस काम के लिए इन को बनाया गया था उनको वही काम दीजिये। अंग्रेज शासकों के डाफ्ट वगैरह तैयार करने के लिए इनको रखवा गया था तो इन्हें उसी काम पर भेज दीजिये। यह लोग हल चलाना या खेती करना क्या जानें और उस बारे में यह क्या उपयोगी सुझाव दे सकते हैं ? यह खेद का विषय है कि हम किसानों की जिनकी कि जिदगो इस काम में बोलती है उनकी राय इसमें नहीं ली जाती। अगर इस बारे में विचार करने की कभी आवश्यकता भी पड़ती है तो यह बड़े बड़े आई० सी० एस० और पी० एच० डीज० बैठ कर मीटिंग करते हैं जबकि प्रैक्टिकल नोलिज खेती की किसी को भी नहीं है। यह लोग महज बड़े लम्बे लम्बे नोट्स तैयार कर देते हैं, कागज रंग देते हैं जिस पर कि हमारी सरकार बड़ी नाज करती है। इसी का यह कुरिणाम है कि आज आज्ञादी प्राप्त हुए 17 साल से अधिक हो गये लेकिन हम अपने उद्देश्य में असफल रहे हैं और जाहिर है कि अगर हम इसी तरह से चलते रहे और अपना दृष्टिकोण हमने नहीं बदला तो हमें नाकामयाबी ही मिलती रहेगी। ऐसा न समझना चाहिए कि देश की हालत ऐसी ही चलती रहेगी और हम गद्दी पर मजे मजे में बैठे रहेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार अपनी गफलत को त्यागे। हम लोगों की

जिदगो थोड़ी है और हमें अभी से जुट जाना है क्योंकि कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि आगे क्या होने वाला है। अगर हमने अपनी खेती की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और उत्पादन अधिक नहीं बढ़ाया तो हमारा यह सारा का सारा प्लान फेल हो जाने वाला है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आज खेती की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय।

आज बहुत सी जमीन बाढ़ के कारण बह जाती है। पंजाब में हमने यह चीज देखी। हर एक सूबे में बाढ़ के कारण जमीन बह जाती है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि किसानों की फसल मारी जाती है। इसके लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि ड्रेनेज का इंतजाम किया जाय जिससे कि खेत न बहें। अगर खेती नहीं बहेगी तो आपकी फसल तबाह होने से बच जाया करेगी। बहुत सी जगह ऐसा हुआ कि पानी को रोकने के लिए गेट नहीं बनाये गये जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि पानी निकल गया। पानी के बहने का इंतजाम कर दिया; नतीजा यह होता है कि जब पानी निकल गया और बाद में अगर पानी की जरूरत पड़ती है तो पानी रोका नहीं जा पाता है क्योंकि वहां गेट नहीं हैं।

जो हमारे पहले जमींदार लोग थे वे बेचारे किसानों का खयाल करते थे, सिंचाई और खेती की अन्य आवश्यकताओं के बारे में किसानों की मदद भी करते थे, उनके लिए कुएं आदि भी बनवाते थे लेकिन जबसे यह सरकारी जमींदारी हो गयी है तब से उसके द्वारा उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। सरकारी जमींदारी यानी जो आपका मुहकमा है वह कहता है कि इसके लिए सैंक्शन नहीं है। अब हालत यह है कि जहां तक हमारे मिनिस्टर लोगों का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें बी० डी० ओज० के बहां जाने का मौका नहीं मिलता है और हमारे यह बी० डी० ओज० खुद उनके पीछे बोड़े दौड़ें फिरते हैं। इसके विपरीत हमारे जैसे साधारण जन बी० डी० ओज० के

यहां दौड़ते दौड़ते भले ही मर क्यों न जायं लेकिन काम नहीं होता। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इस अपने विभाग में भी व्यापक सुधार करने की जरूरत है।

अब आप देखें कि पंचायत का काम कैसे चलता है ! कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट में कहीं सिंचाई का काम होता है कहीं कोआपरेटिव से कर्जा मिलता है उसको आप देखें। उसमें सुधार करने की जरूरत है और अगर उस दिशा में कदम नहीं बढ़ाया गया तो आगे कुछ भला होता नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है।

एक हमारे यहां गंडक योजना है। यह तो फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरी का काम है कि वह इसको देखे कि कहां कहां सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि देश का कृषि उत्पादन बढ़े। अभी आपस में कोई समन्वय नहीं है और किसी मुहकमे के जिम्मे एक काम है तो किसी मुहकमे के जिम्मे दूसरा काम है। कहां, कहां पानी हो इसके लिए फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरी को बतलायें कि फलांनी फलांनी जगह आप को नहर बनाने की जरूरत है और फलांनी फलांनी जगह आप को नदी को बांधने की जरूरत है। इस नदी को बांध कर आप जमीन से पानी निकालिये। किसानों को खेत में पानी बीजिये लेकिन इस बारे में यह विभाग बग़र कर रहा है। इरिगेशन एंड पावर और इस मिनिस्टरी का एक कोऑरडिनेशन बोर्ड बना है। हम लोगों से नहीं पूछा गया कि बिहार का कौन सा स्कीम लिया जाये। कुछ रोज हुए एक मीटिंग में मैं ने अपने फाइनैस मिनिस्टर से कहा कि बिहार में सिंचाई के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप के यहां से कोई स्कीम नहीं आई है। कम से कम हम लोगों से पूछना तो चाहिए कि कौन सी स्कीम है ? हमारे यहां एक गंडक योजना है। उस योजना से नेपाल का खेत पड़ेगा, उत्तर प्रदेश का खेत पड़ेगा और बिहार का खेत पड़ेगा लेकिन सवाल यह है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस को लेकर जल्द

से जल्द बनाती और ऐसा यदि होता है तो किसानों का इस से उपकार होगा।

जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि खेती के जो अफसर हैं उनके जिम्मे सिंचाई वगैरह का भी काम खेती के काम के साथ साथ देखने के लिए कर दिया जाय। लेकिन अब खेती के मुहकमे के आदमी जोकि पी० एच० डी० होते हैं वह बी० डी० ओ० के मातहत रहें जोकि सिम्पुल ग्रेजुएट हैं तो यह एक आपस में टकराव होता है और उस झगड़े में खेती का काम नहीं होता है। इसलिए बेहतर यह होगा कि यह तमाम काम एग्रीकल्चरल डिपार्टमेंट के जिम्मे कर दिया जाय और ऐसा होने से ही ठीक से काम हो सकेगा और कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

जो टैकनिकल ऐडवाइस देने वाले हैं वह हमें समय समय पर आवश्यक टैकनिकल ऐडवाइस दिया करते रहें ताकि किसानों को नई नई जानकारी हांती रहे और वह उनका लाभ उठा कर खेती की उन्नति कर सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। कुछ दिन पहले चीनी की कमी हो गई थी। इस साल अंदाज़ी है कि 31 लाख टन चीनी होगी। हमारे उत्तर बिहार की ओर ईस्टर्न यू० पी० की, दोनों की, एक ही प्राबलम है। इस साल हमारे खेत से गन्ने की पैदावार अधिक हुई है। किसान फर्टिलाइजर माइंडेड हो गया है। जो किसान यह सोचता था कि मेरी जमीन में एक एकड़ में 300 मन गन्ना पैदा होगा उस के वहां 500, 550 मन और कहीं पर तो 600 मन तक गन्ना पैदा हो गया है।

हमारे यहां एक बगहा शुगर मिल है और एक मोतिहारी शुगर फैक्टरी है। दोनों शुगर फैक्टरीज में इतना गन्ना है कि ये दूसरी शुगर फैक्टरीज में गन्ना दे रहे हैं लेकिन बगहा

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

शुगर फैक्टरी के बारे में यह अंदाजा लगाया जाता है कि यह सब करने के बावजूद भी 2 लाख मन गन्ना रह जायेगा जिसको कि हमारी फैक्टरीज क्रश नहीं कर पायेंगी । यह फैक्टरी सन् 1934 के साल में लगी थी और यह अब काफी पुरानी फैक्टरी हो गयी है । किसी की गन्ना पेरने की ताकत है 20 हजार मन तो किसी की ताकत है 25 या 30 हजार मन । जब यह फैक्टरीज लगाई गई थीं तब से अब टेक्निकल ऐडवांसमेंट बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार उन फैक्टरीज को मोडरनाइज करे, उनका एक्सपेंशन करें और एक्सपैशन करें और उनकी क्रशिंग कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाये । अगर सरकार अगले साल इन शुगर फैक्टरीजों के एक्सपेंशन और मोडरनाइजेशन के लिए कुछ नहीं करेगी और इनकी क्रशिंग कैपेसिटी नहीं बढ़ायेगी तो किसानों के लिए यह एक बड़ी भारी समस्या हो जायेगी क्योंकि उस हालत में काफी गन्ना किसानों का बगैर पिरे पड़ा रह जायेगा ।

इस बारे में एक सेन कमीशन गया था । उस के जाने से हमारे यहां के किसानों के मन में यह भावना हो गयी है कि यह सारी की सारी शुगर फैक्टरीज हटा कर साउथ में ले जाना चाहते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात की सफाई करें कि वहां से कोई भी शुगर फैक्टरी नहीं हटायी जायेगी । अगर एक भी चीनी मिल वहां से हटाई गई तो बलवा हो जायेगा ।

प्राइस कमीशन बनाया गया है । हमारी आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने जिसकी कि बुनियाद पर हम यहां बहुतायत में हैं और सरकार को चला रहे हैं उस ने इस प्राइस के बारे में कहा है कि किसानों को सरकार को इंटेगरेटेड रैम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस देनी चाहिए लेकिन उसे आज तक हमारी सरकार ने नहीं माना है । जिस संस्था के बलबूते पर देश का राज्य हम ने लिया और देश का राजकाज

चला रहे हैं उस अपनी संस्था के इंटेगरेटेड रैम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस के प्रस्ताव को सरकार ने नहीं माना है । वह दूसरा दफ्तर कहते हैं । जो कमीशन है उस में किसानों का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है । तीसरी बात यह है कि कमीशन ने एक हिसाब किताब लगा कर जैसा कि अखबारों में आया है यह कह दिया है कि हम से यह काम नहीं होगा, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दाम ठीक करे । मेरा कहना है कि जब किसान की बात आती है तो हमारी सरकार पीछे मुकर जाती है । वह यह दलील देती है कि चूंकि हम को शहर वालों को खिलाना है, शहर वालों को खिलाने के लिए और बड़े बड़े कारखाने वालों को, चूंकि हमें खिलाना है इसलिए हम किसानों का भला नहीं करेंगे । तो मैं यहां एक बात का साफ़ ऐलान कर देना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय काल्स मार्क्स ने अपनी किताब लिखी थी तो उसने सोचा था कि मजदूर रैवोलूशन कर सकते हैं लेकिन इस बात को चीन के माओत्से तुंग ने साबित कर दिया कि मजदूर ही नहीं अपितु किसान भी रैवोलूशन कर सकते हैं और उस के पहले मोहनदास कर्मचंद गांधी ने भी यह साबित करके दिखा दिया कि किसान भी रैवोलूशन कर सकते हैं । अगर किसानों की आप ने भलाई नहीं की तो किसान चुप नहीं बैठने वाले हैं, उनके सब की इतिहा हो चुकी है और वह भी इस देश में बगावत करेंगे और कोई एक दूसरी सरकार यहां पर स्थापित करेंगे । इसलिए अब भी समय है यह सरकार बेंते और किसानों का हित करने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाये । किसानों को पानी, खाद, बीज आदि की समुचित सहायता मिले ताकि उन्हें अधिक अन्न उगाने में दिलचस्पी पैदा हो ।

आज आप किसानों को उसकी उपज का मुनासिब दाम इसलिए नहीं देते हैं और उसके हितों की इस लिए उपेक्षा करते हैं कि आज किसानों के हाथ में अखबार नहीं हैं, उनकी आवाज

जोर से उठाई नहीं आती है। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे नये खाद्य मंत्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देंगे। इन पिछले सत्तरह सालों में हम ने कई फूड मिनिस्टर्स को आते और फिर इस विभाग के बाहर जाते देखा है। अब चूंकि आप ने इस विभाग का चार्ज सम्हाला है इसलिये हम आशा करते हैं कि आप अपने व्यवहार से साबित करेंगे कि वास्तव में आप किसानों के शुभचिन्तक हैं और उनको प्रोत्साहन देकर वास्तव में आप देश में खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम देश की कृषि और खाद्य समस्या पर बहस कर रहे हैं और इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या बहुत भयानक है। “मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की।” मंत्रियों ने बार-बार देश को इस बात का आश्वासन दिया कि हमारा देश अन्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा, मगर सत्रह बरसों के बाद जो तस्वीर आज मुल्क के सामने है, वह बहुत ही लज्जाजनक है।

मुझे याद है कि पिछले दिनों खाद्य मंत्री ने भाषा के प्रश्न पर बहुत ही परेशान हो कर इस्तीफा दे दिया था। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वह इस देश की खाद्य समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उन का यह नैतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दें और उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि वह मंत्रि-मंडल में बैठे रहें। यह सही बात है कि वह इस देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में बिल्कुल फेल हुए हैं।

देश में महंगाई की जो स्थिति है, वह सब को मालूम है। मैं ने पिछले दिनों अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि पंजाब में एक रुपये किलो चना मिलता है और एक रुपये किलो अंगूर भी मिलता है। यह अजीब राज्य है, जहां चना और अंगूर एक भाव पर मिलते हैं। हमारे यहां देहात में एक कहावत है कि अंधेरनगरी चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा। आज वही हालत हो रही है।

457 (a) LSD—8.

श्री राबेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : नासिक में बारह आने किलो है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आज मंत्री महोदय को मुल्क के सामने इस बात का जवाब देना चाहिए कि हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक पूरे मुल्क में जो दुरव्यवस्था हो रही है उस के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है। सरकारी आंकड़े हम को बताते हैं कि हम को बाहर से कितना गल्ला मंगाना पड़ रहा है। 1962 में 3.64 मिलियन टन, 1963 में 4.56 मिलियन टन और 1964 में 6.27 मिलियन टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाया गया यानी 1962 की तुलना में 1964 में हम को तकरीबन दुगुना अनाज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की गरीब जनता ने अपना पेट काट-काट कर सरकार को टैक्स दिये हैं। इस मंत्रालय पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं। इस का पिछला बजट 400 करोड़ रुपये का था और इस बार का बजट लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का है। लेकिन इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी खेती की हालत यह है कि सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1963-64 में गल्ले की पैदावार 1960-61 के मुकाबले में 1.6 मिलियन टन कम हुई—1960-61 में 81 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ था, जब कि 1963-64 में 79.4 मिलियन टन पैदा हुआ।

अब मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया है कि इस साल बहुत ज्यादा अनाज होने वाला है। इस सिलसिले में मुझे कभी कभी महमूद गज़नवी के दरबार की कहानी याद आती है कि किसी एक उल्लू ने दूसरे उल्लू से कहा कि मुझे चार उजड़े हुए गांव दे दो और दूसरे ने कहा कि महमूद गज़नवी सलामत रहे, हज़ारों गांव उजड़ जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय की कृपा से अगली फ़सल भी कुछ होने वाली नहीं है।

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

सरकार की ओर से हम को जो भाव के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, उन को देखने से मालूम होता है कि भावों में वृद्धि ही हो रही है, बेरोजगारी नहीं रहे हैं। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में फरवरी, 1965 में गेहूँ का भाव 89. 20 रुपये पर-क्विटल, मार्च में 78. 12 रुपये पर-क्विटल और मार्च के दूसरे पखवाड़े में 86. 50 रुपये पर-क्विटल था। यह तो होलसेल प्राइस है। बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं को तो उस ने भी महंगा गल्ला मिलता है।

सरकार बड़ी डींग हांकी है, लेकिन उस ने क्या किया है? मेरा चार्ज है, आरोप है कि उस ने जान-बूझ कर भारत में कृषि-व्यवस्था को सुधारने में आनाकानी की है और कोई संतोषजनक काम नहीं किया है। कांग्रेस आन्दोलन के समय की यह पुरानी मांग थी, जिसके लिए सैकड़ों कमेटियाँ बिठाई गईं, कि देश में भूमि-सुधार हो। जब तक देश में जमीन जोतने वालों को नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सरकार के द्वारा भूमि-सुधार की दिशा में बड़े बड़े कदम उठाये गये और पहला कदम है जमींदारियों को तोड़ना। वह तो सरकार ने ठीक किया है, लेकिन जमींदारियों को तोड़ने के बाद भी जमीन किसानों को नहीं मिली है, बल्कि उन्हीं जमींदारों के पास रह गई, जो कि पहले बड़ी बड़ी जमीनों के मालिक थे। उत्तर प्रदेश में या किसी भी दूसरे सूबे में जोतने वालों को जमीन नहीं मिली है।

इसके अलावा सरकार ने जोतों की हड़ मुकदर करने के लिए सीलिंग एक्ट बनाया। उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और कई दूसरे सूबों में सीलिंग एक्ट बनाये गये। इन कानूनों की बदौलत बड़े जमींदारों को इस बात का मौका दिया गया कि वे गरीबों के ज्यादा से ज्यादा खेत कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं में डाल कर छिन लें।

इस के बाद सरकार ने चकबन्दी की व्यवस्था की, जो कि मेरे खयाल में महा-भयानक है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी चकबन्दी की गई है और यह चकबन्दी भ्रष्टाचार का प्रखाड़ा है। अगर कोई इस की जांच करे, तो मैं बता सकता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने चकबन्दी के नाम पर गरीबों को उजाड़ा है, गांवों के असंख्य लोगों को तबाह कर दिया है और करोड़ों रुपये रिश्वत के जरिये कमाये हैं, जिस के सबूत और प्रमाण मौजूद हैं।

मैं आप का ध्यान फोर्ड फाउंडेशन के विशेषज्ञ, लेडेजिस्की, की रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भूमि-सुधार तो हुए, लेकिन वे इतने मुर्दा हैं कि जोतने वालों को जमीन नहीं मिली, बल्कि उन को तरह तरह के कानूनी झगड़ों में फंसा दिया गया है। आज भी जमीन का बड़ा भाग उन्हीं लोगों के पास है, जो पहले जमीन के मालिक थे और जो खेती नहीं करते हैं। अभी स्वतंत्र पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने भूमि-सुधार का जिक्र किया। यह सच बात है कि इन भूमि-सुधारों के द्वारा जोतने वालों को जमीन नहीं मिली है। अगर खेती करने वाली जनता को जमीन दी गई होती, तो पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ती और वे लोग काम करते। कुछ गरीब लोगों के पास थोड़े बहुत जमीन के टुकड़े रह गये, लेकिन बाकी लोगों को बेदखल कर दिया गया है। सरकारी आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि देश में 85. 5 प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथ में कुल 27. 4 प्रतिशत जमीन है और बाकी लोगों के पास बिल्कुल जमीन नहीं है। इस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा किये गये भूमि-सुधारों से जोतने वालों को बिल्कुल लाभ नहीं हुआ है। बल्कि स्थिति यह है कि किसानों के लगान बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, उन के खेत छिन लिये गये हैं, उन को कानूनी पचड़ों में डालकर अपने खेतों से बेदखल कर दिया गया है। ये इस भूमि-सुधार के नतीजे हैं।

सरकार की ओर से योजना की बहुत बात की जाती है। योजना बनाने में वह बहुत सेज है। मैं स्वयं भी बुनियादी रूप से योजना में विश्वास रखता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि बगैर योजनाबद्ध विकास के देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। मगर यहां जो योजना बनती है, वह तो अफसर-बड़ाओ योजना है और उससे खेती, सिंचाई, खाद या किसान की दूसरी सुविधाओं में वृद्धि नहीं होती है। अफसरों की संख्या में कितनी ज्यादा वृद्धि की गई है, यह इस रिपोर्ट के 13वें पन्ने पर दिये गये इन वाक्यों से देखा जा सकता है :

"The Directorate of Extension provided the essential link for communicating the results of research to the extension workers at the ground level and the farmers through its 5 technical units, namely Extension Training Unit, Farm Advisory Unit, Agricultural Implements Unit, Farm Information Unit and the Package Programme Unit."

जून, 1964 तक 63,387 ग्राम-सेवक और 7,076 ग्राम-सेविकायें रखी गई हैं और उनके भलावा 7,840 विलेज लैवल वर्कर्स और 731 ग्राम सेवकों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। आप किसी भी ब्लाक में जाइये, वहां पर आपको हजारों अफसर मिलेंगे। अगर पूछा जाये कि वे क्या काम करते हैं, तो कोई बोड़ा इन्स्पेक्टर है, कोई "दीमक-मारो" इन्स्पेक्टर है, कोई "मुर्गी-पालो" इन्स्पेक्टर है, कोई गधा इन्स्पेक्टर है। पता नहीं, कैसे कैसे अफसर सरकार ने रखे हुए हैं। और ये लोग सारे मुल्क में चरते हैं, सारे मुल्क को बुरी तरह से खा रहे हैं।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि एक बी० डी० ओ० के नीचे सोलह ए० डी० ओज० होते हैं। और उनके काम क्या हैं? वे लोग इस बात का हिसाब रखते हैं कि गांव में मुगियां कितनी हैं, घोड़े कितने हैं और गधे कितने हैं आदि।

राज्य सरकारों ने इस बजट से गांवों में बोट लेने के लिए मशीनरी पैदा की है। गांवों के भन्दर एग्रिकल्चर की कतई तरक्की इस तरह से नहीं होती है। ए० डी० ओ०, बी० डी० ओ०, ग्राम सेविका, ग्राम सेवक, सैक्रेटरी इत्यादि पता नहीं कितना भ्रमला वहां आपने जमा कर रखा है। यह सब भ्रमला आपने इलैकशन के दिनों में काम में लाने के लिए जमा कर रखा है। इस प्लानिंग के बारे में ग्राम सेवक ने कहीं बताया था "नक्शा, मीटिंग और सलाम"। दिन भर नक्शे बनाते हैं, सारी दुनिया भर की बात होती है, नक्शे बनाते हैं मिटाते हैं, इस तरह के कामों से कुछ नहीं होगा। गलत आंकड़े आपको भेजे जाते हैं और गलत डेटों के ऊपर भेजे जाते हैं। अगर आप अपने कनक्लूशंस उनके ऊपर बेस करेंगे तो कभी भी आप सफलतापूर्वक काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। देश रसातल को बला जायेगा। देश की अन्न की समस्या को आप कभी भी हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। देश को धन आप कभी नहीं दे पायेंगे। वर्तमान नौकरशाही प्लानिंग की दुश्मन है। इसको कोई इल्म नहीं है, इसको प्लानिंग का कोई आईडिया नहीं है, कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

प्लानिंग में क्या क्या होता है? इसमें आपने क्या क्या बनाया है? ग्राम सेवक बनाया है, ग्राम सेविका बनाई है, मुर्गी पालन विभाग बनाया है, सूअर पालन विभाग बनाया है, घोड़ा विभाग बनाया है, गधा विभाग बनाया है। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। सही मानों में काश्तकार की जो जरूरतें हैं, उनको आप पूरा करें। किसान की मांग है कि उसको पानी मिले, लेकिन पानी उसको मिलता नहीं है। नहरें बनी हुई हैं, उनमें पानी नहीं है। ट्यूब-वैल लगे हुए हैं, उनमें से एक बूंद पानी नहीं निकलता है। नेताओं ने अपने अपने प्रभाव के कारण, दबाव डाल करके अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में ट्यूबवैल लगवा लिये हैं। मैं कई इस तरह की मिसालें अपने जिलों की आपको

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

दे सकता हूँ। आप जांच कराइये। जहाँ ये द्यूबवैल लगे हुए हैं वहाँ इनकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। सिफारिश और दबाव में आ कर उनको लगा दिया गया है। जहाँ तक खर्च की बात है, वह तो बेतहाशा इन पर किया गया है। आपको चाहिये कि आप सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करें।

आज आप किस तरह के विभाग बनाते हैं, वन सम्पदा विभाग बनाया जाता है, गायों की रक्षा के लिए विभाग बनाया जाता है, फिशरी डिपार्टमेंट बनाया जाता है। जहाँ तक इस फिशरी विभाग का ताल्लुक है, नैनीताल में आप चल कर मेरे साथ देखें। वहाँ पर आप को तालाब कागजों में खुदा हुआ मैं दिखा दूंगा। मछलियों के लिए यह तालाब है लेकिन वहाँ एक भी मछली नहीं है पानी भी नहीं है, एक कीड़ा तक उस में नहीं है। आप वे गो सेवा सदन खोले हैं। आप गो सप्ताह बनाते हैं। गो सप्ताह में क्या होता है? कुछ नेता निर्मलित किये जाते हैं, वे वहाँ आते हैं, पूरी मिठाई खाते हैं और गो संवर्द्धन पर भाषण होते हैं लेकिन एक गाय की तरक्की नहीं होती है। जो नस्ल है वह बरबाद होती जा रही है। मैं आपको सच बताता हूँ कि गांवों में एक इंच भी जमीन ऐसी नहीं है जो चरागाह के लायक हो, जिसको चरागाह कहा जा सके। जो चरागाह की जमीनें थीं, उन पर गांवों के गुंडों ने, वहाँ के बदमाशों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। सरकार के पास कोई कानून नहीं है कि उन जमीनों से, उन स्थानों से इन लोगों को बेदखल करवा कर गांव समाज को ये दी जायें। नतीजा यह है कि एक इंच भूमि भी चरने के लिए नहीं है। जितनी गायें थीं, जितनी भैंसें थीं वे सब समाप्त हो गई हैं। कागजों पर गो सेवा सदन हैं और गो सप्ताह मनाये जाते हैं . . .

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मुर्गी, मछली आदि ही बस रह गई हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैंने आपको बतला तो दिया है कि तालाब बना हुआ है, उसमें मछली एक भी नहीं है।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि दरअसल देश में अन्न की पैदावार बढ़े तो यह विशाल डिपार्टमेंट जो आपने बना रखे हैं और दुनिया भर की रिसर्च करते फिरते हैं इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। हमारे मिश्र जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि यह नौकरशाही जिस ने कभी जमीन नहीं देखी है, जिस को खेती का कोई अनुभव नहीं है, इस सब को बिठा कर के आप किसी बात को तय करवाना चाहें तो वह सौ बरस में भी तय नहीं हो सकती है। इनको कोई ज्ञान ही नहीं है कि खेती कैसे होती है, इसको कतई किसी बात का पता नहीं है। किस चीज का इसको ज्ञान है इसकी एक मिसाल मैं आप को देता हूँ। प्लानिंग की क्या व्याख्या है, इसको मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ।

मुझे संस्कृत डिपार्टमेंट के डायरेक्टर साहब मिले। मैंने पूछा कि आप कौन सी योजना बना रहे हैं, संस्कृत कौन पढ़ रहा है, तो उन्होंने कहा मैं कोई योजना नहीं बनाता हूँ, मैं तो कुछ गजेटिड अफसर बनाता हूँ और कुछ नान-गजेटिड अफसर बनाता हूँ, कुछ भरती करता हूँ और कुछ को निकालता हूँ, तोड़ता हूँ और यह सब इसलिए कि मुझे डर है कि हमारा विभाग ही न टूट जाये। इस वास्ते हम आदमी कुछ नीचे ऊपर बनाते रहते हैं। यह नीचे ऊपर की जो पालिसी है यह जानी चाहिये।

आज जरूरत सिंचाई की है और वह भी माइनर इरिगेशन की नहीं। आप देखें कि बीजों का जो अभाव है, सिमेंट का जो अभाव है, लोहे का जो अभाव है, उनके कारण से कितनी दिक्कत होती है, कोई स्कीम्ब ही पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं, माइनर स्कीम्ब भी नहीं बन पाती हैं। लोगों के पास जोतने के लिए जमीन तक नहीं है। इस साइंटिफिक युग में

जबकि दुनिया इतनी तेजी के साथ भाग रही है, इतनी तेजी से बदल रही है, आप किसान को यह कहते हैं कि तुम अपने खेत में जा कर पानी जुएँ से निकाल कर अपना काम चलाओ। इस तरह से उसको दिन भर में कितना पानी मिल सकता है क्या इस को भी आपने देखा है। निश्चय ही आजकल के आदमी को बुराने ढंग की खेती पर नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। यही कारण है कि आज पड़े लिखे लोग नौकरी की तरफ भागते हैं और कोई पढ़ा लिखा आदमी खेती करना नहीं चाहता है। ये सब कारण हैं जिनसे मुश्किलता पैदा आ रही है।

आप यह भी देखें कि गांवों में एग्रिकल-चरल खेबर नहीं मिलती है। क्यों नहीं मिलती है क्या इसको भी आप ने देखा है? इसका कारण यह है कि जो इसको सौ साल पहले मजदूरी मिलती थी वही मजदूरी आज भी मिलती है। पटेल आयोग ने चार जिलों का दौरा किया था और उसकी रिपोर्ट आपके पास है। ये चार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले थे। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि यहां पर आज भी सोलह नये पैसे रोजाना मजदूरी मिलती है। आप अब देखें कि सोलह नये पैसे में काम करने के लिए कौन आदमी आप को मिल सकता है।

माइनर इरिगेशन पर जो पैसा खर्च होता है, उस में सिवाय लूट के कुछ नहीं होता है। माइनर इरिगेशन के बजाय मेरा सुझाव यह है कि नहरें आप बनायें, ट्यूबवैल अधिक से अधिक किसानों को दें। किसानों को आप जोतने के लिए जमीन दें।

एक इंडियन एग्रिकलचरल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट दिल्ली में बना हुआ है। इसमें क्या होता है, इसको भी आप देखें। इसमें काम करने वालों के लिए एक हुकम जारी किया गया 14 मई, 1962 को जिसमें कहा गया था कि जो कैंज्युअल लेबर है, जो रोजाना घर काम करती है, उसको सत्तर रुपये माहवार

दिये जायेंगे। उसके बाद एक दूसरा हुकमनामा निकाल दिया गया कि इस में से जो औरतें हैं उनको एक्सक्लूड कर दिया जायेगा। औरतों को नहीं रखा जायेगा, मर्दों पर ही यह बात लागू होगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इस विभाग ने ऐसा हुकमनामा क्यों जारी किया।

आपके डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कोओपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्रीज के लिए भी लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के नौ कोओपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्रीज के लाइसेंस आप के यहां पड़े हुए हैं। मैंने खुद भी चिट्ठियां लिखी थीं खाद्य मंत्री को। बलिया जिले में रसड़ा की कोओपरेटिव शूगर मिल के बारे में तीन बरस से लिखा जा रहा है, कोई फैसला ही नहीं होता है, लालफीताशाही ही चलती रहती है। वहां शेयर जमा हो रहे हैं, सब कुछ हुआ है लेकिन फैक्ट्री ही स्टार्ट नहीं होती है, लाइसेंस ही नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस पर भी गौर किया जाये।

प्लानिंग के जितने इंस्पेक्टर बगैरह आपने रखे हैं, इसको आप बन्द करें, इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जितने आपने मुर्गी पालन विभाग, घोड़ा विभाग, गधा विभाग, मछली विभाग, वन विभाग इत्यादि बना रखे हैं और जिनको आपने इलैकशन के दिनों में मदद देने के लिए बना रखा है, इनको आप बन्द करें। सही मानों में समाजवाद तभी आप ला सकेंगे जब आप जोतने वाले को जमीन देंगे। किसान की जरूरतें आप को पूरी करनी चाहिये। खाद उसको आप को देना चाहिये। आप देखें कि खाद में भी कितनी मिलावट होती है। खाद का एक थैला मैंने जाकर सदन में रखा था जिसमें 50-80 प्रतिशत खाद का कंकड़ मिला दिया गया था, कभी कभी उसमें नमक मिला दिया जाता है। इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार और चोरी को आप दूर करें। ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करें। बिजली उनको दें। तभी खेती की तरक्की हो सकती है।

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्री को अब कोई अधिकार नहीं रह गया है बने रहने का। आने वाले जुलाई अगस्त मास बहुत भयानक होंगे। अभी उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने हमें बताया था कि क्या क्या कोटे मांगे गये हैं। मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ बारिश हुई है, वहाँ वहाँ से इम्पोर्ट ट्रीट की मांग आप के पास आई है और आगे भी आयेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश को ही आप देखें। वहाँ से तीन लाख टन की मांग आई थी लेकिन उसको मिला केवल 57,000 टन। इसी तरह से अप्रैल में उन्होंने तीन लाख टन की मांग की थी लेकिन केवल नब्बे हजार टन दिया गया। इस तरह से तो लोग भूखों मर जायें।

सस्ते गल्ले की जितनी दुकानें हैं सारी की सारी कांग्रेस नेताओं के हाथ में हैं। आप जांच करवा कर देख लें। जितने कांग्रेस के ये नेता हैं, जितने प्रमुख हैं, जितने बड़े लोग हैं वे सब इस गल्ले में ब्लैक करते हैं। आजमगढ़ जिले में 23 कांग्रेसी इस कारण से पकड़े गये थे। आप आदेश दें कि किसी भी राजनीतिक आदमी को कहीं भी गल्ले की ये सस्ती दुकानें न दी जायें।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and I congratulate the Minister in-charge of Food and Agriculture....

An hon. Member: He is not here.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): It will be conveyed to him.

Shri P. R. Patel: Whether it may be due to him or due to the climatic conditions that this time there has been more crop. He is a youngman, an intelligent man, a hard-working person but he lacks in one thing and that is he lacks touch with the farmers' community....

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): He is a farmer himself.

Shri Patel: Excuse me. He is a farmer, no doubt; he is coming from the farmers' family but that does not mean that he is in touch with the difficulties of the farmers. I wish that he may try to understand the mind of the agriculturists.

I saw some leaflets distributed and the plan before the Government is to establish agro-industries. It is a nice thing. But if the water is in the well, then only it will come to the field. If there is agriculture then there will be agro-industries. So, the first important thing is to increase agricultural production. So, our attention for the time being should be towards these basic things.

I would now refer to the position in some of the countries which are trying to increase agricultural production. First I shall take Russia, and I would refer to the speech made by Mr. Brezhnev very recently. This is what he has said:

"We must reconsider our attitude in relation to cereal crops. We must in every way encourage production of buckwheat, millet and also rice. A good purchasing price may be one such stimulus."

I hope that our Government will understand this. Then he says:

"The draft resolutions which will be distributed among you, comrades, suggest, beginning with this year, payment of 300 roubles for a ton of buckwheat instead of 200 roubles, 110 roubles for a ton of the best varieties of millet instead of 80 roubles and the raising of the purchasing price for rice from 220 roubles to 300 roubles.

The importance of maintaining a proper price policy for agricultural products is convincingly

proved by our experience in increasing output of cotton and sugar-beet. Many comrades here will remember that in 1949 prices for raw cotton were substantially raised, and that this led to a rapid increase in its production. Then, between 1958 and 1962, bonuses and exchange sales of grain and other goods to the cotton-growing collective farms, were abolished. As a result, yields and gross output of cotton declined."

"So, Russia now accepts that stimulus should be given to the agriculturist, and the price stimulus is the best stimulus.

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is what is being done here.

Shri P. R. Patel: That is not being done here. I shall now read out a few more lines from Mr. Brezhnev's speech. He says:

"Their procurement quotas will be much lower. Moreover, prices for grain purchased from collective farms and state farms in these areas will be increased from 50 to 100 per cent against those valid today."

Then, targets are fixed for the farms, and when certain farms achieve more than the target, impetus is given to them further. That is the new policy in Russia. Then, Mr. Brezhnev says:

"To stimulate the sale by collective farms and state farms of agricultural produce over and above their targets it is proposed to establish a 50 per cent increase over the basic purchasing price for wheat and rye."

So, in Russia, they have come to the conclusion that the best way to increase production is to give more price to the farmer. Very recently,

they have increased the price by nearly 100 per cent. At the same time, they have also done one thing more. Because of the price policy, the collective farms had been very much indebted. You must have read in the issue of 21st April, 1965, of the *Times of India* that all the debts of the collective farms have been cancelled by the Soviet Government and they are today free from all debts. But here in our country, because of the price policy the farmers are indebted. Whereas in Russia, they have wiped off the debts of the collective farms, here I do not know what will happen. What I am trying to point out is this that even a communist country like Russia has adopted a policy of giving stimulus to the farmer by increasing the prices.

Then, I shall refer to what is done in Japan. In this connection, I would like to refer to an article published in the *Yojana* of November, 8, 1964. This is what the article says:

"The prices are set by a Price Committee composed of members of Parliament, representatives of consumers, and producers and people of professional standing."

But here in our country, the Agricultural Prices Commission is composed of men of professional standing only, and Members of Parliament have no place in this Commission.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): They are jack of all trades.

Shri P. R. Patel: The representatives of the consumers also have no place. The representatives of the producers also have no place in this commission in our country.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): Everyone is a consumer.

Shri P. R. Patel: So I would suggest that we should learn something from Japan in this regard.

[Shri P. R. Patel]

In Japan, the rice is collected by Government through Government agencies. We are also trying to do the same thing. Even though in Japan rice is collected through Government agencies, yet there is black-marketing there, and 38 per cent of it goes to the blackmarket. So, the mentality is the same everywhere, and it is, therefore, not fair to abuse our own people and praise other people as if they were gods.

Then, the article goes on to point out:

"The sale price of rice is lower than the purchase price, and this has reduced the dependence on black market."

In Japan, the sale price is lower than the purchase price. Government pay more while purchasing and they sell to the consumer at a lower price, and in this transaction they incur some loss. In the case of wheat, the purchase price per tonne in 1958 was 102 dollars, whereas the sale price was 95 dollars; in the case of barley (common), the purchase price was 94 dollars, while the sale price was 89 dollars, and in the case of barley (naked), it was 106 dollars by way of purchase price, while the sale price was 95 dollars per tonne. The Japanese Government were purchasing at a higher price and selling at a lower price, just in order to increase the production. The article further says:

"The prices of wheat and barley are set by a parity formula, the purpose being to compensate farmers for rise in prices of goods which they buy generally."

So, if the prices of the goods or commodities that the farmers require go up, then they are paid more for their production. In this process, the Japanese exchequer loses about 9000 million yen. This is the loss that they incur in buying foodgrains at higher

prices and selling them at lower prices, including administrative charges. There is one thing more. That is not followed here. In fact, we are doing something contrary to that here. There, they import foodgrains from outside, and the imported foodgrain is sold by Government through Government agencies, but profit is made out of it. In our country, the position is just the reverse. Here, we import foodgrains and subsidise those foodgrains and not our foodgrains. In Japan, it is the indigenous foodgrains which are subsidised and the imported foodgrains are sold at higher prices and profit is made out of that. That is the way to encourage agriculture, that is, local or indigenous agriculture.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The consumer is punished for the sake of the agriculturist.

Shri P. R. Patel: Here, what do we do in our country? We subsidise the imported foodgrains and incur loss to the tune of crores of rupees and thereby encourage the farmers of foreign countries. That is the difference between Japan and our country. I hope Government will consider this point.

Then, I shall refer to what happens in Britain and what is done there to encourage agriculture. In Britain also—I am reading from a report published by the British Government, *Agriculture in Britain*, (p. 19):

"Agricultural Ministers review the economic conditions and prospect: of the industry. Between annual reviews, a special review may be held if the Ministers consider it warranted, but this has seldom been necessary. In holding reviews, the Ministers are required to consult with representatives of agricultural producers—in practice, the three farmers' unions in the United Kingdom".

Even in Britain, representatives of the three farmers' unions are consulted. But here our Government feel shy of consulting representatives of our farmers. They only appoint experts to look into this matter.

Now I will refer to page 24 of this booklet, Table 7. It shows that annual subsidies are given to the farmers from the exchequer. In 1962-63, this amounted to £ 321 million. For cereals, (wheat and rye) in 1961-62, the subsidy was £ 22 million; in 1962-63; £. 16.3 million.

An hon. Member: UK is not an agricultural country.

Shri P. R. Patel: You find that these subsidies are given there. For fertiliser also, subsidies are given. I would refer to *Arya Swapatra* of March 20, 1965, where it says that in Britain, the cost of a particular fertiliser is £. 32.5s. per ton; after the Ministry grant of £. 11.12s.10d. per ton the cost to the farmer comes down to £. 20.12s.2d. per ton. So there fertiliser is given at a low rate. But here, because our Sindri factory may not lose, the burden is borne by the agriculturists. There is an increase in the price of fertiliser. That is the policy followed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the price charged here?

Shri P. R. Patel: Here naturally for the imported fertiliser is cheaper the price paid by Government is less. But the pool price is more, so that the loss to the Sindri factory is minimised.

So I submit that the Government should look into these things and try to help agriculturists one way or the other. In the USA also prices are fixed by Government in consultation with representatives of farmers' unions. In those countries, UK and US, the farmers are in a minority, somewhere about 8 per cent and 11-12 per cent; here they are about 70 per

cent. That being so, is it not the primary duty of Government to consult representatives of farmers organisations in fixing the prices and giving facilities to agriculturists for increasing production?

What do we do here? Take crude oil used for well irrigation to run oil engines. In the last five years the price has doubled. So it should be subsidised. Here an hon. Member was saying that electricity should be given cheap. But in Gujarat we pay 3 annas per unit for agriculture. The price of crude is much high. Something must be done. The Agriculture Minister is thinking of giving some subsidy on the use of crude in agriculture, but the Finance Minister says he has some difficulties. If their difficulties are there, what about the difficulties of the agriculturists? You want to have more production from them, but you do not want to subsidise their operations.

Then take the question of tractors. We are importing them. We have already here, 40,000 out of which 20,000 are on sick leave because of want of spare parts. If 20,000 tractors are lying idle what is the sense in importing new tractors. Why not import spare parts?

Then we are spending a lot on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Those researches are done, but there is a big gap between research and its application in the field. The research results do not reach the farmers, do not go to the farm. So what is the sense in spending money on that, if it is not to go to the farm? We want technology and science in agriculture. The agriculturists must be scientists knowing something of agricultural science and technology. But who can know those things, unless they are educated? Let us do something to attract educated persons to the farm. But even here, educated persons who have qualified from agricultural colleges, graduates and double

[Shri P. R. Patel]

graduates, prefer service to the farm. That is the misfortune of agriculture in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the working of the Agriculture Department. (6)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more fertilisers, improved seeds, water facilities and pesticides. (7)]

(iii) That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for coherent and well understood policies in regard to prices and stockpiling. (8)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the land policy. (9)]

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper measures for ensuring reasonable prices of pepper and other spices crops at the time of collection of produce. (10)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and

Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for introducing statutory rationing in Kerala State. (11)]

(iii) That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the quota of rationed articles in Kerala State. (12)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lower the price of rationed rice in Kerala State. (13)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to keep sufficient buffer stock in Kerala State before the monsoon starts. (14)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide standard meals in all important towns and industrial centres. (15)]

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the quota of ration of rice in the coastal areas of Kerala State. (16).]

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a deep sea-fishing training centre in Kerala State. (17)]

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to retain and operate all Government depots of foodgrains existing at present by the Foodgrains Corporation. (18)]

(x) "That the demands under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to retain the services of loading and unloading workers in the Central Government foodgrains depots by the Foodgrains Corporation. (19)]

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix economic price rates for agricultural commodities. (20)]

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce more package programmes. (21)]

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce crop insurance scheme for foodgrains. (22)]

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish ice plants in the major fishing villages on the coast line in Kerala State. (23)]

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the progress made in mechanising fishing boats in Kerala State. (24)]

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for lending of boats and nets to fishermen in Kerala State. (25)]

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop fishing harbours and for establishing new harbours in Kerala State. (26)]

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make salt available to fishermen at concessional rates in Kerala State. (27)]

(xix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish cold storage facilities for storing fish in Kerala State. (28)]

(xx) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce frigidaire arrangements in railways and road transports to carry agricultural produce, fish, meat and dairy products in Kerala State. (29)]

(xxi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the collection of surcharge on the sale of rice in the ration shops in Kerala State. (30)]

(xxii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue the Central Coconut Committee and the Central Arecanut Committee. (31)]

(xxiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and

[Shri Warior]

'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify the fight against large scale destruction of coconut trees in Kerala State due to pests. (32)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start industries connected with fishery in the State of Kerala. (33)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Sugar Mills in the vicinity of Katihar (Bihar). (34)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for imparting higher education in fisheries technology in the sea fishery area of Kerala. (35)]

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reclaim the barren land. (36)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw the restrictions imposed on movement of khandsari. (37)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply small tractors to farmers at reasonable prices. (38)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sink more tube-wells to improve irrigation. (39)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to popularise the use of green manure and cow dung as fertilisers. (40)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 3 per maund. (41)]

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to find a suitable colour for Vanaspati ghee. (42)]

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the rise in prices of foodgrains. (43)]

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in the distribution of imported foodgrains, particularly the non-supply of wheat to Uttar Pradesh according to commitment. (44)]

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the breed of cattle and review the work of Gosamvadhan Committee. (45)]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce crop and cattle insurance scheme for the benefit of farmers. (46)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head "Forest" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to preserve forest wealth against ruthless destruction (56)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Carelessness in sending fertilisers like ammonium sulphate in rotten bags, not sending Railway receipts in time and indifference to complaints by the customers and societies concerned. (57)]

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Sir, I move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains. (63)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy in regard to procurement of foodgrains and prices of foodgrains. (64)]

(iii) That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Defective land reforms due to which land is not available to tillers. (65)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to distribute wasteland among agricultural labourers. (66)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and 'Agricultural' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline the working of the Agriculture Department. (67)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more fertilisers, improved seeds, and water facilities. (68)]

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reclaim the barren land (69)]

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply tractors to farmers at reasonable prices (70)]

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sink more tubewells in Eastern Uttar Pradesh (71)]

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the rise in prices of foodgrains. (72)]

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in the distribution of imported foodgrains particularly the non-supply of wheat to Uttar Pradesh according to commitment. (73)]

[Shri Sarjoo Pandey]

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to check the onslaught of locust. (74)*].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to colourise Vanaspati Ghee (75)*]

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to obtain cheap fertilisers. (76)*]

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for intensive cultivation (77)*]

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for fixation of minimum prices of tobacco of different varieties, turmeric, chillies and other agricultural produce. (78)*]

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Futility of sending officers to USA for training in Agriculture. (79)*]

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[*Tardy programme of Agricultural Research. (80)*]

(xix) "That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to protect plants from pests. (81)*]

(xx) "That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to save paddy from diseases. (82)*]

(xxi) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Lack of progress in the improvement of maize crop. (83)*]

(xxii) "That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced to Rs. 100."

[*Failure to control pests destroying the potatoes crop. (84)*]

(xxiii) "That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to give such pay scales to female workers as are equal to those being given to male workers in Indian Agricultural Research Institute. (85)*]

(xxiv) "That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Delay in the appointment of permanent staff. (86)*]

(xxv) "That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure of animal husbandry schemes. (87)*]

(xxvi) "That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to protect cattle from epidemics. (88)*]

(xxvii) "That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Extravagance in the name of Gosamvardhan Council. (89)*]

(xxviii) "That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to save forest wealth from destruction. (90)*]

(xxix) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to produce milk in sufficient quantity. (91)]

(xxx) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by 100."

[Irregularities in Delhi Milk Scheme. (92)]

(xxxi) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give encouragement for production of khandsari. (93)]

(xxxii) "That the demand under the head 'Purchase of foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring the wholesale trade of foodgrains under the control of Government. (94)]

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to impress upon the Railways to give up the additional freight charge on fruit. (95)]

Shri Shivamurthi Swami (Kappal): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow Kamalpur ryots of Tungabhadra Project area of Mysore State to start a Cooperative Sugar Factory. (96)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of at least five more Co-operative Sugar Factories under Tungabhadra Project area. (97)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy of foodgrains movements on restricted zonal and State area basis (98)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reduction of land revenue on land where foodgrains are sown (99)]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy regarding issue of licences to Cooperative Sugar factories by the Sugar Industry Directorate. (100)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to issue licences to Cooperative Sugar Factories under Tungabhadra Project area of Mysore. (101)]

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to issue licence to Kamalpur Cooperative Sugar Factory (102)]

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop import of foodgrains even after the end of Third Five Year Plan. (103)]

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and

[Shri Sivamurthi Swami.]

Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase Sugar production to meet the local and foreign demand. (104)]

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase sugar production to meet the local and foreign demand. (105)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains. (106)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the rise in prices of foodgrains. (107)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to colourise Vanaspathi Ghee. (108)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect cattle from epidemics. (109)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply tractors to farmers at reasonable prices. (110)]

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and

Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to save forest wealth from destruction. (111)]

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of animal husbandry schemes. (112)]

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow Dharmapuri District agriculturists of Madras State to start a co-operative sugar factory in their area. (113)]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Cut Motions are before the House.

श्री चांडक (छिदवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने काफी अच्छी रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश की है।

हाउस जानता है कि कुछ महीनों पहले इस मुल्क में, हमारा यह देश कृषि प्रधान होते हुए भी और पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारा इतना कुछ करते हुए भी, हमारे यहां पिछले तीन साल में अनाज की फसल कम हुई। इसी कारण भाव भी बढ़ता गया और मुल्क में गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गयी। अनाज मिलना मुश्किल हो गया था और आये दिन लोग चिल्लाते थे कि भाव बढ़ गये, भाव बढ़ गये, अन्न नहीं मिलता। मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़ी कुशलता से इस परिस्थिति को पार किया और आज यह होहल्ला नहीं सुनायी देता यह खुशी की बात है। इसके लिए मैं अन्न मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उन की मिनिस्ट्री को

मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ आगे मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना है। यह तो परिस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में मैं ने आप से कहा लेकिन यहां माना गया है कि खेती एक बेसिक इंडस्ट्री है इस मुल्क में जोकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां के 70 प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में रहते हैं। यह मानते हुए हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि एग्रीकलचर पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि पिछली इन तीन योजनाओं में यह सही है कि एग्रीकलचर का नाम खूब लिया गया। खेती का विकास हो यह सब चाहते हैं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कोई खास विकास हुआ नहीं इस क्षेत्र में। अब यह लोग ज्यादा महसूस करने लगे हैं, खास कर इन तीन प्लानों में, इन तीन योजनाओं में कि देहातों की तरफ, खेती की तरफ जब भी ध्यान दिया गया वह केवल एक आईवाश की तरह था, एक तरह से केवल मुंह पोंछने जैसा था। कोई विशेष गहराई से उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ऐसा मालूम होता है और ऐसा लोग महसूस करते हैं। देहातों की हालत बिल्कुल नहीं सुधरी है यह मैं नहीं कहता, खेती की स्थिति कुछ सुधरी है, डेवलपमेंट हुआ है, इर्रीगेशन की वृद्धि हुई है, यह सब कुछ हुआ है लेकिन हम अभी भी देखते हैं कि देहातों की हालत में कोई खास फर्क नहीं हुआ है। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट और ब्लाक्स वगैरह की योजना का काम करते हुए यह आशा थी और इस उम्मीद से हम ने उस काम को किया था कि वह जाकर देहातों का स्वरूप बदल देगा और देहातों को सुखी बनाने में और उन की किसानी को बढ़ाने में मदद करेगा। ऐसी हमारी आशा थी। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ हुआ नहीं। अब क्यों नहीं हुआ यह सोचने की बात है। यह सही है कि कुछ काम हुआ है और सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं लेकिन जैसा कि हमारे मित्र मिश्र जी ने भी कहा और पटेल साहब ने भी कहा और अन्य कुछ मित्रों ने भी कहा कि जो कुछ काम हुआ है वह सी० डी० मूवमेंट के जरिये सुपरफ्लुअर्स

हुआ है। कोई ठोस कार्य खेती के विकास के लिए नहीं हुआ है। थोड़ा बहुत काम अलबत्ता हुआ है। थोड़ी छोटी, मोटी सड़कें बनी हैं, कच्ची सड़कें बनीं, कुछ छोटी मोटी सड़कों का काम हुआ और कुछ पुलियां भी बनाई गईं। कुछ शाखाएं और छोटे अस्पताल भी बने और कुछ रुपया खर्च हो गया। एलाटमेंट का 52 परसेंट सारा इस्टैब्लिशमेंट चार्जेंज में खर्च होता है और शेष दीगर कामों में भी थोड़ा पैसा खर्च होता है। लेकिन कृषि के विकास की ओर देखने की फुरसत नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब हमारे परमानेंट डिपार्टमेंट वहां पर मौजूद हैं, पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० वहां पर मौजूद है, एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट वहां पर मौजूद है, शिक्षा विभाग वहां पर मौजूद है। लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी वह सारा काम बंटा हुआ है। यह सी० डी० डिपार्टमेंट जोकि खेती का काम करता है मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि इस डिपार्टमेंट की क्या कोई खास जरूरत है। जब कि यहां खेती का विकास होना है तो यह आवश्यक है कि यह एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट और इर्रीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट का पूरा समन्वय होना चाहिए। एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट के हाथ में खेती के विकास का सारा काम होना चाहिए। पैसा खूब खर्च हुआ लेकिन उससे वांछित परिणाम क्यों नहीं निकला? आज डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ पावर हो गया है। पंचायतों से लेकर जिला परिषदें बन गयी हैं, ब्लॉक का सारा काम उनके जिम्मे चला गया है। अब इस डिपार्टमेंट की अलग से क्या कोई खास जरूरत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। कम से कम इस खेती का जो काम है वह उन से लेकर एग्रीकलचर के जोकि पेरेंट डिपार्टमेंट है उस के हाथ में दे दिया जाय।

खेतों के विकास के लिए यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और वह एक मानी हुई बात है और जो यह किताब हमारे पास भेजी गई है उसमें भी यह दिया गया है :—

“Agricultural development is an essential condition of economic

[श्री चांडक]

growth in India. Agriculture contributes about 50 per cent of the national income, provides livelihood to 70 per cent of the people, supplies the bulk of wages and goods to the non-agricultural sector, produces raw material for a larger sector of industry and accounts for over 50 per cent of the export trade."

इन सब दृष्टियों से देखें तो एग्रीकलचर का स्थान पहले आता है। कृषि का विकास जब तक नहीं होता है, जब तक हम प्रोडक्शन की दृष्टि से सेल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं होते हैं तब तक हमारा यह इंडस्ट्रियल विकास अपूर्ण रहता है। इसलिए एग्रीकलचरल डेवलपमेंट की ओर सरकार को अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमन् दो चीजें यहां इस सत्र के सामने नई आई हैं। अभी शासन ने तय किया है। एक तो नेशनल फूड कारपोरेशन और दूसरी प्राइस फिक्सेशन पालिसी। उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि किसानों को रैम्युनरेटिव प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए। आवश्यक है कि किसानों को रैम्युनरेटिव प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए, उन्हें इंसेंटिव प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे खयाल से यह शब्द कुछ वैग सा हो जाता है। अब यह रैम्युनरेटिव प्राइस मिले तो कैसे मिले। इंडस्ट्रीज का मामला बिल्कुल अलग है। जहां तक इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है हर इंडस्ट्री के लिए और उस के हर आइटम के लिए आप कोस्ट प्राइस निकाल सकते हैं। जब तक आप किसी पदार्थ की कोस्ट प्राइस निकालने का यंत्र न बना लें और जब तक आप उसकी कोस्ट प्राइस न निकाल लें तब तक बगैर कोस्ट प्राइस के निकाले हुए यह आप कैसे कहेंगे कि अमुक प्राइस रैम्युनरेटिव है या नहीं? मगर एग्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स की इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स की तरह कोस्ट प्राइस निकालना बहुत मुश्किल बात है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सब से पहले एग्रीकलचर को

खेती को कृषि को आप इंडस्ट्री समझें। आप शब्दों में तो ऐसा जरूर समझते हैं लेकिन आज तक व्यवहार से यह चीज दिखाई नहीं दी है। दरअसल एग्रीकलचरल एक बड़ी और बेसिक इंडस्ट्री है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि उस को आप सबसे पहले इंडस्ट्री की तरह से ट्रीट करें। जब आप इंडस्ट्री की तरह से उसे ट्रीट करेंगे तब आप उस की कोस्ट प्राइस निकाल सकेंगे। वरना मेरे दिल में शक है कि यह रैम्युनरेटिव प्राइसेज और इंसेंटिव प्राइसेज यह महज एक तरीके का शब्द जाल है। इस को आप स्पष्ट कीजिये "व्हीट इज रैम्युनरेटिव एंड व्हीट इज इंसेंटिव"? जब तक आप उसकी मशीनरी पैदा नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोस्ट प्राइस किस आधार पर निकालेंगे? जब तक आप यह नहीं बतलायेंगे तब तक यह रैम्युनरेटिव और इंसेंटिव प्राइसेज देने की बात करना बिल्कुल गलत है। उसे तो यूं कह सकते हैं कि हम ने उसकी ऐडहोक प्राइस मुकर्रर कर दी है।

यह नेशनल फूड कारपोरेशन के हो जाने से देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण पैदा होगा। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि फूड कारपोरेशन यदि आती है तो वह खुशी की बात है लेकिन फूड कारपोरेशन को मार्केट में एंज ए ट्रेडर आना चाहिए। ट्रेडर की तरह वह मार्केट में आये और जितनी गवर्नमेंट को आवश्यकता है वह बाजार में एक ट्रेडर की हैसियत से खरीदे। ऐसा होने से किसानों को पूरी प्राइस भी मिल सकती है और गवर्नमेंट का अन्न का भंडार भी बढ़ सकता है।

अभी पिछले दिनों जो यह फूड क्राइसिस आई थी तो कई बार यह कहा गया कि व्यापारी लोग गलत काम करते हैं, किसान गलत काम करते हैं, इस तरह से एक दूसरे के ऊपर जितना सारा दोष था वह मढ़ने की कोशिश की गई। लोगों ने शासकीय अधिकारियों को भी दोषी बतलाया। व्यापारियों

ने सरकारी नौकरों और सरकारी अधिकारियों पर बोध मढ़ने की कोशिश की और सरकारी अधिकारियों ने किसानों और व्यापारियों पर बोध मढ़ने की कोशिश की। हर एक ने एक दूसरे को बेईमान समझने की कोशिश की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सभी के सभी बेईमान हैं और एक वर्ग का दूसरे वर्ग पर भरोसा नहीं है, तो जनतंत्र का काम कैसे चल सकता है। आखिर जन्मतः कोई आदमी बेईमान नहीं होता है। आदमी में बाद में कुछ कारणों से बेईमानी आती है। मैं शासन से कहूँगा कि वह इस तरह के अविश्वास के आधार पर कोई योजना या कानून बनाने की कोशिश न करे। कानून में काफ़ी शक्ति है। सरकार ने काफ़ी शक्ति अपने हाथ में ली है। प्राफ़िटियरिंग और होर्डिंग वगैरह के लिए काफ़ी शस्त्र सरकार के पास हैं।

फूडग्रेन्ज के मामले में सरकार एक फूडग्रेन्ज कार्पोरेशन बना चुकी है। वह भी ट्रेडर की तरह बाज़ार में आयेगी। उस का एक भंडार बनेगा। सरकार को जितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है, वह बाज़ार से लेगी। उस के बाद सारा फूड का व्यापार नार्मल चैनल से होने पर ही सब को सुविधा हो सकती है। उस दृष्टि से जब वाइयर्ज मार्केट होगा, जब बाज़ार में थोड़ा सा काम्पिटिशन होगा, तभी लेने वाले लोगों को, कन्ज्यूमर्स को अपनी इच्छा के अनुकूल और ठीक तरह से चीज़ मिल सकेगी। शासन इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की कोशिश करे।

16.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

छोटी इरिगेशन और पावर की भी खेती के लिए बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमारे कई मित्रों ने—खासकर मिथ्र जी ने—मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है कि किसानों को बिजली सस्ते भाव पर मिले। जहाँ तक इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध है, उस की बहुत चर्चा की जाती है, उस के लिए पैसा भी काफ़ी खर्च

हुआ है और बड़े बड़े डम्ज भी बनाये गये हैं—जो कि आवश्यक और उचित है—, लेकिन किसानों के खेतों में जो पानी पहुँचना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक नहीं पहुँच रहा है। मैं एक ऐसी जगह से आता हूँ, जिस में कुछ हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश का और विदर्भ के आठ जिले हैं। वहाँ पर इरिगेशन की कोई खास व्यवस्था नहीं है। न वहाँ नहरें हैं और न किसी दूसरी तरह की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। वहाँ पर केवल कुओं से, लिपट इरिगेशन से, खेती हो सकती है। लेकिन कुएं बहुत कम हैं और उनमें पानी भी बहुत कम है। जब तक पानी और खाद की समस्या हल नहीं होती है, तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

जहाँ तक खाद का सम्बन्ध है, कहा जाता है कि खाद नहीं मिलती है और उस के भाव बहुत बढ़े हुए हैं। लेकिन टेक्नीकल—नो—हाऊ न होने की वजह से किसानों पर ऐसा असर हुआ है कि वे केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर को उपयोग नहीं करना चाहते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करने की कोशिश करें।

श्री खांडक : मैं आपको इसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। लास्ट यीअर सन्तरो के बागीचों पर साइटस सिला नाम कि एक बीमारी आई। उस के लिए हेली-कोप्टर से बागीचों पर दवाई डाली गई। बवाई डालने से वह बीमारी खत्म होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन कुदरत ऐसी हुई कि उससे उलटा हुआ। जिन किसानों के बागीचों में वह बीमारी थी, वह कहते हैं कि हमारे सन्तरे गिर गए और संतरो के पेड़ जल गए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट और कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट विभाग की सारी मशीनरी के द्वारा टेक्नीकल नो—हाऊ ठीक तरह से लोगों तक नहीं

[श्री चांडक]

पहुंचाया जाता है, तब तक केमिकल फर्ट—
माईजर्ज के सदुपयोग के वजाय दुषुपयोग
हो सकता है। इस की तरफ भी ध्यान देने
की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज
बैहातों की हालत क्या है। विदर्भ के आठ
ज़िलों में से एक ज़िले से—नागपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट
से—मेरा विशेष सम्बन्ध है। वहाँ पर सर—
कार की तरफ से ज्वार की मानोपली पर—
चेजिंग हुई है और वह 45 रु० प्रति—
क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीदी गई है। लेकिन
सरकार ने उसे बेचने का भाव 53 और 55
रुपए प्रति क्विंटल रखा है, यानी सरकार
एक बोरे पर आठ और दस रुपये का मुनाफ़ा
कमाती है। यदि किसान स्वयं बेचना चाहे
तो वह नहीं बेच सकता है। सरकार किसान से
45 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से वसूल
करेगी और 53 से 55 रुपये के हिसाब से
बेचेगी। जिस गांव में परचेजिंग सेन्टर है,
वहाँ पर किसान से खरीद कर भंडार में ज्वार
रखी हुई है, लेकिन बाज़ार में ज्वार का एक
दाना भी नहीं है।

इसी तरह बाज़ार में गेहूँ भी वही है, जो
सरकारी गोदाम से आता है और वह विल्कुल
थोड़ा है। यही स्थिति चावल की भी है। सर—
कारी भंडार तो ज्वार से भरा हुआ है, लेकिन
बाज़ार में उसका एक दाना भी नहीं मिलता
है जब कि वहाँ पर ज्वार खाने वाले लोग
हैं। इस प्रकार लोगों को चावल, गेहूँ
ज्वार, कोई चीज़ भी नहीं मिलती है।
अगर कभी कभी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी
के जरिये मिलती भी है तो फी आदमी एक
माह के लिए दो किलो गेहूँ और दो किलो
चावल मिलता है—इस से ज्यादा नहीं।
मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिन भर मेहनत कर
ने वाला किसान दो किलो चावल और दो
किलो गेहूँ से महिना भर किस प्रकार जिन्दा

रह सकता है। इस की तुलना में शहरों में
फ़्री—आदमी तेरह किलो दिया जाता है।
मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि शहरों और
देहात में इतना फ़र्क किस बात के लिए है।
एक जगह तेरह किलो और दूसरी जगह केवल
दो किलो। मैं समझता था कि कुछ तारतम्य
से विचार किया जाता है कि देहाती आदमी,
खेड़े में रहने वाला आदमी, ज्यादा मेहनत
करता है और ज्यादा खाता है और इस लिए
उसको ज्यादा अनाज मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन
उस को दो किलो दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री चांडक : वही हालत शहर की
है। कहा जाता है कि इस साल हमारे यहां
32 लाख टन शक्कर पैदा होने वाली है।
मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अब भी 20,
22 लाख टन से ज्यादा शक्कर का खर्च नहीं
है और जब 32 लाख टन शक्कर पैदा होने वाली
है तो जितनी शक्कर बाहर भेजनी है, उस
को भेजने के बाद भी 20, 22 या 25
लाख टन शक्कर सरकार को उपलब्ध हो
सकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में शक्कर पर अन्न—
नेसैसरी बंधन रखने से क्या फ़ायदा है ?
अगर इस बंधन को हटा दिया जाये, तो कोई
दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

जहां तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सवाल है,
गवर्नमेंट ने लैंड डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन की एक
योजना बनाई हुई है, जो कि बहुत अच्छी
है। काराज पर तो योजनायें बहुत अच्छी
और उत्तम मालूम होती हैं, लेकिन प्रश्न यह
है कि उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किस प्रकार से होता
है। जब भी मुझे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की
डिमांडज पर बोलने का अवसर मिलता है
मैंने मुझाव दिया है कि हमारे यहां मध्य
प्रदेश में जो चम्बल रेवाइन्ज हैं, वह डाकुओं
के छिपने की जगह है और वहां पर डाकुओं
का बहुत बड़ा प्रतिष्ठान रहता है। रीहवी—

सीटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से मध्य प्रदेश में पच्चीस तीस हजार फेमिलीज जा रही हैं और कुछ पहुंची भी हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चम्बल की रेवाइन्स में लाखों एकड़ जमीन परती पड़ी हुई है। वह बहुत अच्छी और उपजाऊ जमीन है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उस जमीन को काम में लाया जाये और उस को जोतने के सायक बनाया जाये। वहाँ पर कोओप्रेटिव्स के जरिये खेती करवाये, मैकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग करवाये। इस तरह से आप के पास बहुत बड़ा अनाज का भंडार हो सकता है। आपने बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां बनाने की योजनायें भी रखी हैं, बड़ी बड़ी चीजें करने की भी कोशिश की है लेकिन मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि चम्बल योजना को जरूर हाथ में लें, इसको जरूर ध्यान में रखें।

अपनी कंस्टिट्यूसी बेटुल के बारे में मैं तीन चार साल से कहता आ रहा हूँ। गन्ने का उत्पादन वहाँ बहुत है। वहाँ पर शूगर मिल के वास्ते हम करीब करीब पांच साल से कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वहाँ पर सोसाइटी तैयार है, सब कुछ है लेकिन अभी तक उसकी मंजूरी ही नहीं मिली है। नौ मिलों की मध्य प्रदेश ने मांग की थी जिसमें से केवल दो की ही मंजूरी दी गई है। बेटुल में जहाँ सबसे ज्यादा ब्राइट ग्रासपैक्टस हैं वहाँ के लिए नहीं दी गई है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वहाँ के लिए भी आप शूगर मिल देने की कृपा करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें।

श्री चांडक : पिछली मर्तबा यह कहा गया था कि कारपोरेशन किस प्रकार से अनाज इकट्ठा करे और इस तरह की दूसरी बातें अनाज इकट्ठा करने के बारे में कही गई थीं। मैंने तब यह कहा था और आपको एक योजना भी बना कर दी थी जिसमें मैं यह सुझाव दिया था कि कि लैंड रेवेन्यू जो आप वसूल करते हैं वह पैसे में न करके यदि अनाज के रूप में वसूल करें तो आपको ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है;

आपका भण्डार यों ही भर सकता है। उसके ऊपर भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ध्यान देने की कोशिश करें।

भावों के बारे में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बार तो आपको कंज्यूमर प्राइसिस और प्रोड्यूसर प्राइसिस फिक्स कर देनी चाहिये मिनिमम और रिम्युनेरेटिव प्राइसिस किसान को मिलनी ही चाहियें। एक लेबल पर इन प्राइसिस को बांध देने से दूसरी प्राइसिस को बांधने की आपको जरूरत नहीं होगी। आप इसको निश्चित मानिये कि जब तक आप प्राइस इंस्टैंटिव नहीं देंगे किसान को तब तक अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करने की वह कोशिश नहीं करेगा। साथ ही जो भाव हैं उनको आपको बारिश से पहले या जब फसल बोई जाती है, उससे पहले घोषित कर देना चाहिये। अब जो भाव बांधने की पद्धति है, जो घोषित करने की पद्धति है, वह त्रुटिपूर्ण है। उसे दुरुस्त करना चाहिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड पर बहस मैं भाग लेते हुए मैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर पर यह इल्जाम लगाता हूँ कि इन्होंने अपनी जो नौ डिमाण्ड हैं उनमें से एग्रीकल्चर के कामों और उसको तरक्की देने के लिए जो रकम रखी है वह बहुत ही कम है वह केवल 36 करोड़ रुपये ही है। इसके बाद 445 करोड़ रुपये और 3500 करोड़ रुपया फूडग्रेज के परचेज के लिए होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इस मुल्क की ग्राय का कम से कम पचास फीसदी एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के लिए नहीं रखा जाएगा तब तक खाद्य समस्या कभी हल नहीं हो सकेगी। आप जानते ही हैं कि इस उद्योग में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं वे कम से कम अस्सी परसेंट हैं कुल आबादी के। इतने अधिक लोग इसमें लगे रहने के बावजूद भी सिर्फ 36 करोड़ रुपया ही तमाम 1 स डिपार्टमेंट के लिए लेना और परचेज आफ फूडग्रेज के लिए 448 करोड़ रुपया लेना यह

[श्री शिव मूर्ति स्वामी]

बहुत ही अफसोसनाक बात है। मैं पुरजोर अपील करता हूँ खाद्य मन्त्री से कि वे इस मुल्क की मुश्किल खाद्य समस्या को देखते हुए तथा उसको हल करने के उद्देश्य से कम से कम पचास परसेंट इसके लिए रखें।

इस डिपार्टमेंट में बहुत से नाकारा और बेकार आर्गनाइजेशन हैं। हम आज चांद तक जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इतना साइंटिफिक डिवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, आसमान पर हम फिरते हैं लेकिन हम अपने गरीब किसानों को छोटी मोटी टेक्नीकल एड देने में भी अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। आपकी एक नेशनल ट्रैक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन है जो कि एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स से, फार्मर्स से बहुत ही दूर है। उसका कोई इन्सुमाल किसान के लिए नहीं किया जाता है। मैं अपनी स्टेटका एक प्राप्रेसिव फार्मर हूँ। हम चाहे जितनी कोशिश करें हम पांच सौ एकड़ के एक फार्म के लिए ट्रैक्टर लेने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं इसके लिये चाहे जितनी भागदौड़ कर ली जाए, कितने प्रयास कर कर लिये जायें, कामयाबी, हासिल नहीं होती है। एक गांव को तो एक ट्रैक्टर का इस तरह से मिलना दूर रहा, पूरे जिले में एक या दो गांवों को ही साल में एक दो ट्रैक्टर मिल पाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाजिर तरीके से उनको यह ट्रैक्टर मुहैया होने चाहियें।

क्वालिटी कण्ट्रोल के बारे में मैं कहता हूँ! वनस्पति को कलर करने में आप अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। शुद्ध घी और अशुद्ध वनस्पति में फर्क करने में आप नाकाम हो गए हैं।

फारेस्ट प्रिजर्वेशन के बारे में मैं अब कहता हूँ। मैसूर में बहुत कीमती चंदन के पेड़ हैं, सैंडल वुड हैं। मैं नहीं समझता ऐसी कीमती वुड किसी और स्टेट में मिल सकती है। आप देखें कि इस को किस बेरहमी से बरबाद किया जा रहा है। फारेस्ट आफिसर या

आप इस मोर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। आइन्दा जो पीड़ी आएगी वह अगर यही हालत रही तो पूजा करेगी कि चंदन का पेड़ कैसा होता था। चन्द साल में ये सब बरबाद हो जायेंगे। एक एक पेड़ दस दस हजार की कीमत का होता है। मैं किस किस का नाम लूँ कि कौन कौन इनको बरबाद कर रहे हैं। किस व्यक्ति का, किस दल का, किस आदमी का, किस मुखिया का नाम मैं लूँ। यह बहुत मुश्किल समस्या है। इस मोर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अपनी कुछ क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं की ओर अब मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। तुंगभद्रा एरिया से मैं आता हूँ। तुंगभद्रा एरिया में आठ लाख एकड़ के इरीगेशन की प्राजैक्ट है। इसमें से कम से कम मेरे जिले में पांच लाख पचास हजार एकड़ एरिया को इरीगेट करने का प्रोग्राम है। अभी तक कागजों पर दो लाख सत्तर हजार एकड़ एरिया में इरीगेशन हो रहा है। लेकिन अगर एक्चुअल-फिजिकल तरीके से एसेसमेंट किया जाए तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक लाख सत्तर हजार में ही होता होगा। लेकिन अगर आपकी बात को ही मान लिया जाए कि दो लाख सत्तर हजार एकड़ में होता है तो एक शैतान की स्कीम को इन लोगों ने अमल में लाया है, एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने सेंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के, अमल में लाया है। इसको लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम का नाम दिया गया है। इसके माने यह हैं कि वहां पर किसान हर साल राइस ही पैदा करे अगर उसने राइस या पैड़ी पैदा करना शुरू कर दिया है। हमेशा और हर साल उसको लाजिमी तौर पर वही पैदा करना पड़ेगा। अगर वह राइस को छोड़ कर गन्ना बोये या दूसरी कोई फसल बोये तो उस पर चार पांच सौ रुपया फी एकड़ जुर्माना किया जाता है। कोई जमीन अगर गन्ना बोने के लिए फिक्स हो गई है, उसका लोकलाइजेशन कर दिया गया

है तो वह किसान हर साल गन्ना ही बोयेगा । गन्ना बोने के लिए अब तक एक लाख सत्तर हजार एकड़ जमीन है । उसमें ही क्राप गन्ने की होती है । इसमें से साठ सत्तर हजार एकड़ का लोकलाइजेशन कर दिया गया है और यहां सर हर किसान को मजबूरन, कम्पलसैरिली गन्ना ही बोना पड़ता है । अगर वह इसके बजाय धान पैदा करता है तो धान के लिए जितने पानी की जरूरत होती है, उतना पानी नहीं दिया जाता है । परसों मैं वहां गया हुआ था । वहां के लोगों की आंखों में आंसू थे, वे रो रहे थे । वहां पर गन्ना ही गन्ना है । अगर कोई पैड़ी बोता है तो पानी चाहे बेकार समुद्र में चला जाए लेकिन किसान को जिसने धान बोया है नहीं दिया जाता है । पानी बरबाद कर दिया जाता है लेकिन उसका किसान को लाभ नहीं पहुंचाया जाता है । पांच लाख एकड़ को पानी देने के लिए आपने जो रिजर्वायर बना रखा है, उसका पानी बरबाद हो रहा है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि खुदा के वास्ते इस लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम को कम से कम चार पांच साल के लिए आप खत्म कर दें । कम से कम इमर्जेंसी के लिये तो इसे बन्द किया जाये । लेकिन यह बात नहीं होती । वह गन्ने का ही पानी देंगे, धान का ही पानी देंगे । इस तरह से मजबूर करके वहां के लोगों से दस हजार एकड़ में शूगर केन बोया गया है । जब इतना शूगर केन बोया जाता है तो उसके लिये हमें मिल्स कितनी चाहियें । इसके लिये प्रयास करके जो स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री जती थे उन्होंने लोगों को उत्साह दिलाया कि लोग कोआपरेटिव फार्म करें । कोआपरेटिव मिल्स के लिये गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने रूल ले डाउन किया है कि ज्वारेंट स्टॉक नहीं होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले की भी कहानी बतला चुं । इस बार से पहले मैं जब लोक सभा में था तो उस वक्त भी एक कोआपरेटिव मिल खड़ी करने की कोशिश की गई । इसके लिये छः लाख रुपया जमा कर के कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी का रजिस्ट्रेशन किया गया । उस का लाइसेंस भी दिया गया । लेकिन उसको लाइसेंस देने के बाद दूसरे साल

जब दस लाख ६० जमा करने वाली शर्त पूरी हो रही थी उस वक्त मालूम नहीं शूगर इण्डस्ट्री और शूगर डाइरेक्टोरेट ने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को क्या उत्साह दिलाया या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने दिलाया कि उस कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को खत्म किया गया । उसको डिजाल्व करने का आदेश दिया गया और उनके लाइसेंस को खत्म कर दिया गया । इसके बाद एक मालदार आदमी श्री किला चन्द साहब थे उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी ज्वारेंट स्टॉक कम्पनी लगाई । उन्हें उसके लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया । लेकिन लाइसेंस पाकर भी वह कुछ नहीं कर सके । उनको कैपिटल का लाभ हुआ । उस दिये हुए लाइसेंस को लेने के लिये कम से कम सन् 1953 या 1954 में कोशिश हो रही है । न सिर्फ हमारी ओर से बल्कि तुंगभद्रा एरिया में जो लोग बसे हुए हैं वह भी बारह साल से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह एक कोआपरेटिव मिल खड़ी करें । लेकिन वहां पर इसी हाउस के एक मेम्बर श्री मोरारका हैं उन्होंने एक फैक्ट्री लगाई है । मैं उनके लिये कोई और बात नहीं कहना चाहता । बल्कि मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने वहां पर मिल कायम की । लेकिन फिर भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नहीं मालूम आज पालिटिक्स में क्या रबैया पैदा हो गया है कि उनको एक मिल तो पहले ही दे दी गई थी उसके बाद कोआपरेटिव मिल खोलने की इजाजत न देकर उन को दूसरी मिल खोलने की भी इजाजत दे दी गई । आप जितनी मिलें भी उन को देने के लिये राजी हों, हम खुद अपनी रियाया से कह कर उसे रिजर्व करने के लिये तैयार हैं क्योंकि जब लाखों एकड़ में लोग गन्ना बो रहे हैं तो अगर दूसरे प्रान्तों से कैपिटल आये या कोई राजस्थान का मालदार आदमी आकर उस काम को करे तो मैं खुशी से इसका स्वागत करता हूं । उनको मिल दी जाये । लेकिन जब हमने कोआपरेटिव मिल को बढ़ावा देने के लिये जो भी शर्तें थीं उनको पूरा कर लिया, जो रा मैटीरियल चाहिये वह रा मैटीरियल मौजूद है क्योंकि हजारों एकड़ में गन्ना बोया जा रहा है । इसके साथ लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम

[श्री शिव मूर्ति स्वामी]

भी है। 70 हजार एकड़ जमीन में गन्ना पैदा हो रहा है तो क्या उस सब का गुड़ बनाया जा सकता है, क्या इतनी लेबर को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सकता है। क्या किसान को यह चीज बुरी नहीं लगती है कि बाजू वाली जगह में जो गन्ना बाता है उसके लिये फी टन 60 रु० मिलता है और उनका गन्ना यों ही सूख जाता है। इस साल तो यह हुआ कि श्री मोरारका की बो फैक्ट्री है उसके लिये 9 या 10 हजार एकड़ जमीन का रिजर्वेशन कर दिया गया। लेकिन रिजर्वेशन करने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह क्रश नहीं कर सके। चूंकि वह क्रश नहीं कर सके इसलिये 3400 एकड़ का गन्ना बिल्कुल सूख गया। मैंने पिछले दिन इस हाउस में बतलाया था कि किस तरह से वह गन्ना सूख गया था। मैंने जो भन्दाजा लगाया है अगर उसमें एक पैसा भी कम हो तो मैं इस हाउस से बाहर निकलने के लिये तैयार हूं। इस मौसम में वहां के लोगों को पन्द्रह हजार रुपये का मुकसान हुआ है। चूंकि वहां रिजर्वेशन किया गया इसलिये रिजर्वेशन करने के बाद उस गन्ने को दूसरी तरफ नहीं ले जाया जा सका। गांवों के लोग कानून की वजह से मजबूर हो गये। आज वहां के लोगों का कहना है कि इसके लिये एक कमेटी बिठलाई जाये। यह एक साल से ही ही नहीं कहा जा रहा है। दस सालों से इस बात के लिये कोशिश हो रही है। आखिर सहनशीलता की भी कोई हद हुआ करती है। आज वहां के लोगों का गुस्सा भड़क उठा है।

परसों जब मैं किसानों के पास गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि स्वामी जी, क्या हम में से दस दस, बारह बारह आदमी जाकर प्रधान मन्त्री के घर के सामने उपवास करें, क्या सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब के घर के सामने उपवास करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैंने कहा कि उपवास करने की जरूरत नहीं है। उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। जब एग्रीकल्चर की डिमाण्ड आयेगी

तब मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय की सहायता से और दूसरे दलों के जो भाई हैं उनकी सहायता से इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न करूंगा। इस बारे में दलबन्दी का कोई सवाल नहीं है। यहां जो सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब बैठे हैं वह भी उसी जिले से आते हैं, उनसे कंसल्ट करूंगा। या उन को भी छोड़ कर जो नागान गौड़ा साहब हैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर स्टेट के और एक कंस्ट्रक्टिव नुमाइन्दे कांग्रेस के हैं उन की सहायता लूंगा। वहां की रियाया की स्थिति सुधारने के लिये श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब दया करके उनके साथ बातचीत करें और मालूम करें वहां के किसानों की मुश्किलें क्या हैं। उसके बारे में मेरे पास खत आया कि हम तो देते थे कोआपरेटिव मिल का लाइसेंस लेकिन चूंकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर इस वक्त फाइनेन्शाल बर्बन बहुत है इसलिये मुश्किल है और गवर्नमेंट मजबूर है। इसके बारे में मैंने खुद खत लिखा और अध्यक्ष महोदय के पास भी उसकी नकल भेजी है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को भी लिखा है कि कई कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी वालों ने लिखा है कि उन्होंने इस तरह का इन्तजाम कर लिया है। अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पैसा नहीं देना चाहती तो ऐसे बहुत से बैंक हैं, कनारा बैंक है, सिडिकेट बैंक है, मैसूर स्टेट बैंक है, जो कि मामूली से इंटरेस्ट के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपये देने के लिये तैयार हैं। आप पैसा नहीं देना चाहते तो न दीजिये। लेकिन जो कानून में रक्खा गया है, जो परमिशन या परमिट है, कोआपरेटिव मिल के लिये जो लाइसेंस का कागज है वह तो दिया जाना चाहिये। क्या हम इस सदन के सदस्यों से यह मांग नहीं कर सकते कि हम को इस मिनिस्ट्री से लाइसेंस दिलाया जाये। और कोई सहायता हम आप से नहीं चाहते। आप देखिये कि हम कितना पैसा जमा कर लेते हैं।

आज तुंगभदुरा एरिया में दस फैक्ट्रियां कायम हो सकती हैं, लेकिन पांच की तो बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। हम लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी रजिस्टर कर के आप के पास आते

हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती, इसकी क्या बजह है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसके बारे में क्या मुश्किलें हुकूमत को हैं। श्री मोरारका, जोकि इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, उनसे क्या आप एग्रीमेंट कर लिया है कि उनके लिये रिजर्वेशन किया जायेगा। अगर कर लिया है तो जितने रिजर्वेशन का एग्रीमेंट है उतना हम उनके लिये कर देते हैं। एक कमलापुर में कोआपरेटिव कारखाने का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है। वह जगह बदल कर विजय नगर का जो पुराना शहर है वहां हम्पी का कारखाना हम कायम करना चाहते हैं। वहां की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी एक और आफर देने के लिए तैयार है। वहां एक छोटी नदी है। तकरीबन सौ या दो सौ फीट लम्बा। ब्रिज हम उस पर बना लें। इस तरह से पूरा एरिया एक हो सकता है। ऐसा हो जाने पर उन को गन्ना मिलता है या नहीं इस का सवाल ही नहीं उठता। गंगावती एरिया है, अनागुदी एरिया है, सिदनीर एरिया है, सिवापूर एरिया है और रायपूर एरिया है, मैं कौन कौन सा एरिया आप को बतलाऊँ। वहां इतना डेवलपमेंट करने के बाद आप को एक लाइसेंस देने की तकलीफ हम आप को देना चाहते थे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आप का जो शूगर डा रेक्टोरेट है उस में कोई रिएक्शनरी लोग बंटे हुए हैं जहां पर किन्हीं मालदार आदमियों का प्रभाव है और वे उन लोगों की बातें मानते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के काम से आप को कभी भी सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। मैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई और बात नहीं कहूँगा लेकिन आप से इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट इतना बढ़ गया है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। चार हजार तीन सौ या चार हजार चार सौ कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों ने पीटीशन भी दी है कि उनको कोआपरेटिव मिल चलाने की इजाजत दी जाय। इसी तरह से हमारे पूर्व वक्ता श्री पाण्डेय ने भी कहा कि सरकार इधर तीन, चार या पांच सालों से शूगर फ़ैक्टरी का लाइसेंस देने में कंजूसी क्यों

कर रही है। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या मुल्क में शगर की कमी नहीं है, क्या आप गांवों में उतनी शगर सप्लाय कर सकते हैं जितनी वह चाहते हैं। इस तरह से मुल्क में आर्टिफिशियल स्केसिटी क्यों पैदा की जाती है। क्या इसी दृष्टि से उन लोगों को ज्यादा गन्ना होते हुए भी लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है। उधर हिन्दुस्तान में गन्ने की कमी हो सकती है, वहां शूगर फ़ैक्टरीज फेल हो सकती है, वहां इस के बारे में सोच विचार हो सकता है, लेकिन क्या दक्षिण में कभी भी यह सवाल आया था कि गन्ना नहीं है। क्या आप के सामने किसी वक्त भी यह शिकायत आई है।

दक्षिण के बारे में मैं आप को क्या बतलाऊँ। सुबह से लोग जाते हैं और गन्ना लेकर शाम के आठ बजे तक बैलगाड़ियों के फेरे लगाते हैं और क्यू लगाकर खड़े होते हैं और अपने गन्ने को आगे करने के लिये क्या आप जानते हैं कि आपने जो टूर रखा था उस को कैंसिल कर देने से कितनी गलतफहमी होगी। आप ने टूर फिक्स किया, उस के बाद उसे कैंसिल करने के लिये बंगलौर को वायर किया। कहा जाता है कि टूर कैंसिल हो गया। कहा जाता है कि मोरारका साहब से बात करके मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपना टूर कैंसिल कर दिया। यह गलत बात है। हो सकता है कि उनके इन्फ्लूंस से ऐसा न हुआ हो, लेकिन इस से गलत फहमी पैदा हो सकती है। खुद मोरारका साहब ने एग्रीमेंट पर दस्तखत किए हैं, और आप उन को एक दो मिल और देना चाहते हैं तो दीजिए, लेकिन पूरा जिला उन के लिए गिरवी रखने को हम तैयार नहीं हम भी चन्द लाइसेंस लेने के लिए आगे आना चाहते हैं। आप इस मौसम में नहीं देंगे तो हमारा काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। एक अजीब बात है कि सरकार ने एक कमेटी बिठायी थी उस की रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी। हमने उपमंत्री से दरियापत किया था तो मालूम हुआ कि जो रिपोर्ट था वह हमारे पास नहीं

[श्री शिवमन्त्रि स्वामी]

आयी । लेकिन मोरारका साहब एन्यूजल रिपोर्ट में लिखते हैं कि कमलापूर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को कैसिल कर दिया जाये, ज्वाइंट स्टॉक कम्पनी को एक्सपेंड करेंगे ।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल हमारा 15 लाख का नुकसान हुआ है उस की जिम्मेदारी इस डिपार्टमेंट पर है । हमारे यहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने रिक्लेम किया लेकिन फिर भी हमारी बात को मंजूर नहीं किया । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि कारण क्या है ।

कांग्रेस का उद्देश्य था कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बढ़ावा दिया जाये । इसी दृष्टि से कोआपरेटिव शूगर फैक्टरी सोशलिस्ट पटर्न का नमूना बन सकता है, और इस काम में किसी कैपिटलिस्ट का शेयर नहीं है, रैयत आगे आयी है । हम उनके लिए नौ हजार एकड़, दस हजार एकड़ का एरिया रिजर्व करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन हमारी हम्पी फैक्टरी को बनाने का लाइसेंस दिया जाये । हम आपको इसके द्वारा कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट का नमूना बनाकर दिखाना चाहते हैं । और इस प्रकार आपके हाथ मजबूत करना चाहते हैं मैं इस लिए आपसे पुरजोर अपील करना चाहता हूँ । मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इस अपील को मंजूर करके आप कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बढ़ावा दें ।

Shri K. C. Sharma: The story of food and agriculture is a very sad story. It is not given to one Minister, however competent he may be, nor even to one Government to change things.

Unfortunately, even though at the very dawn of civilisation, India was one of the countries which supplied to the world things that brought the modern industrial civilisation into existence yet, India is today one of the most backward countries. That is the paradox of history, and a very sad paradox indeed.

As far back as the fifth century B.C., India was one of the countries where the people were well fed and well educated too. Up to the eleventh century A.D., the history goes on that India was one of the richest countries. Before the Industrial Revolution came, it was preceded by the agricultural revolution which began in 1750 and lasted up to 1850. The Industrial Revolution followed that and lasted from 1775 to 1848. Then, the great countries including Greece, India and China which gave the material for human progress in the earliest era of civilisation did not change their way of living. There was no agricultural revolution, there was no industrial revolution. We remained a static people. Though we had the finest thought, the finest culture, the finest literature, yet our limbs remained weak and our fine brains did not cope with the changing conditions in the world. That is an unfortunate historical fact.

Now the time has come when we have to act. The struggle the Congress had waged, we have waged so far, is not comparable with the struggle towards the progressive industrial civilisation of the modern world. It was given to that great man, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had a dream, a vision, to build up a Greater India, to think of India coming into an industrial pattern of things. He tried his best. But one man, however great, cannot effect a quick march to industrialisation so far as the great mass of humanity here was concerned. That is a sad story. The man who is considered the first statesman of the new age, the greatest charismatic character of modern age, failed to change the character of the Indian masses.

Why? Because when the world thought in terms of how to possess and where to possess, the Indian still thought in terms of to be, to be truthful, to be honest and but not to be hardworking. We thought in terms of truth, in terms of spiritualism, but we did not think in terms of production and possession.

I have in elections met lakhs of people. I have said that things have changed; they must think in terms of their grandchildren, not in terms of their own lives. I have told them 'If you do not work hard, if your limbs are not stronger, if your brains are not wiser, if you are not willing to change from the person of today to the person of tomorrow, your children will have no future'. When I talked with him at the tea table, this is what he said: 'This is the house where my grandfather used to live; my father used to live in it. Will this not be my refuge and shelter? Will not my children have rest in this House?'

This is the story, the sad story. What is needed today is a change of attitude. It is not a simple question of a plough or a tractor. It is a question of change of character. It is unfortunate that to tell that education must have a utility character, you required a retired High Court Chief Justice. Only a Chagla could do it, because Chagla was doing Justice to the people. The man who was working for the people, the worker in the field, a public worker, did not think in these terms; the man who was administering justice as part of his duty of doing justice to the people thought of it. That is a very unfortunate thing.

So the first and the most important thing is a change of attitude to be brought about, and for this a change in the education pattern is essential. Unless a man is educated and well-fed, he will not move. It is a great march, a great movement. It is not an ordinary thing. We still think in terms of astrology tradition, superstition; we do not think in terms of the coming generation. Even an animal, even a she wolf, will think in terms of its young ones, but the Indian does not think in terms of his grandchildren. That is the saddest spectacle, the most unfortunate spectacle.

Still we pass as a great people. Where does greatness lie if this state of affairs is not changed? So I want the Agriculture Minister to work hard,

to call a meeting of all the Agriculture Ministers of the states and to tell them that there is a sacred trust in their hands, to change the face of this great country, to make a change from the past and to say how the masses are to be changed, how they are to think in terms of to be and not to be, how they are to pass from the static attitude to life to the ever-changing condition. The Chinese philosopher says that a man never bathes in the same river twice, because by the time he goes to the river the next day the man himself may change and the river also changes. Therefore, the man is different and the river is different. This is the attitude that the modern masses in India must accept. Then and then alone there is hope for us.

What I emphasise is education in agriculture, because the agriculturist or the farmer must know what to produce; secondly, he must know what to grow on each field; thirdly, he must know what equipment to use; fourthly, what farm practices are to be employed; fifthly, how much to use, that is, how much fertiliser, how much seed, how much water through irrigation, and so on, should be used; sixthly, what fertiliser formula or feed ration has to be given, that is the quantity of fertiliser and other things for the soil; seventhly, the particular individual unit to be used and eighthly, the size of the operating unit. These are the eight necessary things that a farmer must know if he has to pass from the subsistence economy to an industrial enterprise. Our agriculture is now subsistence agriculture and to modernise our agriculture, it must be pass on to the position of an industrial enterprise. That is essential. For this, what is necessary?

Education is necessary. In the USA there are 46 agricultural universities and colleges. In a small country like the United Kingdom, there are 12 agricultural universities. How many colleges are there in India? But you can do the job: it is a simple question. Gandhiji simply said, non-violence and

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

truth. But the people became blind. Do you think we were spiritualised to think in terms of truth and non-violence? They were given to us because it is our ancient glory; it came like superstition; it caught hold of our minds. If you employ the resources at your disposal, you can pass on the riches in the name of greater India, in the name of the grand-children. The children can use them. A lot of gold is hoarded in the rich man's house; let it be for a temple for good causes; let the children build a temple out of those resources. Thus, out of the resources at your disposal, you should build a new and greater India, and a new and greater India could not be built unless agriculture is changed. Nowhere in a country has industry flourished before agriculture made a great progress. So, the progress in agriculture must precede progress in industry.

The second problem, which is a problem all over the world, is that the fate of the farmer has been that he is in the lower strata. He is poorer than the industrialist or any other people in other professions. The reasons are two: first, the agriculturist has not so much of education as people in other professions. Second, he had no organisation of his own. So, the first thing is we should raise the physical productivity per man for which, as I said, adequate education should be imparted. Then comes the supply of fertilisers, irrigation, good seed, etc. In America, they have got country agents. Here we have BDOs. It is not true that BDOs do not do anything. I have had occasion to go to the villages and meet some of them. In my constituency, 2 or 3 young BDOs have done a wonderful job. They go to the villages and tell the farmers how much seed to put, how much manure to use, etc., how to get cement and other things. They are not blockheads. They are intelligent, hard-working men with a sense of mission. But sometimes departmental difficulties stand in their way.

Then, it is necessary to increase the demand for agricultural commodities. This is not likely to arise now. This is likely to arise when you change over from grain production to luxurious things like flowers, fruits, etc.

Then, it is necessary to raise the price which the farmer gets for his produce. In India, if a farmer, with his capacity of brain, strength of limb, readiness and will to work, puts in the same labour in a factory, he will get Rs. 100, but from his farm he gets only Rs. 35. In USA, the farmer gets 99 per cent of what his counterpart gets in the other professions by putting in the same labour. In England, the agricultural population is only 4.1 per cent. But their national income is 4.2 per cent and £350 million are given every year to the farmers for help. You must have read in the papers what a demonstration took place there about milk price. But here for our farmer, if the crops come, the price falls. Now fortunately some change has come. But in my childhood, I know when I sell, it is *kuchabav* i.e. I will give 11 seers, but it will be counted for 10 seers. When I buy, it is *puccabav*, i.e. I will get 9 seers, but it would be counted as 10 seers. Like that I would be cheated. Now this is not possible, but many other things are possible to the farmer's disadvantage, because he cannot match the merchant in cleverness.

From Aristotle down to the present day, the middleman has been the curse of the man with the plough. Here the moneybag can challenge the minister and say "if you do not speak the words I want to you to speak your head will roll on the road." In other countries, such a thing will be an invitation to a revolution. This is the only difference. The middleman as such has always been the curse of the farmer throughout the world. It is true of the Indian farmer also.

Fourthly, there is the question of payment of subsidy to the farmer.

Here, we are not in a position to do it. Only, a small percentage of the people are engaged in industry and are paying income-tax. So, we cannot afford to pay subsidy to 70 per cent of the people. Therefore, this question does not arise.

Fifthly, we have to make a direct grant to the farmer in order to raise his income, as England is doing.

Sixthly, there should be an integrated programme for agriculture. Here comes the question of introduction of machinery and co-operative farming. The surplus people must go out of agriculture. In India the problem is that 40 per cent more of people are working on the farm. Those surplus people should go out.

An hon. Member: Where?

Shri K. C. Sharma: Somewhere else. A democratic government is morally and legally bound to create work for them.

Seventhly, we have to encourage the farmers to combine themselves in their own economic defence. This is an organisational matter. My hon. friend was referring to the price fixation policy. But who will sit there on behalf of the farmers and say that this is the price we want? What is the mechanism to know what is the economic price for the farmer? Who is to help them? There is no organisation of the farmers. So, an organisation of farmers, competent enough to speak on behalf of the farmers, is a necessity. I repeat that a revolutionary change is necessary. My hon. friend has his grass roots in the soil and he is young. He can bring about a revolution, if he wills it. Do not be carried away by the language policy or other small things. You have to create for your grand children a new world, and greater opportunities, and I know that you can do it.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris): Mr. Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. While support-

ing the demands of this Ministry, I congratulate the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture for his practical approach to the problem. We have seen how he has tackled the food problem of our country when our country was passing through an acute shortage of food.

17-33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In my humble opinion, food and agriculture is not the responsibility of one Ministry alone. I think it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Ministry of Irrigation and Power and also this Ministry. Therefore, when suggestions are made by members coming from different parts of the country, I wish all the three Ministers were present to hear them.

I will confine myself to the production side. Because, without production there is no place for distribution and price factor. The Food Corporation of India, which was established in January 1965, will undertake the responsibility of distributing food, quality seeds and fertilizers, fixing an incentive price etc. in addition to its work of procurement, storage and distribution. In my opinion, the Corporation should be entrusted, as a must, with the work of minor irrigation facilities to the agriculturists. I am really very sorry to submit that in my constituency, specially in areas like Mettupalayam, Avinashi and Sulur there is lack of irrigation facilities. Even now, I am sorry to say, the electricity charges incurred by the people there for a month comes to only about one rupee. In the beginning, I did not believe it. But, during my tour of these areas, the receipts were shown to me. So, this shows that there is power in this area but there is no water in the well.

From this report we find that against the Third Plan target of 12.8 million acres the area benefited during the

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

first three years was of the order of 6.4 million acres. Even if 3.3 million more acres are achieved by the end of the Third Plan period, there will still be a shortfall of 3 million acres, when thousands of acres of fertile land are left uncultivated because of lack of irrigation facilities, specially in these areas. Even before 1962 it was decided to provide irrigation facilities by making use of the surplus water from the Kundah Project to these areas. Up to this date nothing has been done. The areas are the same as they were before. Therefore I request our Minister as also our Irrigation Minister to impress upon the State Government to see that these dry areas are benefited by these irrigation facilities. The amounts should be enhanced and the work should be implemented so that villagers will be benefited and thereby they will add to our agricultural production.

Secondly, we must provide land for the landless labour. In villages, in forest and slum areas we find thousands of acres of waste land, both in the plains and in the hill areas, on the one side, on the other side there are thousands of landless people. Given the opportunity, given the land they will be provided not only with employment but they will form into co-operative farming societies, put in their labour and add to our production.

Another point in this connection that I would like to submit is about adulteration. We hear of so much of adulteration to food; but here we hear about adulteration to fertilisers and insecticides also. In my constituency when the potato crop was attacked by the late blight disease, Government came forward to help the agriculturists with pesticides and insecticides at concessional rates; but somehow these insecticides and pesticides entered into the market and our poor agriculturists were supplied with them after being adulterated—fertiliser with ash and pesticides with maida and chalk powder—and it was sold at such high

prices. Therefore I request the Government to take action and punish these offenders who stoop to adulteration.

Now I will come to my own area. It is a hill area. Regarding the development of hill areas I may submit here that inadequate attention has been paid hitherto. Because of the extreme difficulty in transport and communications the task of development has become a very formidable task and it involves larger sums of money, better planning and work. Regarding all these difficulties the Indian Council of Agricultural Research organised a seminar in Simla in the year 1963 from the 12th to the 14th April. At this seminar a number of recommendations were made regarding transport and communications, animal husbandry, fruit cultivation, processing industries, poultry and pasture development. These recommendations were examined by the Government in consultation with the State Government and the Hill Development Advisory Committee was formed. The first meeting was held last year on the 1st of May. Here again, this Development Board passed a number of recommendations which would go to develop these hill areas which are also our border areas, but I am very sorry to submit that nearly a year has passed and nothing has been done. No second meeting has taken place. We do not know—we are still in the dark—whether these recommendations have been implemented or not. Therefore, I again request the Minister to see to this and see that these hill areas are developed and given priority in this development work.

Coming to the other point about soil erosion, specially in hill areas we have the soil conservation scheme. Here, I would request the Community Development Minister to go to the block areas and see how work is being done by these officials. They go to the villages and instead of helping the vil-

lagers they create confusion in their minds and bring about unnecessary problems to these innocent farmers. When the report is submitted, it is different and what the advice is given to the villagers is different. For example, about 8 acres of land are terraced and the report will be as if the entire plot has been terraced. The work done is only one-third of that acreage.

They inform the villager that it will be on a subsidised basis and the amount can be paid in a number of instalments and that too after a very long time. But after a few months, the villager is shocked to get a notice from the Government saying that instalment has to be paid now and that is for the whole area even though one-third of the work has been completed. Therefore, my humble submission is that our Minister should give strict instructions to officials that they should assist the farmers to increase production and not to create confusion and to give correct figures. Regarding the movement of files, this is also one of the causes for delay in the execution of work. They should be moved quickly, immediately after the inspection work is completed so that order is passed and the villagers are benefited with financial assistance and other incentives.

Coming to the cooperative farming societies, here again, there is avoidable delay. They form a society, get it registered and they wait for years for the sanction. The files are still there and they do not get any work done. Some have been sanctioned but there are still more on the list waiting for the sanction. So, regarding this formation of societies and by giving land to the landless people, not only the employment problem is solved but they will also put in their labour and help to increase our agricultural production. I know our Minister is always practical and I know he will really take interest in this in the interest of the farmer. I will not go further into so many details as to bring about again confusion here.

With these two or three humble suggestions, I request our Minister to see that these dry areas, not only in my constituency, but in the whole country are given the irrigation facilities from whichever source which is nearest and given whatever huge amount it involves. I request the hon. Minister to give a practical consideration to my suggestions and thereby help the poor agriculturists.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister in-charge of this portfolio and I wish that he has got a long lease in it. We know the importance of this Ministry as it is quite obvious, and in my view, the Prime Minister would not have had a better choice than entrusting this Ministry to hon. Mr. Subramaniam. I say this, not because he hails from my State, but because we know that he proved himself to be a good administrator in my State as well as here. There is a curious sort of pest invading him now—he knows it well—and I hope he survives that.

Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. K. C. Sharma, who just now preceded me from the Congress benches, said that the history of this Department is very sad. I would rather say that the history of this Ministry, right from Independence up till now, has been very tragic. They have bungled basically. It is rather humiliating that a vast country with a rich potential for raising its agricultural production should be importing even its food-grains from America, Australia and other countries.

There was some reference to the sugar industry. I would draw the attention of the Ministry to the basic fact that even a comprehensive survey in regard to the crop pattern is lacking in our country. In a vast country like ours with so many different climatic conditions and different soils, the first thing should be a survey of the crop pattern. I would view, the bungling in regard to the sugar industry only from this angle. There are

[Shri S. Kandappan]

two things regarding this which I would like to mention. Just by way of example, I am elaborating this, and I hope that I would not be misunderstood. The first thing is that sugarcane is a tropical crop. Unfortunately, that has not been realised. My hon. friend Shri Sivamurthi Swamy was pleading for the setting up of a sugar mill in his area in the co-operative sector. Similarly, all the States in the south are clamouring for more sugar mills. Even in my place, the people are very much aggrieved because they have not been given licences to establish sugar mills either in the private sector or in the co-operative sector. When Government have to consider this issue, there are two things which have to be remembered. I feel firstly that there is a powerful lobby here preventing the issue of licences for new mills in the south. Government have to take this into consideration. Secondly, perhaps they feel that if they issue more licences for new sugar mills in the south, then the pattern of cultivation of other food crops there might be affected. I think that these fears are genuine. We know that there are a number of sugar mills in UP, Bihar and in some other parts of the country which are most uneconomical. They are uneconomical not because they are located in those areas, but because. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member Shri S. Kandappan may resume his seat for a while. The quorum has been challenged. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri S. Kandappan may now continue his speech.

Shri S. Kandappan: The per-acre-yield in my State—and I think it is true of Karnataka area and the Southern States in general—is three times

higher than the per-acre-yield in the north. So, I would rather prefer if Government would change over the crop pattern here and give more licences in the south, because the yield would be much better and that would ease the gravity of the situation in regard to the availability of sugar. But I do realise that it is not an easy thing, because those mills are already established, and there are tens of thousands of workers dependent upon them in the north.

Regarding the non-availability of foodgrains, Government have accused the farmers and the traders for the recent crisis and attempted to put all the blame on them.

I am not here to defend any trader. It may be true that a trader may be hoarding. But if there is enough production, the tendency to hoard will not be there. As far as improvement of production is concerned, the taste and aptitude of the farmers have got to be taken into account. There is an undue and unhealthy accusation that our farmers are not mechanical-minded, that they do not take to modern methods, that they are not fertiliser-minded and all that. I do not know about other states, but as far as my state of Tamil Nad is concerned, I should categorically state here—and I think that our Minister should agree with me—that our farmers are all for modernising their farming. In fact, there is a lot of clamour for more modern implements. I had raised this question so many times in this House. If, for example, there is a scheme to supply medium or small-size tractors, there will not be lacking any number of demands for them in my district or in other places.

The thing to be attended in my place is the question of the supply of power for agriculture. There is, of course, a little achievement on that sector. But I should prefer power being given to the agricultural sector even at the cost of the industrial sector. There is every necessity for that.

Then there is the question of finding water resources. There are certain parts in the country where there are enough rivers and river water is being wasted. In fact, we do find in certain parts that farmers are not utilising water to the extent available in the area. Unfortunately, my state is rather finding it a bit difficult to proceed and to show any further results on the agricultural front mainly due to shortage of water. There are a few schemes which can be taken up. This may not be the occasion to speak on that, but still I would draw the attention of the Minister to some that have not been taken up in Tamil Nad so far. One such is the Thirumanimutthar-Ponnayar scheme. He knows it very well. In fact, he attended a conference of farmers who demanded that that scheme should be taken up and expedited by Government.

I should say one thing. The Government should think in terms of giving more, and quick, facilities to farmers who have got an aptitude and taste for agriculture, where the per acre yield is high. By giving more assistance to such areas, we can expect quick results. I do not think any regional considerations on the agricultural front would pay us in the long run. We should rather think in terms of greater production in quicker time by giving all facilities to areas where we find that the farmers are well equipped and have got good experience and taste for agriculture, where the per acre yield is considerably higher than in other places.

Before I conclude, I should again like to insist that more allocation should be made for irrigation and first priority must be given to irrigation. In respect of fertilisers also, there was a question put during the Question Hour, when some hon. friends from Uttar Pradesh said that they have not got adequate fertilisers. It is a complaint not only from Uttar Pradesh but from all the other States, and the Minister has explained his difficulties. But my contention is that he should concentrate on giving priority to

places where the fertilisers are properly used and not waste them on other regions.

With these words, I resume my seat

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो इस समय बोलने का अवसर दिया है उसके लिये मैं आपका अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ।

यह खाद्य समस्या हमारे देश के लिये एक बड़ी विकट समस्या चली आ रही है। देश के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद यह तो निश्चित है कि हमारे यहां खाद्यान्न की कमी हो गई बर्मा और पाकिस्तान के हिस्से के निकल जाने की वजह से, लेकिन इसके साथ ही जैसे ही हिन्दुस्तान स्वतन्त्र हुआ शुरू से ही इस ओर हमारा ध्यान रहा कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो जायें। सन 1947 से ही इसके लिये काफी प्रयत्न किये गये। हम को यह आशाएँ दिलाई जाती रहीं, हमारे माननीय नेता स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने राष्ट्र को यह आश्वासन दिलाया कि पांच साल के अन्दर हम आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे : इस ओर काफी प्रयत्न हुए, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि पहले जहाँ बीस या पच्चीस लाख टन अनाज बाहर से आता था वहाँ आज साठ लाख टन से भी ज्यादा अनाज हमको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। यह देश के लिये कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं कही जा सकती है।

इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि इस वर्ष स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा भयंकर थी। कई प्रान्तों में बड़ी भ्रशान्ति उठी, और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री ने बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ, बड़े साहस के साथ, इस कठिन समस्या का मुकाबला किया। आज वह चिल्ल पों और वह असन्तोष जो उस समय उठा था, उस रूप में नहीं है। परन्तु हमें यह नहीं

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

भूलना चाहिये कि हम हमेशा बाहर से अनाज मंगा कर उस पर निर्भर नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें जल्दी ऐसे प्रयत्न करने चाहियें जिनसे हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें और इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकें जिससे हमारी जरूरियात पूरी हो सकें।

18 hrs.

यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां जमीन काफी है, लेकिन सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न जो इस देश के सामने है वह यह है कि प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाये। दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जहां पर एकड़ उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है। इस और बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। हम उत्पादन काफी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं लेकिन इसके लिये जो भी साधन हों उन्हें जुटाया जाना चाहिये। दो वर्ष पहले चीन ने हम पर हमला किया और आज फिर लड़ाई के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। मालूम नहीं है कि आज जो स्थिति हमारे बार्डर्स पर है, हमारे सीमा प्रदेश पर है, वह और कितना भयंकर रूप धारण कर ले। इधर हमारी आबादी भी प्रति वर्ष एक करोड़ अधिक बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसलिये इस अन्न के मामले में, कृषि के उत्पादन के मामले में जब तक एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

जिस प्रकार से हम आज चल रहे हैं, जिस योजना के अनुसार हम आज चल रहे हैं उसमें हमें कोई ज्यादा आशा नजर नहीं आती। इसलिये इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत है और कोई ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें जिनसे हमारे यहां कृषि उत्पादन काफी बढ़ सके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
6 बज गया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I will continue on the next day, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; he will continue on the next day.

18.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 28, 1965/Vaisakha 8, 1887 (Saka).