

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

11511

11512

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 19, 1966/Chaitra 29,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दिल्ली बन्द है, लोक सभा भी बन्द कर दीजिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वहां जा कर देखो ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The whole life of Delhi is proceeding normally.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri D. N. Tiwary.

पशुओं की लाशों का उपयोग में लाया जाना

* 1187. **श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशुओं की लाशों को उपयोग में लाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के मंत्री ने ऐसा कोई सुझाव दिया है कि पशुओं की लाशों से कितनी धीर कौन सी वस्तुएं बनाई जा सकती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका प्रयोग करने के लिये तैयार की गई योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Certain steps have already been taken to utilise carcasses of animals. These are (i) establishment of model training-cum-production Centre for training in hide flaying, curing and carcass utilisation at Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow, (ii) establishment of another similar training centre in Andhra Pradesh, and (iii) establishment of *charmalayas* in *gosadans*. Under the Fourth Plan it is proposed to set up 35 carcass utilisation centres and 26 new *gosadans* with well-equipped *charmalayas*.

(b) and (c). No new suggestion has been given to Government by the Secretary, Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The problem of carcass utilisation was, however, recently discussed at a meeting with the Commission and others concerned. The meeting recommended establishment of carcass utilisation centres of different capacities. The recommendations have been forwarded to all concerned for implementation.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government is aware of the extent of animals which die every year in villages and towns and remain uncared for for a long time? They sometimes carry or spread diseases also. What action is taken to collect them and utilise them to the best advantage?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is estimated that about 188 lakh carcasses of large animals are available annually. But it is a fact that hardly one-third of them are properly utilised. Government has already set up a centre for training in hide flaying, curing and carcasses utilisation of Lakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow. Recently, we have set up another centre in Andhra Pradesh. In the Fourth Plan we have a programme to set up 35 carcass utilisation centres and 26 new *goshalayas* with well-equipped *charmalayas*. These are the steps we are taking.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government have any idea of the extent of economic gain by utilising the carcasses which now go waste?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Two or three years back a committee on utilisation of animal and agricultural waste was set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Randhawa. That Committee has estimated that the annual loss comes to the order of Rs. 26 crores from these animals alone. I have already mentioned the steps we have taken.

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अभी जो विवरण मंत्री महोदय ने सदन पटल पर रखा है उसमें लिखा है कि चौथी प्लान में 35 कारकस यूटिलाइजेशन सेंटर और 26 नये गोसदन खोले जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कुल कितना धन लगेगा :

श्री इय्यामचर मिश्र : 35 कारकस यूटिलाइजेशन सेंटर्स की जो एस्टिमेटेड कास्ट है वह 94 लाख 50 हजार रु० है और 26 नये गोसदनों की पूरी संख्या तो मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन एक गोसदन में लगता है 1 लाख, 25 हजार रु०, जिस में नानरिक्किंग है 80 हजार रु० और बाकी रिक्किंग है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view this complicated problem, may I know whether Government is intending to set up a separate commission

for expediting this work? If the answer is in the affirmative, what would be the duties of this commission?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is no proposal to set up a separate commission only for this purpose. This aspect of the programme is taken care of by the Department and the Khadi Commission.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the various State Boards are selling chappals and shoes made of dead animals' leather but may I know whether any assessment has been made by the Government of the extent to which the skins of dead animals are at present utilized?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: That assessment is given in the report of the Committee, which I mentioned. I do not remember the figure.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में जो हरिजन लोग इस प्रकार के कार्य करते हैं क्या उनको सहायता दे कर इस काम को करवाने में कोई कठिनाई है।

श्री इय्यामचर मिश्र : जैसा मैं ने बताया यह सहायता देने के लिये ही ट्रेनिंग-कम-प्रोड्रेशन सेंटर कायम किये जा रहे हैं। हमने 35 ऐसे सेंटर चौथी प्लान में खोलने की योजना बनाई है। इससे लोगों को ट्रेनिंग भी मिलेगी और इन चीजों का उपयोग भी होगा।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय के इल्म में यह बात भी है कि पंजाब, राजस्थान और दिल्ली के गिर्दों नवा में हरिजनों में कुछ ऐसा प्रचार चला कि मुर्दों का चमड़ा न उतारा जाये और गांवों में मुर्दा जानवरों का चमड़ा उतारने के काम में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है जिसके कारण बहुत सा पशुधन का चमड़ा बेकार जाता है। क्या सरकार इस चमड़े को बचाने के लिये ऊंची जाति के लोगों से इस काम को करवाने का प्रबन्ध करेगी।

श्री इशामधर मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि किन्हीं जातियों में ऐसा प्रचार हुआ है, और ऐसा न केवल पंजाब में हुआ है बल्कि पूरे देश में हुआ है कि एक जाति द्वारा चमड़ा उतारना छोटी भावना है इसलिये ऐसा न किया जाये। इसका कुछ बुरा असर भी हुआ। इसीलिये सरकार सहायता दे रही है कि कुछ मशीनें बगैरह लगाई जायें। जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स का सम्बन्ध है दो कायम किये जा रहे हैं और 35 और सेंटर्स लगाये जाने की बात चौथी प्लान में है जिसमें मशीनें बगैरह लगाई जायेंगी। उससे काफी उत्पादन होगा और लोगों को सहायता भी होगी।

Package Districts of States

+

*1188. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the package districts of all States have yielded good crop this year; and

(b) if so, how much production has been increased in comparison to last year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Complete information about the estimates of production of crops for 1965-66 is not yet available. It will take some more time before the required information can be furnished.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Could we know the per acre input for the package programme areas for the current cropping year which has just now passed and what was the per-acre input for all these areas when

these were not under the package programme?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is a very general and large question but I will attempt to answer this. Per acre input in terms of money in the case of paddy is about Rs. 240 which was only Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 when it was not covered by the package programme. In the case of wheat also, it was about Rs. 100; it was less. As regards fertilisers, a statement is just before me and I may say that in 1960-61 when this programme was started the input of nitrogen (Am. sulphate) in the case of Aligarh, per hectare was only 2.9 Kg.; now it is 28.8 Kg.; in Ludhiana it was 13.9 Kg.; now it is 83.2 Kg.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As I understand from the Minister that there is heavy input in the package programme area, I would like to know the ratio of input and output in all these areas, the ratio of production.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There were composite demonstrations in 1963-64 and it has been estimated that in West Godavari, for example—I can give about all the other 13 districts but I am giving only one or two—for paddy with an investment of Re. 1/-, the return was Rs. 1.9; in the case of wheat, in Aligarh with an investment of Re. 1/- the return was Rs. 2.7; in the case of Shahabad, with an investment of Re. 1/-, the return was Rs. 3.3

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह पैकेज कार्यक्रम सब से पहले किस किस जिले में प्रारम्भ किया गया और इसमें एक वर्ग में घासने कितना व्यय किया। जिन जिलों पर यह व्यय किया गया उनकी पिछले वर्ष की प्रगति की रिपोर्ट जो मंत्रालय के पास नहीं पहुँची है उसके क्या कारण हैं। जब व्यय हुआ है तो कार्यक्रम की प्रगति की रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं मंगा ली जाती।

श्री इशामधर मिश्र : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि प्रगति की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलती।

प्रगति की रिपोर्ट बराबर मिलती है। सवाल यह था कि इस साल गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा कितना अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है। इस साल का जो रबी का उत्पादन है वह जून या जुलाई के पहले पता नहीं चलेगा। इस लिये मैंने कहा कि कम्प्लीट इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है। बराबर स्टेटमेंट आते हैं और मेरे पास स्टेटमेंट है। अगर कोई सवाल पूछा जाये तो मैं उस के बारे में बतला सकता हूँ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने पूछा था कि कब प्रारम्भ किया गया कार्यक्रम और उस पर कितना रुपया व्यय किया गया था। इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि पिछले साल से हुआ है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : नहीं बतलाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बतलाया है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : डिमान्डेशन बतलाया है कि यह कार्य किस तरह से हुआ है। किस सल से हुआ है यह नहीं बतलाया है। मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कहता।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that in some package districts for want of irrigation the production that we could raise was less even before this programme was taken up?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: In the package district which we have selected, we have tried to ensure that by and large the coverage of irrigation is better than in other areas. It is also a fact that in the district as a whole, the whole area is not covered under irrigation. Therefore, the production is correlated with irrigation and other inputs.

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : तमाम देश के पैकेज प्रोग्राम जिलों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो क्या जिन जिलों के उपलब्ध हैं उनके आधार पर सरकार ने ऐसा कोई

निर्णय लिया है कि देश के विभिन्न अन्य जिलों में इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जाए ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी विवेचना हुई है और रिपोर्ट भी आई है। जो टेबल मेरे पास है उससे पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के और जिलों में, राज्यों के जिन जिलों में पैकेज का प्रोग्राम नहीं है वहां जहां प्रोडक्शन 12.2 परसेंट बढ़ा है पैकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 22 परसेंट बढ़ा है और पर हैक्टर प्रोडक्शन वहां जहां 7.3 परसेंट बढ़ा है, पैकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 18.6 परसेंट बढ़ा है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : यह पैकेज प्रोग्राम कितने जिलों में चल रहा है, कितने ब्लाकम में चल रहा है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान को कवर करने के लिए कितने साल लग जायेंगे ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ये पैकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स शायद तेरह या चौदह हैं। सारे देश में चलाने के लिए तो बहुत समय चाहिये। हमने हाई यील्डिंग बेराइटी और सघन क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना ही उन्होंने पूछा था।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : तेरह या चौदह, कम से कम नम्बर तो सही बताया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि तेरह या चौदह।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether, in view of the urgent need to increase our food production and in view of the available potential for increasing foodgrains all along the Brahmaputra valley, the Government propose to extend the package district programme to all the plains districts in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: No, Sir. The idea is not to extend the package district programme but the idea is to extend the high-yielding variety programme which is similar to the package programme about which the literature has been circulated to Members of Parliament.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government aware that this package programme has mainly resulted—I know about Ludhiana—in paper food which gladdens the eye but does not fill the belly and, if so, what action the Government propose to take in this regard?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I did not follow the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: You may kindly help him.

Mr. Speaker: He says that this is only a programme which gladdens the eye but does not fill the belly.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I repudiate that. I can repudiate it by giving facts. As a matter of fact, Ludhiana is one of the most successful package districts where per-acre production has risen.

Shri Kapur Singh: I know about Ludhiana. I belong to that place.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: What is the yield of the crop this year from the package district of Cachar and do the Government know that the demand for fertiliser was not met by the Government.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: For the rabi crops, I am not in a position to give the figures. But for khariff crops, I can say that for 1964-65, it was 10.2 quintals per hectare and this year it is going to be 11.6 quintals per hectare.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know the main crops grown under this package scheme, whether rice is grown more or wheat is grown more?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is rice and wheat, but mostly rice.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what is the advantage in having such costly pilot projects which cannot be easily expanded within a measurable distance of time?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This has its own extension, production and demonstration value. But it is not so costly as the hon. Member has alleged. When I said that we are not going to extend the package district programme, the idea was that it will not be the district as a whole but as I already said, we have the intensive area programme, the high-yielding variety programme which is almost the extension of the package district programme.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: सरकार इस बात को क्यों छिपाती है कि बैस्ट और रिबेस्ट लैड्ड पैकेज प्रोग्राम के लिए ली जाती हैं और जो जमीन खराब होती है वह खराब पड़ी रहती है ? झलीगढ़ में चल कर घाघ अपनी घाँवों से देख लें कि फसलों को काटने के लिए दांती नहीं चाहिये, हाथ से ही उखाड़ ली जाती हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घान दी होल डिस्ट्रिक्ट को ऊँचा करने के लिए क्या किया गया है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र: जहाँ तक और एरियाज का ताल्लुक है, उनके लिए घसग से प्रोग्राम है । जिन जिलों का एरिया घच्छा है और जहाँ घच्छी इनपुट्स डाल कर अधिक पैदावार हो सकती थी हम उनसे डेमांडेशन चाहते थे । इसलिए साधन की सीमा में कुछ जिले चुने गए ।

Navigation in Hooghly

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*1189. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) how far the navigability of the river Hooghly from Calcutta to the Bay of Bengal, have improved;

(b) the dredging cost during the last two years; and

(c) whether any other scheme has been taken up over and above dredging operations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6071/66].

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many times and where the model experiments were done about the better navigability of the river Hooghly and whether the Water Research Station, West Bengal, was taken into confidence in the matter?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The river training programme, which is a continuous process, is being taken up in stages. During the First Five-Year Plan, we did the spur work at Akra at a cost of Rs. 28 lakhs; during the Second Plan period, another spur construction programme was taken up at Fulda Point at a cost of Rs. 5 crores; and the third programme, which has just been completed, was at Diamond Sands at a cost of about Rs. 14 lakhs. These are the various things which are in addition to the continuous dredging of the whole river, which is a daily programme as a matter of fact.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister says that dredging is one of the methods. In that context, may I know whether the old dredgers that were lying with the Port Commissioners have been dropped out and new dredgers have been brought into use?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We have as many as six dredgers with the Port Commissioners and one was acquired—a big dredger, an estuary dredger—very recently, in October, 1965. The number of dredgers, as far as the workload is concerned, is adequate and they are working satisfactorily.

Shri Subodh Hanada: It has been stated that the navigability of the

river can be improved by three methods and one of the methods is construction of the Ganga Barrage. I would like to know in what way this Ministry is co-ordinating with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which is solely in charge of construction of this Ganga Barrage.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The Ganga Barrage, i.e., the Farakka Barrage scheme, is, in addition to its capabilities of providing navigation upto Buxar from Calcutta, also a multi-purpose project. As far as the navigational point of view is concerned, we are in close touch with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in finalising this project and the excess water to be let down from the Farakka Barrage downstream would enable the river to maintain a level which would be permissible for continuous navigation throughout the year.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Just now the hon. Minister said that the completion of the Farakka Barrage would improve the navigability of Hooghly. In that context, may I know when the Farakka Barrage is going to be completed? We are hearing from papers that it has been postponed to be completed in 1970; it was formerly to be completed in 1969.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The Minister of Irrigation and Power made a specific statement on the floor of this House during his reply to the debate on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, in this particular regard.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बाटर और पावर कमीशन के तत्वावधान में पूना में एक प्रयोग किया गया था कि हुगली के पानी को किस तरह से टेम किया जा सकता है ताकि सिल्टिंग भी न हो और नैवेगबिलिटी भी बराबर बनी रहे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय ने बाटर और पावर कमीशन के इस प्रयोग को कामयाब करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं ? सिल्टिंग के प्रभाव

और कौन कौन से तरीके इरिगेशन और पावर कमीशन ने सुझाये थे जिससे वहाँ पर नैवगेबिलिटी बराबर बनी रहे और इस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: In addition to the experiments that are conducted at Poona, the Port Commissioners have their own experiments conducted continuously on the specific problems that arise at 14 Bars covering this Hooghly reach. In that connection, the studies are made continuously; and often times it so happens that the problems spring up suddenly; it is not a stated problem for which experiments will have to be conducted. The bore-tides are such that they create problems every day, which should be tackled continuously during the course of the year.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हुगली नदी की नौगम्यता को स्थित रखने के लिए प्रति वर्ष जैसा कि विवरण में दिया हुआ है करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं और विवरण से यह स्पष्ट है कि हुगली नदी की नौगम्यता को दीर्घकालीन बनाये रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि गंगा पर बांध बनाया जाय । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फरक्का बांध बनने के बाद भी क्या यह स्थिति वैसी ही बनी नहीं रहेगी क्योंकि फरक्का और कलकत्ता के बीच में जो नदी है वह किसी की भी सम्पत्ति नहीं है, नो मैन्स लैंड है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This question relates to the bigger problem connected with the Farakka barrage. The present thinking is that after the Farakka barrage is completed, we could have a steady flow of water in the Hooghly system which will permit easier navigability up to Buxar. That is the thinking now and experiments are being conducted. After the studies are completed, I think a decision in this regard will be taken; but till then it is an argument and a problem which is being studied and put on experiments at various stages.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since dredging is very costly and a recurring substantial expenditure involving even foreign exchange is necessitated, and the impact of the Farakka barrage is somewhat doubtful—when and how it is going to affect the navigability is a doubtful factor—may I know whether in order to counter the coming in of silt from the sea, investigations are being conducted on the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal and schemes made to set up breakwaters and dykes at the sea face in addition to locks and regulating gates higher up the river, and if so, could the hon. Minister give some indication as to the plans in operation?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This particular problem was studied, and after a good deal of thought, the final decision that has been taken is to have an alternate dock system at Haldia. So, Haldia is in fact going to solve to some extent the problems that we are confronted with at Calcutta, because Calcutta by itself, for various reasons, in fact, more reasons than one, could not provide a permanent solution for easy navigation for all time to come; there are inherent difficulties connected with the Calcutta system.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the statement it has been stated that not only has the deterioration in the river Hooghly been arrested but some improvement has been made of late. Is it known to the hon. Minister that in the latest report of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, they have complained that because of these difficulties in the river Hooghly, foreign vessels that are to enter the port of Calcutta have to wait for days at the Sagar sandheads, and in spite of the dredging system, these difficulties are there, and if so, have Government considered any other method of improving this dredging system to the point where the river Rupnarain falls into the river Hooghly, and if so, what steps have Government taken in this regard?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: That was exactly the point which I was trying to

answer on an earlier question. Very recently, we have purchased what is called an estuary dredger, a very big and powerful dredger at a cost of Rs. 2 crores; we acquired this last October, and we are now trying to gain experience after operating it over a period of time. We have another proposal to acquire a few more dredgers of this capacity which should be able to give us definite advantage in the work of dredging.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that due to the fact that the navigability of the river Hooghly is decreasing and all efforts made by Government to improve the situation have not succeeded, Government propose to have a subsidiary port for Calcutta at Haldia? If this is so, at what stage is the progress of the work so far as this subsidiary port is concerned?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I think on an earlier question in this very House I have answered this question. The Haldia port programme has been approved. We have spent nearly Rs. 5 crores so far. The oil jetty is under construction. The manual excavation of basin is in progress. Land acquisition has been completed. Road systems are now being laid.

Shri Hem Barua: Only the port is not there.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The only thing to be settled is the World Bank assistance which is sought. Those discussions are going on and we hope to have a solution evolved out of the current discussions we are having.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Next year we will have it.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा फरक्का बैरेज बनने के बाद बक्सर से लेकर कलकत्ता तक नैविगबिलिटी बढ़ जायगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने वर्षों से ब्रह्मपुत्र गंगा बोर्ड काम कर रहा है और वह गंगा को इलाहाबाद से लेकर कलकत्ता तक नैविगबिल बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर

रहा है, किन्तु आज तक कितना और क्या काम हुआ है ? यदि काम हुआ तो वह क्या है और नहीं काम कुछ हुआ है तो उस बोर्ड का और क्या काम हुआ है ।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There is a separate question coming up immediately after this, connected with the Ganga-Brahmaputra Board. If both are taken up together, I can answer now.

Mr. Speakers He says he will answer then.

Shri Hem Barua: Brahamaputra is the only masculine river in India.

Shri Kapur Singh: No; *Sindhu* is another.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *Sindhu* is feminine.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am speaking Punjabi.

Sugar Production

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*1190. **Shri Bagri:**

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Utiya:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed target for sugar for the year 1965-66 is less as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reach the target?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). No target of sugar production for 1964-65 and 1965-66 was fixed. The target for the end of the Third Five Year Plan was, however, 35.6 lakh tonnes. This target may be nearly achieved in the sugar season 1965-66.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो निशाना है इसके पूरा होने के बाद जो गांव और शहर के अन्दर आज चीनी के बटवारे में एक नाजायज तरीका है कि गांव वालों को बहुत ही कम 100 ग्राम, 200 ग्राम और शहरों में 1 किलो से 10 किलो तक, क्या इस फर्क को इस साल के आखिर तक जब यह निशाना पूरा हो जायगा मिटा देंगे ?

Shri Shinde: The position about production and availability has been explained. The point is that we are now releasing, from the current month, about 2.49 lakh tonnes of sugar. That should, in fact, be sufficient to meet adequately the demand of the larger section of the population. As far as distribution in various States in urban and rural areas is concerned, that is, of course, the responsibility of the States. But I may explain that after the decision of the Government of India to allow additional releases, practically the quantity which is being distributed now is more than was distributed in the last few years and compares favourably with the position in the period when there was complete decontrol.

Shri Ranga: Why don't they have decontrol?

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस चीनी के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय से यह फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो इसका बटवारा है वह राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर आपने बताया है लेकिन राज्य सरकारें आप से लेती हैं और जनता की जरूरत के मुताबिक लेती हैं तो क्या केन्द्र की इसके ऊपर वॉर्ट जिम्मेवारी नहीं आती है कि अगर यह चीनी सारी एक ही जगह ने जाकर गिराव कर दी जाय या इसके वितरण का एक गलत तरीका बने तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह तरीका जो राज्य सरकारों का है कि गांव और शहरों के अन्दर जो ऊंच नीच की जमात बना दी गई है कि गांव वालों को 100 ग्राम या 200

ग्राम और शहर के लोगों को ऊंचा समझ कर बरिष्ठ समझ कर एक किलो और दस किलो तक, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको जायज समझती है या गलत समझती है और गलत समझती है तो क्या इसको दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करेगा ?

Shri Shinde: If we closely examine it, we find that the pattern is that consumption is more in urban areas than in rural areas. Not only that. It differs from State to State. Perhaps the disparity is inevitable or inherent in the situation itself because of the purchasing capacity and various other factors. In addition to sugar, there are other sweetening agents like jaggery and khandsari which are available in the rural areas. But if, as a result of more availability of sugar, the State Governments try to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas, we shall welcome it, but it will not be possible to completely reduce the gap between the urban and rural areas.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक सवाल था उसका जवाब नहीं दिया । मैंने पूछा था कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को जायज समझती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब जब यज्यादा पैदावार हो जायगी तो स्टेट्स उन को पूरा देना चाहें तो दें ।

श्री बागड़ी : लेकिन क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को जायज समझती है कि गांव वालों को 100 ग्राम 200 ग्राम और शहर वालों को 1 किलो और 10 किलो राज्य सरकार इस तरह से वितरण कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कहना था कह दिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : बड़े मन्त्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I visited recently a few States, and I made enquiries about the availability of sugar. I was assured by almost all the Chief Ministers that with this increased quota, they are able to meet the demands. As a matter of fact, in some States they are not able to give the entire quota because the demand is not that much. Therefore, whatever might be the demand in the rural areas is almost being fully met.

डा० राम मनोहरलोहिया : क्या चीनी की पैदावार और उस की खपत पर भी असर पड़ा है यदि हा, तो एक किलो चीनी का उत्पादन खर्च और होने का खर्च कितने आने होता है और उस पर भुंगा कर और मुनाफ़ा वगैरह लेकर कितने आने होता है और अगर अनुपात ज्यादा है तो सरकार इस को कहां तक घटाने की सोच रही है ?

Shri Shinde: We are not thinking of reducing production of sugar. As far as cost of production of sugar and the ex-factory price are concerned, they are worked on the schedule prepared by the Sugar Enquiry Commission, and they are based on data which are available. As far as the ex-factory prices are concerned, the price of sugarcane plus the various salaries and manufacturing costs and local taxes, all these factors taken together constitute the ex-factory price. Some little margin is allowed to the distributors, but that is not much, taking into consideration the whole structure of sugar price. So, I do not think that....

Shri Ranga: He asks one thing, you go on giving a story. What is the percentage?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him.

Shri Ranga: He is taking a long time and wasting our time also.

Shri Shinde: The main constituent of sugar price....

Mr. Speaker: Can he give the actual cost and the ex-factory price?

Shri Shinde: I cannot give.

Shri Ranga: Then, why give all the story?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सुन नहीं पाया क्या जवाब उन्होंने दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह इस वक्त इन्जैक्ट फीस नहीं दे सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं थोड़ी सी मदद कर दूं मन्त्री महोदय का ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं आप रहने दीजिये । श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस चीनी के ऊपर सरकार कितना सेंस लेती है और क्या यह सही है कि सरकार के सेंस की वजह से चीनी के दाम इतने ज्यादा हैं ?

Shri Shinde: There are two types of duties. First of all is the Central excise duty which comes to about Rs. 37 per quintal, and there are other local taxes. They are known as purchase tax. They are the State levies, and they differ from State to State, but normally the pattern is that they are between Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 per ton of sugarcane.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात के ऊपर गौर किया है कि खंडसारी के ऊपर से रैस्ट्रिक्शन्स हटा दिये जायें तो देहात सैल्फ सफिशिएंट हो सकते हैं ? एक तरफ तो सरकार वहां चीनी नहीं पहुंचाने देती दूसरे उन को खंडसारी बनाने नहीं देती तो दोनों में से केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करने को तैयार है क्योंकि हालत यह है कि ५० पी० के कई सी क्वॉटर्स इसलिए बन्द पड़े हुए हैं कि सरकार ने उनको इजाजत नहीं दी है ?

Shri Shinde: Khandasari is mainly manufactured and consumed in U. P. There was some demand from the U. P. State government saying that representations were received from

the manufacturers that they may be allowed additional quota for export to other states. That has been allowed. That should satisfy the requirements of U. P.

Regarding Starred Question No. 1191

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री मधु लिमये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रश्न नम्बर 1191 ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भुझे प्राय के दफ्तर ने इतिला दी है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: दफ्तर के इतिला देने के बाद भी ऐस नहीं आ सकता है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I point out that the hon. Minister a little while ago answering a question relating to Brahmaputra said that it was covered by Q. No. 1191 of Shri Madhu Limaye?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him if he wants to answer it.

Delimitation of Constituencies

*1193. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that draft proposals regarding the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in general and specially of Bihar State by the Delimitation Commission were not published in any of the local newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that copies of these proposals which were published in the Gazette of India or State Gazette dated the 29th November, 1965 could not actually reach their destination before the 20th December, 1965, leaving much less time for submitting objections and suggestions to the Commission for its consideration; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under Section 9(2) of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 the delimitation proposals are required to be published in the Gazette of India and in the official Gazettes of the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit. In the present case, however, in view of the voluminous nature of the publication it was not feasible to publish them in the local newspapers.

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that copies of the State Gazette could not reach their destination before the 20th December, 1965. Copies of the State Gazette containing the Delimitation Commission's proposals relating to the State of Bihar were distributed by the Chief Electoral Officer on the 4th December, 1965. Normal distribution of the State Gazette was done by the Bihar Government Press on the 8th December, 1965.

There was, however, some delay in publishing in the Gazette of India the delimitation proposals for the State of Bihar due to the rush of printing jobs in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, and correction of clerical errors in the Notification containing the proposals. The copies of the Gazette of India Extraordinary containing the Commission's delimitation proposals for Bihar intended for sale to the public were despatched from the Government of India Press on the 15th December, 1965, and may not have been available for sale upto 20th December, 1965. The Delimitation Commission has mitigated the inconvenience so caused by considering the objections and suggestions received even after the 30th December, 1965 which was the date fixed for the receipt of such objections and suggestions.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: When the delimitation bill was being discussed in this House, Members raised the question that the proposals of the

delimitation commission with regard to the constituencies should be published in local newspapers. At that time the hon. Minister agreed to do that and said that the commission's proposals will be published by the commission in the Gazette of India and also the State gazettes and in such other manner as it thinks fit. I do not know in what other manner the delimitation commission has thought fit to publicise these things than the Central and State gazettes?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It means the local gazette. 'In such other manner' does not mean newspapers.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Would the hon. Minister look into the debates? These proposals were being published in the local newspapers in 1962 but now the commission thought it not worthwhile to publish them in the newspapers for the information of the general public. Gazettes are not purchased by every member, every citizen.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): The reason has been given. On account of the voluminous nature of the publication it was considered not feasible to publish it in the Press. But the All India Radio... (*Interruption*.) and the Press Information Bureau had given wide publicity with the result that the public knew that the delimitation commission would sit and hear objections. In the present case, the objections filed even after the date were considered and disposed of by the Delimitation Commission. Therefore, if there was any irregularity, that was cured by the fact that the objections were heard even though late, and justice was done to everyone concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, we could not catch that word, "Burio". Is it a new word, to rhyme with Radio?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Information Bureau. He heard it wrongly.

Shri Kapur Singh: With regard to the publication in the gazette, the

hon. Minister said that the objections were considered and disposed of. I want to know whether he means to convey that the objections were thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Regarding the publication in the Gazette of India, I want to point out that I wanted to have the proposals as published in the Gazette, from the Parliament Library, but as far as I remember, up to the 20th of December, it was not received in the Library of Parliament. So, how could it be that they were published in time and that the general public received them in time? This is no argument that the Delimitation Commission heard the objections. The people have had no information that the Delimitation Commission accepted the proposals even after the date prescribed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is entering into an argument. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: He was arguing; he was not putting any question.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: At least the question should be answered. A large number of Members argue, but I have only put some questions. Will he not reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will again allow him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is not a fact that the Delimitation Commission has been acting very arbitrarily in the matter of delimiting the constituencies and has taken no notice of the viability of the present constituencies, and is it not also a fact that the Delimitation Commission has not at all paid any attention to the objections which have been put forward by the Assembly candidates or by Parliament candidates?

Shri Kapur Singh: He is casting aspersions which are not admissible.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I repudiate all those suggestions made in this question. (Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are his reasons for doing that?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How does he repudiate it, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He says it is not so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has never been to the constituencies. He does not know about the constituencies.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not fair to say all that. (Interruption)

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Every-one is standing.

Shri Kapur Singh: I may be permitted a personal explanation as I was co-opted as a member of this Commission.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: जो इलैक्शन कमीशन के कर्मचारी हैं, वही डीलिटेशन का भी एक्स्ट्रा वर्क करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डीलिटेशन का एक्स्ट्रा वर्क करने के लिए उनको कुछ और एलाउन्स भी दिया जायेगा।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यह है कि जो इलैक्शन कमीशन के कर्मचारी हैं, उनसे डीलिटेशन कमीशन का काम भी लिया जाता है और क्या उनको उसके बदले में कुछ दिया जाता है या नहीं। इसके लिए मुझे पूछना पड़ेगा कि उनको और कुछ दिया जाता है या नहीं और अगर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उसकी वजह यह है कि जब इलैक्शन नहीं हो रहा है, तो इलैक्शन कमीशन के आदमियों के पास काम कुछ कम होगा, इसलिए नहीं दिया जाता है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या माननीय विधि मन्त्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यद्यपि पंजाब के चुनाव क्षेत्रों का फिर से परि-सीमन हो चुका है, किन्तु होम मिनिस्टर साहब की कल की घोषणा के अनुसार पंजाबी सूबा, हरियाना और हिमाचल प्रदेश, इन तीनों के प्रलग प्रलग होने के पश्चात् क्या जहां पर निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का फिर से परिसीमन होगा ?

Shri G. S. Pathak: This does not arise out of this question, so far as I have understood the question. If it does, it may be repeated.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : यू० पी० के सम्बन्ध में डीलिटेशन कमीशन और ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बहुत पहले खत्म हो चुकी है, लेकिन उनके निर्णय अभी तक पब्लिश नहीं हो रहे हैं। क्या इसका कारण यह है कि कोई मेम्बर अपने प्राइवेट फ़ायदे के लिए सीटों में रद्दो-बदल कराना चाहते हैं ?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I want notice.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : वह यह तो बता सकते हैं कि फ़ाइनल कब होगा।

Shri Tyagi: I take exception to this kind of attributing motives to UP members, as if they are trying to influence the Delimitation Commission. I protest against this.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : परिसीमन आयोग आये बरस चुनाव क्षेत्रों में भदला-बदली करता रहता है। जो चुनाव क्षेत्र पहली बार बनाए गए थे, उनको दूसरी बार बदल दिया गया और अब तीसरी बार और भी परिवर्तन कर दिये गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके दिमाग में क्या खराबी है। क्या पहल वालों के दिमाग सही नहीं थे या इन के दिमाग सही नहीं हैं ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : देश के हालात बदलते रहते हैं और आबादी बदलती रहती है। इस वजह से जरूरत पड़ती है कि

इसको रिवाइज किया जाये और दोहराया जाये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आबादी कहां बदलती रहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछा था, जिसका जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं शायद अपने प्रश्न को स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाया। आप मेरे प्रश्न को फिर से सुन लें। मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ।

गत चुनावों में करनाल के साथ अम्बाला की जगाधरी तहसील लगाई थी, किन्तु इस बार उसको काट कर उसके साथ कैथल आदि इलाके जोड़ दिए गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की आबादी में कौनसा परिवर्तन हो गया है।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): As has been explained already, on account of increase in population, it is possible....

Mr. Speaker: This can only arise if some portion is taken out. Here some portion is taken out and some other portion is added. Therefore, it cannot be merely increase in population.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: From 5 or 6 M.L.As. for one M.P. at the time of the last election, it becomes 6 or 7. For this purpose, they usually take one constituency or a part of it from the neighbouring district. This becomes necessary on account of increase in population.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव सीमा निर्धारण आयोग ने किन किन प्रदेशों में सीमा-निर्धारण का काम पूरा कर लिया है और किन किन प्रदेशों में अभी वह काम होना बाकी है।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In 12 States it has been completed and 5

or 6 remain. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry it has been completed.

श्री मौर्य : विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा के लिए जो सुरक्षित स्थान हैं, उनके कारण भी डीलिटेशन करना पड़ता है। ऐसे बहुत से चुनाव-क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ पर मिनिस्ट्रज और सत्ताधारी दल के लोग हारे हैं और चूँकि वे हार गए हैं, इसलिए उन चुनाव क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित स्थान बना दिया गया है। ऐसे बहुत से चुनाव-क्षेत्र हैं, लेकिन मैं उनके नाम नहीं गिनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डीलिटेशन के द्वारा जो सुरक्षित स्थान बनाए गए हैं, उनमें ऐसी कितनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज हैं, जिनमें मिनिस्ट्रज या सत्ताधारी दल के लोग हारे थे और इसलिए अब उन को सुरक्षित कर दिया गया है।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far as reserved constituencies are concerned, they go by the number of persons belonging to the scheduled castes in that area. That is the basis. Sometimes, as a result of greater concentration of such persons, it happens that a nearby constituency may become a reserved constituency. I can give the reasons why they have not been completed in the other States, but it will take some time.

Food Situation in West Bengal

*1196. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received complaints from West Bengal Government about failure to implement its food policy because of the Centre's reluctance to bring about parity of procurement prices in the neighbouring States;

(b) whether it is a fact that clandestine transactions across the border have been made more lucrative by the

higher price of paddy in the open market in Bihar; and

(c) whether the Centre has intervened in neutralising these external factors and has helped the State Government in equipping the anti-smuggling squads with firearms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The open market prices of paddy in Bihar are higher than the maximum controlled prices in West Bengal and some cases of attempted smuggling have been detected.

(c) No request has been received from any State Government for such assistance. Six check-posts—three in Purulia District and three in West Dinajpur District of West Bengal—are equipped with firearms.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: May I know whether Government has taken into account the fact that because of the procurement price in West Bengal which has been fixed at a rate which is at least a few rupees less than that in Bihar and also more than that in Orissa, and fitted between the two States of Orissa on the one side and Bihar on the other, there is a regular and definite encouragement for foodgrains being smuggled from Orissa into West Bengal and again from West Bengal into Bihar; if so, what steps Government have now guaranteed to see that there must be some uniform pattern of procurement policy?

Shri Govinda Menon: This matter of preventing smuggling from one area to another is entirely for the State Government to take up. This is not a matter of policy with which the Food Ministry is concerned.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: While appreciating the remarks of the Minister, I would like to ask whether he knows that it was on 8th January that a crowd of 2000 persons surrounded a police party in a village in Midnapur,

wherefrom Shri S. C. Samanta comes, wounded two magistrates and carried away truck-loads of rice impounded by the police and that started the game ending with Bengal Bandh; if so, is it not the definite policy of the Government to ensure that a uniform pattern of procurement price should be allowed to exist because of the trouble that comes due to difference in procurement prices?

Shri Govinda Menon: The price of paddy and other foodgrains in each area will be determined by certain conditions prevailing in that area. The Central Government cannot prescribe a uniform procurement price throughout India because conditions differ.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, apart from the answer that he has given, the present food situation in West Bengal, whether it has improved or the situation is the same as it was before.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): As far as the general food situation is concerned, it is satisfactory now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: It is always satisfactory as far as Shri Subramaniam is concerned. I would like to know what is the average price at which the Food Corporation of India has been buying in the recent months, both rice and wheat, and how it compares with the procurement price in West Bengal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Food Corporation has been making purchases only in Andhra and the Andhra price, being a surplus area, is a little less than the price fixed in West Bengal by about Rs. 2 per quintal.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Just now the hon. Minister said that the food situation in West Bengal is now satisfactory.

An hon. Member: He said: "generally".

Dr. Ranen Sen: He said it is generally satisfactory. Is it a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal wanted some more rice for consumption in West Bengal from the Centre in view of the fact that the procurement policy of the West Bengal Government, which they had enunciated and wanted to implement, has not succeeded; if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Centre in that respect?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not a fact. No such request has been made.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, it was widely known in Bengal and it was reported in the Delhi papers also. What kind of statements are made here, I do not understand.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do when the Minister says that it is not a fact?

श्री शिव नारायण : बंगाल जो चावल पैदा करने वाला स्थान है, वहां ही चावल क्यों कम है ? क्या यह सही है कि चावल वहां से निकल कर चीन चला जाता है और फिर मिनिस्ट्रो के मकान फूँके जाते हैं चावल के नाम पर, क्या सरकार को इसका पता है ?

इस सवाल का जबाब आना चाहिये ।

श्री बागड़ी: शिव नारायण के घर वही से चावल आता है ।

Shri Nath Pal: An advertisement was inserted by the West Bengal Government in the dailies in Calcutta to the effect that (a) food supplies to Bengal are much higher than to any other State and (b) the per capita rice ration in Bengal is higher. How far are these claims made on behalf of the West Bengal Government borne out by facts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We deliver wheat to West Bengal at the rate of roughly 140,000 to 150,000 tons per mensem, which is the highest per capita supply which we are giving to and State, as far as wheat is concerned. With regard to rice, if we take

into account the production of rice within Bengal and if the per capita availability is calculated on that basis, it is much higher than that for any other State during this year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is an absolute lie. What is the method or calculation by which he has arrived at this conclusion?

Shri Kapur Singh: The word 'lie' is unparliamentary.

Mr. Speaker: She can ask for a half-an-hour discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is absolute misrepresentation of facts.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकारी इमारतें जलाने का यही नतीजा निकलता है।

Shri Hem Barua: Apart from what the Minister has stated about the food position in West Bengal being satisfactory now, may I know what specific steps have been taken by the Government after the agitation to see that the situation in West Bengal improves?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not because of the agitation that anything has happened. We have taken into account the general situation in West Bengal and done whatever is possible under the circumstances. We have tried to help the West Bengal Government to stabilise the food situation there. That is why we are delivering to them now roughly 140,000 to 150,000 tons of wheat.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know how many grain shops and grain godowns were looted during the recent disturbances in West Bengal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, these are the things which have created more difficulties with regard to the food situation in the country—the various bandhs, agitations, disruption of communications, burning down of godowns, communications and vehicles. Therefore, these

who plead that there are difficulties should realise that these bandhs and agitations are responsible in a greater way for these difficulties.... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has asked a specific question.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It should not become a regular procedure that so many members speak simultaneously when an answer is given. It does not look nice. If one member points it out, I will certainly ask the Minister to give that answer.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Instead of giving an objective answer, the Food Minister gives a lecture. Is that permissible?

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him to give a specific answer. But it is not proper for half a dozen members to get up and speak simultaneously. And this has happened at every answer that has come not once, twice or thrice. Now, has the Minister got that information?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot give immediately the number of godowns burnt or other damages caused during the recent agitation.

श्री रामः अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अकाल सिर्फ कलकत्ता यानी बंगाल और केरल में ही नहीं है, बल्कि राजस्थान, पंजाब, उड़ीसा में इससे कहीं ज्यादा भयंकर परिस्थिति है, तो क्या सरकार उन इलाकों की देखभाल के लिये भी कुछ कर रही है या सरकार सिर्फ उसी तरीके को मानती है जहां मुनज्जम शक्ति के साथ कुछ किया जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, the situation is difficult in the country because of the drought and decrease in production. We are trying to see that as far as possible the difficulties are minimised.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Transport in Ganga Basin

*1191. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhramaputra Water Transport Board is preparing plans for making the river of the Ganga basin more useful for transport; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board is maintaining the navigable stretch of the Ganga between Buxar and Rajmahal. This takes care of the navigational needs at present and helps to arrest any further deterioration of the waterway. No other schemes for making the Ganga basin more useful for transport have so far been drawn up by the Board.

Agricultural Statistics

*1192. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lacunae in the assessment of agricultural production in the country has been found out; and

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken to set right the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) and (b). The Statistics of Agricultural Production in India are considered to be fairly reliable. Improvements are, however, needed with regard to timeliness and extension of scientific technique of yield estimation to some

oilseeds, pulses, millets, fruits and vegetables.

(c) Steps are being taken to improve the timeliness of agricultural production statistics and extend the crop-cutting surveys to the crops and areas not covered so far. Measures are also being taken to improve the field work through greater supervision.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बीज फार्म

* 1194. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1966 के दूसरे सप्ताह में जब वे बिड़ला द्वारा संचालित रोपड़ फार्म देखने गये थे, उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि छोटे फार्म वाले अच्छे किस्म के बीज पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि बड़े फार्म वालों को ही अच्छे बीज पैदा करने का काम सौंपा जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बात को देखने के लिये कि बड़े फार्म वालों की तुलना में वे अच्छे किस्म के बीज पैदा कर सकते हैं, क्या सरकार ने छोटे फार्म वालों को भी उसी प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामशर मिश्र): (क) से (ग). रोपड़ में अपने भाषण में खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री ने कहा कि बीज फार्म का मतलब साधारण फार्मिंग नहीं है बल्कि यह एक विशेष उद्योग है जिसमें भारी पूंजी, आधुनिक उपकरण तथा नवीनतम तकनीक ज्ञान की आवश्यकता है जो एक साधारण कृषक की पहुँच से बाहर है। मूल बीज पैदा करते समय शुद्धता का पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है। मूल बीज के उत्पादन के लिए लगभग

25 से 50 एकड़ क्षेत्र के सरकारी छोटे फार्मों में प्रयत्न किये जाते थे और तजुबे से मालूम हुआ है कि इन बीज फार्मों को ऊँचे स्तर की तकनीकी सहायता तथा देखभाल की आवश्यकता है किन्तु साइज में छोटा होने के कारण प्रत्येक के लिये ये सहायता देना सम्भव नहीं है। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारें बड़े फार्म चाहती हैं जो साधारणतया पब्लिक अथवा सहकारी क्षेत्र में हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिये पर्याप्त तकनीकी स्टाफ रखती हैं। यह केवल मूल बीज के उत्पादन पर ही लागू होती है। वाणिज्यिक वितरण के लिए मूल बीज से वृद्धि एक दूसरा मामला है और इसके लिए सरकार चुने हुए कृषकों से काम लेगी। वहाँ भी सरकार फैले हुए पृथक्कृत फार्मों की अपेक्षा बीज ग्रामों के बारे में विचार कर रही है। एक संकेन्द्रित क्षेत्र में आवश्यक तकनीकी सहायता देना आसान होगा और वहाँ बीज के स्तरों की किस्म तथा देख रेख पर अधिक नियन्त्रण हो सकेगा। बीज की वृद्धि में प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत फार्म का साइज सम्बद्ध नहीं है और छोटे कृषकों से इस प्रयोजन के लिए पूरे तौर से काम लिया जायेगा।

इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं होता कि सरकार अच्छी किस्म के बीजों का उत्पादन कार्य केवल बड़े फार्म वालों को ही सौंपे और जैसा कि बताया गया है कि छोटे फार्म वालों का पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है और बीज वृद्धि कार्यों के लिये इनका उपयोग होता रहेगा।

Decline in Growth of Cotton

*1195. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the growth of cotton in Idnia; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) Firm estimates of production for cotton for 1965-66 are not yet available. However, on the present indications, Cotton production during 1965-66 is expected to show a decline of 5-8 per cent compared to 1964-65.

(b) The main reason for the anticipated fall in production of Cotton is the erratic behaviour of monsoons and failure of rains in many parts of the country.

U.S. Food Mission's Visit to Scarcity Areas

*1197. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.S. study mission visited India in January, 1966 to study the food situation arising out of the scarcity conditions on account of failure of monsoon;

(b) if so, whether the said mission has completed their work and submitted a report to Government on their findings and conclusions; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A U.S. Food-grains Survey Team visited various ports in January, 1966 primarily to assess the maximum grain handling capacity at Indian ports together with the requirements of additional grain handling machinery and equipment. The Team also visited certain drought affected areas in various parts of the country.

(b) Copies of the report of the Team have been recently received by the Government.

(c) A statement giving the main features of the report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6072/66].

Jayanti Shipping Company

*1198. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee of Inquiry has been appointed to investigate the affairs of Jayanti Shipping Company, Ltd;

(b) if so, the composition and personnel of the committee;

(c) the terms of reference; and

(d) whether a dead line has been fixed for submission of the report?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee consists of Shri Y. N. Sukthankar, Government Director on the Board of Directors of Indian Shipping Companies and Shri S. L. Bhalla, a nominee of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(c) The terms of reference are as follows:—

(i) To look into the allegations made in Parliament and in the letters received by the Government and the Shipping Development Fund Committee against the Jayanti Shipping Company and its management in regard to the accounts and affairs of the Company.

(ii) To scrutinise all the relevant facts relating to the management and operation of the company since its incorporation.

(iii) To examine and inspect the accounts and other documents as may be necessary with a

view to assessing its financial position and ascertaining whether the foreign exchange earned has been duly accounted for.

- (iv) Any other specific matter which may be referred to it by the Government or the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(d) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within two months.

Prices of Vegetable Ghee

*1199. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of vegetable ghee have increased by about seventy per cent during the last twenty months;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made to find out the causes for this; and

(c) the steps taken to bring it down?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The prices of vanaspati have increased by about 25 per cent during the period.

(b) The price of vanaspati largely depends on the prevailing price of groundnut oil which increased by about 40 per cent during the same period. The smaller increase in vanaspati prices is mainly due to the use of some quantity of cheaper imported oils.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

- (i) Measures for increasing the output of groundnut and groundnut oil are being intensified.

- (ii) Ban on export of edible oils and vanaspati, and credit

restrictions, imposed earlier are being continued.

- (iii) The use of cheaper imported oils like soybean oil in vanaspati manufacture is being encouraged. About 70,000 tonnes of this oil were imported from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480 during 1965, and another 150,000 tonnes are proposed to be imported during 1966.

Jayanti Shipping Company

*1200. **Shri Maurya:**

Shri Kishen Pattinayak:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints or reports about the misuse of Employee's Provident Fund money by the Jayanti Shipping Company;

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

(c) whether Government have asked the appropriate authority to look into the Provident Fund Accounts of the said Shipping Company to ensure that these are being properly maintained and money correctly used or invested in the interest of and for the benefit of the Company's employees in the manner prescribed by provident fund rules and regulations?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The factual position was ascertained from the Company who stated that about Rs. 12 lakhs, out of Provident Fund monies was being kept with the company on which interest at 12 per cent per annum was being provided. The information furnished by the company was passed on to the Ministry of Labour and Employment for such action as may be considered by them.

Payment to Sugarcane Growers in Orissa

*1201. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of sugar-cane price of the sugar-cane supplied to the sugar mills in 1964-65 season has not been paid by the sugar factories concerned in Orissa State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

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

Reported Statement of the Chief Minister, Bihar

*1202. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press reports published on the 24th February, 1966 wherein it has been stated that the Chief Minister of Bihar had stated in the Bihar Assembly on the 23rd February, 1966 that neither the President nor the Prime Minister could order an enquiry against him;

(b) whether it is proper for a Chief Minister to make such a statement;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Government has seen the press reports and also received full text of the speech of the Chief Minister.

(b) In his speech the Chief Minister, relying on the opinion of the Advocate-General has expressed his understanding of the constitutional position regarding the administrative relations between the Union and the State Government. It is submitted that it would not be appropriate for Government of India to express any opinion on propriety or otherwise of Chief Minister's speech in Legislative Assembly on an abstract legal and constitutional question.

(c) and (d). The Chief Minister forwarded the opinion of the Advocate General to Government of India and desired that the Advocate General should be given an opportunity to discuss the constitutional position with Law Minister. Accordingly, the Law Minister held discussion with Advocate General and communicated to him Government of India's views in this matter. The Government of India does not propose to take any further action in this regard.

Supply of Sugarcane to Mills

*1203. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sugar Mills in Travancore area, Kerala are not getting enough supplies of sugarcane; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. It appears to be so.

(b) The information is being collected from the State Government of Kerala.

Rice Ration in States

*1204. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum rice quantum of the ration in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala as it stood on the 1st April, 1966; and

(b) the reasons for not introducing a uniform scale of rice quantum in all the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The required information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

State	Maximum quantum of rice ration
West Bengal	1000 grams per adult per week.
Orissa	There is no statutory rationing. Under informal rationing 2.38 Kgs. of rice per adult per week is issued subject to availability. If sufficient rice is not available, the balance is made up by issue of wheat.
Andhra Pradesh	1400 grams per adult per week. Families whose income per month is Rs. 200 or below are allowed an extra ration of 420 grams of rice per head per week.
Kerala	Rationing in Kerala is not strictly statutory. However, the quantum of rice is 160 grams per adult per day.

(b) The food habits of the people in different States are different and the State Governments fix the quantum of issue of rice in their respective States taking in view the local food habits and the availabilities with the Government.

Quality of Ghee Prepared by Delhi Milk Scheme

*1205. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints about the quality of ghee prepared by the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get it certified by the Indian Standards Institute under Agmark; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) A few complaints were received.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Milk Scheme has a well-equipped Quality Control Laboratory of its own, and manufacture of ghee strictly according to Agmark Standards is ensured. Delhi Milk Scheme products including ghee command a good reputation and Agmarking of these products has not been considered necessary. But this question will be gone into again.

Fourth General Election

*1206. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for the conduct of India's Fourth General Elections next year have been formulated; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). The arrangements for the conduct of the Fourth General Elections due next year will be substantially on the same lines as for the Third General Elections held in 1962. The Election Commission has not found it necessary to formulate them afresh in any detail. Preparatory action on the usual lines is in progress in all the States and Union Territories.

Calcutta-Assam Alternative Navigable Route

*1207. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri R. Barua:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys have been carried out for an alternative navigable route between Calcutta and Assam in view of the continued hesitation of Pakistan to allow resumption of navigation on the original route:

(b) if so, with what result and the precise route; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project for opening the new route?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A Scheme was prepared in 1964 for construction of a multipurpose barrage across the Tista near Gajaldoba with two Canals taking off on either side to provide besides irrigation and power facilities the connecting link to Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers near Farakka and Dubri respectively to enable through navigation from Ganga to the Brahmaputra. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 357 crores. As this cost is very high, Central Water and Power Commission have been asked to carry out certain further studies with a view to reducing the cost. The report of the Central Water and Power Commission is still awaited.

Rice Crisis

*1208. Shri Baswant:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation in its Report on Rice for 1965 has stated that the food zones are the cause of the current rice crisis in India; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में चावल का राशन

*1209. श्री मधु लिंगम:

श्री यशपाल सिंह:

श्री मुहम्मद कोया :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था के भ्रन्तगंत दिये जाने वाले चावल की मात्रा में कमी कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) दिल्ली में चावल खाने वालों को दिये जा रहे चावल की मात्रा में कोई कटौती नहीं की गयी है। केवल गेहूं खाने वालों के चावल की मात्रा में कटौती की गयी है।

(ख) इस वर्ष चावल की उपलब्धि में भारी कमी होने के कारण यह प्रावश्यक समझा गया कि वास्तव में चावल खाने वालों को किसी प्रकार की भ्रन्वृत्ति कठिनाई पहुंचाये बिना चावल संरक्षित करने के लिये सभी कदम उठाये जाएं।

Drought Relief Measures

*1210. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether a special team has visited some States to study the necessary adjustments needed in the States'

plans to make funds available for various relief measures in drought-hit areas; and

(b) if so, what are their specific recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Three Central Teams headed by the Programme Advisers of the Planning Commission have visited 8 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Orissa and Rajasthan, to study the situation, and to make recommendations in regard to intensification of work programmes and labour intensive schemes and also to propose adjustments in the States' Development Plans with a view to financing these work programmes.

(b) The teams discussed with the State Governments matters regarding creation of employment potential and other relief measures in the drought-affected areas of the States. It was suggested to the States that as far as possible productive and labour-intensive plan schemes should be taken up in preference to the non-productive schemes, since for the Plan Schemes there would already be a provision of funds both in the State Budgets and in the Central Budget. It was also suggested that the State Governments might undertake advance execution of Plan Schemes in the scarcity areas.

Fishing Industry in Kerala

*1211. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether the Vice-President of the Empress Fisheries of America had recently visited Kerala to study the fishing industry there;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to his suggestions to market more prawns from Cochin to America; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The American firm offered to market our frozen products in the U.S.

(c) The terms and conditions offered were found to be unfavourable.

Food Aid From U.S.A.

*1212. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. have sanctioned a \$ 1,000 million emergency food for India plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much food in different forms and of different specifications is likely to be received from U.S.A.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. The Government of the U.S.A. have, however, provided additional funds under PL 480 since December 1965 to the extent of \$ 254.46 millions for purchases of wheat and milo from the U.S.A.

(b) and (c). With the funds as provided above we expect to complete purchases of 3.3 million tons of wheat and 1.2 million tons of milo.

The U.S. Government are also proposing to make further funds available under PL 480 for purchase of 3.5 million tons of foodgrains, 200,000 tons of corn, 67,000 tons of vegetable oils and about 55,000 tons of milk powder.

Wheat of both white and red variety and milo of the yellow variety are being purchased from the U.S.A.

Delhi-Madras and Bombay-Calcutta Flight via Nagpur

*1213. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.A.C. will shortly resume flights on the Delhi-Madras route via Nagpur, as well as on the Bombay-Calcutta route via Nagpur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to connect Nagpur on the service Bombay-Calcutta from 1st May, 1966.

(c) Load carried ex-Nagpur to Madras, Delhi and Calcutta does not justify a service linking these places separately. Even so, Nagpur has been connected to Delhi via Bhopal and Lucknow and directly with Bombay.

Re-orientation of Agriculture

*1214. **Shri P. B. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken note of the recommendations made by a three-man team of experts for re-orientation of agriculture in Punjab to increase food production by three to four times within a short time, after visiting South-Eastern countries;

(b) whether these proposals have been examined by the experts in India with special reference to the introduction of three-crops-a-year programme;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps to popularise the schemes and work it out in other States; and

(d) the steps taken to make adequate resources available to the farmers to make a break-through in terms of the expert advice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes; Sir, an interim Report of the three-men team of experts from Punjab who visited South Eastern countries recently has been received by the Government of India in January, 1966. The detailed report is still awaited.

(b) to (d). The interim report is under examination in consultation with the Punjab Government.

Food Shortage

*1215. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary on S. rred Question No. 954 on the 5th April, 1966, and state:

(a) whether Government agree with the analysis of food shortages in India, as made by the *New York Times*; and

(b) if not, the efforts made to dispel those misapprehensions and tell the truth to the people and Government of United States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). So far as the comments of the *New York Times* on food production are concerned, the Government of India agrees with the analysis that with better techniques of agricultural production, India could feed herself, and that the human factor in production should also receive attention. The other comments are, however, either misconceived or highly exaggerated. The Government of U.S.A. has been kept fully informed about the factors leading to the present difficult food situation and the various measures being taken by the Government to increase food production in the country.

Sugar Quota of States

*1216. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether Government have agreed to increase the sugar quotas for different State/Union territories;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been increased in each case; and

(c) the minimum quantity of sugar intended to be made available per head in each State/Union Territory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the quotas of sugar of individual States in December, 1965 and April, 1966, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6075/66].

(c) No such minimum quantity has been fixed.

Increase in Agricultural Production

3856. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the details of measures which have been taken to impress upon the Panchayats with regard to increase in agricultural production in consonance with the programme initiated by the Executive Committee of the All-India Panchayat Parishad?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The All-India Panchayat Parishad's programme was suggested in the wake of the recent emergency. In that context, detailed measures had already been indicated to the States for being impressed upon the Panchayati Raj institutions for stepping up agricultural production. These have been followed up.

Underground Water Resources

3857. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri D. D. Puri:

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

(a) whether any plan has been evolved for the tapping of underground water resources in the States like Punjab, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal which lie in the heart of richest underground water belt in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Government of India has sponsored a scheme for systematic ground-water surveys and investigations to be implemented by the State Governments on a phased basis with a view to delineating ground-water worthy areas which would offer scope for ground-water extraction through dug-wells, dug-cum-bore wells and shallow tube-wells. The programme would help in collecting sufficient technical data to:—

(a) provide technical guidance to the cultivators in such matters as:

- (i) size, type, safe-spacing and density for dug-wells/tube-wells;
- (ii) scope, type and manner of boring and deepening of dug-wells for augmenting their discharges; and
- (iii) selection of suitable water-lifting appliances for installation on wells.

(b) regulate construction of wells/tubewells so that there is no undue risk of overdraft and failure of wells.

Certain guide-lines for preparation of schemes on scientific basis have been worked out and sent to the States.

(c) Does not arise.

Kerala Water Transport

3858. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take over the boats of the Kerala Water Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether services of all the workers will be retained; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have already purchased 75 serviceable boats of the Kerala Water Transport Corporation which are now being run by a new Board of Management set up by the State Government.

(c) and (d). The Kerala Water Transport Corporation has gone into liquidation and its employees have been discharged after giving them notice pay, retrenchment compensation, etc. The question of retaining them does not, therefore, arise. However, out of 897 ex-employees of the Corporation, 737 persons have been offered employment in the State Inland Water Transport Service for running the services.

Koothaparamba Agricultural Office

3859. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Koothaparamba Agricultural Office has been ordered to be closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that this has caused hardships to the peasantry; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider their decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Agricultural Depot at Koothaparamba has not been closed.

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

Teak Plantation

3860. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred in planting of teak plantations at Parambikulam forest area from 1962 to 1965;

(b) the amount set apart for building workers' quarters under the scheme; and

(c) the total cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Rs. 22,94,000.

(b) Rs. 25,300.

(c) Rs. 32,94,000.

Dairy Project at Punnappra in Kerala State

3861. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a dairy project at Punnappra in Alleppey district of Kerala State;

(b) if so, whether the work has already been started for the establishment of this project; and

(c) the estimated cost of this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary action for the establishment of the project has been taken and about 9 acres of land has been acquired by the State Government of Kerala.

(c) About Rs. 20 lakhs.

Oil Palm Cultivation in Kerala

3862. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to start large scale oil palm cultivation in Kerala State by the Kerala plantation Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes; the Government of Kerala are exploring the possibility of such a venture.

(b) The project report submitted by the Managing Director, Plantation Corporation of Kerala Ltd., to the State Government envisages development of two commercial plantations of 6,000 acres each in Vazhachal (Chalakudi) and Konni (Quilon Dt.) forest areas, subject to land being made available. The plantations are to be developed in stages in a period of 8 years with a capital outlay of Rs. 668 lakhs. The details of the project are now under the consideration of the State Government of Kerala.

Thevally Bridge

3863. Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Thevally bridge, Quilon, Kerala State has been completed;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) when the bridge will be opened for traffic?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Thevally bridge falls on a State road in the Kerala State. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. They have intimated that they have completed the bridge and that the approaches are nearing completion. Expenditure aggregating Rs. 12,85,402 is reported to have been incurred upto the end of February 1966. The State Government expect to open the bridge to traffic by the end of May, 1966.

Institute of Agriculture at Anand

3864. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether a research project has been set up in the Institute of Agriculture at Anand, Gujarat for the year round production of milk with American collaboration;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the scheme and the contribution of U.S. Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. A research project entitled "Ovarian function and its experimental control in the water Buffalo (*Bos bubalis*)" has been set up at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand with the assistance of PL 480 counterpart funds.

(b) To determine ovarian activities in buffaloes with a view to develop methods of impregnating buffaloes during summer months to ensure year round production of milk.

(c) The U.S. Government has obligated Rs. 448,880/- over a period of 5 years.

Bridges in Kerala

3865. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major bridges completed in the State of Kerala during the Third Plan Period; and

(b) the target fixed and the allocation made and utilised?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) and (b). Eighty-eight bridges were completed in Kerala in the Third Plan in the State Sector. Rs. 403.60 lakhs were allocated for bridge works and the expenditure incurred upto 28th February, 1966 amounted to Rs. 387.63 lakhs.

In the Central Sector, two major bridges were completed on National Highways and three on the West Coast Road. The total estimated cost of these bridges amounted to Rs. 43.43 lakhs against which the expenditure reported so far amounts to Rs. 43.86 lakhs.

Kitchen Gardens in Delhi

3866. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murl Manohar:

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

(a) the progress made in the establishment of kitchen gardens in Delhi recently;

(b) the total area covered by the kitchen gardens in Delhi;

(c) the facilities offered by Government for the establishment and main-

tenance of the kitchen gardens in Delhi; and

(d) the approximate value of production from the kitchen gardens during the last winter season?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) About 20,000 Kitchen gardens.

(b) About 2,000 acres.

(c) (i) Free technical advice.

(ii) Door to door supplies of seeds, seedlings, fertilisers and pesticides. These production requisites are also made available at five sale depots established in different parts of the city.

(iii) Advice and free spraying and dusting for control of pests and diseases. Only the cost of pesticides is charged.

(d) It is very difficult to give the exact value of the kitchen garden produce during this winter. However, as a rough estimate every acre should have produced about 6 tons of vegetables in a year, which at an average cost of Rs. 300/- per ton for 12,000 tons should have produced vegetables worth Rs. 36 lakhs.

Sugar Factory in Mysore State

3867. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of the sugar factory at Gauribidanur, Kolar District, Mysore State;

(b) the reasons for not commissioning the factory as scheduled in December, 1965; and

(c) when the same will go into production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shinde**): (a) Most of the items of

plant and machinery have been installed and the erection of the remaining items is expected to be completed in May this year.

(b) The delay is reported to be mainly on account of late arrival of machinery and financial difficulties.

(c) Although the erection is expected to be completed in May this year, the crushing operations may commence from the next season.

Sailing Vessel in Arabian Sea Rescued

3868. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vessel damaged in the mid-Arabian sea, four miles off Bombay early on the 27th March, 1966, was rescued by a Bombay Port Trust pilot vessel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 27th March, 1966, the M.P.V. "Venu", under the command of Shri B.T.A. Pereira, observed the sailing vessel "Kotia Zohrabi" which had broken her fore mast was drifting. The "Venu" at once proceeded to her assistance. On approaching the sailing vessel the Tindal made a request for towage assistance.

The Pilot Vessel promptly took the vessel in tow and brought her up the harbour in the vicinity of Sunk Rock Light House where the pilot Tender "Zephyr" took over the towing operation from the "Venue" and towed the disabled vessel off to Malet Bunder. The Sailing Vessel was safely anchored at 1845 Hours.

The vessel was found to be loaded with bags of salt and the Tindal stated that some of the bags had to be thrown overboard after the mast broke. There were ten men on board

the sailing vessel and no one was hurt. The weather on that day was quite rough due to strong North West Wind.

Sugar Supply to Kerala

3869. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the quota of sugar allotted to Kerala State in January, February and March, 1966;

(b) the demand from the Kerala State during these months; and

(c) if the request of the Kerala Government could not be met fully, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) January 1966—6820 tonnes plus 310 tonnes allotted for festivals. February 1966—6820 tonnes. March 1966—7440 tonnes.

(b) and (c). Kerala Government had requested for a monthly quota of 9800 tonnes. Their quota has been increased to 8940 tonnes from April 1966. The request of Kerala Government could not be met in full because of the limited supplies available for internal distribution.

Facilities Offered by IAC

3870. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation have offered greater facilities to passengers from 1st April, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). With

effect from 1st April, 1966, the Corporation are charging point to point fares, providing break of journey facility, hotel accommodation at connecting stations and choice of routings (common rated points).

Landless Families

3871. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 837 on the 29th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the State-wise number of landless families settled and total amount given to those families by the State Governments concerned under the Third Five Year Plan as a centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that goldsmiths who were granted the land under the above scheme have been excluded from the above scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The State-wise number of landless agricultural families resettled under the Centrally sponsored scheme and the total amount of assistance given to them by the State Governments is as under:—

S. No.	State	No. of families	Assistance granted (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh]	3,352	Not yet available
2.	Assam	30	do
3.	Bihar	14,775	23,95,544
4.	Kerala	2,000	8,75,000
5.	Gujarat	3,367	15,63,544
6.	Madras	291	1,52,540
7.	Madhya Pradesh	7,731	41,50,000
8.	Mysore	100	5,00,000

S.No.	State	No. of families	Assistance granted (Rs.)
9.	Orissa	360	1,70,000
10.	Punjab	41,526	2,61,220
11.	Uttar Pradesh	936	Not yet available
12.	Tripura	1,096	3,28,000
		75,564	1,03,95,848

(b) Goldsmiths, are not covered under the centrally sponsored scheme of resettlement of landless agricultural families.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Road Fund for Madras

3872. **Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the amount for works sanctioned under the Central Road Fund for Madras State during Third Plan period had been given; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Works estimated to cost Rs. 142.68 lakhs were sanctioned for Madras State during the Third Plan period. The State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 121.85 lakhs out of the funds released by the Government of India. The latter figure is inclusive of an allotment of Rs. 26.70 lakhs sanctioned during 1965-66, against a demand of Rs. 75.00 lakhs. It has not been possible to meet the State Government's demands in full for the year 1965-66 due to paucity of funds.

Delhi Transport Department

3773. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi Transport Department as a measure of economy issue a leaf of paper instead of a proper registration book for transport vehicles as issued in all other States; and

(b) if so, whether Government will examine it and take necessary action.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The certificates of registration in respect of transport vehicles are generally issued by the Transport Department, Delhi, in proper book forms. In some cases, however, on account of non-availability of printed forms, ordinary paper is used.

(b) Steps are being taken by the Transport Department, Delhi, to obtain adequate supplies of printed forms from the Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta.

Safdarjang Airport

3874. Dr. Kohor:
Shri Mahananda:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to demolish the Safdarjang Airport and seeking for another site for an aerodrome; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the estimated cost for constructing a new Aerodrome?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unpleasant Odour of Boiled Rice

3875. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technique of removing the unpleasant odour of par boiled rice milled by the mills has been developed;

(b) if so, whether rice mills have been asked and persuaded to produce such rice in order to save vitamin and mineral contents of rice; and

(c) if so, the present position in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and Jadavpur University, Calcutta have developed certain improved techniques of parboiling and drying which can prevent unpleasant odour.

(b) The information relating to the improved techniques and the results have been made available to the millers.

(c) Some of the rice mills in various parts of the country have adopted this improved technique of parboiling.

Cultivation of Improved Varieties of Foodgrains

3876. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme to grow improved varieties of hybrid maize, hybrid jowar and hybrid bajra during Kharif season of 1966; and

(b) if so, the number and names of districts which have been selected for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) The selection of districts for implementation of the High-Yielding Varieties Programme will be finalized by the State Governments. The total area proposed to be covered during Kharif 1966 throughout the country is as follows:—

Hybrid maize 4.28 lakh acres.

Hybrid jowar 3.42 lakh acres.

Hybrid bajra 2.92 lakh acres.

वनस्पति संबंधी नई कीटनाशक औषधि

3877. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को वनस्पति सम्बन्धी उस नई कीटनाशक औषधि की खोज के बारे में पता है जिसका आविष्कार रूस के एक विशेषज्ञ श्री ईविविक अफ्रीकियन द्वारा ओस्का के एक जापानी विशेषज्ञ के सहयोग से किया गया है और जो मनुष्यों तथा बोरों के लिए हानिकर है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत में भी इसका प्रयोग किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उससे क्या अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्रा): (क) जी हां। यह 'मार्को आगोनिक' मूलक कीटनाशक औषधि है न कि वनस्पति मूलक।

(ख) जी नहीं। कीटनाशक औषधि के नमूने मांगे गये हैं परन्तु अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

राकेट उड़ान केन्द्र

3878. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय: क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने ऋतु विज्ञान सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान करने के लिये उत्तर भारत में एक राकेट उड़ान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कहाँ स्थापित किया जायेगा और यह कब तब स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मन्त्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) उत्तर पश्चिमी भारत में एक मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी राकेट लाँचिंग स्टेशन की स्थापना करने की एक योजना भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के चौथे पंचवर्षीय आयोजन में शामिल की गयी है लेकिन इस योजना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). इस योजना का शीघ्रता से अभी तक तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

Navigation Facilities in the Rajasthan Canal

3879. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of providing navigation facilities in the Rajasthan Canal has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Package Programme

**3880. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the package programme to other areas not covered by it in the country at present; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration

3881. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration, Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, held an examination as a result of which a number of candidates were recruited as Inspectors but offered the post of UDCs. in the Education Directorate of the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that later on at the time of their appointments as Rationing Inspectors, they were asked to resign their posts by giving notice or to pay in lieu of the notice period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such Rationing Inspectors who had to resign their posts before taking up their present appointments;

(d) whether any representation has also been received in this connection; and

(e) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Goviada Menon): (a) The Delhi Administration held a competitive test for recruitment to the posts of Inspectors and a panel of successful candidates was drawn up in order of merits. Since the number of posts of Inspectors was small and the names on the panel were many, offers were made to some of the candidates who could not be appointed as Inspectors to join as U.D.C.

(b) When more vacancies in the posts of Inspector occurred, the persons who had joined as U.D.Cs. were offered the posts of Inspector according to their turn on the panel. They were not asked to resign the posts of U.D.Cs. by giving notices or to make payments in lieu of the notice period.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Airport at Cochin

**3882. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised the details of the civil airport at Cochin; and

(b) if so, what they are and the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Kerala Fisheries Corporation

**3883. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:**

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

(a) whether the proposed Kerala Fisheries Corporation intend to

engage itself in export trade;

(b) if so, whether Government have received representations from the existing exporters about the problems that they will have to encounter; and

(c) the reaction of Government to these representations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposed Kerala Fisheries Corporation will undertake export of fish and fish products as one of its functions.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have received a few representations from some of the exporters who are reported to be small entrepreneurs. They have expressed apprehensions about Government entering the trade, and fear that freezing and cold storage facilities which they are now having in Government installations will cease to be available to them.

(c) The aim of the Corporation will be to use the freezing and cold storage facilities to the best advantage and in the best interests of the Industry. The needs of Fishermen's Co-operative Societies will be given special consideration.

राजस्थान में चीनी के कारखाने

3884. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले में चीनी का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की योजना में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शिन्डे) : राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले के गजसिंहपुर में सहकारी शर्करा कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में लाइसेंस के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र पर विचार किया गया है। उस क्षेत्र में गन्ने

की पर्याप्त उपलब्धि को देखते हुये इस मामले में लाइसेंस देना ठीक नहीं समझा गया है।

Local Development Works in Bihar

3885. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Bihar could utilise only twenty-nine per cent of the total allotment of Rs. 185.50 lakhs made under the Local Development Works Programme for constructing works and tube-wells in the rural areas of Bihar during the years from 1961 to 1965;

(b) the other States that could utilise less than fifty per cent of the total allotment of the development programmes for the said period; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter as to why the performance of the State of Bihar in the above-mentioned matter was so poor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) A total of Rs. 185.50 lakhs was allocated to the State of Bihar during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65 under the Local Development Works Programme for constructing simple sources of drinking water supply in the rural areas. During this period a sum of Rs. 53.5 lakhs, or about 29 per cent of the allocation, was utilised by the State Government.

(b) No other State utilised less than 50 per cent of the total allocation made during this period under the Local Development Works Programme.

(c) The matter was taken up with the State Government and also discussed with their representatives during successive Annual Plan discussions. The main reasons for the restricted utilisation were found to be

inadequate staff arrangements and difficulties in obtaining public contribution. Action has since been taken to improve the lacunae and the programme is picking up in the State.

Cultivation of Mexican Wheat in Delhi

3886. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an arid alkaline soil of Punjab Khor Village in Delhi has been reclaimed to yield Mexican wheat by four to five times in place of ordinary wheat;

(b) if so, the actual yield; and

(c) the steps taken to expand its cultivation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. The Montgomery Cooperative Farming Society has reclaimed nearly 300 acres of alkaline soil through the adoption of scientific management practices, under the advice of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(b) The yields obtained are 30 maunds per acre in the case of tall varieties and 60 maunds per acre in the case of dwarf varieties (average of 120 acres).

(c) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is extending similar help to all the blocks of the Delhi State.

Bridge over River Bhagirathi at Behrampur

3887. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of the construction of a bridge over the river Bhagirathi at Behram-

pur was entrusted in November, 1960 to a firm on a lump sum contract basis;

(b) if so, the scheduled date fixed for the completion of the bridge;

(c) whether the bridge has been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The work order for the construction of this bridge was issued in December, 1963 to M/s Gammon India Ltd., on a lump sum contract basis.

(b) The scheduled date of completion as per original contract was September, 1963. This could not be adhered to due to an accidental damage to the work under construction.

(c) The bridge has not been completed as yet. All spans except the central suspended span have since been completed. The work on the suspended span is in progress and the entire work will be completed by August, 1966.

(d) The progress of the work was hampered because of the collapse of one of the two main units on the 10th of July, 1963. The work could be restarted only after clearing the massive debris of the fallen span by blasting and breaking it into smaller pieces under submerged condition.

Jayanti Shipping Co.

3888. Shri Maurya:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report or complaint from the Government Director on Shipping Companies about the happenings at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jayanti Shipping Company held

in Delhi on or about the 30th September, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table;

(c) whether in this meeting of the Shipping Company, the Directors and the former Managing Director of the Company made some serious allegations against the management of the said company; and

(d) whether subsequently the Government Director protested against the recording of incorrect minutes of this meeting?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The only unusual happening at the meeting in question was that Shri G. Narayana, the then Managing Director, complained that he was never taken into confidence by Dr. Teja, the Chairman, who had negotiated loans and offered guarantees for the ships purchased by the company without proper authority from the Board. In support of his contention he alleged that no resolution of the Board of Directors had been passed regarding the bank guarantees in respect of the ships "Bhaskara Jayanti" and "Leelavati Jayanti". Another Director, however, contradicted this by saying that the necessary resolution for the guarantees had been passed by circulation and that Shri Narayana himself had also signed it. This incident was reported by the Government Director personally to the Chairman of the Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(d) The minutes, as originally recorded, made no reference to the above incident. The Government Director insisted that the minutes should represent the facts and accordingly the minutes were amended suitably.

कृषि उत्पादन पर कर लगाना

3890. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन पर सरकार ने जो कर लगा रखा है उसकी दर कई स्थानों पर बहुत अधिक बढ़ा दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर की दर बढ़ा देने के कारण किसान उत्पादन में कम रुचि ले रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार खाद्योत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से कर की दर को कम करने के लिये कोई उपाय सोच रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्रा) : (क) कृषि राज्य का विषय है और कृषि कर का सम्बन्ध ग्राम तौर पर राज्य सरकारों से है। विकास को तीव्र करने हेतु अधिक संसाधनों की आवश्यकता के कारण तथा कृषि करों को व्यक्तिगत बनाने के लिये भूमि कर, कृषि आय कर तथा सिंचाई के खर्च आदि जैसे करों में कुछ संशोधन तथा वृद्धि हाल ही में कुछ राज्यों में की गई है। फिर भी यह वृद्धि कृषि क्षेत्र से प्राप्त आय और अन्य क्षेत्रों में कर में कुल वृद्धि से प्राप्त आय के मुकाबले कम है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिससे पता चले कि कृषि दरों के बढ़ने के कारण किसान उत्पादन में कम रुचि ले रहे हैं।

(ग) कृषि करों में सामान्य कमी करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Water Tanks in Orissa

3891. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of water tanks at present in Orissa put to use under the Minor Irrigation Scheme; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government under the Third Five Year Plan for repairs and

reconstruction of old tanks and also for construction of new tanks under the Minor Irrigation Scheme in the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The required information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(b) After the introduction of the revised procedure for the release of Central financial assistance to the States from 1958-59, the sanctions for the release of Central assistance are issued under the Heads of Development such as "Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation and Land Development, etc." The issue of scheme-wise sanction had been dispensed with since 1958-59 onwards. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate separately the grants sanctioned by the Central Government under the Third Five Year Plan for repairs and re-construction of old tanks and also for construction of new tanks under the minor irrigation schemes in the Orissa State. These schemes were included under the Head of Development—Agricultural Production including Minor Irrigation and Land Development upto 1964-65. The Central grants released to the Orissa State Government during the Third Plan under this Head of Development for the State Plan Schemes is given below:

Year	Amount of grant sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	25.14
1962-63	26.92
1963-64	67.15
1964-65	69.10
1965-66	46.87

However, with effect from the financial year 1965-66, grant has been paid separately for the Head "Minor Irrigation". A grant of Rs. 9.50 lakhs

was paid to the Orissa Government during 1965-66 for Minor Irrigation Schemes. This amount is included in the total grant of Rs. 46.87 lakhs referred to above. It is based on the anticipated expenditure and is subject to final adjustment on receipt of the figure of actual expenditure for that year as a whole.

Tobacco cultivation in Orissa

**3892. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the acreage brought under tobacco cultivation in Orissa during 1965-66;

(b) whether the production of tobacco during the above period is on the increase when compared to the last one year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The final crop forecast report will be available only in October/November, 1966. It is, therefore, not possible to give information about the acreage and production for 1965-66 at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Flying Club in Orissa

**3893. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any assistance to Orissa Government for Flying Club at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism. (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Government have not received any request from Orissa Government for any assistance to the Flying Club at Bhubaneswar during 1966-67. If such a request is received it will be considered with reference to the rules governing the Flying Subsidy Scheme.

Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.

3894. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sole selling agency of Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. is held by M/s. T. T. Krishnamachari and Co.; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the Agency?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The current term of the agency is for a period of three years from 1st July, 1965. The important terms and conditions are:—

That the sole selling agents shall sell all products manufactured by the principal company and shall not undertake agency business of similar products manufactured by other companies. The agents shall employ necessary technical personnel for directing sales and for rendering after sales services and shall bear the expenses for training such personnel. The principals shall supply the products to the agents on consignment basis; the agents shall take over the stocks in their godowns at regional centres. The agents are to ensure that adequate stocks are kept at the godowns. The agents are responsible for collection of sale proceeds including sales and other taxes. They shall remit the proceeds to the principals by the last day of the succeeding month and shall pay interest on outstanding amounts from the 1st of the

succeeding month. The principals have reserved the right to make direct sales in certain cases but shall pay over-riding commission to the agents on such sales. In return for the services rendered by the agents, the principals shall pay commission on the sale value F. O. R. Trivandrum price at 2 per cent on sales upto 5000 metric tonnes per annum and at 1½ per cent on sales above 5000 tonnes per annum. The principals shall also pay rent at Rs. 300 per month to the agents for the godowns maintained by the latter at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Publicity expenses are to be borne equally by the principals and the agents.

Fishery Tanks in Tripura

3895. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) how many fishery tanks and lakes are at present under the direct management of the Government of Tripura;

(b) the total amount invested in these schemes during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the proceeds derived out of them during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri P. Govinda Menon):

	Nos.
(a) Tanks	135
Lakes	8
(b) Rs. 12,70,000.	
(c) Rs. 3,14,000.	

115 tanks are attached to different fish seed centres and demonstration farms for raising of fry and fingerlings for the development of fisheries.

Availability of Cane

3896. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the availability of cane (locally known as Jali bet) is gradually decreasing in the Jungle of Tripura; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to undertake cane (Jali bet) plantation in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Tripura Forest Department has taken up the growing of cane on a small scale under the Plan scheme "Development of Minor Forest Products".

Gomti Bridge

3897. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction works of Gomti bridge at Udaipur has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the progress so far made; and

(c) when the bridge is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work of sinking of well foundations is in progress. 17ft. out of the total sinking of 255 ft., remains to be done. The overall progress up to 31st March 1966 was 34 per cent.

(c) The bridge is likely to be completed by August 1967.

बिहार में पार्श्ववर्ती सड़कें

3898. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल: क्या परिवहन, उद्भयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में कितनी मील लम्बी पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क बनाई गई है ;

(ख) कितनी मील पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क बनाई जा रही है ;

(ग) किन किन स्थानों के बीच रेखांकन नहीं किया गया है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन पूरी सड़क (पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क परियोजना) के किस तारीख तक तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन, उद्भयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मन्त्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) बिहार में लिक सड़कों सहित 'पार्श्ववर्ती सड़कों की सम्पूर्ण लम्बाई लगभग 390 मील है ।

(ख) और (ग). कोसी नदी के पुल के स्थान से फारबिस गंज की लगभग 65 मील की लम्बाई के एक सेक्शन के अलावा और सब स्थानों में काम प्रगति पर है । इस सेक्शन के संरेखण को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि यह कोसी पुल पर निर्भर करता है और उसकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही ।

(घ) बिहार में पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क के निर्माण का काम मार्च 1969 तक पूरा हो जाने के लिये अनुसूचित है ।

Thirumani Anicut Project

3900. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate had been prepared for the Thirumani Anicut Project in Bagepali Taluk, Kolar District, Mysore for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the work on this project has been pending since Second Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when the work is likely to be taken up; and

(e) the acreage of land likely to be brought under cultivation and the expected food output therefrom?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Sugar Factories in Mysore

3901. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sugar Factories in Mysore State working at present;

(b) the names of places which have been recommended to be licensed by the State Government at present; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) At present there are 8 working sugar factories in Mysore State.

(b) and (c). The Government of Mysore have recommended applications for the establishment of 7 new sugar factories at the following places:—

1. Village Hallikhed-B, Distt. Bidar.
2. Mugutkhan Hubli, Distt. Belgaum.
3. Hiriya, Distt. Chitradurga.
4. Kollegal, Distt. Mysore.
5. Chikodi taluk, Distt. Belgaum.
6. Kamalapur, Distt. Bellary.
7. Kalamuddanadoddi, Muddur taluk, Distt., Manday.

Letters of intent have already been issued for the establishment of new sugar factories in the first 4 cases. The case of Chikodi taluk, Distt., Belgaum has not been found fit due

to inadequate cane potential for the establishment of a new sugar factory. The remaining two cases are under consideration.

Development of Fodder

3902. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) how far the Indo-Swiss project for the development of fodder production has progressed; and

(b) the reason for the delay in executing agreement with Swiss Government to start the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The Indo-Swiss Project, which started functioning from 12th July, 1963, aims at (i) upgrading of indigenous cattle with frozen semen of Brown Swiss bulls, (ii) cultivation of high-yielding varieties of fodder and (iii) training of farmers in modern methods of animal husbandry practices.

The progress of implementation of the Project has been satisfactory. Most of the 125 local cattle originally purchased for the Project have been inseminated with Brown Swiss sperms. The present herd strength is 250 including 33 imported cattle of Brown Swiss breed. A Fodder Research Station has been established and 70 acres of land reclaimed for cultivation of fodder crops and vegetables. The experimental results so far obtained confirm that Westeral dishrye grass and white clover are very suitable for pasture development work in the project area. The training of farmers will start when two Kerala Government officials who are now receiving training in Switzerland return to India.

(b) An agreement with the Swiss Government had already been concluded on 12-7-1963 for the first stage of the experimental phase which

was completed on 31-3-1965. The second experimental phase is now running under the letters of exchange which are being replaced by a supplementary agreement. A separate agreement will be concluded for undertaking extension work in Peer-made after 31st March, 1967 when the second experimental phase will be over.

कृषि-फार्म

3903. श्री माते : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ नगर के निकट एक कृषि-फार्म स्थापित करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितने कृषकों की भूमि अर्जित की जायेगी; और

(ग) उसके बदले में उनको क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी जाने वाली नकद राशि अथवा भूमि का क्या ब्योरा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय बीज फार्म समिति के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). भाग (क) के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय किये जाने के बाद ब्योरा तैयार किया जायेगा ।

Price of Rice in Kerala

3904. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of rice in the ration shops of Kerala has been increased again; and

(b) if so, what is the increase and the additional amount expected per month due to this increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). From 27th March, 1966; the retail price

of medium and coarse rice of non-Kerala origin distributed in the State through fair price shops has been raised by 3 and 4 Paise per Kilo respectively to bring them on par with the distribution prices of rice procured in Kerala. The amount expected to accrue from the increase will vary from month to month according to the quantities of such rice distributed in Kerala during the month.

Ore Handling Plant

3905. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to instal an ore handling plant at Mormugao Port; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be installed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) It will take about three years.

Inter-State Transport Service

3906. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private bus operators who are operating buses on the parallel routes of the Delhi Transport Undertaking buses and on other inter-State routes have made representations to Government seeking to raise their fares in view of the fact that the D.T.U. has recently raised their bus fares twice since 1960; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the State Transport Authority, Delhi.

Inter State Routes

3907. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued permits to the D.T.U. and private bus owners to ply buses on certain inter-State routes;

(b) if so, the criteria for the issue of such permits; and

(c) the number of permits issued to different bus plyers in 1965?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The following factors are taken into account by the State Transport Authority, Delhi, in dealing with applications for grant of stage carriage (bus) permits:—

- (i) Financial position of the applicant.
- (ii) Form of management.
- (iii) Past experience of the applicant in running public transport.
- (iv) Workshop and garaging facilities which are available with, or can be provided by, the applicant.
- (v) Amenities which can be provided by the applicant for the travelling public.
- (vi) The applicant's knowledge of the route.
- (vii) Number of buses owned by the applicant.
- (viii) whether the applicant is prepared to attach his bus to a viable unit.

(c) The State Transport Authority, Delhi granted three stage carriage permits to the D.T.U. in December, 1965, for the Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Jhunjhunu and Delhi (Central Secreariat)-Bahadurgarh routes and one permit to the

Delhi Ex-Servicemen Cooperative Transport Society for the Delhi-Badli route.

Replacement of Old Taxi Cars

3908. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed certain quota to release cars for the replacement of old taxi cars in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of cars released against this quota during the last three years; and

(c) whether cars against this quota have also been released to persons other than taxi-owners?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The information required is given below:—

Make of car	1963	1964	1965
Ambassador	122	123	148
Fiat	63	68	72
Standard	30	30	35

(c) Yes.

Kuttanad Scheme

3909. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolution adopted by the Alleppey District Development Council (Kerala) suggesting the formation of a special project authority for Kuttanad Scheme; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Milk Supply in New Delhi

3910. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families to whom milk being supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme in the New Delhi area at present;

(b) the number of families to whom milk cards have been refused so far since the inception of scheme upto 31st March, 1966; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Approximately 65,000 milk card holders are being supplied milk from the Milk Depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme, located in the N.D.M.C. area.

(b) Information is not available of the number of families refused milk cards since inception of the scheme. The Delhi Milk Scheme has issued new milk cards to the extent of 26,000 litres of milk and has cleared a waiting list of applicants for about 2 year from January, 1964 upto the first week of December, 1965. About 10,000 applications registered after this date are pending.

(c) Shortage of raw milk procured obliged the Delhi Milk Scheme to refuse milk cards. With the improvement in availability of milk new cards are being issued.

Reclamation of Ravine Lands

3911. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended the survey

and reclamation of ravine lands in the country;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether it has been implemented by Government; and

(d) the areas of such ravine lands State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) A summary of the recommendations of the Planning Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6073/66].

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d):

State	Total area covered by ravines
	(rough estimate)
Uttar Pradesh	3.040 lakh acres
Madhya Pradesh	6.000 -do-
Rajasthan	8.000 -do-
Gujarat	9.880 -do-
Maharashtra	0.494 -do-
Punjab	2.964 -do-
Bihar	14.000 -do-
Madras	1.400 -do-
West Bengal	2.496 -do-

Sugar Requirement in Kerala

3912. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of sugar in Kerala during 1965-66 and the total quantity of sugar produced in the State; and

(b) the possibility of further production in that State during the Fourth Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The total requirement of sugar in Kerala during the sugar year 1965-66 (Nov. 65 to Oct. 66) on the basis of quotas allotted to it is estimated around 97,000 tonnes whereas the sugar produced in Kerala during 1965-66 season (upto 7th April, 1966) has been 18444 tonnes.

(b) The three existing sugar factories in Kerala are normally expected to produce annually about thirty-one thousand tonnes of sugar. There are little prospects of any substantial increase in production at present.

Pisciculture

3913. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2132 on the 15th March, 1966 and state the State-wise break up of assistance, in terms of its value, made available under the Applied Nutrition Programme of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund during the Third Five Year Plan for pisciculture?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The State-wise break up of assistance, in terms of its value, made available under the Applied Nutrition Programme by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) during the Third Five Year Plan for pisciculture is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library. See No. LT-6074/66].

Orange Cultivation in Kerala

3914. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the orange cultivation in

Kerala is almost annihilated due to diseases; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent this destruction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Government of India have no information.

(b) The Government of India are finding out from the State Government.

Excise Duty on Sugar Production

3915. **Shri Reddiar:**
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri V. G. Naidu:

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

(a) the amount of rebate in Excise duty on production of sugar during 1963-64 and 1964-65 seasons;

(b) how the amount was utilised or how it is to be utilised; and

(c) what portion of it would be passed on to the growers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The amount of rebate in Excise duty on excess production of sugar during 1963-64 season was Rs. 3.04 crores and in 1964-65 season, it is estimated at Rs. 7.7 crores.

(b) and (c). The rebate in excise duty was given as an incentive to the sugar industry to maximise production of sugar and to compensate them for low recovery obtained in the early and late parts of the season and for additional costs incurred on collection of increased quantities of sugarcane. There was no condition for any part of the rebate in excise duty being passed on to the sugarcane growers as such.

Aerial Spraying of Pesticides

3916. Shri Reddiar:

Shri M. Malaichami:

Shri V. G. Naidu:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of planes for aerial spraying of pesticides at present;

(b) the places where the planes are stationed;

(c) the fuel capacity of the planes; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to keep one each at Hyderabad and Madras for use in the South-eastern States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A total of 25 aircrafts is available at present for the aerial spraying dusting of pesticides.

(b) Government of India aircraft, 8 in number, are based at Safdarjung, New Delhi. Those of the private sector, 7 fixed wing aircraft and 10 helicopters, are all based at Juhu, Bombay.

(c) Fuel capacities of the various types of aircraft and helicopters used in the agro-aviation role in India are as follows:—

- (i) DHC-2 Beaver (Agricultural Configuration)—86 Imperial gallons (387 litres).
- (ii) Auster Autocar—32 Imperial gallons (144 litres).
- (iii) PZL—101 Gawron—40 Imperial gallons (180 litres)
- (iv) Piper PA-18 Super Cub-36 P.S. gallons (136 litres).
- (v) Piper PA-25-235 Pawnee-40 U. S. gallons (151.4 litres).
- (vi) Bell 47G-2-41 U. S. gallons (184.5 litres).

(d) Government of India's first-phase aerial spraying expansion

scheme envisages the basing of two Aerial Units at Coimbatore/Madras and Hyderabad (Begumpet). These Units, which would be equipped with five aircraft each, are intended to meet all aerial spraying requirements of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

I.A.C. Viscount damaged at Borjhar Port

3917. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Corporation Viscount was badly damaged at the Borjhar Airport at Gauhati on the 1st April, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the aircraft operating in the Assam region are old and aged enough and require replacement; and

(d) if so, the action taken to examine and replace the aircraft?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the aircraft was being taxied to the Parking Bay by the Pilot, the Nose Undercarriage collapsed. The reasons for collapse of the Nose Undercarriage are under investigation by a Board of Investigation.

(c) The air-worthiness of every aircraft put on service is very carefully checked before the certificate of air-worthiness is issued. Also all the overhauls and replacements prescribed by the Director General of Civil Aviation are faithfully carried out.

(d) Replacements of aircraft is determined on the basis of economics of operation. The Corporation are in the process of replacing the Dakota aircraft for this reason. The Viscount aircraft have yet done only less than a third of the number of landings prescribed by the manufacturers for fatigue life of the aircraft.

Bridge on Passi-Badarpur-Agartala Road

3918. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for constructing a road-bridge on the river 'Barak' on Passi-Badarpur-Agartala Road in Assam;

(b) the site selected and the amount sanctioned for the project; and

(c) the time-limit, if any, by which the construction of the bridge will be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The site of the bridge has been finalised after carrying out the survey and examining the hydraulic data. The location will be about half a mile from Badarpur Railway Station. The detailed estimate for the project is being prepared by the State Government. The cost of the bridge is expected to be about Rs. 92 lakhs. Tenders are to be received on the 30th April, 1966.

(c) The bridge will be completed in about two years' time after the award of the work.

स्कूटर-रिक्शाओं के लिए भाड़ा मीटर

3919. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब से यह निर्णय किया गया है कि दिल्ली में स्कूटर रिक्शाओं में भाड़ा मीटर होने चाहियें तब से सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत इस मीटर का मूल्य 350 रु० से बढ़ कर लगभग 650 रु० हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान मिली-मीटरस के कुछ भाग बदल देने पर वे भाड़ा-मीटर का काम दे सकते हैं ; और

290 (Ai) LS.—4.

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्कूटर ड्राइवरों तथा जनता की कठिनाई दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री सजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी नियम, 1940 के नियम 4.55 के अन्तर्गत मोटर गाड़ियों और स्कूटर रिक्शाओं में, केवल अनुमोदित प्रकार के मीटरों को ही भाड़ा मीटर के रूप में फिट किये जाने की आज्ञा दी जा सकती है । उक्त नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिये स्कूटर रिक्शाओं में मौजूदा मिली मीटरों को भाड़ा मीटर के रूप में अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) स्कूटर रिक्शाओं में निश्चय पूर्वक लगाये जाने के लिये दो प्रकार के भाड़ा मीटर राज्य परिवहन अधिकारी दिल्ली द्वारा अनुमोदित किये गये हैं । इन मीटरों के निर्माण कर्ताओं से इन मीटरों की पर्याप्त मासिक सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करने की प्रार्थना की गई है । ये मीटर दिल्ली के स्कूटर रिक्शाओं में लगाये जायेंगे ।

Jorhat Aerodrome

3920. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in securing release of the land selected for terminal building at Jorhat aerodrome for I.A.C. and passengers from the occupation of the Assam Rifles; and

(b) when the construction of the building is scheduled to commence and when it is scheduled to be completed?

The Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The question of release of the land from the Assam Rifles to the Civil Aviation Department is under negotiation with the concerned authorities. The construction of the building will commence after the land becomes available.

पोलैंड से जहाज

3921. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

क्या परिवहन, उड़डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोलैंड भारत को दीर्घकालीन ऋण के आधार पर जहाज देने के लिये तैयार हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ?

परिवहन, उड़डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व भारत के शिपिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा पोलिश शिप-यार्ड को चार माल वाहक जहाजों के निर्माण का आदेश दिया गया था। इनमें से एक मिल चुका है और शेष तीन इस वर्ष के अन्त तक मिल जाने के लिये अनुसूचित हैं। ये आदेश रुपये में अदायगी की शर्तों पर दिये गये थे। पोलिश शिपयार्ड को और कोई अन्य आदेश नहीं दिया गया है।

जापान से खाद्य सहायता

3922. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान का विचार उपहार के रूप में भारत को एक करोड़ रुपये की खाद्य सहायता देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सहायता में क्या खाद्य सामग्री मिलेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गौबिन्द मन्तन) : (क) और (ख). जापान सरकार ने भारत को कमी सम्बन्धी राहत के लिये सहा-

यता के रूप में लगभग 10,000 टन चावल और 8,000 टन उर्वरकों का एक उपहार देने का निश्चय किया है। इस उपहार का कुल मूल्य जिसमें भारत को जहाजों से भेजने की लागत भी शामिल है लगभग 95 लाख रुपये है और यह उपहार जापान की रैडक्रास सोसायटी द्वारा दिया जाएगा।

Loss suffered by Air India

3923. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss sustained by Air India as a result of recent partial lay off and strike; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The total loss is estimated at Rs. 105 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs approximately per day.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange involved is estimated at Rs. 76.65 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3.65 lakhs approximately per day.

Development of Tourism

3924. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the rate of growth of tourism to India has fallen sharply during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to establishing a high powered tourist board to improve the potential for tourism in India; and

(d) if so, when and its constitution and functions?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The rate of growth of tourism to India which showed an average increase of 17 per cent per year upto 1960, has declined during the last 5 years. The percentage rates of increase/decrease from 1961 to 1965 are given below:—

1961	13.6 per cent
1962	3.9 per cent
1963	4.8 per cent
1964	11.3 per cent
1965	5.6 per cent

(b) The main reasons for the decline in the rate of growth are:

(i) Increasing competition from some of the Asian countries which have been able to improve their tourist facilities more rapidly than India. Examples of these countries are Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, Philippines and Thailand and the U.A.R., Lebanon and Jordan in the Middle East.

(ii) The Chinese attack in 1962 caused a decrease in tourist arrival, which picked up again slowly in the following years. The hostilities with Pakistan in 1965 again caused a decrease in tourist arrivals. The tourist traffic has been diverted elsewhere as a result of these two events, and drawing it back to India again is a comparatively slower process.

(iii) The prevalent image abroad of scarcity conditions in India has also been acting as a deterrent to tourism.

(c) and (d) Yes, suggestions have been received from the Travel Agents Association of India for the establishing of a high powered autonomous tourist board and mention has also been made of this in the Parliamentary Debates. No such proposal is being considered at present by the Government.

Silchar-Manipur Road

3925. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to complete Silchar-Manipur Road; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in spite of the fact that it was taken up in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Imphal-Silchar Road under construction. That road is likely to be completed in March 1969.

(b) The progress of this project has been affected by the non-availability of local labour, difficulty of procuring the requisite heavy road building machines and the prevailing conditions of insecurity.

Food Zones

3926. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken about the future of food zones; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b): No, Sir. The question of the future of wheat zone is under active consideration. A decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Conference of Chief Electoral Officers

3927. Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Chief Electoral Officers of

various States and Union Territories was held at Pachmarhi (M.P.) in the second week of April, 1966 to discuss the electoral arrangements and delimitation problems of the country; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) Yes, Sir. A conference of the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union Territories was held at Pachmarhi (Madhya Pradesh) from the 9th to 12th April, 1966 to discuss the preparatory action to be taken for the next general elections to be held early in 1967. The Conference did not discuss any matters relating to delimitation of constituencies.

(b) The important decisions taken at the Conference are as follows:

Electoral Rolls.—The need for final publication of the rolls well in time before the next general elections was emphasised and ways and means of ensuring greater accuracy of the rolls were discussed.

Conduct of Elections.—It was considered necessary to have an officer at the district level and in certain cases even at the sub-divisional level to be called the District Election Officer. He should be in overall charge of all the arrangements relating to the conduct of elections, and should be given statutory powers for the purpose so that he can coordinate better all work relating to the setting up of polling stations, mobilising manpower for polling stations, printing and distribution of ballot papers and for arrangements for the transport of polling parties and collecting of ballot boxes and counting, leaving the Returning Officer primarily responsible for training polling personnel and receipt and scrutiny of nomination papers and counting of ballot papers.

Returning and Assistant Returning Officers.—For greater efficiency it was considered that no Returning Officer for parliamentary constituencies should have more than two parliamentary

constituencies and similarly to Returning Officer for assembly constituency should have more than three assembly constituencies under his charge.

Voting procedure.—It was considered that the procedure for voting followed at the last general elections, namely, the simultaneous issue of both the parliamentary and assembly ballot papers to the voter, and providing only one ballot box, instead of two, for dropping both ballot papers, should be continued at the next general elections.

Polling Stations.—For the convenience of voters it was considered necessary to provide for at least 15,000 more polling stations at the next general elections.

Polling Programme.—The possibility of reducing the polling period was considered and it was generally agreed that it should be possible to complete the polling throughout the country within a period of a week, with one, two, three or five days poll as may be necessary depending on the manpower resources and police personnel in each State. It was felt that the most convenient period for taking the poll should be the third week of February, 1967.

Balloting System.—It was agreed that the balloting system at the next general elections would be confined only to two snowbound assembly constituencies in the Punjab and three constituencies in Himachal Pradesh, one constituency in Gujarat, certain hilly areas of Manipur and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Counting arrangements.—It was decided to make some improvements in the counting procedure so that the candidates and their agents would be able to supervise the counting of votes better. For this purpose, the counting of assembly and parliamentary ballot papers would be done by two separate groups in the same hall.

Gift of Cattle to Ceylon

3928. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has gifted some cattle to the Government of Ceylon;

(b) if so, the total number of the cattle; and

(c) the total price thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). It is proposed to make a gift of 1,000 buffaloes of Murrah, Mehsana and Surti breeds to Ceylon under the Colombo Plan over a period of 4 years. The first instalment of 250 buffaloes will be purchased from the breeding tracts and despatched to Ceylon as soon as shipping facilities are available for the same. Each buffalo is expected to cost between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 depending on the age, yield etc.

Rice from Taiwan

3929. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Taiwan has offered 100 tons of rice as gift for seed purposes to India and as a gesture of Taiwan's willingness to help India solve its food problem;

(b) whether any additional help has been sought from that country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A gift of 100 tons of rice seeds has been offered to the National Tonnage Club of India.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Food Processing Industry

3930. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of American food processing industry which visited India recently have submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No report has been received by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**REPORTED COMMUNICATION FROM
WORLD BANK RE. FOREIGN PARTICIPA-
TION IN FERTILISER DEAL**

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asaf (Bhagalpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported communication from the President of the World Bank to the Government of India for allowing majority participation of foreign capital in the proposed fertiliser deal.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): In a recent communication addressed to the Government of India, the World Bank has given the assurance that it would do its best to make a significant contribution to the solution of India's food problems and stated that it is necessary for the Government of India and its well-wishers throughout the world to mobilise all possible financial and physical resources as well as

[Shri Alagesan]

technical and managerial talent in order to achieve the necessary increases in food output. The Bank has also welcomed the Government's adoption of an improved farm technology, designed to increase yields, including the use of higher yielding plant varieties, larger quantities of fertilizer, more effective and extensive plant protection measures and increased and more effectively applied irrigation water. The Bank has also expressed the hope that, given adequate supplies of the necessary physical inputs, incentive prices and adequate farm credit, India's farmers would respond and that the enormous increase in food output required can be achieved. The Bank has emphasised that private foreign capital can make a major contribution with its resources and technology to the development of fertilizer capacity in the country. However, foreign investors would in most cases expect to participate as majority partners and in view of the difficulties of raising rupee finance it would be desirable for the Government of India or a Government-owned corporation to agree to invest in these projects as a minority partner.

The Government of India have carefully considered the suggestion of the World Bank and decided that:

- (a) no worthwhile and sound proposal for setting up a fertilizer plant for which the foreign exchange is assured from private sources, will be allowed to flounder for lack of rupee finance;
- (b) where the rupee finance is being provided by private sources, financing institutions such as the Industrial Development Bank and the Industrial Finance Corporation, which are meant to help the private sector, would play their normal part; and
- (c) neither Government nor the Government-owned corpora-

tion, such as the Fertilizer Corporation of India, will go into partnership with a private foreign investor on a minority basis. Firms with foreign majority will have to be in the private sector.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When extraordinary concessions to fix the price and also to distribute the fertilizer as they like were granted to the American foreign capital there was no mention of majority capital nor was there any condition or mention of bringing ammonia liquid from the Persian Gulf when naphtha is available in this country. In view of these extraordinary conditions, which are almost an encroachment upon the economic rights of this country, do Government propose to release foreign exchange worth Rs. 120 crores or Rs. 200 crores to acquire this fertilizer plant out of the massive Rs. 4,000 crores that they are now asking the World Bank to give or to allow any condition to come upon the economic rights of this country?

Shri Alagesan: The question of the recent policy on pricing and distribution has been sufficiently explained when I replied to the debate on the Demands relating to my Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We were not convinced.

An. hon. Member: You will never be.

Shri Alagesan: Then, the question has been put whether we are going to take feed stock, such as, ammonia from elsewhere. The reply is that we will be having enough naphtha for a long time to come which will be the feed stock for our fertiliser projects.

As far as the Government participation with any foreign collaborator is concerned, it has been laid down that it can be only on a majority basis for the Government. The foreign investor or the foreign collaborator will have to be a minority partner.

But as far as the private sector projects are concerned, the foreign collaborator, when he brings all the foreign exchange needed for this industry, can be allowed a majority participation.

With reference to the question whether the Government will be able to provide all the foreign exchange needed for the massive fertiliser manufacturing programmes which we have adopted, that this, free foreign exchange resources, I shall be the happiest man if that can be done. Under the circumstances, when the demands on the existing free foreign exchange resources are many and too great, it would be wise to tap other sources as well. But we have taken a decision with reference to two projects, namely, Cochin and Durgapur, where we have decided, whether we get credit or not, whether we get foreign collaboration or not, we shall proceed with these projects, financing them from our free foreign exchange resources.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I would like to know whether it is a condition now that, according to the new proposal, the import of liquid ammonia will be allowed from the Persian Gulf area and, if so, may I know whether the Government is in a position to state that the availability of raw material, that is, naphtha, is sufficient for 2½ million tons, for a project like this, at the present juncture?

Shri Alagesan: I partly answered this question. As far as the projection in the Fourth Plan goes, we have got enough naphtha to set up an additional capacity of 2 million tons. This is based on a refining capacity of 23 million tons. In the Fifth Plan, our refining capacity is expected to go up to 35 million tons. For certain projects in the Fifth Plan, as far as we can see, we shall be able to have domestic naphtha.

As far as the import of ammonia from the Persian Gulf area is con-

cerned, it has to be viewed with reference to various factors, that is, the availability of naphtha in the country, the cost of ammonia in the Persian Gulf area, the cost of transporting it to India and how the economics of fertiliser production based on indigenous naphtha as against the fertiliser production based on imported ammonia will work out. The World Bank proposes to undertake a study and we are prepared to participate in it. But I may dispel the fears of the hon. Members once and for all that we have enough naphtha, as far as we are able to see, both in the Fourth Plan and in the Fifth Plan to feed our fertiliser projects.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : तीसरी योजना में सभी प्रयत्नों के बावजूद हम खाद के उत्पादन के अपने लक्ष्य की चालीस प्रतिशत पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। देश में वर्तमान घन्न की कमी को देखते हुए खाद की आवश्यकताओं को बढ़ा-चढ़ा नहीं कहा जा सकता है। विदेशी मुद्रा की भी कमी है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने पब्लिक सेक्टर में खाद के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए साम्यवादी मुल्कों से भी सहायता लेने का प्रयत्न किया है, विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया है और यदि किया है तो उसकी क्या सम्भावना है ?

Shri Alagesan: I could not hear the first part of the question; and I have already answered the second part. I have only said that, for the two projects in the public sector, namely, Cochin and Durgapur, the Finance Ministry have kindly agreed to finance these projects from free foreign exchange resources; we will go on independently of any assistance from abroad. This is with reference to these two projects.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Proposals were given earlier by Bechtels; they had demanded 20 per cent profit, but it went against the

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

prescribed limit of Tariff Commission, namely, 12 per cent and, therefore, Government rejected those proposals. May I know whether this proposal of majority participation by American firms is better than the Bechtels' proposal which was rejected?

Secondly, as Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad said, the provision of one million tonnes of fertilisers would require Rs. 120 crores, i.e., Rs. 30 crores per year. In that context, may I know whether the Government have examined the feasibility, whether Rs. 30 crores per year can be provided without surrendering our sovereignty and self-respect to Americans?

Shri Alagesan: I have already answered the latter part of the question. I would once again like to say that there is no question of any surrender of our sovereignty or self-respect where we undertake projects which have to be aided by one way or the other from foreign resources. We have been depending on both the Blocs for helping us in our planned development. When we talk of one sector in the whole industrial economy and when we go in for aid, to raise the question that it is surrendering our sovereignty and self-respect, I should very humbly submit to the House and to the hon. lady Member, is not at all fair.

An. hon. Member: She is a fair lady.

Shri Alagesan: As far as the Bechtels' proposals were concerned, they were turned down not only on the basis of profitability—in fact, they demanded a profit of 20 per cent net which meant a profit of 40 per cent; in other words, in two or three years, they would have repatriated the entire equity—but there were also other objectionable features.

As far as this is concerned, on this basis we are going to invite proposals

for collaboration; anybody can come and collaborate with us; there is no particular party involved.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It is clear that this fertiliser deal, out of confirmity, scandalously, with our Industrial Policy Resolution, has come; if this has come, oil and other similar deals cannot be far behind. May I know if this has any link—there seems to be a very definite link and as far as we are aware there is a link—between what has been done by the Minister who is there and the Prime Minister's speech before the Economic Club in New York where she had talked about an open door to American capital thereby announcing a virtual sell-down of India's position to World Bank and other organisations of its ilk. May I know if we are a lot of chicken? We do not know the character of the World Bank which is entirely under the thumb of the United States big business and is the haunt of the most viciously reactionary economic experts of the capitalist world and at their behest we are going now to depart essentially from our Industrial Policy Resolution for the sake of something which, by way of results, may prove to be utterly dubious. It is a very serious matter and not the kind of sophistry which the Minister tries to practise.

Shri Alagesan: I am sorry there is no question which I have to answer; except the statement that I am indulging in sophistry, which I am not doing, there is no question, no pertinent question for me to answer. Is there anything to answer in the hon. Member's question?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Here is the Prime Minister who goes about making speeches offering open door to American capital, and here is a Minister representing the Government, led by the Prime Minister offering open door to U.S. capitalists who want to enter the fertiliser industry, in complete disregard of our Industrial

Policy Resolution. This kind of thing takes place and the hon. Minister takes shelter behind whatever technicality he could find under your aegis. We want to find out what is what.

Mr. Speaker: He has tried to say . . . (Interruptions)

Shri Warior (Trichur): While giving their decisions, Government have stated that:

"neither Government nor the Government-owned corporation, such as the Fertilizer Corporation of India, will go into partnership with a private foreign investor on a minority basis. Firms with foreign majority will have to be in the private sector."

I want to know whether it is after the communication of the World Bank having been received by Government that even after accepting majority shares for foreign firms, the World Bank and the USAID authorities are not willing to participate in the State sector in India, that Government have taken this decision.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is that so?

Shri Alagesan: The decision that as far as private sector projects are concerned, in special cases, foreign majority participation can be allowed, was taken long ago without reference to the World Bank communication. Here, I have got a list with me which enumerates a number of industries in the private sector, of course, which were allowed majority foreign participation. So, it is nothing special.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): A few days back, in course of his reply to the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals the hon. Minister had said that in spite of this collaboration of foreign capital or American capital with the private sector, the Government of India through their own fertiliser plant would be able to control two-thirds of the marketable produc-

tion and thereby will influence the price of the commodity. In view of the terms laid down by the World Bank, do Government still think that despite these stringent conditions in regard to prices,—because they will have their own control on their markets and other things,—production and marketing also, they will have this controlling influence over this fertiliser production that will be managed by the private sector collaboration between the U.S.A. and India?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): *Laissez-faire.*

Shri Alagesan: What I have stated holds true, and it is with reference to the projects which are before us in the Fourth Plan. The two-thirds majority will be there as between the projects which we have taken up in the public sector and the projects which we have allocated to the private sector. So, there is not going to be any change in that position.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We do not understand this. We could not follow this answer. Please ask him to explain this. How does he control? The question was how Government would control. That question has not been answered.

Shri Alagesan: I had explained this at length in my speech. Firstly, we shall have two-thirds of the fertiliser production in the public sector. Secondly, Government have the option to purchase 30 per cent of the production in the private sector factories. Thirdly, we shall be able to import fertilisers also. These are the three methods by which we shall be able to see that the market is not exploited by the private party.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
पूँजी लगाने वाले विदेशी जब 49 प्रतिशत
घर 51 प्रतिशत का फर्क करते हैं तो मुनाफे
के कारण नहीं, नीति और नियंत्रण के कारण।
खास तौर से पेट्रोलियम के मामले में जाना
गया है, और अब भी चल रहा है, कि पेट्रोलियम

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कम्पनी के बहीखाते का हिसाब यह सरकार देख नहीं पाती है, पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी का माल कहां से और किस दाम पर आता है वह यह नहीं देख पाती है, उस के किसी भी मुनाफे का पता नहीं लगा पाती। उनका सारा काम अपनी एक दुनिया में अलग चलता है और उनके यहां दाम को बराबर करने की सारी दुनिया में व्यवस्था चलती रहती है तो क्या उसी तरह से इस उर्वरक के क्षेत्र में भी अब भारत को पश्चिमी दुनिया के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत के एक अंग बनाया जा रहा है जिसमें उनके हिसाब किताब बही खाते वगैरह कुछ नहीं देखे जा सकेंगे जिसमें उनके दाम वगैरह पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकेगा और सारी दुनिया का एक अंग भारत बना दिया जायगा और तब यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि भारत की अपनी आर्थिक स्वाधीनता बची रहेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: In view of these opportunities given to them, he wants to know whether we shall have control in keeping the prices at a lower limit.

Shri Alagesan: I have repeatedly stated the answer earlier.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has given the answer earlier.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कहां ? कोई जवाब इसका नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय। सवाल सदन में पूछे जाते हैं और सदन को हमेशा अन्धेरे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तीन वजूहात दिये हैं, तीन ग्राउन्ड्स जिनकी बिना पर वह कंट्रोल रख सकेंगे। अब वह काफ है या नहीं यह बहस यहां नहीं हो सकती।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसे पेट्रोल कम्पनियों के बहीखाते यह देख नहीं सकते उसी तरह से उर्वरक के भी नहीं देख सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इतना ही हम देख पायेंगे। तीन बातें उन्होंने बतलायी हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब कच्चे माल और पक्के माल का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं हो सकेगा।

Shri Ranga: Government has become a profiteer.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : कई कई दफा यह एक सवाल सदन में आया है और सरकार हमेशा इस पार्लियामेंट को अन्धेरे में रखती है। किस तरह से कीमतों के ऊपर नियंत्रण हो सकता है जबकि यह सरकार 250 रुपये फी टन फर्टिलाइजर अमेरिका से लेती है और साढ़े चार सौ रुपया टन किसान को देती है, जब किसान और अमेरिका के बीच में सरकार इतना मुनाफा कमाती है तो किस तरह से भाव पर नियंत्रण रख सकती है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यशपाल सिंह जी, जो सवाल इसमें हो सकता है वह तो आप करते नहीं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह कैसे नियंत्रण रख लेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं हो सकता, यह तो आपकी राय है यह।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह सिर्फ उर्वरक कारखाने की बात नहीं है सारी विदेशी मदद का सवाल इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने अमरीकी अनुभव के बारे में जो कुछ भी कहें, क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है कि इस वक्त अमेरिका में भारत की राजनीति और अर्थनीति के ऊपर दबाव डालने के लिए खासकर के अखबारों में कई प्रकार के अभियान चल रहे हैं और खास कर पांच बातों पर, एक यह कि हिन्दुस्तान की योजना नाकामयाब

हो रही है, दूसरे कि यहां का रेट आफ एको-
नामिक प्रोफिट बिल्कुल ही असन्तोषजनक है,
तीसरे कि यहां का कंट्रोल बगैरह का जो
सिस्टम है वह बहुत ही बाधक है आर्थिक
प्रगति के लिए और चौथे यहां उत्पादन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब हो गया . . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : उत्पादन पर
कम और सट्टेबाजी पर ज्यादा ध्यान जाता है
यहां की अर्थ-नीति का और इसके अलावा
काश्मीर का मामला हिन्दुस्तान के सामने है,
तो इन बातों को देखते हुए क्या हिन्दुस्तान
को सरकार अपनी योजनाओं के ढांचे को
बदलने के लिए, ताकि अमरीकी मदद के
बिना भी यह चल सकें, कोई नया नक्शा
बना रही है ?

Shri Alagesan: Am I called upon
to answer this question? I am not
able to discover any question in the
statement of the hon. Member rela-
ting to the subject on hand.

Mr. Speaker: Are Government con-
templating having an independent
scheme by which we can run all these
industries independently of the aid
we are getting, because they are
pressurising us in our scheme?

**The Prime Minister and Minister
of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira
Gandhi):** The hon. Members assump-
tion is wrong. He has mentioned
what the newspapers are saying. We
are not concerned with what the
newspapers of the U.S.A. are saying.
We are not being pressurised on any
count. If certain suggestions are
given to us and we consider those
suggestions good suggestions, then
surely we shall adopt them, regardless
of who has given those suggestions.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Some-
time back, there was a mission called
the Lucius Clay Mission which came
in connection with negotiating for the
erection of fertiliser plants in this
country, which was followed by the

Bechtel Mission which also fell
through, the reason being that the
Government of India then found the
conditions, which were offered, un-
acceptable. May I know in what
material respect the conditions of the
World Bank, or such of them which
were mentioned here, differ from the
earlier conditions which the Bechtel
Mission had adumbrated for us?

Mr. Speaker: Probably that he has
answered.

Shri Nath Pal: No, Sir. Nobody
even mentioned this Bechtel Mission.

Mr. Speaker: It was mentioned.

Shri Nath Pal: How? I did not
follow it. I was very attentive, but
sometimes the noise is so much. I
was asking in what respect they
differ.

Mr. Speaker: That he has answer-
ed.

Shri Daji (Indore): He has not
answered that. He said this deal is
not worse than Bechtel. Mr. Nath
Pai's question is how it is not worse
than Bechtel.

Shri Nath Pal: I was asking in
what material respect it differs.
Does it portend a basic change in
Government's policy with regard to
the role of private capital? This is
a question which the Prime Minis-
ter should answer. She did answer
something else. What we want to
know is if there is any change with
regard to the role which the Gov-
ernment want private foreign capital
to play. Has she answered that?

Shri Alagesan: There has been no
change. We are sticking to our old
decision. If any foreign collaborator
wants to participate in any project in
our country, if it is in the private
sector, he can have majority partici-
pation; if it is in the public sector,
he has to be content with minority
participation. There has been no
change in that policy.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सतमपुर) : जैसा कि श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि खाद्य-पदार्थों के उत्पादन के लिए देश के भ्रन्दर उर्वरक की आवश्यकता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका के अलावा और कौन-कौन से देश हैं जिन्होंने भारत सरकार के साथ में बातचीत की है कि भारत सरकार के साथ में वह उर्वरक कारखाना देश में स्थापित करेंगे और किस शर्त के साथ करेंगे ?

Shri Alagesan: I am very happy that this question has been put. It is not only American entrepreneurs who are willing to come forward to set up fertiliser projects in India, but others also are willing. In fact, we have been negotiating supply of credits with countries like Japan and Italy. There are offers from West Germany as well.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On the two points on which we have given up our economic right to the American company, namely on the question of pricing and the question of marketing, the hon. Prime Minister stated that she considers them to be very good. Are we to take it that in this context in the discussions which are going to take place in America now by Shri Asoka Mehta for future foreign aid, these two important points will also be conceded? Are we to take it that this has been already accepted by the Government? Is this the general line of thought?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I did not specify this particular point, but we have to look at the basic need of the country. Today we want to increase food production. Therefore, we want to have more fertilisers, and if we can increase that, then I do think it is good for the country.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: At what cost?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The cost is not much greater.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दो बातों के ऊपर साफ सवाल है प्राइसिंग और मार्केटिंग के ऊपर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस तरह से इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कोई मजाक है ? प्राइसिंग और मार्केटिंग का सवाल है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं हो सकता कि आप जब चाहें खड़े हो जायें

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं, मैं जरूर खड़ा होऊंगा और जवाब लूंगा । यह बेहदा जवाब है ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई गलत जवाब दे उस वक्त सफाई के लिए मेम्बर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): They are selling the country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You should protect us to get the specific reply which we have asked for. We are giving the right of pricing and marketing to the foreign collaborator. Is this going to be the line or pattern on which we are going to get future aid as a result of the discussion now being held in America by Shri Asoka Mehta?

Shri Alagesan: This refers to fertilizer production only.

श्री स० मो० बलर्जो : जो फर्टिलाइजर डील हुआ था वह सारे देश के सामने एक शर्मनाक चीज है और सिर्फ विरोधी दल वाले ही नहीं बल्कि सत्ताधारी दल के लोग भी उस के खिलाफ हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो अभी कहा कि कुछ सुझाव भले ही वह कहीं से भी आयें लेकिन वह अच्छे हों तो उन पर अमल किया जाय

Participation in

fertilizer deal (C.A.)

तो यह जो फर्टिलाइजर डील हुआ था उस के ऊपर वर्ल्ड बैंक ने जो शरायतें कीं वह ऐसी शर्तें दी गईं जिससे वह धीरे-धीरे हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे को ही कंप्रेश कर लेना चाहते हैं। क्या वह ऐसा होना सही समझती हैं, यदि सही नहीं समझती हैं तो फिर यह इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी जो भारत सरकार ने रखी थी उस को दफना क्यों दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उस का जवाब आ गया है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should not defend the Prime Minister like this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What does he mean by this? The answer has come; I am not bound to have it repeated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a shameless thing. सवाल पूछने से क्या फायदा है ?

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल पूछने का क्या फायदा है जवाब तो दिया जाता नहीं है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कल से मत पूछो । जो भी मिनिस्टर जवाब दे दें बस उसी को हां, हां कह कर मान लो ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since the thinking in the world bank is traditionally governed and conditioned by political opinion for and against India in the United States, may I know whether government are in a position to tell us if this new thinking in the World Bank only reflects stiffening of attitude in the United States and in the World Bank also in the matter of giving economic aid to this country?

Shri Alagesan: We have to judge it only as far as it relates to the fertilizer production programme. The World bank is equally concerned that our dependence on food imports should end and we should grow the food necessary for us within the country. This needs a large amount of fertiliser production in the country.

For this they have made only a suggestion that we may think, even in the case of government collaborating with foreign collaborators, of government being in a minority position; we were unable to accept that and we have said so.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that no reply has come to my question. As a matter of fact the Prime Minister ought to have replied to my question.

Mr. Spaker: I cannot force any Minister to answer.

12.32 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

(SHRI P. KUNHAN):

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 18th April, 1966, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore:

"Shri P. Kunhan, Member, Lok Sabha, detained under the Defence of India Rules, was released from jail on the 17th night."

12.32-1/4 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GANGA BRAHMAPUTRA WATER TRANSPORT BOARD

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board for the year 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6069/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION ACT

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-ope-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

ration (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 406 in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6070/66].

12.32-3/4 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRETH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I present the Hundredth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—Banaras Hindu University.

12.33 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (Query)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, we gave notice of an adjournment motion about the Delhi Bandh....

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed it; he can write to me.

An hon. Member: It involves a long process if we have to write to you.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him today.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): How is it that the Home Minister has not thought it fit to be his duty to make a statement here as to what he thinks, what arrangements have been made in order that peace prevails in the city; there would not be any violence or police firing or other untoward incidents? Was it not his primary duty to assure the House about these things?

12.34 hrs.

ORDER OF DISCUSSION OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yesterday, I invited your attention to this revised time schedule published in Bulletin, Part II, dated the 16th April which we got on Sunday morning. I was rather disconcerted to find that whereas the Home Ministry's demands had been saved from the guillotine in the bargain however the Prime Minister's demands are to be guillotined. I did not want that to happen when I suggested that the Home Ministry's demands should be saved from the guillotine. I expected that the Prime Minister's demands would also be equally well saved. Unfortunately, all the six Demands—Mines and Metals, Atomic Energy, Industry, Supply and Technical Development, Communications, Planning Commission and Finance—have been packed like sardines in one small tin, Thursday, the 28th, I have no doubt in my mind and I am sure you too will have no doubt and the House has no doubt either, that except for the first one, Mines and Metals,—even that, I am doubtful—all the others will come under the axe. So, may I request you earnestly that instead of the 28th, the guillotine may descend, in your competent hands, on the 29th?

I have made my own computation and here it is, for better or worse, and I will tell you in just 10 seconds. The Rajya Sabha is re-assembling on the 3rd, and they will be busy with the Appropriation Bill on the 3rd, 5th and 6th; they will not take the Finance Bill till the 9th. So, the House will be well within its rights, and the House will be glad to have the opportunity of discussing the Finance Bill from the 30th onwards—30th, 3rd and 5th—and we send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha on the 5th evening or the 6th morning. Therefore, may I request you to see—and the House will seriously ponder over this matter, I am

sure—that the Demands get at least another three hours on Friday?

The other request that I am making is a question by way of clarification, and that is, in making the revised order of business, whether he consulted either you or the Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee is rightly entrusted with the formulation of the order of business and for the list of business every day for the House. Now, the first arrangement was with the sanction and approval of the Business Advisory Committee, and when that order is changed, I am sorry to say, I am constrained to say, that it has been done without the approval, without even consultation with the Business Advisory Committee.

Now, if that has not been possible, he should have at least consulted informally the Opposition Groups which he usually consults. I do not know why he did not consult them on this occasion.

One word more and I have done. Last year, you would remember that as a sort of atonement for the guillotine, you were good enough to promise or assure us that in respect of those Ministries whose Demands are passed without discussion, the working of those Ministries would be taken up in the following session; but, since the Kutch conflict came, and then the Pakistan war, we could not do it last year in the last session. May I request you to give an assurance on this occasion, when unfortunately so many Ministries' Demands are being passed without discussion, the working of those Ministries would be taken up, not be relegated to the last week of the next session—but put down in the list of business for the first week of the next session. I hope you will be glad to give that assurance.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. I cannot give any promise, though last time I gave it and I could not keep it. I cannot give any promise because last time I gave that promise and I

could not keep it because, as Shri Kamath himself has said, there were certain things that intervened and it was not possible to have those discussions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only those Ministries whose demands could not be taken up; they could be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will ask the Minister to reply.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I want to make one request before the Minister speaks. It is this. The posts and telegraphs debate—that is, the discussion of the Communications Ministry—is a most important one, and it is of a public utility nature. To guillotine that is an inconceivable thing. I think some arrangement ought to have been made to have it discussed. Only last year, we made an amendment to the Rules whereby this debate could not be continued for a longer time. An extension has been made in that period and after the extended period, I do not know why it has not been found possible to take up this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must realise that there would be some Ministries that shall have to be guillotined. One Member would consider one Ministry that is very important, and.....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Nobody has got two opinions on that.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Leader of the House, will have any objection for sitting down and seeing what Ministries could be taken up. The time is limited and within that time, things have to be done.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We can have a night session; it will be exhilarating.

Mr. Speaker: For the young; not for the old.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): According to the first schedule, 27th was the last day fixed for applying the guillotine. In consultation with you I extended the date by one day more, that is the 28th. Beyond that we cannot go. I am sorry I cannot accept the arithmetic of Mr. Kamath. We have consulted you and 28th is the last day.

So far as the order of the ministries is concerned, Mr. Kamath is confused. The BAC never decides the order of the demands. Never before has the BAC decided it and this year also the RAC has not decided it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is news to me. Do you agree with him, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The order is not decided by the BAC. Only the time is allotted by it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am stating the facts. The allotment of time is done by the BAC. All that you had asked me this time was that when once the order is decided, it will not be changed. I said, it will not be changed if the schedule is adhered to. In a jocular manner, I said that there will be no change unless some minister dies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: God forbid.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So, it was dependent on the schedule being adhered to. (*Interruption*). Therefore, it is absolutely wrong; the BAC has never done it. We will never allow the BAC to do it. BAC is allowed to allot the time. We consulted the leaders of the groups; the matter was placed before the BAC and the time was allotted. Order every year is decided in consultation with the ministers and ministries according to convenience. All that they demanded was that once the order is announced, it will not be changed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Without consulting us.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: True. Even then this little change has been made and I have come before the House. It is for the House to agree to it or not. The order has been changed because unforeseen discussions have taken place in this House and we are 7 days behind. So, we have decided in consultation with you that at 6 O'clock on the 28th, the demands will be guillotined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am still not convinced. Let him convince you—he need not convince me—why it is not possible to apply the guillotine on the 29th instead of 28th, I have worked it out and placed it before the House. (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji (Indore): Conceding the Minister's point that normally the BAC does not decide the *inter se* priority of the ministries, in view of the fact that this year a number of important ministries are to be left out, would it not be better that the matter is referred to the BAC and those particular ministries are taken up for discussion which the House likes to discuss, whether it is P&T or Industry or whatever it may be?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he is prepared to put it before the House and if the House thinks there should be some change, he has no objection. That I will discuss with him.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): He said he was not agreeable to the extension of time by a day. Actually 29th is a Friday and it will be just half a day—3 hours or so. Mr. Kamath suggested that the House get 3 hours more. I have very high appreciation of the minister's arithmetical abilities, but I do not quite know what particular disaster would overtake the country and this House if some ministry is discussed for 3 hours on 29th and then the guillotine is applied.

Mr. Speaker: Then too, we can at the most discuss one Ministry in three hours and the others will have to be guillotined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, I move:

"That 'Atomic Energy', item No. 10. . ."

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing that to be moved just now in this manner. When it comes up before the House he may move it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before whom?

Mr. Speaker: He may give notice of a regular motion and I will then put it to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When?

Mr. Speaker: Any day? Just now he can give notice of the motion. Let us proceed now.

बी बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नन्दा साहब ने कल विश्वास दिलाया था कि वह प्रादिवासियों पर गोली चलाए जाने के बारे में बयान देंगे। वह बयान कब दिया जायेगा ?

12.46 hrs.

RE. STATEMENT ABOUT FIRING ON ADIVASIS IN PANCHMAHAL DISTRICT OF GUJARAT

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, yesterday the Home Minister promised to make a statement on the firing in Panchmahal District.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I shall do that, but I have not been able to obtain all the information.

Mr. Speaker: The information has not been collected so far. He will make that statement.

बी बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह एक बहुत महम वाक्या है, लेकिन गृह शंत्री तीन दिन तक उस के बारे में इतिला वसूल नहीं कर पाये हैं। इस तरह देश कैसे चलेगा ? वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ अनुसूचित इलाका है। इस तरह के वाक्यात रोज हो रहे हैं।

12.47 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. The hon. Minister may reply to the debate.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I wanted five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I could not even complete one sentence.

Mr. Speaker: Here it is put down that only the Minister is to reply to the debate.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, how much time will he take?

Mr. Speaker: Only 30 minutes.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): At the very outset, Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my thankfulness for the kind words and encouraging references that have been made to me by various sections of the House. I am quite alive to the difficult charge that I have been entrusted with, and the confidence and faith that has been reposed in me will prove to be of great strength in discharging those responsibilities.

Rehabilitation and Labour, both are difficult. There is much similarity between the two departments. One has

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

to deal with that unfortunate citizen of society who has been the casualty of our independence, I mean the displaced person. Labour, though it produces all the goods and services required for the sustenance of the society, is the most deprived section of the society. In that way there is much similarity between the two departments under my charge.

It was suggested by some hon. Member that Labour Ministry being the major ministry, perhaps I will not be able to devote as much time to the Rehabilitation Department as was required by it. I may assure the House that I will not in the least neglect the responsibility of the Rehabilitation Ministry. Therefore, I propose to deal first with the Rehabilitation Department, and I will come to the Labour Ministry later on.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): What about employment?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Labour embraces employment (*Interruption*). We have several categories of displaced persons. In the wake of independence of the country following partition, there was large-scale exodus of persons from the east and west of the country. The number of displaced persons from the western zone of the country, Sind, Punjab and North West Frontier Province was nearly 47 lakhs. The number of displaced persons from East Bengal was of the order of 41 lakhs. Then, again, during these last 17 years following partition, due to the communal tendency in Pakistan, the flow of refugees from East Pakistan has continued till the end of 1963. Again, due to the communal orgy in East Pakistan there was a great influx of refugees in 1964 to the tune of nearly 8 lakhs. Then we have the third category of displaced persons. When Pakistan attacked India unprovokedly we had displaced persons of nearly 2.5 lakhs in Jammu and Kashmir,

nearly 52,000 in Punjab and 6,000 in Rajasthan. I shall deal with these three categories of displaced persons separately.

So far as the displaced persons of the partition period are concerned, those coming from Western Pakistan, the problem is more or less solved by the assistance of the Government and by the enterprise of the displaced persons themselves, they have been able to rehabilitate themselves. One feels proud of their enterprise and energy, their industry and the perseverance with which they have been able to eke out an honourable life in the society. In certain respects they have set an example of hard work and industry, of perseverance and tenacity, by rehabilitating themselves and by opening new avenues of prosperity and employment. So, what now remains of the refugees from West Pakistan of the partition period is the residuary problem and we hope that we will solve that in the next few months and we will be in a position to say that the problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan has been solved.

One advantage that we had in the solution of the problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan was the compensation pool wherefrom we have been able to satisfy the claims of the displaced persons from the properties left behind by the Muslims who migrated to Pakistan. We have paid compensation to the tune of more than Rs. 188 crores. Settlement of claims only to the tune of Rs. 1.6 crores or 1.7 crores remains and I am sure the problem will be finalised during the course of the next few months.

The problem of the East Bengal refugees has been a difficult one. West Bengal itself was a truncated province. We had to resettle and rehabilitate nearly 41 lakhs of refugees of which nearly 33 lakhs have been settled in West Bengal itself. A

vast majority of them have been reasonably rehabilitated. Nearly 9 lakhs of them have been settled outside West Bengal, in the neighbouring States of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and other States. About them also it can be said that they have been reasonably rehabilitated.

There is a large number of widows, infirm and unattached persons, who are still in permanent liability camps. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty painted a gloomy picture of those camps. I do not propose to contradict her. There is much that requires to be improved. My difficulty is that the charge of permanent liability camps has been taken over by the Department of Social Security. But, all the same, I may assure her and the House that I propose to look into the matter and expedite whatever can be done to improve them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Why do you not take Social Security under you?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): That would be better.

Shri M. E. Krishna (Peddapalli): How can he?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Out of the new persons who have come from East Bengal after 1963, numbering about 8 lakhs, most of them are agriculturists and they require to be settled on land. We are making efforts to secure land for them in various parts of the country.

I do not want to take the time of the House in giving statistics and figures which are available in the printed annual report of the Ministry. But I shall broadly state what the schemes are and what I propose to do in the future. For the resettlement of the new displaced persons we have the Dandakaranya project. We are investigating the possibility of large-scale re-settlement in Andaman and Nicobar islands, where we have already sent about 350 families.

I may inform the House that they are very happy there. We have undertaken the development of large areas in Chanda district in Maharashtra and Betul in Madhya Pradesh. Recently, a decision has been taken to develop some area in Phulbani in Orissa. Our expectation is that immediately we will be able to develop 12,000 acres and, after some time, nearly 50,000 acres. The agreement with the Government of Orissa is, that Phulbani being an entirely Adibasi area, 50 per cent of the land developed will be allotted to the local Adibasis and 50 per cent will be available for the East Bengal displaced persons. Our expectation is that we will be able to resettle nearly 6,000 displaced families there.

In Assam also we have allocated areas for development where the displaced persons who have come over to Assam from East Bengal will be rehabilitated. At present we have nearly 40,000 families in camps out of the new displaced persons. The camp life is not a desirable or happy life. So, it shall be my endeavour to move these persons from the camps at the earliest possible opportunity. Because, in camps their energy is wasted and they are living idle and a man wasted is a national loss. So, we have examined the possibility of starting a large number of small-scale industries in which we can absorb 20,000 families.

13 hrs.

Only this morning I was discussing it with my officers of the Rehabilitation Department and have asked them to ascertain from the various State Governments about certain areas where there is paucity and shortage of agricultural labour and whether we could immediately disperse some of the persons in the camps to those areas so that gradually they might be absorbed in the society there.

Shri Priya Gupta: Which land?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that we are ascertaining from the various State Governments where there will be paucity of agricultural labour so that we could send some of these people to those areas.

Shri Priya Gupta: On what terms?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Terms and conditions will have to be worked out. But I am saying that this will be my endeavour to disperse them from the camps so that instead of remaining idle in the camps and wasting themselves they will be gainfully employed either in industry or in agriculture.

We have also taken up with Government and private undertakings to give preference to the employment of displaced persons from East Pakistan in those industries.

Shri Priya Gupta: With the assurance of housing for them.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the hon. Member will have a little patience, I think, all the questions that are exercising him will be met.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That is too large a demand on him.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Housing, of course. Wherever we carry displaced persons for resettlement and rehabilitation, arrangements for shelter are made and if the hon. Member will take the care and trouble to go through the reports that have been circulated, he will find the scales of the various grants for the various purposes that are permissible to the displaced persons.

Then, there are certain difficulties that have been pointed out as existing in the camps as also in the colonies. I am talking about the early displaced persons. The residuary problem in West Bengal is to the tune of Rs. 22 crores. I want to inform the House that we have already sanctioned schemes worth Rs. 14 crores. We have delegated financial authority to the West Bengal Govern-

ment to sanction schemes to the extent of Rs. 5.15 crores, and schemes worth of Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores are actively under examination. I hope to finalise all the schemes of the residuary work of East Bengal during the next one or two months. Therefore, so far as the early displaced persons of the partition period and the years following that are concerned, I hope to finalise all the works relating to that during the course of the next two or three months.

So far as the execution and implementation of those schemes are concerned, they are, as the House is aware, the responsibility of the West Bengal Government. The other day I discussed with the West Bengal Chief Minister and again I will request him to expedite the implementation of the residuary works so that we can say that so far as the early displaced persons are concerned we have succeeded in reasonably rehabilitating them.

I am not going into the details. Wherever we start colonies, we make provision for schools, technical training, vocational training, high schools and even colleges. I am not going into those details because they are provided in the report itself.

The third category of displaced persons is of those who were displaced from their homes and hearths as a result of the unprovoked aggression by Pakistan. After the cease-fire nearly 1.9 lakhs of displaced persons moved to their houses in Jammu and Kashmir area.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Where houses were intact.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes; where houses were intact, where there was not much damage and where they were evacuated out of panic or in the exigency of the requirements of our armed forces. After the cease-fire these persons were moved to their villages. They have employed themselves in their normal avocations.

After the Tashkent Agreement, which it appears now has a very slender chance of implementation, new hopes were aroused that the relations between Pakistan and India may improve, may become friendly and the chances of displaced persons coming in future may not arise.

13.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

After the Tashkent Agreement, when the withdrawal of armed forces took place on both sides, displaced persons have been moving to their villages but the movement has been rather slow because as the House is aware the Pakistani forces when they withdrew indulged in the scorched earth policy. They not only destroyed many things, but they also spoiled the sources of drinking water.

Some hon. Members: Shame!

Shri Jagjivan Ram: At many places mines and unexploded bombs were lying. Therefore all precautionary measures had to be taken before we asked the civilian population to move to that area. Shri Buta Singh and some hon. friends said that there has been abnormal delay in permitting people of the Khem Karan sector to return to their villages. The reason for the delay is that all the sources of drinking water had been spoiled and we could not take any risk. Unless the Army cleared everything and gave a clearance certificate, the civilian population was not to enter that area. In the Khem Karan sector specially we have sunk a number of tubewells with a view to providing drinking water facility in the town itself and also in the rural area before we can permit the civilian population to enter that area. Now the population in Punjab is also moving. The movement in Jammu and Kashmir has been rather encouraging.

Again, I am not going into details of the assistance that we are giving to these people because that also is

available in the report circulated to Members by the Director General attached to the Cabinet Secretariat. But I would like to give a few figures.

So far as relief is concerned, we spent nearly Rs. 50 lakhs in Punjab, nearly Rs. 2 lakhs in Jammu and Kashmir and Rs. 4 lakhs in Rajasthan. Now we have taken up the work of rehabilitation. Where the houses have been destroyed or dismantled, we have to give assistance for the repair and reconstruction of houses. We have again to give assistance for the agriculturists to carry on their agricultural pursuits. We have to rehabilitate the industries and for that industrial loans and grants have to be given. So, for rehabilitation purposes it is our estimate that Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 10 crores will be required in Jammu and Kashmir, nearly Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores in Punjab and Rajasthan.

In Punjab we have already advanced to the Punjab Government to the tune of Rs. 1.11 crores for the repair of roads, assistance to municipalities, rehabilitation of the small-scale industries, rehabilitation of industries and assistance to agriculturists. We are trying to expedite the rehabilitation of displaced persons arising out of the recent aggression by Pakistan.

We have another category of displaced persons, the repatriates from Burma.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There is one point missing. I had said yesterday that Kashmir Valley was attacked by the raiders and the members of the minority community, Hindus and Sikhs, had to run helter-skelter leaving their entire property there. Nothing was left there; no relief has been given to them so far.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I shall assure the hon. Member that I shall bring this fact to the notice of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and I should imagine that similar assistance should be given to them also.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

Then, we have another category of repatriates from Burma arising out of the Agreement with Burma Government consequent on the attitude of the Burmese Government so far as the Indian settlers were concerned there. Many repatriates who were in an affluent condition in Burma are returning to this country as paupers. Nearly 1,25,000 of them have already come. Quite a large number have come by air about whom we do not have much information. Most of the repatriates have come to Madras, Andhra Pradesh and some to Bihar and U.P. Many of them are agriculturists. So far as those who were traders or businessmen or shopkeepers are concerned it has not been very difficult for them to rehabilitate themselves by their own enterprise and by the assistance which they received from the Government in the shape of grants and loans. So far as the scale of the grants and loans is concerned, all that is given in the Report of the Ministry.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are they allowed to come with their cash?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No. Therefore, I said that those who were in an affluent condition in Burma are coming to this country as paupers. But the difficulty is about the agriculturists. It has not been possible to induce the State Governments to find sufficient land on which we can resettle the Burma repatriates. I have taken up the matter with some of the Chief Ministers at a personal level and I hope, if I succeed, it will be possible to resettle these Burma repatriates on land also.

Then, in the wake of these repatriates from Burma, as the House is aware, an exodus of repatriates from Ceylon is to follow. Consequent upon the Agreement between the late Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Ceylon, more than half a million people are to come from there. The exodus will start from next year. We have requested the State Governments

so that we can secure their willing and enthusiastic co-operation in solving the problem of these repatriates from Ceylon.

So, the House will appreciate that the problem of displaced persons is going to be a continuing problem and the Ministry of Rehabilitation will be faced with one problem of the other of displaced persons. The House would also keep it in view that in Pakistan we have still nearly 80 lakhs of minorities which constitute nearly 23 per cent of their population. When the spirit of the Tashkent Agreement is hanging in a precarious condition, it is very difficult to say when there will be an outburst of communal frenzy in East Bengal, and though we have sealed our borders, it is very difficult to say whether a large number of minorities will not percolate even through the sealed borders. The problem of displaced persons, therefore, appears to be a continuing problem which the country will have to face. It will require all the resources, energy and skill not only of the Central Government but also of the State Governments to cope with the problem. Their willing, enthusiastic and generous cooperation is expected to solve this problem and in this the assistance and cooperation of the Members of this House also will be necessary. I propose to take the assistance of social organisations. Only the other day, I got the list of all the social organisations which can assist me in solving the problem of West Bengal, specially the social organisations from Calcutta, many of which are known to us. I want to enlist the cooperation of the State Governments and the non-official organisations so that we can bring some happiness to these unfortunate persons who have been a casualty, as I have said, of our Independence. I think, I have done so far as rehabilitation is concerned.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): What about the conditions

of displaced persons from Zanzibar, Portuguese Africa and East Africa?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the the Mozambique people are concerned, I have not touched upon them because I know with the assistance of the philanthropic people of that area, the displaced persons from Mozambique have been reasonably rehabilitated in Bombay and Gujarat area.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Are you satisfied?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I wanted to say that the philanthropy of the friends from Gujarat has been very reasonable. (Interruption) The Mozambique people were mostly from Gujarat.

Now, I want to take Labour. It was my good fortune to be the first Labour Minister of Independent India. It was again my good fortune, with the co-operation of the then Parliament, the labour organisations and also the capitalist friends of the country, to lay down the future labour policy of the country. Again, it was my good fortune, with the cooperation and the assistance of the Members of Parliament of that time, to lay down the policy so far as the wages, conditions of work, welfare measures, social security, conditions of service, unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, etc., are concerned.

Long before we envisaged planning in our country, during the interim Government in the Centre, I formulated a Five Year Plan for labour and it was according to that Plan that all this legislation was undertaken. My idea at that time was to have the five-year period for intensive legislation. I am grateful to Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar and I feel very much flattered when he called me as the father of the labour legislation in India.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Of free India.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, of free India. My scheme at that time was

to have intensive legislation during those five years and then to have a period of ten years for the consolidation of the gains of those legislations so that the country could be prepared, the machinery could be set up, for the efficient implementation of all the provisions of those labour Acts. When I come to this Ministry after a spell of nearly 15 years, I find that the state of implementation has not progressed much.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is in topsyturvy.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If my friend can see only that, how can I help it?

Shri Priya Gupta: We honestly believe that you will improve it.

हाय हिलाने से काम नहीं चलेगा
भागवत झा धाजाद जी, जो बात बी बह
कही है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अच्छी बात है,
कोई और बात नहीं ।

When I was listening to the debate and the criticism of the hon. Members about the implementation of the various labour legislations, I was feeling tempted to go into the proceedings of the debate of 1946-52 and find out some of the sentences from my own speech and tell Members whether they have not quoted them from my speech itself.

Shri Priya Gupta: Great men think alike.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is change of heart.

Shri Priya Gupta: But not philosophy.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am glad Mr. Priya Gupta is following my footprints.

I was thinking whether there was something wrong in the labour policy that I formulated at that time; whether the weakness has been in the

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

provisions of the Acts themselves or whether it is because of the backward trend in the society that the provisions of those Acts have not been efficiently implemented. I can say without the least hesitation that, so far as the labour policy is concerned, it is a very sound policy. So far as the provisions in the Acts are concerned, it may be necessary to retouch them here and there in the light of the experience gained during these periods, in the light of the economic and technological progress that has been made in the world and in the country, but it requires a social consciousness to see that whatever is provided for this section of the society is honestly and effectively implemented. But that has not been done.

Then again while talking of labour policy, one should not forget that, apart from the five-year programme that I laid down, apart from the policy that I enunciated, we have developed a tripartite pattern in this country where employers, workers and Government are represented, and all major policy decisions regarding labour are taken in that tripartite body.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But they are never accepted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may assure my hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, that I would see that all the major decisions are accepted by Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Including minimum wage?

Shri M. R. Krishna: That is also a major recommendation.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Again we should not forget that the labour policy and the condition of labour are a necessary concomitant of the economic policy of any Government, of any country, and the prosperity or otherwise of the working class depends upon the general prosperity of the nation subject, of course, to one con-

dition that the fruits of labour are equitably distributed among the various sections of the society. I have taken the responsibility of this Ministry at a very difficult time, the time when it appears that economic difficulties are pursuing all round; the economic growth has been rather scanty; the distribution has not been rational; the monopolies have been powerful; and the concentration has grown. I would like to give some figures.

The best available estimates of national income show that the total additional income earned during the ten year period covered by the first two Plans was Rs. 190 billion, of which Rs. 25.5 billion were used in increasing Government expenditure and Rs. 25.5 billion are estimated as domestic savings effected for investment. The balance available for distribution for increasing private consumption was Rs. 139.3 billion for the entire ten years. Since the population itself was growing at roughly 2 per cent per year, roughly 7 to 8 million mouths were being added every year and as much as Rs. 85.6 billion was absorbed to provide the new entrants into the population with the average level of living of 1950-51, with the result that only Rs. 53.7 billion, out of the total increase of Rs. 190 billion during the ten years, were available to increase the level of living of the entire population. If this amount is distributed over the total number of persons, a simple arithmetical calculation will show that this gives Rs. 2.5 per head per year as the amount available for increase in consumer expenditure; over the average consumer expenditure level of Rs. 219 per head in 1950-51, this will enable only an increase of 1.1 per cent per person per year. Please mark this. This will mean only an increase of 1.1 per cent per person per year. Similar figures are not yet available for the Third Five-Year Plan period which has ended just now, but the position is not substantially different. These figures would show that, to effect any real

improvement in the standards of living of the masses of people, it is most essential to have effective means of restraining consumption by the higher income groups and even drastically reducing the flagrant conspicuous consumption by large numbers of persons at the highest expenditure levels, whether they are financed by their own earnings or by expenditure accounts of commercial undertakings. The reports of the Mahalanobis Committee and the Monopolies Commission have already underlined the importance and urgency of action on these lines and it is not possible to lay down any effective labour policy except in support of planned action on these basic matters. Therefore, I have said that the labour policy depends upon the economic policy. The rise in the standard of living depends upon the percentage of economic growth and the percentage available from that economic growth for the consumption expenditure which will thereby raise the standard of living. I wanted to emphasize this aspect, especially to friends who say that there is no rational labour policy of the Government of India.

In this connection I should also like to emphasize another aspect. We should not forget that we are functioning under a federal set up in the country. Labour is a concurrent subject. So far many legislations have been enacted. The implementation and enforcement of those legislations lie in the sphere of the appropriate Government, i.e., the State Governments. I have been trying to co-ordinate the activities of the State Governments. I cannot reasonably say to the House that I have been able to lay down any effective machinery for that co-ordination or that I have been able to persuade the State Governments for effective enforcement of all the legislations that are under their charge.

As the House is aware, as soon as I took over, I had to face the problem, arising out of the difficult economic

situation, of closures, lay-offs and retrenchments. On a previous occasion, in reply to questions or call-attention notices, I have said something about this subject and, therefore, I do not want to dilate on this. But it shall be the endeavour of my Ministry to see that, where there are closures, efforts are made to avoid such closures, and where the closure becomes inevitable, the labour is assured of liberal benefits for lay-off and retrenchment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: For the last ten months, in Kanpur the Muir Mills have not paid the lay-off wages.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are several factors for closures. Some came in the wake of the Pakistani aggression while some have arisen out of the non-fulfilment of the planned targets due to various reasons into which I do not propose to go. Nor is it my legitimate jurisdiction to go into. But, due to various causes where the planned targets have been falsified, industries in certain sectors have been adversely affected. Where stocks have accumulated; financial accommodations are not available, closure or lay-off becomes inevitable. So, you can think only of the liberal benefits to the workers. But, as I have said, where it is not within the competence of the Labour Ministry as such to remedy all the defects that lie there.

So far as closures consequent to Pakistan aggression in Punjab were concerned, we have given assistance to the industries and by and large, these industries have re-started their working.

Then, when the prices rise, inflationary tendency follows, the workers' real wages get eroded. There, we shall, of course, lay down conventions that whenever there is a rise in the consumer index, the loss will be made good by the employers. There were some defects noticed in the consumer price index and we are trying to rectify that. In certain centres, they have been rectified.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

In relation to the application of labour legislation is concerned, I may assure some of my hon. friends who raised this question that there is no discrimination in so far as public sector and private sector are concerned. But, when the question comes of referring a certain dispute to arbitration, I think the public sectors have been more responsive to arbitration than the private sectors. You will find in the report circulated that quite a number of disputes in the public sector undertakings have been resolved by recourse to arbitration. The private sector has not been very willing to refer disputes to arbitration; they prefer adjudication. Wherever the question of adjudication comes in the public sector—Mr. A. P. Sharma raised that question—we take time to discuss the matter with the concerned ministry and try to resolve the differences without recourse to tribunal. It has been my experience of some of the major employing ministries that whenever there are such disputes, discussions do take place between the Labour Ministry and the employing ministry and in all the cases, we have been able to resolve those disputes to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Here the accused and the judge are the same persons, that is, the Government.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certainly, Government have, of course that advantage. Government, as a representative of the society, can legitimately claim to safeguard the interests of all sections of the society. There is nothing wrong indeed and that is the distinction one has to make between the public and the private sectors. For the public sector, Government as a representative of the Society as a whole will have to see that they protect the reasonable and justifiable interest of all sections of the society in the context of the social objective that the Government has placed before itself. But so far as labour legisla-

tion is concerned, there is no discrimination between the public sector and the private sector. But, I would like to be very frank with the House that, in certain matters, public sectors certainly will have to be shown a special consideration in preference to the private sectors because, we have to expand the public sectors as far as possible. Though, to-day, the investment in the public sector is said to be nearly 58 per cent and 42 per cent in the private sector yet, I think, that investment in the private sector is really more than 42 per cent because there are large sectors about the investment in which no statistics or information is available. Therefore, that also is a matter for consideration for the workers of this country. The expansion of the public sector will create a condition in the society where, to-day or tomorrow, the workers can legitimately think of taking effective participation in industries.

So far as private sector is concerned, there also, we have begun the process of participation of the workers in management though the progress has not been very satisfactory. Only recently we had a conference of the managers and managing directors of all the undertakings under the Ministry of Mines and Metals—I attended that conference—with a view to emphasizing the necessity of enlightened labour relations in the government undertakings. I propose to have similar conferences of managers and managing directors of other public sector undertakings. I wish to emphasize the special importance of such meetings. I may inform the House that it was a pleasant surprise for me when I found some of the General Managers in charge of public sector undertakings expressing very progressive and enlightened views about labour relations. They themselves were proposing some welfare measures for the workers and were complaining that whenever the question of economy comes, the first cut is applied to the welfare activities! I say that it was

a pleasant surprise to me that how, in the context of our social objectives, the General Managers and Managing Directors of government undertakings are becoming more and more aware of the importance of a happy and amicable relations with their boys, i.e., the workers.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): They might not be I.C.S. Officers.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: For the information of Shri Malhotra, I can say that some of them were I.C.S. officers.

श्री स० मो० बतजी : वेज बोर्ड के लिए बतलाइये ।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Regarding the question of wage boards, of course, it is an important thing for the workers, we have developed the pattern of wage boards where the representative of workers, employers and independent persons discuss and make recommendations. We have set up wage boards for quite a large number of industries. I was examining the time consumed by them. Some of the wage boards have taken quite a long time. I shall look into the matter as to how to expedite that.

A question was raised by my hon. friend Shri Mohammed Elias about the non-implementation of the interim award of the wage board for the engineering industry. I may inform the House that the opinions of the two sides were forwarded to Government without any opinion of the chairman himself. What we have done is that we have referred it to the chairman, and as soon as we receive his opinion, we shall take proper action on the recommendations.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): The formula given by the chairman was accepted by the non-officials there and the labour representatives.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If we have to decide on the views of the workers and the employers then where is the

necessity for the wage board? The hon. Member should realise that also. If that burden is going to be thrown on the Government itself, there is no use of a wage board. Therefore, I have said that let the chairman of the board express his opinion, and after that, when we get the recommendations, certainly we shall take our decisions on them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about wage boards for three sectors? In regard to the wage board for the sanitary workers, an announcement had been made by the hon. Minister and that was hailed in Kanpur. The second was about the radio artistes, and the third was about the rayon factory workers.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not finished yet.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, who, I find has disappeared....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha: Not altogether.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: ...raised the question about the wage board for the journalists. One wage board had been set up six years ago, and the recommendations came and they were implemented. Another wage board has been set up and it is under labours. When we receive their recommendations, we shall take the necessary action on them.

Then, there are several sectors of our economic activity which are not organised. Some hon. friends have raised the question of agricultural labour. That is one unfortunate section. Whether it is the landless labour or the small peasant, the lot of both is very difficult. With all the progress in our rural areas and all the facilities provided by Government through loans, assistance, community development projects etc. the benefits have been intercepted by the resourceful influential big cultivators and it has not been permitted to percolate to the smaller peasants, artisans and landless labourers.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

We have the Minimum Wages Act. Some hon. Members had raised this question. I may inform them that when I got the Bill passed in 1948 it was mainly for agricultural labour; the Minimum Wages Act was passed mainly for that purpose. But this Act has had a very chequered career. In most of the States, minimum wages for agricultural labour had not been fixed for many years and the Labour Ministry has had to come to Parliament for extension of time year after year. The same has been the fate in most of the unorganised industries where minimum wages had been fixed once but a revision has not been made for years. I have no cut-and-dry remedy to suggest to improve the lot of the agricultural labour. Their fate is intertwined with the general prosperity in the rural areas and our progress towards the socialistic society.

Shri P. K. Deo: Till then, the refugees need not be sent to this unfortunate sector.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The refugees were displaced persons; that is unfortunate. I would not like to make comparisons. But this section of society suffers from lack of social status. There are certain professions in our society which are looked down upon, forgetting that the people engaged in them are engaged in productive labour, the produce of which sustains the society. As I have said, I have no cut-and-dry remedy for improving the lot of the agricultural labour. But one way will be that if the leaders of the workers' movement take a little interest in agricultural labour also, if some organisations of theirs are formed, they will be able to exercise some pressure for the improvement of their conditions. As in industry, in agriculture it does not depend upon the capacity of the cultivator to pay; it is not that the capacity determines the wages in the rural areas. In the rural areas, the wages are conventional and traditional.

Whether the man possesses 50 acres or 5 acres, the wages paid to him are more or less the same. There are several difficulties. But I am thinking over the matter, and my Ministry is also considering what special action is possible to do something tangible for the agricultural labour.

Along with them, we have a special kind of labour in this country, namely the scavenging labour, sweepers and scavengers. Shri Buta Singh and Shri Balmiki had pleaded their cause. I have been intimately connected with the scavengers of this country. For the last 30 or 35 years I have been devoting some of my attention to how we can improve their lot. There have been several enquiries into the various aspects of scavenging labour. Whether a wage board will be a reply to the various problems is something on which I have not been able to make up my mind. But I am certainly thinking whether a study group or even a commission will be necessary to go into this problem.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Let there be a wage board.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A wage board is of no use; a commission may be appointed.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I shall take a decision during the course of the next few days whether to have a study group or a commission itself. I think it was Dr. Melkote who had raised the question of a President's Commission.

An hon. Member: Like the Royal Commission.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was a Royal Commission on Labour which some 35 years ago had gone into the question of labour in this country. I have been thinking ever since I took the responsibility of this Ministry, whether it has not been too long since we investigated in an overall and comprehensive manner the condition of labour in this country. I have not made up my mind but I am working

on this line whether some comprehensive survey of the labour conditions in this country is not called for.

Dr. M. S. Amey: Before that, he should visit all the main centres of labour.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Then I come to the question of bonus about which some hon. friends have been exercised very much.

Shri Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): Scrap it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Of course, if Shri S. M. Banerjee is not exercised, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi is exercised.

Dr. Ranen Sen: We are also exercised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All are exercised, whether it is Mr. or Mrs.; it affects both.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So, they are all exercised. The matter is very simple. In certain industries or in certain undertakings, bonus was being paid even before, and there was no statutory provision for that. What was done under the Bonus Act was that whether the undertaking made a profit or a loss, a minimum of 4 per cent bonus was to be paid to the employees in those undertakings, and then again, a higher percentage of bonus dependent upon the prosperity of that undertaking, up to a maximum limit of 20 per cent was payable. What has been done is this. In many undertakings prior to the enforcement of the Bonus Act they were paying a higher percentage and this year a lower percentage was offered; that created difficulties. I think that in some industries we have been able to settle that amicably and wherever it has not been possible to find an amicable solution the matter has been referred to a Tribunal.

Another thing I might mention in this connection is that there was reluctance on the part of the employers—among a large number of employers—to implement this, because some of

the provisions of the Bonus Act have been challenged in several High Courts and also in the Supreme Court. At present the Supreme Court is seized of the problem and the hearing is proceeding. That was perhaps another cause why many of the employers were reluctant to make the payment of the bonus; I may assure the House that I have been trying, in my own way, apart from the Act, wherever possible to persuade the employers to see reason and offer a reasonable quantum of bonus to the workers, and at several places I should say that my endeavour has met with success. At this stage, when the whole matter is pending before the Supreme Court, the House will agree that it will not be discreet on my part to say much about it.

Then, as regards the question of employment, I will not give any figures because you all know everything about it has been supplied in our annual report. With the rate of growth of population, as I have just now indicated to you, I do not see any possibility in the very near future of our touching even the fringe of the unemployment problem. I am very frank about it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This is a candid admission; this problem is increasing every day.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not see any possibility and it will require a very bold and a brave person to say that he will be able to solve the unemployment problem....

Shri S. M. Banerjee:...like Mr. Nanda.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It will require a higher rate of investment; it will require a higher economic growth and it will require a self-reliant economy before one can dare say that he will solve the unemployment problem.

Dr. Ranen Sen: What about control over big business?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If my friend will follow, it flows from that. There-

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

fore, we have undertaken a large scale technical and vocational training programme and during the Fourth Plan we have provided one lakh of seats extra for this purpose. My endeavour will be to provide such type of training which will have ready market. There has been something wrong somewhere. On the one side we complain that there is a shortage of technical personnel, and on the other side I have found mechanical engineers, electrical engineers and chemical engineers seeking jobs for months together. We cannot think of immediately absorbing 100 percent of all the technically trained staff. But there is something seriously wrong somewhere when we find that such technically and highly trained personnel like engineering graduates are searching for jobs for over two or three years. So far as our ITIs are concerned, I shall go into detail in such matters and see that we encourage only those trades for which there is great demand and our training is so oriented that the industries will have the satisfaction of absorbing the trainees from the ITIs.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: What about the compulsory recognition of Unions? An amendment was also done to the Trade Unions Act for this purpose.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: A point was raised about the compulsory recognition of Unions. I was responsible for that piece of amendment to the Trade Unions Act, when I was the Labour Minister some 14, 15 years ago. This question was raised yesterday. To be very frank with the Members of this House, I have not applied my mind to this problem and therefore I am not in a position to give a categorical answer, as to whether I am going to undertake any amendment of the Trade Unions Act for compulsory recognition of Unions. But I am told that the code of discipline in industry which was formulated by Nandaji when he was the Labour Minister lays down also certain criteria for the compulsory recognition of trade unions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has not been implemented in the public sector.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have to see whether we can enforce this code of discipline equally to the workers and the employers. In a planned economy discipline is required from all sides. Discipline is required from the workers; discipline is equally required from the employers. Unless the various sectors of the society subject themselves to the overall discipline for the achievement of the new objective, discipline in only one sector of the society will not prove effective to achieve that objective. Discipline is required from the workers and discipline is also required from the employers. I think I have covered all the points raised.

Shri K. N. Pande: You have not covered all the issues raised. I raised the issue of wage board for electricity and motor transport workers.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Please have a little patience. Now, I would like to place before the House a few steps that I am going to take in the near future. I have set up one or two wage boards. There has been a demand for a wage board from the road transport workers. The transport industry is a growing industry and it is also a very important industry. It presents certain very difficult situations for the workers engaged in it. We have recently had a tripartite conference after which I have decided to set up immediately a wage board for the road transport industry. A similar situation is noticeable so far as the workers in electricity are concerned.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Film Industry ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have decided to set up immediately a wage board for electricity workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about rayon industry?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are several other sectors where legislations may be necessary. In our country legislation is required not only to regulate the relation between the employer and the employee but for other purpose also. I do not want to make it a secret that legislation is very necessary to protect the labour from exploitation, especially in various unorganised sectors of industry. I may assure the House that in course of time the Labour Ministry will be coming forward with legislations, especially with a view to provide protection to the workers in the unorganised sectors of industry.

Shri Priya Gupta: Protection from the Unions or from the employers?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If Shri Gupta thinks that it is necessary, we will not hesitate to do that.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बिजली और ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिये उन्होंने बेज-बोर्ड की बात कही थी, लेकिन साथ साथ हमारे सफाई पेशा भाइयों के लिये भी बेज बोर्ड स्थापित किया जाय।

श्री भागवत झा भागलपुर : आप देर से आये हैं, उन्होंने कह दिया है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आपने सुना नहीं, इसी लिये ऐसा कह रहे हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकी : कमिशन की बात तो एक प्रकार से ठीक है। बेज-बोर्ड की बात चल रही थी, इसी लिये मैंने ध्यान आकर्षित किया।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was my good fortune to introduce the Provident Fund for the workers, both the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal-mines Provident Fund. Since then the account of workers on register has increased very much. We have a proposal to have a pension scheme from the provident fund for those retiring. Details are being worked

out. I hope to introduce it at the earliest possible opportunity.

14 hrs.

One thing is exercising me very much. There have been some unscrupulous employers who take the workers' contribution and their own contribution, and they have not been able to pay it to the provident fund.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kanpur is number one in that.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The arrears are more than Rs. 4 crores. The workers suffer as a result. When we find that the contribution in respect of a particular worker has not been received and when the worker is retiring, what we have done is that out of the reserve fund, an amount equivalent to the worker's contribution is paid to him, even though neither the worker's contribution nor the employer's contribution has been received by the Provident Fund Commissioner.

As regards the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, nearly 30 lakh persons have been covered. I am now trying to see that the benefits provided to them, both medical and cash, are up to the standard and the workers have no ground for complaint.

I think I have reasonably covered all the points raised.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): What about the proposed strike of plantation workers in Kerala?

Shri Mohammad Tahir (Kishanganj): Those persons who have been uprooted by the East Pakistan refugees in Bengal are not allowed to remain in their houses. They are rotting. What has been done about that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That I have covered.

So far as the proposed strike in Kerala is concerned, we have taken up the matter with the Kerala Government; if necessary, I will talk to the Governor.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In regard to the rehabilitation question, there are a number of refugee colonies which have not been regularised by the West Bengal Government or by the Central Government. They are demanding—and in this also yesterday the question was referred to—to know what is the policy, particularly of the Government of India in regard to giving them recognition and regularising those refugee colonies which are still in an unsettled condition. They are liable to thrown out by the landlords who own those lands.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have already said that so far as the residuary problems are concerned, Rs. 22 crores are required. We have sanctioned Rs. 14 crores. Rs. 5 crores have been passed on to the State Governments. Now it is for the State Governments to regularise them and do whatever is necessary.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Unless the hon. Minister takes a little interest it, I do not think it will be settled.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Not little interest; I will take very much interest in it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Unless he gives directives, it may not be done.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will again express my thankfulness to the Members for all the kind and encouraging words they have said about me and for all the faith and confidence they have reposed in me. Even if any points have been left out, I may assure the House that I will ask my Ministry to examine them and do whatever is possible to do on them.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What about the retrenchment in oil companies?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had sufficient discussion. Shall I put all the cut motions together or have I to put any of them separately?....No I shall put all of them together, that is, cut motions 1 to 11.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is;

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 70 to 74 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 71—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,52,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 72—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,16,000 be granted to the Pre-

sident 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, 1967, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,14,73,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,27,000 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 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,24,92,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 34 to 40 and 124 to 126 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, for which 8 hours have been allotted.

290 (Ai) LS—6.

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. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 35—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,63,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 36—AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,21,52,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 37—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,92,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 38—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,63,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'."

DEMAND NO. 39—FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,11,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,70,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 125—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,74,28,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,30,81,000 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, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, Government has considered the wheat policy for 1966-67 and decided that the existing zonal restrictions should be modified by constituting the present Punjab wheat zone, U.P. and the adjoining rural areas of Delhi into one zone within which there should be no restrictions on the movement of wheat and gram. In arriving at this decision, Government has taken into account the views expressed by the Chief Ministers concerned at the recent discussions held in Delhi on the

alternative courses of action possible in respect of wheat policy, namely—

(i) the continuance of the *status quo*;

(ii) the complete removal of all zonal restrictions; and

(iii) the formation of larger wheat zones.

The merits and demerits of each of these alternatives were carefully examined. There was a consensus of opinion that if zonal restrictions on movement of wheat were completely removed, it would be difficult to predict the behaviour of prices and supplies. In view of the drought conditions, Government had not an adequate buffer stock to exercise sufficient command over a situation of shortage and consequent high prices which may arise. Procurement of even minimal quantities of wheat would be rendered difficult to meet the needs of public distribution which must continue to be an integral feature of food policy for the next few years.

2. The continuance of the *status quo* was favoured by some States by Government came to the conclusion that under the single State zone there were practical difficulties in the way of the surplus States procuring a substantial portion of the marketable surplus at prices which would be remunerative to the producer. In its view, the paramount consideration in deciding upon a wheat policy for the future would be to ensure that the producer, as distinct from the trader, actually received an adequate price, unless special measures were taken to step up wheat production, we would not be able to narrow the gap between the demand and supply of wheat even at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and our dependence on imports would not be reduced. It is necessary, therefore, to ensure that in the principal wheat producing States, the pricing of wheat should be such as to activate quicker development of wheat production and the propagation of the high yielding varieties which require considerable inputs.

3. A larger wheat zone composed of four or five States would undoubtedly have assured the producer of more than an adequate price, but it was feared that prices would have stabilised at a level which would have caused much hardship to the consumer. It is necessary, therefore, to balance the demands of the producer and the needs of the consumer to obtain supplies at a reasonable price and it is in this context that Government has come to the conclusion that a suitable arrangement to achieve the objectives in view would be to watch the working of a limited zone composed of Punjab and U.P. in which the risks involved in the removal of all zonal restrictions or the constitution of such a larger zone would be minimised. At the same time, a better price for the producer could be assured in the interests of achieving the higher targets of wheat production. The present decision, therefore, has a limited purpose and should not be regarded as a recantation of Government's food policy objectives which will be reviewed in due course in the light of the recommendations to be made by the Foodgrains Policy Committee which has been recently appointed.

4. In the zone now proposed to be established the Food Corporation, with the assistance promised by the State Governments concerned, would make purchases of wheat and gram to meet some of the needs of the deficit areas. During the last year the prices of wheat in the Punjab tended to stabilise at levels which did not contain a sufficient incentive element for the producer. In the light of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission, Government has now decided that it would be prepared to make purchases of wheat on Central account either through the Food Corporation or State Agencies upto a price of Rs. 54, Rs. 58 and Rs. 62 for the Red, Common White and Superior varieties in the zone now proposed to be estab-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

lished. This is round about Rs. 7 more than last year's price.

5. Government has also decided that in view of the present low prices of maize in the Punjab, the existing restrictions on the movement of maize from that State should be removed.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I am moving the various cut motions standing in my name.

The unprecedented food crisis the country is facing today is the culmination of the disastrous economic policies persistently followed since our independence. A false order of priorities in planning, neglect of agriculture and irrigation, excessive taxation, the suffocating control with attendant corruption and waste—all these have brought the national economy to a perilous state by this involving over-dependence on foreign aid including food, of course. At the beginning of every Plan, the promise was given parrot-like that self-sufficiency would be achieved at the end of the Plan, but it has remained a complete moonshine, and reliance on imports has been steadily increasing from Plan to Plan. From an annual average of 2.4 million tons in the First Plan period, it has gone up to 12 million tons this year. This over-dependence is bad, but it becomes inevitable in the present context, and we are grateful to the United States of America for the timely help in the shape of P.L. 480, and the other countries which have responded to the appeal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the Director, F.A.O., in giving substantial food aid to this country.

But at times we are also shocked. It appeared the other day in the *Times of India* that the Israeli food offer was refused by the External Affairs Ministry on the pretext that this would embitter our relationship with Arab countries. These diplomatic dogmas should not stand in the way of realities. On the 15th Febru-

ary the Food Minister was making a personal appeal to the Ambassadors here for aid, for fertilisers and pesticides, but on that very same day the External Affairs Ministry rejected the Israeli offer of pesticides and fertilisers. These are two incompatible things, and I cannot reconcile to them.

We fulfil our monetary targets and squeeze the taxpayer more and more, but all these things go to the gutters because the physical targets remain unfulfilled. In each successive Plan, like a gambler we spend more and more in the hope that this time we are going to make up for the entire loss, but instead of retrieving our economic health, it is going to ruins. Inflationary tendencies have brought in the consequent depreciation of the rupee, and the rupee today stands at 14 paise of the pre-war rupee. The price of foodstuffs has been skyrocketing beyond the purchasing power of the people. Taking 1952-53 as 100, the index figure for cereals in March, 1966 stands at 153, and edible oil at 247. The ECAFE Economic Survey has made some startling revelations. At the present rate of growth, we shall reach the Japanese level of today in 137 years and that of New Zealand in 205 years. This is our achievement.

A veteran Congressman, Mr. Santhanam, on the 29th March, has said at Madras that our achievement is just like the game of climbing a greasy pole; for every foot of height gained, we lose three feet. Last year's total production including pulses was 88.4 million tons, and this year it is 75.9 million tons, showing a shortfall of 12.5 million tons, of which rice contributes nearly 7 million tons.

In a predominantly agricultural country like India, agriculture has been mostly neglected. Nitrogenous fertiliser production reached only 6 million tons against a target of 10.2 million tons. So far as additional areas to be covered by major and

medium irrigation projects are concerned in the Third Plan period we have reached only 6 million acres against a target of 12.2 million acres. Still, 2 million acres of irrigation potential have remained unutilised. If you go into the crux of the problem, you will be convinced that this non-utilisation of the irrigation potential is mainly due to the excessive water rates and arbitrary assessment which is being done without assessing the accruing benefits and the paying capacity of the kisan.

Every year our population increases by 12 million, which is equal to the entire population of Australia, and for them we require an extra one million tons of foodgrains, for which 2 million acres of land more should be brought under irrigation. Dr. K. L. Rao has very rightly stated that for every child born we should earmark Rs. 100. But in these grandiose plans, the crop yield in this country has been the lowest in the world. In the case of wheat, we produce only 898 kilos per hectare, while in U.K. it is 3,930 and in the Netherlands 4,230. So far as rice is concerned, we produce 1,074 kilos per hectare, while UAR produces 5,470 and Spain 6,270.

In this regard I beg to state that our diplomatic dogmas should not stand in the way of procuring the special hybrid paddy seeds from Taiwan, where the production is the highest in the world. Cheap slogans like Jai Kisan only stimulate ridicule because when electricity is available to the industrialist for his aluminium plant at 3 paise per unit, the poor kisan has to pay 19 paise for electricity for pumping much needed water to his thirsty land.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): Now 12 paise.

Shri P. K. Deo: In the various reports the Ministry has tried to place the blame on providence, on weather, on various matters over which they have no control; at the same time,

however they have admitted administrative lapses. But I am very sorry to state that they have not traced the real cause of the malady, i.e. the so-called socialist planning, the so-called land reforms.

In USSR, the biggest land mass in the world, where 42 per cent of the people are employed in agriculture, they have been importing millions and millions of tons of foodgrains from the western countries. The failure of land reforms in USSR tells only half the story. The other half is the success of farming in private plots which comprise only 3 per cent of the cultivated land in that country, but contribute more than 34 per cent of the total agricultural output.

In this regard, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a publication *Komsomovskaya Pravda* which says that collective farming has to be broken up and private ownership has to be revived. In that statement they have more or less accepted the success and the efficiency of private management which is so linked with the natural law of incentive. So, it is high time that the Ministry gave thought to this and scrapped the Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution which is expropriatory in nature and which robs the kisan of freehold and tendency rights and takes away all the initiative.

We fix the ceiling and the ceiling fixed at the sweet will of the government is not final; it is changeable. Every time the government changes, ceiling also changes. What more disincentive could be there? I cannot reconcile when the government says in one breath that there should be fragmentation due to ceiling which will ultimately lead to non-mechanisable and uneconomic holding and in the other breath they speak of consolidation of holdings. I would like to quote a line from Rajaji's article in the latest *Swarajya* wherein he says:

"Any amount of fertilisers may be bought or distributed even

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free but without the great psychological fertiliser of ownership incentive and harmonious co-operation, the chemical fertilisers by themselves will bear no fruit."

Because of the political tie of the party in power with the sugar interest in the country, the ceiling does not apply to sugarcane plantations. That is why all the people have taken to sugar and all the paddy fields have been converted to cane fields; that is why there is no progress.

Coming to distribution, just now the minister spoke of zonal restrictions; he intended to widen the wheat zones. I submit that zonal and belt area restrictions are not necessary at all. They not only check the normal flow of trade; they open the flood-gates of corruption. I come from an area which is a border area, border of M. P. and Orissa State. Even though the price of paddy is fixed at Rs. 35 per bag at Kalahandi, in Madhya Pradesh it is Rs. 45. However rigorous measures you may take, you cannot stop the illicit smuggling that goes on. Chana ka dal is available at Raipur market for Rs. 75 per quintal but it is sold at Khariar Road at Rs. 95. Truckloads are allowed to pass by the checking staff because they get their share of *bakshis* of Rs. 500 or a thousand but to justify their existence the enforcement staff catch hold of the headloaders who carry a few measures which they get by way of wages or their own grain which they take to the other side for milling purposes, and they could not bring it back. The minister has stated that he is going to refer the matter to an expert committee. In the AICC he has given a solemn promise; in this House he has given a solemn promise. But in the Chief Ministers' conference he comes out and says that the *status quo* has to remain. This is a complete breach of faith and I charge him with breach of faith. Most respectfully I submit that it is time that the restriction goes. Unless and until supply keeps

up with the demand, the vulnerable and poorer sections of society would have to be fed with subsidised food-grains.

There is need to prescribe remunerative prices to the agriculturists and helping such prices to be maintained by the Foodgrains Corporation offering such a price for its purchase in competition with the private trade. We are against all sorts of monopolies; we are also against the monopoly procurement by the FCI. If they are to collect or procure grains, let them go in the open field and compete with the private trade also so that the agriculturist is assured of the maximum price. Government has to abandon compulsory procurement also to avoid punishing peasants who are accused of being hoarders. We protest against the government policy which says that the peasants are also hoarders of foodgrains. The levy system has to go. We have seen our selves what catastrophe the levy system led to in Bastar. Bastar is a tribal area and grain was procured forcibly and in Jagdalpur which was a town area, one kilo per head per month was given. We all know the sorry state of affairs there, firing and all that. I do not want to go into the merits of the case. We all feel so ashamed of the Bastar episode and we also protest against government's policy of giving priority to the Food Corporation. I also suggest that we supply fertilisers and insecticides at fifty per cent of their prices, at subsidised prices, to the agriculturist. In all famine and scarcity areas, free distribution or cheap supply should be made through non-governmental social organisations such as the Ramakrishna Mission; political institutions ought not to be allowed to interfere. I am sorry to state that in my own area the relief work that is done is done through the Bharat Sevak Samaj. We know what the Bharat Sewak Samaj is; it is a political organisation; it is the other side of the same coin of the Congress

Party. It is being used for political purposes. I am sorry to say that the party in power wants to take political advantage of the adversity and suffering of the people. There should be an end to it. As early as December, 1965, I had appraised this House about the failure of crops in the western district of Orissa, Kalahandi, from which I happen to come. I cautioned the Government that unless they took early action, the Bengal famine was likely to be repeated. Events that unfolded proved the correctness of my statement. Had the Government taken timely action and had they provided adequate relief work, had they provided a large number of fair price shops, these things would not have happened. The Minister in his statement stated:

"A study team led by an adviser to planning commission which visited the state has reported that the main problem in the state is one of finding employment for the low income groups than of finding food."

Our people are ready to work but no work is provided to them. Whatever relief work was done was done by the rural engineering organisation, through bureaucracy and it is the complacency and indifference of the Government which has led to the miserable state of affairs. The panchayats were not entrusted with this relief work. Whatever relief money was given, it went into the pockets of the favourite contractors of the ruling party. It is a shameful state of affairs. The Food Minister should personally pay a visit to that place. Kalahandi used to be a surplus district and it used to export 50,000 tons of rice every year. There the people are dying like flies. No action is taken to give any sort of relief. There might be some difference of opinion on the terminology, whether it is a starvation death or death due to malnutrition. But whatever it may be, I charge this Government and this Ministry of culpable homicide amounting to murder so far as the deaths in my constituency are concerned.

Nine people have died of starvation in Deodarha in Kalahandi district and nine have died in Damkipali in Bolangir district. If you go there, you will see only the bones and skin. The famine and scarcity condition there is the worst in living memory. It is a man-made famine due to the callousness and incompetence of the Government. I request you to appoint a Parliamentary Committee which should go into the question and report the actual state of affairs and suggest what should be done.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask one question? Is the mortality there above the ordinary mortality rate?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes. More people are dying because there is no foodgrain at all. (Interruption). The Chief Minister of my State came out with a statement that if the Centre is not going to give adequate financial help and other help in the shape of food supplies, he is going to resign. I should think that it is the worst joke to the dying man. The Minister here stated that the Chief Minister returned satisfied. What was given to them? Some vitamin tablets, some biscuits and some milk powder. It is adding insult to injury. I beg to submit that the whole thing has to be re-examined. The Minister boldly stated that for every ton of rice procured, two tons of wheat will be supplied, but so far as my district is concerned, I know that every year 50,000 tons of rice were to be procured, and this year also, there has been some procurement. I would like to know how much wheat has been sent to that area. I got a telegram from Bhawanipatna that no wheat is available there since the last 15 days. Rice has completely vanished from the market. So, he should himself imagine the state of affairs there. Even the Adivasis are completely denied the privilege that they used to enjoy; they used to collect the mahua flowers and boil them and then eat them. But now they cannot even collect the mahua flower, because the country liquor contractors, with the help of the excise staff, prevent them even from collecting the mahua flower.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Taccavi loan is said to be given most generously. How much is given? Rs. 20 per cultivator. For that Rs. 20, the cultivator has to spend Rs. 10 for coming and going and also by way of *baksheesh*, etc. Rs. 20 per agriculturist is the taccavi loan that is being distributed in my district. I request the Food Minister to go there and see for himself if his statements are correct.

I beg to submit that the Central Co-operative Bank there cannot give any loans because they were not able to realise the repayments because all the short term loans are to be converted into medium term or long term loans. There is no hope that the people will be able to repay these short term loans. At the same time, to help the agricultural operations, some fresh financing has to be done. In this regard, the report of the Ministry says that sufficient measures at the co-operative institutions have not yet been adequately built up. Then, with regard to the agricultural credit stabilisation fund, even though the Rural Credit Survey Committee has recommended that an agricultural credit stabilisation fund should be established in the Reserve Bank and at the State level, nothing has been done. Now, the problem has come to a head and the monsoon will break on the 15th June. Unless the seeds are supplied and unless loans are freely given, there is no prospect of effective agricultural operations being started.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Immediately.

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes. I cannot understand those who swear by socialism, those who swear planning, if they allow such things to happen in different parts of the country. What happened in Panchmahal, in Gujarat? For the relief work the Adivasis were paid 20 paise per day as wages. They wanted to fish in the tank because they cannot get any food, but they were shot at like dogs. This is hopeless.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Only for fishing?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes. What is happening in the surplus States? My colleague

Shri Gulshan has been there on hunger strike for seven days because of the police atrocities. Huge wheat stocks have been destroyed by the police by pouring kerosene oil over them. Huge ghee stocks have been destroyed by mixing them with cowdung. This is what is happening in the surplus States.

We hear of the various bundhs; we heard of the Kerala bundh; we heard of the West Bengal—Calcutta—bundh. Today, we are passing through the Delhi bundh. There is some bundh somewhere. So, in this regard, I beg to submit that they should have a self-analysis of themselves and see what is wrong in them. There is a very thin line of difference between hunger and anger. Constitutional and formal channels for expressing public discontent seem to be futile in the face of an unresponsive and arrogant government who tend to ignore the Opposition. It is a sad day for democracy that the effective centres of decision seem to be gravitating from within the Parliament to the streets and to the market square. People have been losing faith in the institutions of democracy or parliamentary form of Government. The people have been losing faith in the free and fair elections. It is because of the attitude of the Government. If the Government cannot give two square meals a day, they have no right to rule. As the country is tending towards a one party State, there is mass frustration which does not find any outlet. The safety valve provided in the free and fair elections is blocked by all unfair means adopted by the Government, by the party in power. These occasional eruptions of violence, though regrettable, become spontaneous, and we never know when they will turn out to be a volcano by which it will topple down all the democratic institutions from the pedestal, and which is so dear to us.

I am here reminded of the saying which Prof. Mukerjee used to quote, and I repeat it:

मुहूर्तं ज्वलन्तं श्रेयं, न च घमा-यितं चोर ।

Sir, if such things happen, if democracy is buried in this country, then, Shri Kamraj has to blame nobody but his partymen. Unless the Government realises the realities and mends its ways, the days of democracy are numbered in this country. The writings are very clear on the wall.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to lift the ban on movement of foodgrains from one State to another (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide at cheap rates the irrigation facilities such as power seeds and fertilisers to Kisans (2)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve working of the Food corporation of India (3)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the minimum price of sugarcane (4)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Desirability of setting up of a corporation for advancement of loans at a nominal rates to farmers (5)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Com-

munity Development and Cooperation, be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to find out a suitable colour for Vanaspati Ghee (6)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal):

I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for removal of zonal restriction on foodgrain movements (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to supply foodgrain to all States to stop starvation of the poor people in the country (8)].

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take suitable measures for soil conservation (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take suitable measures for afforestation according to the national forest policy (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take steps to improve the breed of cattle, poultry and animals of other kind (12)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more than 50 per cent of the funds for agriculture sector to make country self-sufficient in food (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in the distribution of fertilizers (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of coordination between research farms and farmers of the country (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise the Development Blocks to engage the officials for production purpose only (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Issue of licenses to certain co-operative sugar factories to crush sugarcane crop standing on more than 25,000 acres under Tungabhadra Project in Mysore State (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the import of food-grains from America and other countries (18)].

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more warehouses in the Malabar region of Kerala (26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Operation of the levy in Kerala (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up commissioning of egg powder manufacturing plant in Kerala (28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up fodder banks in Kerala (29)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish agro-industries corporation in Kerala (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds to develop fisheries in Kerala (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the construction of fishing harbours in Kerala (32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development

and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more cold storage facilities in important fishing centres in Kerala (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enhance rice ration to 12 oz. per adult in Kerala (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more sugar quota to Kerala (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop tapioca based industries in Kerala (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effectively tackle scarcity conditions in the country (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide security of service to employees in the Food Corporation (38)].

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply adequate quantity of fertilisers and insecticides at subsidised prices to farmers (39)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate irrigation facilities to farmers. (40)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide foodgrains at subsidised prices to the most vulnerable section of the society. (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate relief measures in the famine-stricken areas of the country (42)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept food supplies from Israel, Italy and Taiwan to meet the food shortage (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate credit facilities to farmers (44)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for the distribution of food to the people in famine-stricken areas through

non-political social organisations (45)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for cattle and crop insurance (46)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abandon policy of compulsory procurement (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abandon the monopolistic trade of the Food Corporation (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate facilities to the existing rice mills for modernisation resulting in better output. (49)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to declare Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Dhenkanal Districts in Orissa as famine areas and providing adequate relief measures there (50)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove zonal restrictions as between State to State and district to district for the free movement of foodgrains. (51)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prescribe remunerative prices of the foodgrains (52)].

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate balawadis and nurseries in the rural areas (53)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more refrigerated road transport to facilitate quick transport of fish to rural areas. (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of mechanisation of fishing boats. (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress made in carrying out land reforms (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite legislation for fixation of fair rents and security of tenure for tenants in the Union Territories (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to finalise the scheme to constitute the All India Agricultural Service (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix minimum qualifications for the post of B.D.Os. (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to educate the villagers on the cooperative movement (60)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for rural industrialisation (61)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage Panchayat industries (62)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development

and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding import of foodgrains from foreign countries. (68)].

Shri Sarjoo Pandey (Rasra): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the food policy of the country a success. (69)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal policy of granting licenses to sugar factories in River Valley Project area. (70)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination in granting licenses to Kamalpur and Gangawati Sugar Cooperative factories in Tungabhadra area. (71)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply tractors to cultivators on no-profit no-loss basis or on co-operative basis. (72)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishment of Agricultural Colleges at Raichur, Mysore and Oum Nagar, district Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh. (73)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for small irrigation and lift irrigation schemes from flowing nalahs and water resources. (74)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for cooperative farming societies in the country. (75)].

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate provision of loan to farmers for purchasing milch cattle and fodder. (76)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide loans for re-digging old and silted irrigation sources. (77)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring uniformity in the country in regard to cooperative movement (78)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development

and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference to extend cooperative farming in the whole country (79)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of cheap manure to farmers (80)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of progress in Fishing industry (81)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient irrigation facilities to farmers (82)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide foodgrains at subsidised rates to the weakest section of society (83)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient relief to famine-stricken areas of the country (84)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient credit facilities to farmers (85)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement land reforms fully (86)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement scheme regarding allotment of land to landless agricultural labour expensively. (87)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise all the rice and flour mills in the country (88)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise trading in foodgrains (89)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent participation of capitalists in cooperative movement (90)].

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to scrap the so-called a serious dis-incentive to increased food production in the country (91)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding Fertiliser Agreement with foreign firms (92)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also now before the House.

Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh (Amravati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, unless we achieve self-sufficiency in food, our Independence is going to be meaningless. This sentiment was expressed by our Prime Minister at the meeting of the Chief Ministers held recently in Delhi. I am really happy that the recent food crisis is injecting some wisdom into us.

We would like the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan to be a crucial year, or the turning point in our agriculture, as the Prime Minister remarked. To my mind, that will be possible only if water is made available to the cultivator, as water is what land needs first and foremost.

It is gratifying to learn that irrigation facilities are steadily improving in our country. I sincerely hope that the Upper Wardha Irrigation scheme will also soon come to fruition for that is the only irrigation project that will fall to the lot of the part of the country I come from, namely Vidharba, which is predominantly agricultural.

The mineral resources of our country are abundant. Therefore, it is natural that we should aspire to be an industrialised nation. But, considering that nature has also blessed us with an abundant and fertile soil, given us large and ever-flowing rivers and an extremely suitable climate, to neglect

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to utilise its full potential by relying exclusively on the rains, is in my view, a criminal waste. When irrigation resuscitates this dormant potential, I am sure, we will not only be able to feed ourselves, but will have power to feed some other parts of the world too.

Until, now, we have begged enough at the doors of foreign countries for food. Now that circumstances have shaken us out of our slumber, we should put our country on a sound footing as far as food is concerned, so that this chapter of shame in our recent history is closed for good.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a warning I would like to utter, however. We are a nation of impulsive beings. We cannot sustain an effort. When an emergency crops up we are all enthusiasm and strain every nerve to meet it. But the moment tension slackens, carelessness and inertia are back with us like longlost brothers.

Let such a fate not overtake our irrigation schemes. Under no circumstances should the programme be looked upon as a measure designed only to meet an emergency. It must become a permanent feature of our larger programme of national reconstruction and must be carried out until the last acre of our land has been given its due share of water.

Now, about manure, which is the second urgent need of agriculture, we have planned to import considerable quantities of fertilisers. True, fertiliser is an important input for improving yields. But, in our country, unless a certain amount of understanding is created inputs of fertilisers alone will not give us the necessary results.

It is a disgrace that so few soil testing laboratories are available in our country even after 18 years of independence. I well recall how my late husband Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh used to worry about the situation. On several occasions, he drew the atten-

tion of this House to the vital need for maintaining soil testing laboratories. But alas, his warnings were not heeded.

Soil testing process is still in its infancy in this country. Only that agency can tell the farmer the proportion of fertilisers to be used for each particular piece of land. In the absence of such advice, the farmer may use fertilisers indiscriminately and that will do harm rather than help. I therefore earnestly appeal to the government to turn their attention to the utilisation of indigenous resources for fertilisation, and fortunately for us, they exist in plenty in our country.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on thing I would like to draw everybody's attention to. Fertilisers help only the plants. They do not nourish the soil. Organic manure, on the other hand, helps the plants as well as enriches the soil. The utmost effort, therefore, should be made to conserve cowdung.

The vast amount of this rich manure is allowed to be wasted by being used as fuel. Considering that India has a cattle population of 150 millions, and as each animal produces at least half a kilo of dry manure every day, our annual output amounts to more than 50 million tons of dry cowdung manure. That makes one ton of it for every 7 acres of our cultivated land. That is more than enough for our needs. You can therefore realise the imperative need of conserving this precious source of manure. I go further. I say that law should be enacted which makes the misuse of cowdung a criminal offence.

It is possible that a law of this type may annoy some people. The pragmatic may argue that it would be the height of indiscretion even to contemplate such a law in view of the next general elections. Maybe, we would become unpopular as a result of putting it on our statute book. Maybe we would lose votes. But, is it not better

to court unpopularity and lose votes if the measure is going to benefit the country?

But, let us look at the problem also from the people's point of view. Today, cowdung does constitute an important source of fuel for the people, especially those who reside in the countryside. One cannot deprive them of it suddenly. One must assure an alternative source of fuel for them. That alternative source does exist in our country, in the shape of coal.

As a matter of fact, for the last two years, collieries in our country have been having a lean time. One can obtain ample supplies of coal from them. The attractive method would be to exchange the coal for cowdung cakes with all advantages weighing in favour of the latter. I am sure people would gladly agree to such an exchange.

True, the charges of transporting coal to every village is going to be heavy. In that case, let the government subsidise the railways and road transport. After all, we propose to spend crores on importing fertilisers. The freight charges alone on importing foodgrains are going to cost us Rs. 290 crores. Why not divert those crores of rupees to procuring cowdung cakes and thereby save some precious foreign exchange?

One fact I would like to emphasize with all the strength at my command. If we wish to maintain a steady supply of foodgrains for all times, the farmer must receive economic price for his produce. Recently, I visited some rural areas in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. I was thrilled to notice that the farmers have taken up the cause of food production to heart and are cultivating assiduously every inch of land. I do not wish to sound gratuitously optimistic, but there is a feeling at the back of my mind that given the normal quota of water, there is going to be an abundant harvest in the next season. For example, my

district, Amravati, has produced one lakh quintals of wheat in 20,000 acres grown with the help of lift irrigation and in three thousand acres maize has been sown. I sincerely hope that this effort made by the farmer is going to be a matter of rejoicing for him, and not regret, for if the abundant production contrives to bring down prices of agricultural produce, the farmer will become an embittered man and will lose all faith in food cultivation. The country will never be able to secure his cooperation again.

I suggest, therefore, that the prices of agricultural commodities be fixed now, immediately, not in terms of money alone but in their relation to prices of other commodities. That means that the government should take the responsibility to see that there is no general increase in prices of commodities. And, if such a rise is unavoidable, then, there should be a corresponding rise in agricultural prices too.

Relative price fixation is the only way in which justice can be done to the farmer. That and that alone will make agriculture an economic occupation.

Before I conclude, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the officers of that State for having given all the facilities and help to the farmers to carry out the rabi campaign very successfully. I cannot but congratulate the farmers of that State who did their best to make the campaign a success.

Lastly, I wish to thank the Deputy-Speaker for giving me time to express my views on this subject and to the House for listening to me patiently.

Shri Maniyanagan (Kottayam): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate. It is now agreed by all concerned that self-sufficiency in food is the most important thing so far as we are concern-

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ed. That awareness has been felt by the government as well as the people of India. In the annual plan for the first year of the fourth plan, government has given this sector the importance it deserves. Targets have been fixed and plans have been formulated. The question is whether they would be implemented. I hope and believe that with the cooperation of all concerned, the government will be able to implement the schemes that have been formulated. In the past the failure has been not in the matter of formulating plans and schemes, but in the matter of implementation. I do not want to go into details of the plans. The spokesman of the Swatantra Party said that a government which cannot feed the people has no right to exist. In one sense I agree with him. But I ask, since independence was there no increase in food production in this country? If we have been able to increase food production by more than 60 per cent, is it not an achievement of which the government can be justly proud? In the last two or three years, there was unprecedented drought. Specially last year's drought was one which we never had for about a century. Over such things and the vagaries of the monsoon, the government or anybody else can have no control. Such a situation arose and as a consequence there was some difficulty. Is it proper in such a situation to create further difficulties by bundhs, etc.? That is the question the House and the country will have to consider honestly.

The minister has today announced the policy regarding wheat zones. I do not want to criticise it or go into its merits. I am not personally very much concerned about the existence or non-existence of wheat zones. But I am one who believes that the controls should be the least. There should not be controls which are not absolutely essential. From that point of view we have to consider the question of zones. Let us look into the position in the previous two

years. In 1964 when there was some difficulty in food supply, there were criticisms that the government had no machinery for distribution of what was available in the country. Naturally at that time everybody demanded that controls should be introduced on the trade. The minister came forward with a proposal that government should have a commanding position in the food trade. Lack of that policy was subject-matter of criticism in this House and government came forward with that policy. The Food Corporation was created. If the Food Corporation is to function, there must be the possibility of procurement or purchase by the corporation. If that is so, free movement throughout the country of whatever is produced may not be feasible. That is my view. But as regards zones, the minister himself has admitted that the State Governments were not cooperating in the matter of procurement. That is why there was failure on the part of the Food Corporation. So, the government must reconsider this policy. I do not want that all controls should be taken away. Such controls as are necessary must be retained.

Regarding rice, the southern zone should be re-established. Some years ago, the southern zone consisting of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala was established and things were going on smoothly. Now the government claims that there is informal rationing which has been brought on a statutory basis in Kerala. Government has assured the supply of a certain quantum of rice to the people in Kerala. But sufficient quantity is not available. Kerala being a deficit State, the deficit States and surplus States should be tagged together and the old system of the southern zone should be re-established. That will give some relief to the people. Otherwise, the government must be prepared to supply sufficient quantity of foodgrains to the people in all the areas. If that is not possible, if the policy is such that some quantity of

rice is available in the open market, then that must be made available and there should not be any restriction on that. The bigger southern zone of the four States should be re-established for rice. That alone will give relief to the people.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Regarding food production, so many policies have been adumbrated and I believe they will succeed. The previous speaker also said about prices. This morning the minister was saying that the price in various parts of the country depends on the circumstances that prevail in those parts, and it is not possible for the Union Government to declare a uniform price throughout India. I appreciate it and I fully agree with that policy. But prices in various parts of the country should be such that they are remunerative. I would like to refer here to a recent order by the Kerala Government prohibiting areas where paddy is being grown from being converted into areas where other agricultural operations are carried on. Here we have got in this country under the very same Ministry Agricultural Development Councils for coconut, for arecanut and for so many other agricultural commodities. The idea is to develop all these agricultural commodities. They want to increase the production of coconut; they want to increase the production of arecanut; they want to increase the production of rubber or tea. But there is necessity for preventing certain areas being converted into areas where the foodgrains are not cultivated. That is a matter which has to be gone into. If the agriculturist has the freedom to cultivate anything that he likes, he will be certainly looking to the best profitable method of cultivation. Here, in Kerala by this order it is an admission of failure on the part of the Government to give the paddy-grower sufficient price for what he grows in his land. My submission is that it is not by legislation the pro-

duction of foodgrains can be increased. You cannot increase the production of any agricultural commodity by legislation. That mainly depends on the price to be paid for such commodities. The price of paddy that is paid to the agriculturist must compare well with the price of other agricultural commodities. If that cannot be given, there is no meaning in saying that the agriculturists must be given remunerative prices. There is no use of saying such slogans.

15 hrs.

As this order has been recently passed by the Karala Government, I am making a specific reference to that. This order should be revised immediately. The agriculturist must be assured of a better price for what he grows. I have referred on several occasions to the peculiar agricultural operations in Kuttanad area. The agricultural operations are so peculiar there that the cost is much more than anywhere in other parts of India. The price offered to them is not adequate and so the people are thinking of cultivating those areas with coconuts, arecanuts and such other things. The Government must see that the people there are not forced to resort to such things by giving them better price for their commodities.

I may also refer to the question of tapioca in Kerala. There is an order which prohibits tapioca being taken out of the State of Kerala to any other part in India. In certain districts licence is being issued to the exporters who export tapioca to other parts of the country and in certain other districts it is not being done. Now there is a slump in the tapioca price. Every year this thing happens. When there is a better price for tapioca, the people will take to the cultivation of tapioca. Then, suddenly the price goes down and there is slump in the market. Tapioca is a food material and it could be used for industrial purposes also. The Government should have a sound

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policy whereby the tapioca cultivator is assured of a good price and then only the tapioca cultivation can be improved.

As regards other commodities also—agricultural commodities—Kerala is a State where we have got other cash crops like coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, cardamom and so many other things. The Government should go into all these things and see that the cultivators of these commodities are given remunerative prices. Several other aspects also have to be gone into by the Government.

One word about the fisheries and I shall finish. In Kerala recently the Fisheries Corporation has been registered. There is opposition not only from the existing exporters but also from the fishermen. My feeling is that the Government has not studied this question thoroughly. I understand that fishermen's co-operative societies which were in existence for so long are being throttled now. Certain concessions given to the poor fishermen who are going into the sea and catching fish are being slowly withdrawn for the sake of this big Corporation under the State monopoly. Fishing is an industry in Kerala for the last so many years. There are thousands and thousands of fishermen living on this. If the creation of this Corporation is going to affect the fate of these poor fishermen, my submission is that we better scrap this Corporation.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Perhaps it has been created to assist these people.

Shri Maniyanadan: If it is to assist them, I have no objection. But representations are being received that it is not to assist these fishermen. If that is true, the export itself will suffer. There is an allegation—I do not know whether it is correct or not—that the present Director of Fisheries is going to retire shortly and he is going to be the Chairman of this Corporation and this Corporation is being created at his

instance. Of course, I do not make this allegation. But such an allegation is there. I request that the Government must go into this question thoroughly, study the different aspects of the question and then only they must take a policy decision in this matter. With this I conclude.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सभापति महोदय, आज जब इस सदन में खाद्य और वृषि मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बहस हो रही है। इस समय हमारे देश की भ्रवस्था बहुत ही संकटपूर्ण है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य जोकि कांग्रेस के हैं, ने फरमाया है कि विरोधी दलों के लोग इस स्थिति का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह सवाल उन्हीं से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश की जनता भूखों मरेगी, उसको खाने को भ्रष्ट नहीं मिलेगा तो वह शान्ति का पाठ कब तक पढ़नी रह सकती है, कब तक उसको शान्ति का पाठ आप पढ़ाते रहेंगे ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर दें तो इस पर भी वह रोशनी डालें।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल महोत्रा : भ्रष्ट पंदा करो।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सब से बड़ी कठिनाई की बात यह है कि हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक आज लोग भ्रष्ट के बिना तरस रहे हैं। जगह जगह से लांगों के भूख से मरने के समाचार आ रहे हैं। उड़ीसा के अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने बताया कि उड़ीसा की हालत क्या है। पिछली दफा इसी सदन में इस बात पर बहस हुई थी कि उड़ीसा में एक आदमी भ्रष्ट न मिलने की वजह से मर गया था। मंत्री महोदय ने इससे इन्कार किया था क्योंकि उनकी समझ में भूख से मरने की व्याख्या नहीं की गई है।

प्रलाहाबाद से आदमीयों के भूखों मरने की खबर मिली थी और उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रसम्बली में वहां के मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को छिपाया था।

भ्राज देश की भखी नंगी जनता के साथ यह सरकार खिलवाड़ करने पर तुली हुई है। जब जनता भ्रनाज की मांग करती है तो उसका जवाब गोलियों से दिया जाता है और आरोप विरीधी दलों पर लगाये जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तलवार के बल पर सब कुछ हो सकता है लेकिन शान्ति से शासन नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस बात को सरकार को अच्छी तरह से जान लेना चाहिये।

इस भुखमरी की हालत में मंत्री लोग विदेश में भ्रन्न के लिए दान मांगते फिरते हैं, हाथ पसारते फिरते हैं ...

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : आप बताओ क्या किया जाय?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं बताऊंगा जरा आप धीरज रखें। बाहर के मुल्कों से हम भ्रनाज मांगते फिरते हैं। कांग्रेस शासकों का यह सबसे बड़ा अपराध है और मेरा यह उन पर आरोप है कि पिछले अठारह वर्ष की भ्रजादी के बाद भी वह भ्रन्न की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके कांग्रेस सरकार को भ्राज कोई नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है कि वह ऐसी हालत में शासन करती रहे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रगर हया होती तो लाजमी तौर पर जो लोग सरकार चला रहे हैं उनको चाहिये था कि हट जाते दूसरे लोगों को, भ्रवसर देते कि वे मुल्क को चलायें, लेकिन आप तो बेहया नम्बर एक हैं। आप समझ लें कि देश की जनता आप से परेशान है।

यही नहीं कि देश की जनता परेशान है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की सार्वभौम सत्ता भी भ्राज खतरे में है। सारा देश इस बात को जानता है कि जब पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर भ्राक्रमण किया था तब भ्रमरीका ने सीधे तौर पर कहा था कि काश्मीर पाकिस्तान को दान और भ्रनाज हमसे लो। भ्राज बड़ा गुणगान हमारी शासक पार्टी के लोग उसका करते हैं। उसने सीधा साधा सवाल यह किया था। उसने सीधे साधे शब्दों में यह कहा था, भ्राज भी

हिन्दुस्तान की भ्रजादी को हड़पने की पूरी तरह तैयारी वह कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारे देश में कांग्रेस में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो भ्राज भी भ्रमरीका की तारीफ करते हैं और कहते हैं कि जिसका भ्रन्न खाते हो उमके साथ सीधी भाषा में बात करो। जिस देश में भ्रन्न लेते हो उस से थकड़ कर मत बोलो। यह उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिये कि भ्रमरीका ने चांग काई शेक की मरकार की मदद की, और मुझे याद है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि जब वह चीन के सफर पर गये और चांग काई शेक का नाम भ्रपने भाषणों में लेते थे तो चीन की जनता खड़ी हो जाती थी। उन्होंने डिभाषिये से पूछा कि यह क्या बात है कि जब मैं चांग काई शेक का नाम लेता हूँ तो लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं। डिभाषिये ने बतलाया कि देश में चांग काई शेक का प्रभाव इतना है कि जब आप उस का नाम लेते हैं तो उस की इज्जत के लिये लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं। लेकिन भ्रमरीका के भ्ररबों और खरबों डालर चीन को नहीं बचा सके और चांग काई शेक फारमोसा में निर्वासित हो गये। आप भी याद रखिये आप बाहरी देशों की सहायता से देश की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। आप को यह बात खुले तौर से समझ लेनी चाहिये। यह बात भ्रकेले मैं ही नहीं कहता, यह सिर्फ हमारी तरफ से नहीं कही जाती, पिछली दफे विनोबा भावे जी ने भी कहा था कि भ्रगर देश के बच्चे भ्रमरीका का भ्रन्न खायेंगे तो वह देश के अच्छे नागरिक नहीं बन सकते, वह भारत माता की जगह भ्रमरीका माता की जगह बोलेंगे, और इस के लिये पूरी तौर से आप ही जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि भ्राखिर भ्राज इस का उत्तरदायित्व किस पर है। वह कहते हैं कि उपाय क्या है। भ्रगर हम सुझाव देंगे तो क्या आप वैसा करेंगे। भ्राज सारे देश को इस भ्रबन्धा में ले जाने की जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है।

* भ्राज आप के पास प्रोग्राम क्या है। देश की भ्रनाज की कमी को पूरा करने

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

के लिये, आप के पास पहला प्रोग्राम है कि बाहर से अनाज मंगाओ, दूसरा प्रोग्राम है देश में जितना अनाज पैदा होता है उसे चोरबाजारी में भेजो, तीसरा प्रोग्राम है देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के नाम पर भारी संख्या में अफसरों को नियुक्त करो, चौथा प्रोग्राम है कि खाद का कागजी प्रचार करो और खाद किसी को मिलने मत दो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के पास क्या प्रोग्राम है ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं बतलाऊंगा । पांचवां प्रोग्राम आप के पास यह है कि अगर इस से काम न चले तो एक हफ्ते में दो दिन भूखे रहो, छठवां प्रोग्राम है कि गमले में अन्न उपजाओ और अगर इस से भी काम न चले तो किचेन गार्डन बनाओ । आज देश की जनता के साथ यह मजाक चल रहा है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1956 से ले कर अब देश में पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत जितना अनाज आया है अगर उस का आधा रुपया भी देश के कृषि उत्पादन पर खर्च किया गया होता तो आज देश की हालत यह नहीं हो सकती थी । मैं आप को इस के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूं कि पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत कितना अनाज हमारे यहां मंगाया गया :

सन् 1955-56— 423 हजार टन
1956-57— 2717 हजार टन
1957-58— 1929 हजार टन
1958-59— 3177 हजार टन
1959-60— 4297 हजार टन
1960-61— 2122 हजार टन
1961-62— 2699 हजार टन
1962-63— 3898 हजार टन
1963-64— 5253 हजार टन .
1964-65— 3300 हजार टन

अब बतलाइये कि इतना अनाज आप ने बाहर का मंगाया और अरबों धन राशि विदेशों को भेजा । अगर यह कृषि पर खर्च किया गया होता तो देश की कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती थी । मगर आप देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते । आप यह बात भी याद रखिये कि जब तक आप बाहर से अनाज मंगाते रहेंगे तब तक कभी देश आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता । आज कांग्रेस के लोग भले ही आप की तारीफ करें, उन का तो पेशा है कि बाहर जाते हैं तो कुछ और कहते हैं और सदन में कुछ और कहते हैं, विरोध आप का करते हैं लेकिन वोट आप को ही देते हैं यह किस तरह की पार्टी है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, यह पार्टी है या तमाशा है, जिस बात को आप नैतिक तौर से गलत कहते हैं, उसके पीछे ईमानदारी से आप को हाथ नहीं उठाना चाहिये, लेकिन आप उस के लिये भी हाथ उठाते हैं । यह एक जादूगरी है और कांग्रेसी शासक सारे देश को अपने जादू मक्कर में फंसाये हुए हैं, सारे देश में अपना वाग्जात फैलाये हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से पूछता हूं कि अगर आप ने अनाज उगाया होता देश में तो क्या आज आप इस सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर न होते । लेकिन आत्मनिर्भर देश को बनाना आप की नीति नहीं है, आप चाहते नहीं हैं कि देश आत्म निर्भर हो, आप सिर्फ झूठे नारे में मुल्क को फंसाये रहते हैं । आज चोरबाजारी चलती है ।

सभापति महोदय : पाजिटिवली भी कुछ कहिये ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : पहले यह कह लेने दीजिये । आज चोरबाजारी से हमारे देश में अन्न की कमी है । मुझे याद है कि श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने एक बार उत्तर प्रदेश में कहा था कि आज भी हमारे यहां से चोरबाजारी से चावल बाहर जाता है जब कि हमारे यहां लोग भूखों मरते हैं । मुझे मालूम

है कि बिहार में हमारे यहां के मजदूर काम करने जाते हैं, उन को तो पकड़ कर बिहार सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश बार्डर पर बन्द कर देती है। लेकिन पैसा लेकर पुलिस अधिकारी भी चोरी करने वालों को छोड़ देते हैं। आज भी देश से चोरी से चावल निर्यात जाता है, चीन जाता है और देश के इन देशभक्तों पर आप भरोसा करते हैं। अगर हमारे मुख्य मंत्री . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीन कौन भेजता है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आप के व्यापारी भेजते हैं, वह देशभक्त लोग जिन पर आप भरोसा करते हैं। खुद उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि उन को मालूम है कि चावल चोरी से नेपाल के रास्ते चीन को जाता है। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि जब कहा जाता है कि चोरबाजारियों के घर से गल्ला निकालो तो व्यापारी सरकार को धमकाते हैं। हमारे देश के व्यापारियों ने इस बात की धमकी दी थी कि अगर नन्दा जी अपना कदम पीछे नहीं हटाते हैं, अगर उन पर हाथ लगाते हैं, तो वह याद रखें कि उन की सरकार नहीं चलेगी। मिनिस्ट्रों के सर सड़कों पर लोटते हुए नजर आयेंगे। हमारे देश के व्यापारियों ने धमकी दी थी और उन की धमकी के सामने सरकार झुकी और आज भी जमाखोरी करने वालों से, चोरी करने वालों से चन्दा लेती है और उन से राज्य चलाती है। फिर आप कहते हैं कि हम करें क्या। मुझे याद आता है और सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में चोरबाजारियों और मुनाफा-खोरों को क्या क्या सजा देंगे, सड़कों पर फांसी देंगे, लेकिन आज चोरबाजारिये आप की गोद में बैठे हुए हैं। आप उन की बात नहीं करते हैं, उन को पकड़ने का नाम कर के

गरीब हलवाईयों और बनियों को और छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों को जेलखाने में बन्द करते हैं।

आप अप्सरों के ऊपर बहुत भरोसा करते हैं। अप्सरों का आप ने एन जाल बिछा रखा है वैज्ञानिक खेती के नाम पर और ग्रामसेवक, ग्रामसेविकायें, ओवरसिद्धर, बीसों किस्म के अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं। मैं आंकड़े दे कर कह सकता हूँ कि ग्रामसेवकों की तादाद दिन पर दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है, ग्रामसेविकाओं की तादाद बढ़ती चली जा रही है, मगर यह काम कुछ भी नहीं करते। सिर्फ एलेक्शन में वह कांग्रेस का प्रचार करते हैं। इसी लिये ग्रामसेवक, ग्रामसेविकायें, समाज सेवक आदि बीसों तरह के अधिकारियों का जाल बिछाया गया है। मैं आप को सरकारी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बतला सकता हूँ कि मन् 1964 में ग्रामसेवकों की तादाद 49,628 थी और सितम्बर, 1965 में वह तादाद बढ़ कर 52,213 हो गई। पूछो यह काम क्या करते हैं जनता का। कुछ नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज उन के ऊपर इतना धन क्यों खर्च किया जाता है। आज बी० डी० ओ० को जीप दी गई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो खत्म किये गये हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : कहां खत्म किये गये। देश में संकट का बड़ा नाम होता है। जितने भी बी० डी० ओ० ब्लाक प्रमुख विभिन्न जिलों में हैं, वे सिर्फ एलेक्शन बाजी के लिये हैं। यह ब्लाक प्रमुख और बी० डी० ओ० जनता को परेशान करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज इन बी० डी० ओ० को जीप देने की क्या जरूरत है। वह जीपों में चढ़ कर कहां जाते हैं। वह जीपों में सिनेमा

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

जाते हैं, नाच तमाशे देखने जाते हैं और जनता पर खुल्लम खुल्ला अत्याचार करते हैं। यहाँ पर सबाल पूछा गया कि किस की मर्जी से यह बी० डी० ओ० रखे गये हैं यह सरकार क्यों नहीं बतलाती है, क्या उन का काम है, तो उसका कोई जवाब नहीं। आज अफसरों की तादाद बढ़ाना सरकार का पेशा बन गया है। आज अफसर लोग गांवों में भ्रष्टाचार के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं।

मैं एक मिसाल गाजीपुर जिले की आपको दूँ। सैदपुर एक मुकाम है। वहाँ पर हरिजन लोगों से कहा गया कि तुम लोग घर बनाने के लिये रुपया ले लो। वह तैयार भी हुए कि वह घर बनायेंगे। लेकिन उनको रुपया नहीं दिया गया। कहा गया कि पहले घर बनाओ फिर रुपया देंगे। वह बेचारे गरीब लोग कहां से घर बना सकते थे। रुपया जो था वह डाकखाने में जमा कर दिया गया। एक साल तक वहाँ जमा रहा। उसके बाद वापस कर दिया गया। उन लोगों से कहा गया कि चूँकि रुपया जमा रहा है इसलिये उसका सूद दो। अजीब कमाल है। इसीका नाम आज विकास है।

मैं एक गांव में गया तो देखा कि हरिजनों के घरों में धुंआंकश बनाये जा रहे हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि यह क्या बनाया जा रहा है तो बोले धुंआंकश बनाये जा रहे हैं। मैंने उन गरीबों से पूछा कि तुम्हारे यहाँ खाना कितने दिन पकता है तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हफ्ते में दो दिन हमारे यहाँ चूल्हा जलता है। उनके लिये सरकार धुंआंकश बना रही है। अजीब पागलपन है। अरे पहले रोटी दो, काम दो फिर धुंआंकश बनाओ। यह तो समझ में आता है। लेकिन खाने का नाम नहीं है

धुंआंकश बनाया जा रहा है। यह हमारी योजना का तमाशा है।

इसी तरह से आप देखें कि यह सरकारी अधिकारी किस तरह से जनता के ऊपर रासायनिक खाद धोपते हैं। मैंने पहले भी इसी सदन में अपने जिले की मिसाल रखी थी कि खाद के बदले में सफेद कंकर बेचा गया, उस खाद में नमक मिला कर बेचा जाता है। यह सारे के सारे अधिकारी जो बैठे हुए हैं वह योजना को चलने नहीं देंगे। यह बत्सभ खा कर बैठे हैं इसके लिये। यह जो कोम्प्रापरेटिव और बी० डी० ओ० वगैरह हैं यह लोग खाद में नमक मिल कर बेचते हैं, खाद और को देते हैं और बमूली दूसरे से करते हैं। मैंने पिछले साल कहा था कि जबदस्ती किसानों को खाद दी जाती है। मुझे मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में लिखा कि यह आरोप झूठा है। उनके पत्र में लिखा हुआ है कि :

"I get the matter enquired into by the State Government who have now informed us that no case of any farmer being compelled to purchase fertiliser had come to their notice."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस से एम्बायरी कराई गई थी। मैं इसे सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ। आज भी जो आदमी कर्ज लेने जाता है उसको 100 रु० के कर्ज पर 25 रु० की खाद जबदस्ती दी जाती है, चाहे खेती हो या न हो। अगर आपको हिम्मत हो और साहम हो तो चलिए, मैं आदमियों की गवाही दिला सकता हूँ कि यह चीजें वहाँ हो रही हैं या नहीं। रासायनिक खाद का तो यह आलम है कि जिनको जरूरत है उनको देंगे नहीं और जिनको जरूरत नहीं उनके गले लगाते हैं। यह सरकार

कोम्प्रापरेटिव का बड़ा नाम लेती हैं और मेरा तो कहना है कि यह सरकार स्वयं कोम्प्रापरेशन की दुश्मन हैं। मेरा कहना है कि यह सरकार कतई नहीं चाहती है कि कोम्प्रापरेटिव इस देश में चले, इनका पक्का इरादा है और इनके आफिसर्स बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते कि कोम्प्रापरेटिव चले। कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज बिल्कुल डिफिकट पड़ी हैं। एक भ्रादमी भी भ्रगर कर्ज नहीं देता तो सारी सोसाइटी को कर्ज नहीं मिलता। लेकिन पेपर में देखिए तो कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज का बड़ा शाईनिंग और खुलता हुआ रोल दिखाते हैं।

कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात की गई। मैं नहीं जानता कि कहां स्टेट में कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग है। मेरे पास एक किताब है। इसके पेज 6 पर कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात कही गई है जिसमें कहा गया है कि 719 सोसाइटीज चल रही हैं। 1967 में 87 लाख रुपये इसके लिए दिया गया है। मगर कहां यह काम कर रही हैं? यह कहीं नहीं कहा गया है। मुझे मालूम है कि एक कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी देवरिया जिले में है डेहरी में है जिसको अन्नपूर्णा कृषि सहकारी समिति कहते हैं। वहां के गरीबों ने मिल कर के कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाई थी और उसकी तारीफ इतने सारे पेपर्स ने की, "भ्राज" और पूर्वी टाइम्स ने लिखा है कि वह कितनी अच्छी कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी है। मगर आज वह कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी बन्द है। इसलिए कि देवरिया के एक ए० आर० ने कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्म वालों से गाय मांगी। कोम्प्रापरेटिव सरपंच विश्वनाथसिंह का पत्र मेरे पास मौजूद है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी जांच कराई जाय। कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी वालों ने गाय देने से इंकार किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो सबसे अच्छी कोम्प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी चल रही थी वह खत्म हो रही है और वह बेचारे सारे लोग जो कोम्प्रापरेटिव में खेत दिए,

पैसा दिये, वह गली गली में रोते फिर रहे हैं। यह है कोम्प्रापरेटिव फार्मिंग।

सामुदायिक विकास योजना जिसका मैंने जिक्र पहले किया उस सामुदायिक विकास योजना के ऊपर जो भी सरकार रुपथा देती है वह सब बेकार जाता है। इस बजट में 4137.44 लाख रुपये का प्राविजन इसके लिए किया गया है। इस सामुदायिक विकास की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं सरकार से कहता हूं कि क्या जरूरत है सामुदायिक विकास योजना की? इसका क्या काम है? इसका क्या फंक्शन है? यह विभाग क्या करता है? क्यों नहीं सरकार इसको बन्द करती है? टैक्सपेयर का सारा पैसा लेकर रंगरेलियां मनायी जाती हैं, मेले किये जाते हैं। यह डांस कब तक मुल्क में होता रहेगा? किस भ्रादमी ने किस मेम्बर ने राय दी है? एक कांग्रेसी मेम्बर भी बताये कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना के सपोर्ट में कभी बोला है? मगर सरकार बजिद है कि हम तो योजना चला-येंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना आपकी बिल्कुल बोगस है। इसको श्रीमान् जी, खत्म कीजिए। इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। वह जितने ग्राम सेवक वगैरह हैं इनको कोई और काम दीजिए। कारखाने में लगाइए, मिल में लगाइए, यह तो बात समझ में आती है।

अभी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पटेल आयोग बनाया गया। उसका बड़ा रोना धोना हुआ। पटेल आयोग बनने के बाद कोई काम नहीं हुआ। उलटे कुछ हमारे अफसर और बढ़ गए। एक इंजीनियर की जगह तीन इंजीनियर, एक प्लानिंग आफिसर के बजाय 2 प्लानिंग आफिसर, एक ग्राम सेवक की जगह 7 ग्राम सेवक और काम कोई बना नहीं।

मैंने पिछली दफा भी* कहा था कि एक कोम्प्रापरेटिव मिल रमड़ा में खुलने वाली थी बलिया जिले में। चार साल हां गए लगा-तार। आज तक उसका लाइसेंस नहीं मिला।

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

मैं लिखते लिखते हार गया, सबाल करते करते हार गया। मेरे पास पेपर्स मौजूद हैं खाद्य मन्त्री के कि जिसमें उन्होंने आशवासन दिया था कि रखड़ा कोआपरेटिव मिल को लाइसेंस मिलेगा लेकिन आज तक चार वर्ष हो गए वह लाइसेंस उसको नहीं मिला जबकि वह उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे पिछड़ा हिस्सा है। अब कोई उसका जेयर लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं इसी वजह से कि लाइसेंस ही नहीं मिलता तो जेयर कौन ले ? तो मेरा कहना है कि यह वाग्जाल छोड़िए, श्रीमान्जी। इसमें कुछ नहीं बनने वाला है। कोआपरेटिव की और बातें देखें। रिकषा यूनियन और फलों की यूनियन वीसों झूटे जाल फैला रखे हैं। हमारा एक अनुगोध है केवल कि खेती करने वाली जनता को जमीन दीजिए और जो आपने स्कीम चला रखी है स्वायल कन्जर्वेशन की यह सोलहों आना फाड़ है। मैं आपको जांच करके दिखा सकता हूँ। जहां तक भूमि संरक्षण का मामला है उन्हीं किमानों में रुपया वसूल किया जाता है जिनकी जमीन पर मिट्टी डाली जाती है और एक मिट्टी की जगह 13 पेमेंट्स होते हैं। टेकदार गांवों को उजाड़ रहे हैं। मैं मिसाल दिखा सकता हूँ। चलिए चल कर देखिए कि भूमि संरक्षण का क्या तमाशा है, यह बिल्कुल गरीबों को तबाह करने का रास्ता है। देश में सिचाई की व्यवस्था कीजिये। सस्ती खाद का इन्तजाम कीजिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को उत्साहित कीजिए खेती में वैज्ञानिक साधनों का प्रयोग करने के लिए। रूस के ट्रैक्टर सस्ते आते हैं। लेकिन वह नहीं आने पाते। पांच हजार दरखास्ते ट्रैक्टरों के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं। कहा जाता है कि कोई कम्पनी है जिसके साथ सरकार ने कांटेक्ट किया है कि उनके महंगे ट्रैक्टरों को बहू बिकवायेगी। इसीलिए सस्ते ट्रैक्टर नहीं मिल पाते। वैज्ञानिक साधन देंगे तभी खेती की तरक्की होगी और नहीं तो न तो देश की स्वतन्त्रता बचेगी और न देश को खाना आप दे सकेंगे। आप कहते

हैं कि 67 में, 68 में, 90 में सफिशियेट हो जायेंगे, हम कहते हैं कि एक हजार वर्ष तक भी आप राज करेंगे तो भी नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए कि आपकी नीति नहीं है। आप कोई नीति नहीं रखते। आपके सारे अफसर हृदयहीन तानाशाह देश को मिटाने पर तुले हुए हैं और आपको तो भगवान् ने बुद्धि दी ही नहीं है। आपको तो बड़ी नाराजगी होती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है, पहली बात कि पानी दीजिए, सस्ती खाद दीजिए, बैज्ञानिक साधन दीजिए और यह डांस और तमाशे बिल्कुल खत्म कीजिए वरना लाटियों और गोलियों से आन्दोलन नहीं दबेंगे। आज एक बन्द हुआ है, कल को सैकड़ों बन्द होंगे, आपके जो जी में आये करना, आपकी मर्जी।

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat):

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the food debate, especially since food today is the one problem which is attracting the attention of almost the entire country. It has created a situation in the country where, unless we take measures in time, the whole edifice which we have built up may crumble.

I would like to start by congratulating my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam, for some energetic measures he has taken. I would also, at the very outset, like to say that a great deal has been done in the last 16 or 17 years. It is not that nothing has been done. In the production of food between 1950 and today, the increase is over 50 per cent. 1954 was regarded as a bumper year. But even in 1954 the production all kinds of foodgrains was barely about 54 million or 55 million tons. Today if the production is less than 80 million tons, we regard it as almost a disaster. A 50 per cent increase in about fifteen years is not inconsiderable. It is true that in the mean time, there has been an enormous increase in population. But the increase in population is about 20 per

cent whereas the increase in food production is approximately 50 per cent. and it could be more.

All these are on the credit side. But at the same time, one has to admit that in spite of these achievements, food is even today perhaps the most serious problem which faces this country. And here I would submit that we are all responsible for it partly, every Member of this House; whether belonging to the side of the Government, or to the side of the opposition, the entire people are responsible for it. We have not given to the problem of food and agriculture that importance, that urgency, all the time that was needed. We should have realised from the beginning that in this country agriculture is not only the means of sustenance of a majority of the people but it is also the sector of economy which engages the largest number of people of the country. There are approximately 70 million farmer families in this country, giving an agricultural population of 350 million or so. 70 per cent of the population are directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture. And yet it is a matter of regret that we are not self-sufficient in food, we have not been self-sufficient in food; and the deficit seems to have been increasing.

If we look at the figures, at one time the approximate annual import of food was about 2 million tons. From 2 million it went up to 4 million tons. This year the import will be of the order of 10 million tons; may be, a little more or a little less, but the order of imports is continually increasing. All this shows that while great progress has been made, yet that attention which was necessary has not always been given to food and we have to correct some of the mistakes of the past. There is an attempt today to rectify these mistakes and to adopt measures which will enable us to solve the food problem of this country on a permanent basis.

Here I would also like to sound a word of warning to my hon. friend Shri Subramaniam. Again and again in the past certain targets have been laid down. In 1943 I remember there was great food shortage—there was famine in Bengal particularly; but there was generally food shortage in the country—and it was said that within a few years we shall be self-sufficient in food. In 1950-51 and again in 1952 when there was food shortage the same kind of promise was made to us and by us. And the promise was not kept. Again and again we have set a target but that target has not been fulfilled. Therefore, today when any targets are set, we have to take extra care to ensure that the target will actually be fulfilled and that there will be no slackening of effort on the part of Government and the people so that there may be no lessening in the production of food. What has happened in the past is that once the immediate crisis was over we have slackened. We cannot afford to do so in the future. Therefore certain measures will have to be taken.

Here I would like to refer to some of the measures taken by the present Food Minister and also offer him certain suggestions. I think, by and large, the approach that he has adopted is correct. Without what he has described as scientific agriculture, without applying some of the techniques of modern science and technology to agriculture, we cannot make any appreciable increase in food production. Unless we increase food production per acre in the country there is really no answer to the problem. If we are to increase food production per acre in the country certain measures are inescapable.

It is obvious that there must be better seeds and, therefore, seeds farms in different parts of the country in sufficient number of distributed over large areas, are essential. One of the complaints today in the rural areas is that even when seeds are

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received from Government farms, very often they do not reach the farmer in time. The question of time-lag is one of the most important factors in agriculture.

Then, there is the question of irrigation, of water supply. Unless we supply water, neither seed farms nor fertilisers on which my hon. friend has placed a great deal of emphasis, will give us the necessary results. In fact, without adequate supply of water, chemical fertilisers may sometimes prove a handicap rather than an advantage.

Here I would like to draw his attention to one point. There is an impression—maybe, right; maybe, wrong—in the country that the present Food Minister is more concerned with chemical fertilisers than with the other aspects. Perhaps, one reason may be the generalisation of his own experience. In the southern region, particularly in the State of Madras, irrigation facilities have been utilised to an extent which does not obtain in other parts of the country. In Madras I was once told with some justifiable pride by one of the Ministers of Madras that they have used almost every ounce of Cauvery waters; not one ounce goes waste and they utilise it almost to the full. Therefore, the emphasis on fertilisers in that region may be justified. But when we remember that out of the total arable area in the country not even one-fourths is irrigated today and depends on factors like the monsoon, we have to be careful that too much emphasis is not placed on chemical fertilisers alone.

I do not for a moment want to minimise the importance of chemical fertilisers. They are an immediate answer in many ways and without adequate use of chemical fertilisers we can never increase the per acre production of food in this country. It is well known that our production per acre is miserably low and if we can increase

it even by 20 or 25 per cent all our food problems will be resolved.

This brings me to another aspect and here also I have to offer one or two words of criticism to my hon. friend, the Food Minister. Essentially, the problem of food today is a crisis in confidence. Even the most pessimistic accounts do not place the deficit in food supplies at more than perhaps 10 million tonnes. That is perhaps the most pessimistic account. There are other accounts and even the Planning Commission at one time suggested that perhaps the actual deficit is only 5 million tonnes. When there is a total consumption of about 90 million tonnes and when we are importing on a fairly large scale from outside, a shortage of 5 million tonnes should not have created the present sense of panic in the country. Perhaps with the best of intentions, in order to create a greater sense of urgency, perhaps in order to see that some of the imports of fertilisers and other things may be eased, at one stage some months ago my hon. friend, the Food Minister, did speak a little too often about the deficit of food in the country. And, once confidence is shaken, a vicious process starts, a vicious spiral starts so that everyone starts hoarding food on a small scale. Hoarding is perhaps a wrong word, but those who kept 5 kilogrammes of food in their houses at one time tend to keep 10 kilogrammes; those who kept perhaps two maunds supply try to keep four maunds supply. In itself each single transaction is a very small item, but when we have crores of families in India who just double their normal holding of stock, immediately a serious situation is created. Therefore, one of the first things to do is to somehow bring back a sense of confidence. To restore that confidence in the market, import of foodgrains this year is of course, inescapable. To that extent, I think, those who criticize the import of foodgrains this year are not serving the interest of the country. In fact, they will not

help but they will retard the development of Indian agriculture. Some imports are inescapable this year, but we must learn from the past and see that these imports are substantially reduced.

In this context I would also like to suggest to him one or two long-term measures. I am very glad that he has recently talked about a food budget for India. But I feel that talking of a food budget by itself is not enough. We have to think of an agricultural budget for the country as a whole. What is happening today is that there is such disparity between the prices of foodgrains and certain other cash crops that the temptation for the farmer to go over to the cash crops is almost irresistible. I can speak of the State of West Bengal. If jute sells at about Rs. 60, Rs. 65 or Rs. 70 a maund and, at the same time, paddy sells at only Rs. 15 or Rs. 18 a maund, how can you expect that the farmer will not divert his land towards jute or similar other cash crops in other parts of the country? This is what is happening. At the same time there is no denying that we want these cash crops also. That is why I am suggesting that there should be some kind of an agricultural budget for the country. I would say that unless this budget is made, we cannot use our resources in the most effective manner.

It is not that import of food in itself is bad. There are certain countries in the world which have as a national policy depended upon import of food for hundreds of years. Take, for example, the United Kingdom. She has been importing food on a large scale because she knows that by her exports she can pay for that food and also, the best utilisation of her economic resources is not in producing food in the United Kingdom but in getting a substantial part from outside and utilising her resources in other ways. But that requires a definite agricultural budget and some kind of a relation between prices of foodgrains

and other types of crops which are produced in the country. This is necessary because we have to remember that agriculture is also the basis of industry in India. We talk of our foreign exchange earnings. These foreign exchange earnings are mainly from primary commodities even today. Whether it is tea or jute or whether it is coffee, these are primary products and for this agriculture is again immediately necessary. We also earn foreign exchange from textiles, for that also we have to go back to cotton which again is an agricultural product.

Therefore an agricultural budget with a proper balance of prices between cash crops and food crops is absolutely essential and I hope that the Government will pay greater attention to this aspect of the matter.

Along with that, I would say that one of the major reasons why Indian agriculture has not made the progress which it ought to make, which it should have made and which it is necessary in the national interest that it must make, is the uncertainty of food prices, indeed of all agricultural prices. A step in the right direction has been taken. Some prices have been fixed, but I would suggest that even though the prices have been fixed, they are not always economic. That they are not economic is seen even from the behaviour of the Government itself. In many parts of the country the Government acquires from the farmer foodgrains or other agricultural commodities at a price X and immediately sells it at a price X plus Y, where Y is a very, very substantial difference over X. I can tell you of West Bengal. In many cases, paddy has been procured at Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 from the farmer and immediately the Government has started selling at Rs. 26 or Rs. 27.

An. hon. Member: Even Rs. 14.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Such a sharp difference shows that here the Government itself has, to some extent, become a profiteer and if the Govern-

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ment starts profiteering, then it is impossible for the Government to hold the price line.

Mr. Chairman: He might try to conclude.

Shri Humayun Kabir: May I have a little more time?

Mr. Chairman: He may have five minutes more. Will that do?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I was told that, because this is the first time I am speaking this session, I will get about half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: You can have ten minutes more.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would try to be as brief as possible. There are a certain number of things that I would like to place before the House.

I would go further and say that the Government should have a definite price policy in this matter. It may be that the Government may buy at a higher price and sell at a lower price to the consumer. We are using as much as Rs. 100 crores for the import of foodgrains.

An hon. Member: More than that. It is Rs. 300 crores.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Rs. 300 crores in certain exceptional years. On a more modest estimate, when we are importing 2 million tons or less, it is Rs. 100 crores and it is in foreign exchange. I would prefer that this money is utilised for building up a sufficiently attractive price for the farmer. There is nothing new in this suggestion. This is happening in many countries of the world. Ever since about 1840 or so, in England, they have followed a definite food policy by which whatever the price at which wheat was imported into the country, the ordinary man, the ordinary citizen, was assured of a loaf of bread at 6 pence per lb. That price has held even to this day. There is a very small variation in price of food to the consumer and the difference is met

by the subsidy from the Government. I would suggest to my friend, the Food Minister, to devise some method by which an attractive price is given to the farmer, to the agriculturist, so that he produces more.

There is another thing to which I would like to draw his attention. This has happened in the past and it may happen again. The prices go up and the next year there is a greater effort and larger crops are produced. The moment crops increase, the size of the harvest increases, the prices slump down again. It is true that some sort of a floor price has been fixed today. But that floor price is very low indeed. I remember, roundabout 1941-42, when I was deeply involved with the peasants' movement, our claims in those days used to be that we wanted Rs. 10 as the price for paddy. I do not know what Rs. 10 in 1942 is today. Rs. 10 in 1942 should be at least Rs. 25, if not Rs. 30, in terms of modern times.

An. hon. Member: More than that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Whatever it may be, but it will certainly be more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 which the price that is being offered for paddy under the floor price that has been accepted.

There is one other thing that I would like to suggest as a long-term policy. My friend the Food Minister and many others have talked of change in food habits. Change in food habits does not take place overnight. That has to be planned over a long time. I would like him to keep in mind one consideration. Recently, there has been an emphasis of going over to wheat entirely. In our country, we are almost self-sufficient in rice and the possibility of increasing the production in the rice-growing areas is perhaps greater than the possibility of increasing the production in the wheat-growing areas. Today, we are producing roughly 10 to 11 million tons of wheat and we have

to import about 5 to 6 million tons even in a normal year. Shall we ask the people to go over to wheat on a large scale and thus increase our dependence on imports? I know that measures are being taken for introducing certain kinds of hybrid grains by which the production will go up. But then another factor has to be kept in mind. Rice is a commodity which you can keep for two or three years and it will not spoil easily. Normally, the cycle of monsoons tells us that every five years, there are two good years, one exceptionally good year and one very bad year and one year which is not so bad. Therefore, if there is a proper agricultural budget, if there is proper food budget, perhaps we can manage with our foodgrains in a better way than we have done till now.

I am not against irrigation. In fact, I have said earlier that the irrigation facilities must be substantially increased. As against only one-fourth of the arable area which is under irrigation today, we must see that within the next five years, a substantial proportion is added and what that figure will be will depend on the resources that are available and on many other factors.

One other point is about agricultural credit. This is also a point which I think, is responsible for the rather unsatisfactory performance of Indian agriculture. I believe that distribution of agricultural credit per family will not be even Rs. 50 a year if you take 7 corores of agricultural families of India. But then the averages are always deceptive. Certain areas have advantages of having developed more and, therefore, in other areas the agricultural credit facilities are even less. Now, the Community Development administration has also come within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Community Blocks have been introduced almost for the whole of India. I hope certain measures will be taken so that in every block some kind of agricultural credit faci-

lity is available to the farmer because that and that alone will help to solve the food problem of this country on a permanent basis.

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude in five minutes.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, I shall now refer to some short-term measures.

The first thing is to ensure that every kind of grain produced in the Country is fully utilised. There has been, in recent years, a tendency for people to move away from certain types of grains and ask for what they regard as a superior grain. Till even 10 years ago certain types of millets, bajra, jowar, ragi, etc. were used on a fairly large scale. Today, people want to move over to wheat. In the case of rice, people want a superior variety. This is certainly a desirable tendency. But, at the same time, we should try to see that every type of foodgrain is fully utilised because there are certain types of soil where perhaps bajra and jowar will grow but where wheat will not grow. Every soil has its own characteristic. Now, one way of ensuring is to develop the processing industry. An immediate measure to take is to see that the flour that is made is a type of a mixed flour. We have already introduced the idea of toned milk in the supply of milk. Various kinds of milk are used. Immediate steps should be taken to ensure that in any flour that is sold, there is an admixture of several cereals. We may have two or three standard qualities of flour with different admixtures of wheat, ragi, bajra jawar etc. in proportions that may be examined and which may be found most feasible. We will immediately be able to utilise a large volume of food that is not being fully utilised today.

Again, other cereals can be used for various kinds of subsidiary foods. There is no reason why some luxury items should not come out of the cereals which are often regarded as lower types of cereals. In other countries,

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barley corn has been utilised in preference to wheat for various types of processed articles, whether it is Corn flakes or it is biscuits and things like that. There are special types of bread made with different cereals. This is a sample measure but it will certainly help.

I think, the most important single measure is the abolition of zones. I know the arguments for and against the abolition of zones.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member heard the statement of the hon. Minister this morning?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have not heard that statement.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have taken one step.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I know the arguments for and against the abolition of the zones. Many of the surplus States are very reluctant to the abolition of the zones. But for that, I think, we are also responsible as a country as a whole. What have we done for the development of the so-called surplus States? It so happens that the two States which are surplus States, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, are comparatively backward industrially. We have not helped them to the extent in their industrial development as we should have done. Take, for instance, the Nagarjunsagar project in Andhra Pradesh. Why should it not be taken over by the Centre? This is a major project and it should have been taken over by the Centre.

An hon. Member: Narmada Project also.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are a number of projects. Whenever necessary, these projects should be taken over by the Centre. These food surplus areas should feel that, while they are giving food to the

country, in the matter of industry they will not be left behind.

One other point in this connection is that these are the areas where food production can be increased most rapidly with irrigation, but these are also the areas which are the least interested in providing irrigation from their own resources; they are already surplus in food and, therefore, unless the Centre takes a special interest in the development of irrigation facilities in these areas, perhaps we will be complaining about them and they will be complaining about us. A sense of community for the country as a whole must develop and unless we do that, we will not be able to solve this food problem.

From every point of view, the food zones should go and I am glad to learn that my friend, the Food Minister, has taken a step in the right direction; I do not know how far he has gone; I only wish that it is not a half-hearted measure because in these matters, half-hearted measures do not pay.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Why did the hon. Member allow him to create the zones when he was in the Cabinet?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Perhaps my hon. friend does not know that whatever happens in the Cabinet is not supposed to be divulged here.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He is giving some useful suggestions.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes; I am making suggestions for the future; there is no use looking to the past all the time.

There were a number of other things which I wanted to say, but since I have no more time left, I will conclude by saying that it is

ultimately a question of priorities. In spite of all that we have said about agriculture and food, we have not given to it the priority which it deserves. Inside the Ministry of Food & Agriculture itself, I have often felt that there has been a greater priority on food than on agriculture. Taking the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as a whole, the priority on industry has been greater than the priority on agriculture. Otherwise, why should we not give the same importance or urgency to the establishment of fertiliser plants and to the establishment of factors for producing agricultural implements of various models, which we give to, let us say, iron and steel? After all, nobody can eat iron and steel; nobody will feed on iron and steel. I, for one, would say that it is perhaps better in some cases to slow down from five to seven years the setting up of a particular plant rather than neglect agriculture. If we do that, if we can solve the problem of agricultural credit, and lastly if we can infuse in the farmer the feeling that the State is looking after his interests, then only things will improve. Our farmers are no fools and it is a mistake to think that they do not know where their interest lies. 35 years ago, a farmer told me something which I never forgot: "your Government and your scientific experts come and give us all kinds of advice, but wherever they prove that the advice is to our advantage, we have immediately taken it up; but they themselves cannot do the things that they say that we should do; let them first be productive; let the Government farms make a profit out of their working and we shall follow their methods" If we can release the creative energies of the people—and for doing that, we will have to decentralise on a much larger scale than has been the case till now, we will have to give a far greater sense of participation and creative response to the farmer,—it will enable us not only to meet the food and agriculture crisis which

is today facing the country, but also to convert the challenge into a victory from where we can march towards prosperity and fulfilment for the nation.

श्री नृपा राय (घाटमपुर) : सभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिये मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ। फूड, एग्रीकल्चर तथा कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की मंग का मैं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वास्तव में मैं मन्त्रालय के प्रबन्ध के लिये मन्त्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जिन विषय परिस्थितियों में हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनी थी, सब लोग जानते हैं। देश के भ्रन्दर गल्ले की कमी थी, बंगाल में 35 लाख भ्रन्दरी भूखों मर चुके थे, परन्तु इन पिछले 16 सालों के भ्रन्दर हमारी सरकार ने गल्ले की, खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये काफी प्रयास किया और आज देश की पैदावार करीब 50-60 फीसदी बढ़ चुकी है, यानी यह सरकार इस देश में इस तरह का इन्तजाम और व्यवस्था न कर पाती तो हो सकता था कि थोड़ी सी भ्रसावधानी से बंगाल के इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार के वक्त में हो सकती थी। सरकार ने खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयास किया। इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कोशिश की कि जो गल्ले की हमारे देश में कमी है, उसको विदेशों से मंगा कर उसकी पूर्ति की जाय। हमारे मित्र देशों ने हमारी सहायता की, हम उसके लिये उनके आभारी हैं और देश को उनके लिये आभारी और कृतज्ञ होना चाहिये, क्योंकि जो हमारी मदद करते हैं, उनके लिये अगर हम कृतज्ञ नहीं होते हैं तो वास्तव में कोई किसी की वयों मदद करेगा।

लेकिन यह सब कुछ हो चुका है भी जिस मात्रा में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़नी चाहिये थी, उस मात्रा में गल्ले की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी। उसके क्या कारण हैं? उसके कई कारण हैं, एक तो यह कि हमारे यहां खेती की पैदावार के लिये जो चीजें आवश्यक हैं, वास्तव में

[श्री तुला राम]

विदेश हुकूमत होने की वजह से देश के भ्रन्दर से चीजे इतनी असानी से और जल्दी नहीं जुटाई जा सकीं। तो जब तक उन चीजों का, जैसे सिचाई का इन्तजाम, अच्छे बीज का इन्तजाम, अच्छी खाद का इन्तजाम, जुताई के लिये अच्छे-अच्छे औजार और कीटाणुओं से फसल की रक्षा, ये सब जब तक ठीक तरह से नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक हमारे देश के भ्रन्दर पैदावार उतनी ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती जितनी देश के लिये जरूरत है। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये जो प्रयास किये गये उन प्रयासों के बावजूद कभी देश के भ्रन्दर भनावृष्टि होती है, कभी प्रतिवृष्टि हो जाती है। अभी पिछले साल जिस तरह का सूखा पड़ा, शायद कई दशकों में इस तरह का सूखा देश में नहीं पड़ा और और उसका देश की पैदावार पर बड़ा खराब असर पड़ा। मतीजा यह हुआ कि हम को बाहर से गल्ला बंगाना पड़ा। दूसरे देशों से सहायता लेनी पड़ी। लेकिन फिर भी मैं आपसे यह कहूंगा कि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि देश के भ्रन्दर भूखमरी हुई, कुछ भ्रदमी मर गये, जैसा अभी बेबज्जी ने बताया कि 9 भ्रदमी भूख से मर गये, मैं इस चीज को नहीं मानता। हमारे देश की संस्कृति, देश की सभ्यता इस तरह की है कि जान बूझ कर अपने पड़ोसी को भूख से न मरने देंगे। भ्रदमी एक दिन में भूख से नहीं भरता, जब लगातार कई रोज तक, या मैं यह कहूँ कि महीनों तक भूखा रहता है, उस वक्त भ्रदमी भूख से मरेगा।

हमारे यहां हम देखते हैं, मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूँ, मुझे यह अनुभव है कि यदि देहात में कोई भ्रदमी बीमार हो जाता है और उसके पास उपचार के साधन नहीं होते हैं, तो देहात के लोग चन्दा करके उसकी सहायता करते हैं। इसी तरह से बिना गरीब भ्रदमी की लड़की की शादी होने को होती है, जो उसमें भी पड़ोस और मुस्लिम के लोग और रिश्तेदार चन्दा करके उसकी मदद करते हैं।

तो भला यह बात कैसे हो सकती है कि हमारे पड़ोस में हमारा साथी भूख से मर रहा है, तड़पड़ा रहा है, हम पेट भर कर खा लें और और उसकी सहायता न करें। यह साइक्लोजिकल बात नहीं है। यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति है और कसौटी पर कसी जा सकती है। देश के भ्रन्दर गल्ले की कमी है—यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन गल्ले की कमी होते हुए भी सरकार के प्रयास से इस तरह की परिस्थिति नहीं आ सकती है।

देती की पैदावार बढ़ाना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिए आपको चन्द एक बातें करनी होंगी। पहली बात तो यह है कि राज्य सरकारों ने भूमि सुधार कानून बनाये हैं, जमींदारी का उन्मूलन किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह कानून भी बनाया है कि जमीन जोतने वाले के पास पट्टबनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून हैं वे केवल मात्र किताबों में ही लिखे रह गए हैं, इन पर भ्रमल नहीं हो पाया है। अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। गोरखपुर और दूसरे जो पूर्वी जिले हैं वहां कहीं कहीं तो ग्यारह सौ भ्रदमी एक बगंमोल में रहते हैं। वहां मुझे मालूम है कि चन्द एक लोगों के हाथों में ही जमीन है। हजारों बीघा जमीन एक एक भ्रदमी के पास है। ऐसे लोगों के पास वह है जिन की सामाजिक व्यवस्था यह है कि उनको पता नहीं होता है कि हल का फल क्या है, जिन को हल की मूठ भी पकड़नी नहीं आती है। सामाजिक बन्धन के कारण वे ऐसा कर भी नहीं सकते हैं। जब इस तरह का वैषम्य हो कि जोतने वाले को इस तरह से समाज बहिष्कृत कर देता हो और खुद वह भ्रदमी देती की तरफकी न कर सकता हो तो स्वाभाविक है कि दिक्कतें पैदा आयेंगी। तब लाजिमी तौर पर उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। वहां ज्यादातर लोग मजदूर हैं, गरीब हैं।

उनको मेहनत मजदूरी भी पर्याप्त नहीं मिलती है। हम देखते हैं कि वे प्रायः दूसरी जगह जा कर मजदूरी करते हैं। कानपुर इत्यादि में जाकर मजदूरी करते हैं। इस वास्ते में समझता हूँ कि सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि भूमि व्यवस्था हो। भूमि-व्यवस्था में भूमिहीनों को जमीन मिले और जिन के पास अनाइकोनोमिक होल्डिंग्स हैं, उनके होल्डिंग्स इकोनोमिक बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए। कई लोगों के पास बड़ी बड़ी ज़ोतें हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि भूमिहीनों, अनाइकोनोमिक होल्डिंग वालों और और बड़ी बड़ी ज़ोत वालों का एक ही इलाज है और वह इलाज है जिस का जिक्र पंडित जी ने किया था और महीनों उसके लिए प्रयास भी किया था और वह है कोप्रोप्रेटिव फार्मिंग। इस कोप्रोप्रेटिव फार्मिंग के अलावा हमारे देश के अन्दर और कोई दूसरा हल नहीं हो सकता है। जमीन, जो जमीन को जोतता है, उसके पास जानी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके रास्ते में मुश्किल की बात यह है कि परिस्थितियाँ कुछ ऐसी हैं कि यह होना मुश्किल नजर आता है। इस वास्ते बीच का यह एक रास्ता रह जाता है कि कोप्रोप्रेटिव फार्मिंग हो। इस वास्ते इन भूमि सुधारों का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

इसके अलावा जहाँ कहीं भी परतल जमीन पड़ी हुई है, बंजर जमीन पड़ी हुई है, ऊपर भूमि पड़ी हुई है, उसको हमें चाहिये कि हम खेती के लायक बनायें। ऊपर भूमि को ठीक ठाक करें, उसमें खेती की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। चम्बल के रेवाइज हैं, दूसरी नदियों के रेवाइज हैं और उनको एकता करके उनको हल के बीच लाया जाना चाहिये। पैदावार बढ़ाने का यह दूसरा सुझाव है।

खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे साथ मंत्री हमेशा फटिलाइजर की बात करते हैं। पानी की बात शायद ही कभी उनके मुँह से निकली हो और अगर

निकली भी होगी तो धोखे से ही निकली होगी। हमेशा वह फटिलाइजर, फटिलाइजर ही कहते हुए सुने गए हैं। उन्हीं पर इनका अधिकतर विश्वास है। हमारे यहाँ इस फटिलाइजर की बजह से और पानी न मिलने की वजह से कुछ साल लाखों मन मटर के सूख जाने से नुकसान हो गया है, और पैदावार नहीं हुई। सबसे बड़ी चीज इस वास्ते यह है कि पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए और ऐसी की जाए ताकि किसान के हाथ में पानी हो जिससे वह जब चाहे तब अपने खेत को पानी दे सके और जितना चाहे दे सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर पानी के छोटे छोटे साधन जुटाये जायें, नलकूपों, रहटों तथा दूसरे तरीकों से पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए। पानी किसान के हाथ में होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ नलकूपों के लिए भी देहातों में बिजली दें।

हटावा जिला कैनाल इरिगेटिव एरिया है। वहाँ पर अगर नलकूप कोई नहर या रजबह से दो फरलांग के अन्दर लगाना चाहें तो उसको नो प्राबजेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट लेना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नो प्राबजेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट लेने वाली कमीशन है, इसको हटा दिया जाए।

बीज की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये। आपकी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स में अच्छे अच्छे बीज निकल रहे हैं, हाई ब्रिड बीज और दूसरी किस्मों के बीज निकल रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनको जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों तक पहुँचाने का प्रबन्ध हो।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक और दिक्कत है। किसान कोप्रोप्रेटिव बीज स्टोर से जो बीज लेता है उसको छः महीने के अन्दर सबाई देनी होती है। इससे साल का जो ब्याज है वह पचास परसेंट जाकर पड़ता है। दुनिया में कहीं इतनी अधिक ब्याज की दर नहीं है। इस मामले में महाजन

[श्री तुना राम]

की भी मात दे दी गई है। इस तरह का ध्याज उससे नहीं लेना चाहिये। सरकार उस ओर भी धन कार्रवाई करे।

आप गोबर की जो खाद है, उसको इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा दें बजाय फर्टिलाइजर के। गवर्नमेंट के पास हजारों आदमी हैं। बड़ी भारी उसको पात्र मगोनरो है। हजारों की संख्या में आपके पास ग्राम सेवक हैं। उनसे आप काम लें। आप लाजिम कर दें कि गोबर को जलाया न जाए और उसके जलाने के विरुद्ध प्रचार कार्य किया जाए। अगर जरूरी हो तो आप इसके सम्बन्ध में कानून बनायें और इसको कागनिजिबल आफेंड करार दे दें कि कोई भी गोबर जला नहीं सकता है। ऐसा करने से उनको आप मना कर दें।

एग्रिकलचरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स आप उनको दें।

सरकार का जो प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन का महकमा है वह कुछ काम नहीं कर रहा है। यह सिर्फ पेपर पर है। इसका आप एक्टिवाइज कीजिये।

ये चन्व बाँटें मी आपके सामने रखी है। अगर इन पर मशरूम छान देगा तो विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि किसान जितना गल्ला खाए चाहें आपका पैदा करके दे सकता है। हमका पानी मिलना चाहिये। पानी का साखन हमारे हाथ में होना चाहिये। बिजली हर मिलनी चाहिये। अगर इन सब चीजों की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो हम इतना पैसावार करके आपको दे सकते हैं जितने गले की कमी पूर हो सकता है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : (नालगं) : सागराणि मददय 19 साल की स्वतंत्रता से यह सरकार झूठे वादे करती आ रही है।

इन वास्ते मैं इन सरकार को झूठे वादों वाली सरकार कहता हूँ। 1950 में इंदिरा जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रेडियो पर मन्त्र प्रजापति करते हुए घोषणा की थी कि हम तीन चार साल के अन्दर-अन्दर धन के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जायेंगे। लेकिन हम आज तक भी स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो पाये हैं। हमारे मुन्त्र प्रजापति साहब ने भी कहा है कि 1971 तक हमारा देश स्वयं सन्स्था को हल कर लेगा। इस वाच में भी कई प्रकार के झूठे वादे किये जाते रहे हैं। लेकिन उनको पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। अतः दिन तक आप ये वायदा करते रहेंगे यह देखने वालों बात है।

सरकार ने टैक्सों पर टैक्स लाये हैं। बाहर के देशों से कर्ज पर कर्ज किये हैं। प्लानिंग के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा आज दो सी रुपये तक कर्ज ले लदा हुआ है। इस प्लानिंग के नाम पर न तो खेतों की तलाश बढ़ी है और न ही देश को धन सन्स्था हल हुई है। इन्होंने हमारे देश की बाह्य के देशों के सामने मिश्रित बना दिया है। हम भ्रम में पड़ते रहते हैं। बाहर से अन्धे वसूल हुए कर हिन्दुस्तान के निम्न खाने के निम्न प्राप्ति रहे हैं। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यहां पर पानी की समस्या हल हो जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई भी किसान धान का जल फल्ले दे सकता है। लेकिन आप ईशकार बढ़ने की घोषणा नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप देश की भूमि को खो रहे हैं। तलाश का बड़ा नहीं फल्ले बढ़ गया है? बड़ा है मुन्त्र, बड़ा है बेकार, बड़ी है घुमर, बड़ा है बेरोजगारी, बड़ा है अन्धकार, बड़ा है अंधाकार। यह जमाना सीमा के आप के राम राम को उपलब्ध है।

श्री राजीव लाल खड्गोषा : पापुनेगन भी बड़ा है।

श्री विभाम प्रसाद : भ्रष्टाचार हर क्षेत्र में चलता है प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट पर आप ने दस साल में सड़े सतरह लाख काया खर्च किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस रुपये से ट्यूबवेल लग गए होते पम्पिंग सेट लग गए होते तो शायद खेत की पैदावार बढ़ गई होती। आप ने या 'स्टिक' यह बनाया है कि एक एरुड में अगर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो छः मन पैदावार बढ़ती है। लेकिन सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। हमारे मिनिस्टर्स को यह मालूम नहीं है कि पानी जरूर है या खद। मुश्किलों में साहब बहते हैं कि खद जरूर है फटिल, दूधर फँसट्रीज खुरनी चाहिये ज. कि खद साहब बहते हैं कि पानी जरूर है। दोनों में झगड़ा होता है और इस्तीफा तक देने की नीबत आ जाती है। जिस मिनिस्टर को यह तक न मालूम हो कि गेहूँ का पं. धा होता है या पेड़ उस देश का यह अभ्यास ही समझा जाएगा। कोई आश्चर्य नहीं कि ऐसी अवस्था में खद समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है।

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तीन महीने पानी बरकता है और नौ महीने सूखा रहता है। इस वारते हमारे देश के लिए इरिगेशन सब से जरूरी चीज है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की ख. य समस्या आप को हल करना है तो चीप टाइमली और प्रोअर वाटर सप्लाई होनी चाहिये। सस्ते से सस्ते दरों पर और समय पर पानी मिलना चाहिये। होता यह है कि जिस वस्तु खेतों को पानी की जरूरत होता है तो नहरों में पानी नहीं होता है। जब पानी की जरूरत होती है तो ट्यूबवेल बन्द हो जाते हैं। इरिगेशन के लिए जो ट्यूबवेल लगे हुए हैं और जो बिजली से चलते हैं उस बिजली की दर भी बहुत अधिक है। पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश में उनीस पैसे पर यूनिट के हिसाब से किसानों को बिजली मिलती है जबकि बिड़ला साहब को तीन पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली मिलती है।

ऐसी अवस्था में पैदावार किसान कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक कम्पेस्ट खाद का हरी खाद का सम्बन्ध है . . .

ख. य, कृषि, सामाजिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में ज़रमश्री (श्री हरिधर मिश्र) : आप गुाी बात यह रहे है। अब बिजली ब. रह पै. में मिल रही है।

श्री विभाम प्रसाद : लेकिन बिड़ला साहब को तीन पैसे में हो मिलती है। इती दर पर आप किसान को क्यों नहीं देते हैं। आप सन्तों दर पर उसको पानी और बिजली दीजिये फिर देखिये कि किस तरह से खेती की पैदावार बढ़ जाती है। किसान जानता है कि अच्छी खाद से अच्छी पैदावार होता है, अच्छी जुत. ई से अच्छी पैदावार होता है, अच्छे बीज से अच्छी पैदावार होता है। लेकिन वह पानी के लिये मन मनोख बर रह जाता है। हरी खाद वह कहाँ से लेगा जब उस के लिये पानी नहीं है। ग्राम. नि. यम स. फंड आप किसान को देते हैं 450 रु० टन दर। वह बाहर के देशों से 200 रु० टन दर इ पाट. होता है, सि. री फटिल, दूधर की ख. द 370 रु० टन दर पर होता है लेकिन आप किसान को 450 रु० टन देते हैं। इस तरह से खेती की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी।

अब जमीन के बटवारे की बात को लीजिये। आज पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में उन लोगों के पास जमीन है जो अपने हाथ से खेती नहीं करते हैं, उन के नीकर करते हैं। लेकिन जमीन उन्होंने हथिया ली है। जो किसान खेती करता है उस के पास जमीन नहीं है। सरकार ने कहा कि भूमिहीन किसानों को जितनी ऊसर, परती और बंजर जमीन है वह दे दी जायेगी, लेकिन यू० पी० के अन्दर एक इंच जमीन गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिली। मध्य प्रदेश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी है

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

लेकिन वह भूमिहीन किसानों को नहीं दी गई।

खेत की जुताई के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर ट्रैक्टर बड़े बड़े बनाये जाते हैं। जो ट्रैक्टर एक जोड़ी बैलों के किसान के काम आ सकता है वह नहीं बनाया जाता है। बैलों का इतना खर्च आता है देश के अन्दर कि किसान तबाह होता जा रहा है, लेकिन उन को राहत दिलाने के लिये छोटे ट्रैक्टर देश में नहीं बनाये जाते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाये जाने चाहियें जिस में एक जोड़ी बैलों से खेती करने वाला किसान उस को रख सके।

बीज, खाद, कीटाणु नाशक सब बातें किसान जानता है। इस के बारे में कोई डर नहीं है, लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि आज देश भर में जो अन्न बाजार में बिकता है उस में खरीद और बेचने के दामों में एक घाने छिर से ज्यादा का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर इस से ज्यादा फर्क होता है तो बनिया किसान का खून घूसता है और अपनी कोठियाँ खड़ी करता है जबकि किसान को कोई आयदा नहीं मिलता।

दूसरी चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि 3600 रु० पर सरकार इनकम टैक्स नहीं लेती है। इसलिये जो किसान 3600 रु० तक की आमदनी करता है उस से कोई लगान नहीं ली जानी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि पांच एकड़ तक के किसान की लगान माफ होनी चाहिये। आज यू० पी० की सरकार ने इमर्जेंसी का बहाना कर के किसानों की हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं किया है यही नहीं, बल्कि उस की लगान 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी है। इस तरह से जनता की खून पसीने की कमाई सरकार छीन लेती है। जब किसान तकाबी लेने जाता है तब तकाबी का आधा पैसा सरकारी

कर्मचारी ले लेते हैं और तकाबी तब मिलती है जब कि काम खत्म हो चुका होता है। इसलिये तकाबी देने के मामले में ढील होनी चाहिये।

जोनल सिस्टम भी तोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उस से छोटे गरीब लोगों को बड़ा कष्ट है। यह अक्सर देखा गया है कि बड़े बड़े ट्रक तो गाजियाबाद से पास हो जाते हैं, लेकिन छोटे किसान पकड़ लिये जाते हैं। इसलिये इस जोनल सिस्टम को तोड़ देना चाहिए, इस से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि जो आप की दुष्प्रिय संहिता है, उस की एक कापी वह सदन की टेबल पर रखने की कृपा करें। उन्होंने नवम्बर, 1965 को कहा था कि :

'Normally famine relief works are done under the famine code, and modified under the same by the normal revenue staff'

फिर 22-2-66 को उन्होंने कहा कि :

'This famine code has been scrapped, that is out of date. We have given it up, and we have framed various rules, for the purpose of tackling this.....'

उसके बाद तीसरी बार उन्होंने 12 अप्रैल, 1966 को कहा कि :

'The past famine code laid very rigorous conditions for relief works and also in regard to payment of wages it was almost a starvation wage. We have removed all these restrictions.'

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह फैमोन कोड है क्या। आप उस को यहाँ टेबल पर रखिये ताकि मालूम हो सके सदन को कि आप ने कौन सा कोड बनाया हुआ है।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि भुखमरी अर्थात् स्टारवेशन और माल-न्यूट्रिशन में फर्क है। उड़ीसा के अन्दर 9 प्रादमी मर गये और वह कहते हैं कि माल न्यूट्रिशन है।

मैं इस माल-न्यूट्रिशन को नहीं समझ पाता। अगर प्रादमी को आधा खाना मिले तो वह दस दिन में मरेगा, थोड़ा खाना मिले तो बीस या पच्चीस दिन में मरेगा। लेकिन वह भी तो स्टारवेशन डेथ ही कहलायेगा क्योंकि वह मीत भी तो भुखमरी के कारण हुई है। इस देश में बस्तर, वेस्ट बंगाल, उड़ीसा में ही नहीं, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में भी ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं जिन को दिन-दिन भोजन नहीं मिलता है। मैं इसी सदन में कह चुका हूँ कि वहाँ पर न जाने कितने लोग हैं जो बरं का गोदा, आम की गुठली और गोबर से निकला हुआ भ्रम खा कर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह माल-न्यूट्रिशन और स्टारवेशन के अन्दर कोई फर्क नहीं है इस को समझें। दोनों ही स्टारवेशन डेथ्स हैं। आज अपने 18 सालों के राज्य में आप खाने की समस्या हल नहीं कर सके। अगर आप यह नहीं कर सके तो फिर और कौन इसी समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसे राम राज्य कहें या काम राज्य कहें या सुबह्यभ्यम् राज्य कहें जिस में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।

श्री हृ० चं० शर्मा : सब का राज्य है आप का भी राज्य है।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह मीत का राज्य है।

श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद : मैं आप को बतलाऊँ। राजस्थान में एक जगह नौहर है जहाँ पर राज्य में सड़ी ज्वार दी जाती थी पहले, उसके बाद सड़ा आटा दिया जाता था कंट्रोल का। और वह भी 48 ६० क्विंटल। उस के बाद नकली गेहूँ मिलता है। एक चिट्ठी

मेरे पास है और यह पैली है उस ज्वार की जो सरकार देती है। श्री ताराचन्द सुनार लिखते हैं कि :

“ऐसी ज्वार जिन को कबूतर भी नहीं खाते, 48 ६० क्विंटल सरकार राशन के डिपो पर देती है। पहले ज्वार लेना अनिवार्य, बाद में नकली गेहूँ देते हैं। आधा आधा भ्रम मिलता है।”

मैं उसको सदन के टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ और मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस की जांच करवा लें ताकि मालूम हो सके उस में कौन से ऐसे तत्व हैं जिन को खा कर लोग जिन्दा रह सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस को दिखावा दीजिये जिस को कबूतर भी नहीं खा सकते हैं।

श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद : आप यह देखिये कि राजस्थान में सरकार की बेईमानी किस प्रकार की है। वहाँ के व्यापारियों से सरकार 55 ६० में . . .

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पैली रखी है उस को मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेजना चाहिये ताकि वह खुद इस को एग्जामिन कर सकें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप भिजवा दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : वह टेबल पर नहीं रखी जा सकती।

श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद : अगर सरकार इस की जांच करवा ले तो कोई हर्ज हो जायेगा क्या।

सभापति महोदय : इस को आप मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेजिये, वह जांच कर सकेंगे।

श्री बिश्वाम प्रसाद : दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार स्वयम् व्यापारियों से 55 और 60 ६० क्विंटल में बना

[श्री बिप्लव प्रसाद]

खरीदवाती है। उस में से घाघा 40-42 रु० विवटल में सरकार खुद ले लेती है। उस के बाद सरकार यह आर्डर उन को देती है कि वह उस को बाहर 90 या 100 रु० विवटल पर बेच लें। यह मैंने आप को सरकारी बर्झमानी का एक नमूना बतलाया कि खरीदवाया कम दाम पर और बिकवाया ज्यादा दाम पर, और आज भी इस तरह से 2 लाख टन चना आज राजस्थान में सड़ रहा है।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करना है तो किसानों के लिये सिर्फ इस सदन में ही कह देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आप देखिये कि इस समय किसान को कितनी तकलीफ होती है। समय पर उसे पानी नहीं मिलता है, उसे समय पर तकावी नहीं मिलती, खाद में नमक मिला कर उसे दिया जाता है और समय पर नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप किसान की समस्या को समझने की कोशिश करें। उसे सस्ता पानी, सस्ती खाद, समय पर अच्छा बीज, अच्छा ह्वन देने की कोशिश करें। शायद आप को पता होगा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कैला राशन मिलता है। वह सड़ा हुआ होता है, बदबूदार होता है और उस में कीड़े निकलते हैं। चावल न मालूम कहां से भोगा हुआ ला कर देते हैं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि जितना सड़ा हुआ गेहूं था उस को पीस पीस कर के आटा बना कर दिया गया है। आज देश की हालत तो यह है वह सिर्फ केरल या बंगाल में ही नहीं सभी जगह है। आज देश के अन्दर ऐसे लोग हैं जो घास की रोटी दिन में खा कर जिन्दा रह रहे हैं। अगर किसी भी तरह से देश को देश की पैदावार को बढ़ाना है तो किसानों को बिजली और पानी सस्ता देना होगा, खाद सस्ती देनी होगी और उन के लिये अधिक से अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

बस इस से ज्यादा समय मैं नहीं लूंगा।

श्री बिप्लव प्रसाद : क्या पैमीन कोड टेबल पर रखवाने के लिये आप मिनिस्टर साहब से वहेगे।

रामपति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब भी सुन चुके हैं और आप भी कह चुके हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shinde.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It is too early to call the Minister to intervene in the debate. Let the Members be given more opportunities. Then he can intervene.

Shri C. Subramaniam: He can intervene a little later.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: At the very beginning I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on the very bold and practical announcement he has made today about the removal of zonal restrictions on wheat as far as Punjab and U.P. are concerned. It is a very good beginning, and I am sure that with the kind of realistic and practical approach which the hon. Minister has developed, he will certainly take care of the other zonal restrictions which still exist on rice and other things.

On another point also I would like to pay my compliments to the hon. Minister. The last agricultural year has been a very difficult year. We have been faced with the problem of drought. We went through a war with Pakistan. There were agitations practically in all parts of the country, and there have been strikes which disturbed communications and movement of foodgrains all over the country. Taking into consideration and keeping in view all the difficulties which existed during last year, I would say that the hon. Minister has been taking very bold, very practical and very determined steps to tackle the situation.

श्री सरज पाण्डेय : ताली बजाने से क्या खाना मिल जायेगा ?

Shri K. C. Sharma: He saved your lives.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Kindly wait for two minutes. I am coming to you also.

I am also very happy to note that during the last Chief Ministers' Conference, it again fell to the responsibility of the Minister to make it absolutely clear and to devise some kind of procedure to fix the responsibility for success and failure between the Central and State Governments. I would only request him not to lose any time and to see that some practical procedure is adopted to determine where lies the responsibility for implementing the schemes which are initiated either at the Central or at the State level. It is high time the Central Government was prepared to take very severe action against human failure wherever it may exist.

It has really been the endeavour of Mr. Subramaniam to make this country realise that unless and until agriculture is put on a scientific footing, we cannot increase agricultural production to the extent we desire. In my view, in our country resources exist, the human resources are there, land is available, irrigation facilities are there, fertiliser is also available to some extent, and in my view, the main difficulty or hurdle lies in the utilisation of these resources at the proper time and in the proper manner. And the main failure has been, I would say very frankly, on the part of the State Governments and other departmental organisations which are mainly governed and administered by the State Governments. If we want to bring about a revolution in Indian agriculture, if we want to develop it on scientific lines, we have to take a very simple and a very practical step at the beginning, and that is to reorganise our whole agricultural extension service and put it on a scientific footing. Since the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has now been merged with

the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I do not see any hurdle before the Minister in reorganising the whole set-up of community development, block organisations and other such organisations which are functioning especially at the district level.

I would like to quote the example of USA. Every year they increase their per acre yield practically in all the crops, and that is mainly due to the fact that whatever happens in the laboratories and research institutes takes hardly a year or so, after the results are confirmed, to reach the farmer's field, while in our country it is a very unfortunate state of affairs. I know that good research results are there in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. By applying those methods the per acre yield of wheat can be raised to 30 or 35 maunds per acre, if not more, but during the last 19 or 20 years we have been able to do that. We have been able to increase our national average of wheat yield, and it is high time we removed the hurdles existing between the farmer and the research worker. We should take very practical steps to see that whatever research results are available with us reach the farmer's field in a very short time, in as little time as possible.

Now I would like to come to my hon. friend Shri Srijoo Pandey. Before he started speaking, I was expecting that he would make some practical suggestions, but to my utter disappointment, his contribution to this debate has been most impractical and unrealistic. Anybody can talk that there is corruption in the country, anybody can say that food is not being made available to the people, anybody can say that there have been food agitations in this country, but I want to know who is responsible for this. If you make the Government responsible for this, I make myself and yourself also responsible for this.

Shri K. C. Sharma: He is more responsible.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The farmer has been discharging his responsibility. The farmer today wants that he should be helped, whatever political views an individual holds or whatever political organisation tries to do that. All these barriers are crossed when the farmer asks for improved seed, when he says that you should make fertilisers available to him. If Mr. Pandey had pointed out the lacunae which exist in making the resources available to the farmer, I would have really appreciated his stand.

Shri Vishram Prasad also talked about land reforms. There is only one point on which I can agree with him. It is true that we say that the farmer should be given the price incentive, but it is also very true that if you make the tiller of the soil the owner thereof, that will be the greatest incentive. The Congress Government holds a solemn promise to the farmers and tenants of this country to see that the land reforms are properly implemented in this country, but unfortunately again the State Governments have been mainly responsible for the present state of affairs, and there is hardly any State in which the land reform in the true letter and spirit has been implemented in this country.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Why blame the Central Government?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I am coming to that, because ultimately it is the Central Government which has to give guidance. During the last 20 years we have seen that if we only give the policy guidance to the State Governments and wait and see the results they produce in five or ten years, they never come up to the mark and up to the standard. That is why now the Central Government has got to make a more practical administrative interference in the working of the State Governments

and see that whatever policy for agricultural development is initiated and developed at the Centre is implemented at the State level.

I would like to say a few words about the co-operative movement. For the development of agriculture in this country, in future also the co-operative movement, whether agricultural co-operative or marketing co-operative, has got to play a very important role.

By and large, the co-operative movement in this country, if not unsuccessful, has been making its small contribution towards the development of agriculture. But I would like to say that it is a very unfortunate state of affairs that as far as our programme of co-operative farming is concerned, it is absolutely only on paper. When this programme was put before the country, there was a good deal of enthusiasm in the government and outside also but I am disappointed when I look to the practical results. I have been associated for two or three years with the national co-operative farming board and we were told that the main hurdle is that implementation had to be done by the state governments which are not doing it. When the centre asked a particular state government what has been your progress as far as implementation of co-operative farming is concerned, the reply is that 13 or 15 co-operative farming societies had been organised. I would like to say a word about my state also. During one of these meetings we were told that five or six societies had been organised in Jammu and Kashmir State; it was to my utter disappointment because I know that not a single cooperative farming society had been organised there. I am pointing out all these things so that we should come to a practical decision. If the climate and atmosphere in the country is not proper for its implementation on a large scale so that it can contribute towards increased agricultural production, why insist on this that this programme should be on

paper. When the climate has been created in favour of co-operative farming in this country, only then you will be able to implement this programme practically for the benefit of those who are engaged in agriculture and ultimately for the benefit of the country also. I come from a hill area and I would like to say one or two words about that. I hope the hon. minister also would have visited that project, the Indo-West German project of Mandi district. It is a remarkable feat of agricultural development, a revolution which has happened during the last three four years. The total production of that area has increased by more than 60-70 per cent. This shows, the potential is there in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. My appeal to the hon. Minister is that we should try to see that such projects are extended to Punjab hills and Jammu and Kashmir area also. With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): Sir, I rise to make my submission in respect of a commodity which is sweet in taste. It is the embodiment of sweetness and imparts its sweetness to whatever it comes into contact with

16:34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do sincerely hope that in this debate in so far as references are made to sugar, they will be singularly free of bitterness. The sugar industry in the last year has suffered from two major calamities: firstly, drought on an unprecedented scale and, secondly, a calamity equally disastrous, the Sen commission report. In regard to drought, for the last thirty years or so that I have had experience with the growth of cane in the north, I have never seen a drought of this nature. Even when we did have some rain, it was as if one field received a few drops and the next field did not. It has affected current recoveries, at

any rate in so far as areas which are exposed to frost are concerned, it has affected sowings on a very large scale. But what is the most important is that it has affected germination even more than it has affected sowing. The point I wish to make is that for the first time or after a long time the area under cane is no indication whatever of the crop that we are likely to get next year.

The second point I wish to mention is about the Sen commission report. I believe we will get another opportunity; I am told we are getting another opportunity to discuss that document in some detail. But I would make a very brief reference to it. A lot of experts of great eminence gathered together and applied their minds, they brought such a lot of expertise to bear upon this problem that they rose to ethereal heights and lost the wood for the tree. The first and foremost recommendation made by the Sen Commission is that the price of cane should be reduced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1.85 per maund. After a lot of research and patient investigation they came to this conclusion. Even before the report was published in full, I raised my voice in a humble manner and stated that this part of the report at any rate was a disaster for the industry. When I talk about industry, the expression embraces cane cultivation also because sugar is after all produced in the field and the factory only extracts it. That was the first recommendation of that commission. I am glad that government did not take too long to reject that recommendation. In regard to the price of cane, I shall make a very brief submission and that is that as far back as 1947-48, the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 2 per maund; then we brought it down and we played ducks and drakes with it and plunged sugar production into a vicious circle of control, decontrol, re-control, and partial decontrol etc. A commodity which was selling in 1947-48 at Rs. 2 per maund is selling at the same price today. This great body of eminent experts sought to bring its price down. I make

[Shri D. D. Puri]

bold to state that there is no other commodity, agricultural or non-agricultural which is selling in India today at the same price at which it was sold in 1947-48. Without going into details of the matter, I would urge that if there is a case for revision, there is a very strong case for revision of the cane price upwards.

The other recommendation is that the commission wants to replace the present set up in so far as sugar is concerned by five different agencies. I will not go into details and it may well be that the five different agencies will move in five different directions; the right hand will not know what the left hand is up to and this organisation for the overall control and regulation of sugar which had been built up in a painstaking manner will be given the go-by without anything to replace it. I am not suggesting anything more in regard to the report except to repeat that the report has been a bigger calamity than the drought so far as sugar industry is concerned.

I wish to make a very brief mention of a matter which we harp upon in season and out of season, with an unceasing ardour; Crores are realised, at any rate in the northern states, as cess by the state governments and by far the greatest part of it is diverted to general revenues and very little, if anything at all, is spent on the genuine purpose for which money was originally meant, namely, cane development. This cess comes to crores of rupees. Yet, even in times when the Central Government have the fullest powers, and most of the powers exercised by the State Governments and even the Cane Commissioner are exercised for and on behalf of the Central Government, even at a time like this, the Central Government stands helplessly by, and I do make an earnest appeal, plea, that the Central Government should exert its influence and if necessary a certain amount of pressure and all

these crores of rupees which are collected as cess by the State Governments should be rightfully spent on the development of sugarcane and on nothing else.

I feel that there is a lot of controversy as to whether the northern region, as they call it—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh—is at all any more suitable for sugarcane cultivation as compared to the south. I will make only this observation, namely, if a fair part of the cess is spent on cane development, I believe that we will be able to produce sugarcane and sugar as cheaply in these areas which are the traditional areas of sugarcane cultivation, as is done anywhere else in India. But even as it is placed at present, there is a lot of misconception and I wish to remove it and state that the average cost of production, as reflected in the controlled prices of the northern region that is to say, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, is lower than the average price of sugar in Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and Pondicherry. If weighted average are taken, even today the cost of production in the north is a little bit lower, and I do believe that North Bihar and east Uttar Pradesh are even today producing sugar at a cost which is as low as that anywhere else in the country. But I do maintain that if the cess amounts are appropriately utilised, the cost of production could be brought down further.

Referring to the current, immediate situation which faces the industry, on account of a very sharp decline in the prices of gur and khandasari, large surpluses of even unbounded cane are being offered to sugar factories. I believe it is the responsibility of the industry as well as of the Government to see that every stick of cane that is standing in the field today—bounded or unbounded the legalistic position notwithstanding—is sold to the factories and is converted into sugar.

There are two immediate problems arising out of the current situation. The first is the credit squeeze policy of the Government; is preventing the banks, and particularly the State Bank of India, from increasing the limits of advances against stocks of sugar. I do not want to go into the details of this matter. Credit squeeze may be an excellent policy, but when credit squeeze starts hurting industrial production, then, at that point, it starts becoming self-defeating. If all finances are cut off from the production of sugar, the only result will be that the factories will either be forced to refuse the cane that is being offered or to take it and not pay for it; both those consequences are highly undesirable and I think that the Government should persuade the powers that be, and credit squeeze should not be applied to the sugar industry at any rate for the current season.

The second problem is that we are now running into a period of very low recovery. It may well be that in some of the areas in the north, factories may have to run up to the end of May or even up to the beginning of June. I understand that only as many as 39 factories have closed crushing upto date, so far that is to say, a very large number of factories are still running. Therefore, Government will have to give some kind of concession so as to enable the factories to operate and to buy the cane even in the low recovery period and that should be devised in a manner so that the grower is not put to difficulty in the offtake of his cane for no fault of the grower. Therefore, in any concession, any scheme of concession that the Government have under contemplation, should take the form of rebate in the excise duty. As I said before, the prospects of the next season are pretty grim. After all, if we do want to get out of this vicious circle of surpluses and of shortages we have to build up a buffer-stock. We have to build up large buffer-stocks than we have ever done before. That is the only answer to get over the seasonal

fluctuations or the cyclic fluctuations in the production of sugar. If large buffer-stocks have to be built, after all, the money for them will have to be found. For the first time, we are getting over the difficulty, and we have a comfortable stock position in the current season, I believe, but in any case, until we are able to build up a buffer-stock to the extent of, say, over a million ton, we could not be said to have really got out of the vicious circle. Therefore, if we are going to build up those stocks, Government will have to give thought to providing finances for the building up of those stocks and therefore, I think that immediate steps should be taken in that direction.

Then, a word about excise duty. In practically every budget, sugar comes in for a lot of attention in the matter of excise duty. In some of the areas, excise duty is as much as 45 per cent of the total price. The excise revenue from sugar which is of the order of Rs. 575 lakhs in 1943-47 rose up to Rs. 70.77 crores in 1964-65, an increase of 1,110 per cent; There are various aspects of the ethics of the distribution of taxes as to who should pay more or who should pay less, but I do believe that the sugar industry has been treated as the milch-cow, starting from the municipal committees who indiscriminately levy octroi on cane, and the State Governments that levy crores of rupees by way of cess, a very small part of it going to cane development, right up to the Government of India. As a matter of fact, they all draw inspiration from here, the Government of India; anyway, the excise revenue from sugar has gone by 1,110 per cent over a period between 1946-47 and 1964-65. This is an aspect to which I do wish to draw the attention of the Food Minister.

Now, whenever we run into a short season at the very crucial stage of the shortage, the problem of diversion of the sugarcane from the sugar factories into other uses immediately starts looming large on the horizon,

[Shri D. D. Puri]

and it aggravates the shortage. It is a very serious problem to the extent that there is a differential between the duty on factory sugar and the excise duty on khandsari. This is how the diversion will be aggravated. As I said, it may well be that at the beginning of the season, we are faced with the prospect of shortage. As a result of the current budget, this differential has risen from Rs. 11.15 to Rs. 15.50, and this is an aspect of the matter to which I wish to draw the pointed attention of the Food Minister. It may not be long when the problem of diversion may arise again.

Therefore, I will briefly summarise the submissions that I have made. There is immediate need—even though the current production and the current season's stock position is satisfactory—to give attention to the late-crushing excise duty rebate, because, otherwise, there is a serious danger to a part of the cane crop remaining unsold. Then, there is immediate need also in respect of the current crop to free sugar production from the credit squeeze. There is also an equally immediate need to consign the Sen Commission report to where it rightfully belongs, and that is, the waste paper basket. There is need also to examine, to have a second look, at the sugar excise and also to formulate a long-term national sugar policy, particularly in regard to the building up of buffer-stock, and the finance that is required to maintain those stocks.

श्री मजहरी महतो (पुरुलिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बंगाली हूँ, भाषा मेरी बंगला है, लेकिन कोशिश करता हूँ कि कुछ हिन्दी में बोलूँ। ९ और 10 अप्रैल को केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्योग से दिल्ली में सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ। उन में प्रधान मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री ने जोरदार भाषण दिये। सम्मेलन में कृषि और खाद्य के बारे में जो महान सिद्धान्त

तय किये गये, उन के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि उसके बारे में सब कोई जानता है वारतव में क्या होगा। लेकिन उस सम्मेलन में मैं केवल एक आलोचित सवाल की ओर सदन तथा देशवासियों का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

सवाल यह था कि खाद्य और कृषि के बारे में राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार के दायित्व की सीमा सुस्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित होनी चाहिये। उस सीमा का निर्धारण लिखित रूप में होना चाहिये। आज देश के सामने भी यही सवाल है। देश में खाद्य संकट के लिये उत्तरदायी कौन है—राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार? आज इस सवाल के साथ साथ एक गणतान्त्रिक सवाल भी पैदा हुआ है, जिसका जवाब हम चाहते हैं। भूखा इन्सान जब भूख से पागल होकर दुःशासन के दर को हिलाने के लिये ध्वंस कांड में मस्त हो जाता है, तब गणतन्त्र, प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री से लेकर सरकार का निपाही तक कहने लगता है कि क्या कर रहे हो? तुम्हारी जो मांग है, उसको गणतान्त्रिक तरीके से क्यों नहीं माने हो। मगर यह गणतान्त्रिक तरीका भूखे इन्सान को बतला नहीं सकता है कि वह किस के पास जाय—कांग्रेस या केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार? देश में जो खाद्य संकट ने इन्सान को भूख से पागल बना दिया है, उसके लिये उत्तरदायी कौन है? निर्वाचन के समय कांग्रेस अपने निर्वाचन इश्तिहार में खुले आम धांधलासव देती है—हम को वोट दो, क्योंकि सुशासन और सुव्यवस्था के लिये देश के सामने कांग्रेस उत्तरदायी है। लेकिन वोट प्राप्त हो जावे के बाद, प्रशासन की दुरति और भ्रान्त नीति के फलस्वरूप लोगों के पास खाद्य वस्तुएं दुप्राप्य हो जाय, अप्राप्य हो जाय तथा उनके प्रतिकार के लिये भूखा इन्सान कांग्रेस के पास जाय, तो कांग्रेस कहती है कि यह जो सामाजिक संस्था है, प्रशासन के पास जायो।

उसके बाद केन्द्र सरकार के पास जाया जाय तो केन्द्र सरकार कहती है कि बाद्य तथा द्रष्टि तो राज्य सरकार का विषय है, इसलिए राज्य सरकार के पास जाओ। राज्य सरकार के पास जाय तो राज्य सरकार कहती है कि हम क्या करें, वर्षा नहीं हुई, केन्द्र से काफी चावल, गेहूँ नहीं मिला। और इस को सुधारने के बहाने से राज्य सरकार का अवसादिक कानून, स्थित घमलातन्त्र का अवरोध, बेवृत्ता-चार, चोर-बाजारी, और नफ़ा-खोरी की खुली लूट, भूखे इन्सान के लिये, वंचित किमान के लिये और ग्रामिक घमहनीय संकट की सृष्टि करता है। ऐसे भूखे इन्सानों का, घरीब किमान का जब गणतान्त्रिक आवेदन व्यर्थ हो जाता है, तब वह मरीया हो कर, तंग भाकर घाग लगाता है, हिंसा का मार्ग पकड़ कर कानून अपने हाथ में लेता है और देखता है कि गणतान्त्रिक आवेदन से जो काम नहीं हुआ, इन तरीकों से वह काम हो जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में शासनगन्त्र शक्ति हो कर फैसला करने के लिये हाथ बढ़ाता है। ऐसी हालत में लोग यही महसूस करते हैं कि शासक वर्ग जो गणतन्त्र की बात करते हैं, वह बिलकुल ढोखा है, वे जो भाषा समझते हैं, वह ताण्डव की भाषा।

उपान्यत्र महोदय, इस की सब से बड़ी मिसाल है—पश्चिमी बंगाल की परिस्थिति। मैं दुःखता से कहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो लेवी और छाया नियन्त्रण के लिये कानून चलाया गया, वह वास्तव में एक अरास्तव विन्ताहीन तानाशाही का काला कानून है। गणतान्त्रिक युक्ति की बुनियाद पर यदि इसकी जांच की जाय तो देखा जायगा कि गणतन्त्र को बरबाद करने के लिये यह एक सम्भूत हथियार है। बंगाल के कोने कोने से बुद्धिजीवी, द्रष्टि-जीवी, भूखे इन्सान और अशक्त किसान और हम लोगों ने युक्ति वास्तविकता समझाकर छाया नीति में सशोधन करने के लिये आवेदन किया गणतान्त्रिक तरीके से, परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने उस

गणतान्त्रिक सवाल का जवाब टोककर भार कर फेंक दिया। जनता उसके बावजूद होकर जब ताण्डव की भाषा बोलने लगी, तब राज्य सरकार ने समझा और फैसला करने के लिये हाथ बढ़ाया। मैं हिंसा के तरीके का बिलकुल समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ, गणतान्त्रिक तरीके में ही मेरी आस्था है, मगर अप्सोस है कि शासक श्रेणी हर हालत में गणतन्त्र की दह्राई दे कर गणतान्त्रिक तरीकों को अव्यवहार कर के एक अजीब परिस्थिति की सृष्टि करती है और कर रही है। वर्तमान अग्रिम संकट में यह अजीब परिस्थिति और भी प्रकट है।

षट्मासों की अस्थिरता ले कर मैं केन्द्रीय विमंडल से यह प्रश्न करता हूँ कि राज्यों के कांग्रेसी मंडल के शासन के हितों पर आप लोग भी हैं या नहीं और उनके प्रतिहार के लिये आप लोग भी जिम्मेदार हैं या नहीं? इस का उत्तर साफ़ तौर से दीजिये या माफ़ताफ़ स्वीकार कीजिये कि आप लोग भी बेवश हैं। प्रधान मंत्री या मन्त्रिमंडल मंत्री किसी राज्य की खराब परिस्थिति को सुधारने के लिये जाते हैं तो उनको भी अनाधिकारी समझा जाता है, क्या यह वंचित गणतान्त्रिक तरिका है?

देश की छाया परिस्थिति भङ्गमय होती जा रही है। लोग क्या करेंगे। शासक दल गणतान्त्रिक तरीके की बातें करते हैं, क्या इसके पीछे सच्चा अन्तरिकता है, अगर है तो उन लोगों को गणतान्त्रिक युक्ति माननी पड़ेगी, गणतान्त्रिक मूल्य पर चलना होगा और गणतान्त्रिक मूल्य को देखना होगा, नहीं तो भूखे इन्सानवृषी वंचित गणनारायण के ताण्डव नृत्य से गणतन्त्र के साथ शासक दल की भी समाधि रचना होगी।

मैं यही बोल कर आप को सन्त्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate

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the whole ministry on doing a very satisfactory work, as my predecessor, Mr. Malhotra said. It was a misfortune, that we had the worst drought in many States, in about 50 per cent the States in the country as a whole. We had conflicts with two countries, China and Pakistan. Even then, we have been practically completely out of the whole drought situation and we can proudly say that we are in a very comfortable position at this moment.

If I may recollect, initially when the question of PL 480 agreement came before us, everybody was trying to hobnob the government regarding the renewal of that agreement and the zonal restrictions. It was criticised to such a length that if the Government had not stood by it, the Government would have been completely out of power due to shortage of food. When the situation worsens, certain decisions are to be taken much carefully and a realistic approach has to be made. I do remember, the hon. Minister was having a clear view that the zonal restrictions should be abolished outright. But I think something happened in between. His view was now, I understand, fully appreciated and supported even by his own colleagues in the Centre and also by many of the Chief Ministers. Since then a change has also been found in the thinking of the hon. Minister. I do understand his difficulty. The situation since then has worsened. At the same time, my feeling is that once a friend is put into difficulties by his own friends, the shadow of fear of further difficulties rise in his own mind due to which always hampering steps are taken.

17 hrs.

I was very happy to learn that at least one larger zone has been announced of the Northern States. I was expecting together with that zone, the risk step of having another larger zone would be taken—call it, Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh-Gujarat. I do understand the difficulties with the

urban towns like Bombay in Maharashtra and the urban towns in Gujarat, with rationing in certain parts of Maharashtra and no rationing in Gujarat. I know that would have created difficulties. I think the Chief Ministers are not accommodating him and he, according to me, unnecessarily takes a larger share of blame on behalf of the Chief Ministers. As I have understood his policy, I would like to give a slight warning to my hon. friend. Please beware of the senior Chief Ministers. Never take any steps that will hamper the policy that is being followed. Whenever the opportunity occurs, as is done now that when the season of rabi crop is ready a larger zone is announced, he should do away with all zonal restrictions which alone will solve the major problem.

I want to make a mention here especially about the emergency steps taken in the current rabi season by many States. I think the Central Ministry expected that there will be special measures implemented in 3.3 million acres of land. But the States and the people at large have put in special efforts and the emergency measures are anticipated to cover 3.9 million acres of land. It has indirectly created a healthy atmosphere. It has created at least a spirit of confidence where we feel that we will definitely do away with scarcity in food in the contemplated period of the next Fourth Five Year Plan.

Now, Sir, I wish to express a slight fear about the amalgamation of the departments of Community Development and Co-operation together with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This was a long-standing demand of many people. The aspects of community development and co-operation are such that they should necessarily be amalgamated. But, as I see from the report, it is a very heavy charge. I find that the same amalgamation is not done at the State level. Take, for instance, Gujarat. Even food and agri-

culture are under two different ministries. What is the real intention of amalgamating these departments under one Ministry? Ultimately, solving the problem of food is not only a question of production. There is the question of procurement, its storage, its distribution, then there is the cooperative part, the processing part through co-operatives of the agricultural products and so on. It is a complex problem. Then there is the question of the leadership to be created at the village level, the taluk level and the district level. Therefore, it is necessary that food, agriculture, community development and co-operation are all combined together and put under one Ministry. If this spirit is to survive in the long range, then all these departments at the State level should also necessarily be put under one Ministry. Then only the responsibility can be assessed. I find that in some States co-operation is put with agriculture, but food has been retained separate as Civil Supplies Department. Then there is community development in the form of local self-government and panchayati raj has been retained in another form. Unless the same spirit that is shown at the Centre, in amalgamating these departments, is taken up by the States also, I am sure it will indirectly harm the work done by the Centre.

When these are amalgamated, my fear, as I mentioned earlier, is that because there are overall shortages our further programme will all be concentrated on agricultural production and the spirit of community development, the spirit to imbibe a new leadership, the spirit to create self-reliance at the village level, may die out. My fear is that the Block Development Officer may confine his activities, in this difficult and precarious position, only to agricultural production and he may forget the other part of his duties of creating co-partnership with the village youngsters, of creating the spirit of non-officials working with officials, of creating a policy of decentralisation or participation of village level young-

sters together with panchayati raj at the central level. I do desire to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect of the question. The Department of Community Development must gain that importance, the spirit of community development should be given importance, which it is found that during the last two or three years has receded to the background. Also, regarding production, food is not the only item. There are so many subsidiary items, call it dairy schemes, oil processing schemes or other schemes.

श्री किशन पटनायक : नन्दा साहब पांच बजे स्टेटमेंट करने वाले थे। वह कहाँ गये ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two versions here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a notice on the Notice Board.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह बहुत बड़ा शोका है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he will make the statement at 5.30.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, are we fools to ask for the statement at 5.00 if it is to be made at 5.30? The notice says that he will make the statement at 5.00. You will have to pull up the Minister concerned.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इसके लिए सरकार को माफी मांगनी चाहिये। या तो यह घाफकी गलती है या उनकी गलती है। अगर उनकी गलती है तो उनकी सदन में माफी मांगनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will make the statement at 5.30.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: The whole tempo of agricultural production has come to be mainly on the item of food. As far as dairy schemes are concerned, only since last year intensive cattle development programmes are being initiated in 22 blocks in the

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country as a whole. These blocks are located among the milk-sheds for the urban milk supply schemes or dairy schemes. I have the experience of the working of one such block run by the Government. That is in Gujarat. The misfortune is this. They have thought of three agencies, the Ahmedabad District Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Gujarat State Co-operative Gopalak sangh and the Mehsana District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union. Scheme with the result this Block is bifurcated into three Unions and functioned by the Government. I personally feel that wherever a dairy scheme is functioning, either in the public sector or in the co-operative sector or in the private sector, the work of intensified cattle development should necessarily be co-related and made directly a part of the scheme. It should not be left to be done at the State level. Unless this is done, we will not be able to carry out intensive cattle development.

Intensive cattle development scheme consists of three parts: veterinary service, fodder development and rural credit. I would like to say that very recently, in the 99th Report of the Estimates Committee, they have clearly said that the question of production of fodder has remained unattended for the last ten years. They have said: "The Committee are unhappy to note that fodder cultivation has remained more or less stationary during the years 1959-60 to 1961-62." As there should be extra production of subsidiary foodgrains at the same time, this will indirectly help the food problem also. At the same time, there is the question of family planning in cattle also. It is most important. I would like to give some figures. I am told that there are 80 million cattle in the country and the overall production is hardly 60 million litres of milk. The average yield is hardly $\frac{3}{4}$ litre per cattle. If this is the position it means a great drain on the economy of the Indian nation as a whole.

Then, there is the philosophy of religious temperament about the retention of uneconomic cattle. It may be either in the form of "against cow slaughter" or otherwise, but the problem has to be solved by the Government by devising some measures. They should have some dynamic thinking in this matter. If we allow the uneconomic cattle to live, it will be a big burden and our schemes will not be successful.

Coming to co-operation, the new policy that is evolved is that no new licence shall be given to a private person, especially so far as sugar factories are concerned. I find from the Annual Report that out of the 9 licences given last year one was to a private party. I am not very happy about it. I do not know how it happened. Probably, there must have been some mistake somewhere. Similarly, in the case of milk processing plants and baby food powder, out of the new licensed capacity of 5,500 tones a licence for about 1,000 tones of babyfood powder was given to a private party. I am of the opinion that in the sugar industry and milk processing industry, where co-operatives have been found to be successful and in a position to take further licensing capacity, the policy should be to issue licences only to co-operatives and no leniency whatsoever should be shown, either to the existing industries in the private sector or to new entrepreneurs to enter that field.

The I come to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. This Corporation is mainly intended to supply medium and long term credit for agricultural purposes. But the Reserve Bank has objected to this Corporation providing credit to primary co-operative societies of dairy processing industries on the ground that it is not agriculture. If the co-operative sector is to play a larger or dominant role against the existing capitalists who are holding or controlling so many

industries, even though a processing unit may not strictly be coming under agricultural finance, since it is processing the products of the agriculturists it should be provided with all the finance necessary for its development. But what is now happening is that it is not financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation or the District Cooperative Bank while the processing units in the private sector get assistance from the banks controlled by the private sector. In that way, the processing units in the co-operative sector are starved of finance and their progress is hampered. So, there should be a directive of the Government that the Agricultural Refinance Corporation should consider financial help to a processing unit as an agricultural loan or they should bring in an amendment to the Act so that the processing unit can become eligible for finance as agricultural loan from this Corporation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shinde.

श्री किशन पटनायक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप नन्दा जी को बुलाइये । यह बहुत गलत बात है । पांच बजे नोटिस बोर्ड पर लिखा है और हम लोगों को बुलाया गया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making a statement at 5:30 p.m.

श्री किशन पटनायक : नोटिस बोर्ड पर क्या लिखा है वह देखिये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Speaker announced that it will be at 5 O'Clock. It is written in the Notice Board also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is at 5.30 p.m.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it is at 5.30 p.m. why was it not announced at 4.45 p.m.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be made at 5.30 p.m.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is very bad.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been listening to the debate since this afternoon. Many important and leading members have participated in the debate and they have made valuable contributions. For instance, Professor Humayun Kabir, Shri Inder J. Malhotra and a few other hon. Members have made generous observations about the functioning or working of this Ministry.

They have also made a number of constructive suggestions. I agree with Shri Inder Jit Malhotra when he says that for the first time the basic problems of Indian agriculture are being handled in a forthright and scientific manner. I say this not because I happen to be one of the Deputy Ministers in this Ministry. I have expressed this view even two years earlier when I wrote one book on agriculture in my mother tongue. I feel that for the first time Indian agriculture is getting this tempo of development and if we get the co-operation of hon. Members, I think, we shall be in a position to face the task successfully and solve the basic problems of Indian agriculture in the near future.

The time at my disposal being very limited I shall confine myself only to sugar and some of the problems of community development. At the outset I wish to say something about the remarks which had been made by Shri D. D. Puri against the Sen Commission. Shri D. D. Puri is a very knowledgeable Member of this House and he always makes some contribution as far as the sugar debate is concerned, but I do not agree with him at all when he says that the Sen Commission's Report is a useless report. In fact, I must say that Shri Sen and his colleagues have made a commendable job and they have submitted a very valuable set of recommendations for the use of the Government. It is a different thing that we may not agree with all the recommendations and perhaps we may find that some of the recommendations

[Shri Shinde]

may not be practical ones. But it is my considered view that as far as the whole set of recommendations are concerned, it is a very useful document and I really wish to thank, on behalf of the Ministry and this House, the Sen Commission for producing such a valuable document.

Sugar is a subject which was previously frequently debated in this House. Recently, it has become a less controversial subject and it is perhaps due to the proper handling of the subject that it has become less controversial. It is heartening to find that large number of hon. Members participate in sugar debates and ask questions about sugar. There are some popular doubts about the sugar policy that is being pursued by the Government of India. Some hon. Members ask why we should export sugar if we are incurring heavy losses. A few other hon. Members ask the Government of India why we should not decontrol sugar if there are adequate stocks with the factories and the sugar industry is also facing some difficulty. A few others also ask what we are doing about the arrears of cane prices. The time at my disposal is very short but I may try to touch some of the important points.

Before dealing with these specific issues, I would like to mention briefly the background and the general position of the sugar industry so that hon. Members might be in a position to take an objective view of the policies pursued by Government. As is well known the sugar year commences on 1st November. This sugar year began with a carry-over stock of 6.85 lakh tonnes and up to 7th April, 1966, that is, the current month, we have produced about 28.6 lakh tonnes. The total production of the current year is expected to be about 34.5 lakh tonnes. So, the total availability during the year is likely to be about 41 lakh tonnes or 41.5 lakh tonnes.

Past few years were rather difficult years from the point of view of sugar

production. For example, in the year 1962-63 we hardly produced 21.5 lakh tonnes of sugar, but as a result of various policies and measures adopted by Government during the last few years the position of sugar production has improved satisfactorily and that is why this year we are producing the highest quantity of sugar, that is, about 34.5 lakh tonnes. This would be a record production in the history of the sugar industry.

श्री शंभू बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :

शुगर डिक्टोस करने पर प्रा. क्या विचार करेंगे ?

Shri Shinde: I am coming to that.

It is really heartening to see that as far as sugar production is concerned, we have practically achieved the Third Plan target. At the time of the formulation of the Third Plan, we envisaged that we shall attain the target of 35.5 lakh tonnes of sugar and this year we are practically reaching it. It has been possible to achieve this target of sugar production because of the various policies pursued in regard to licensing, in regard to price structure of sugar and in regard to the price of sugarcane.

As the hon. Members are aware, sugar production also depends on the availability of sugarcane for sugar factories. Sometimes sugar factories have to obtain sugarcane in competition with manufacturers of gur and khandsari. The sugarcane crop, like any other crop, is also subject to vagaries of monsoons. So, it may be that in future there may be a temporary set-back as far as sugar production is concerned. But I feel that the happy trend of production of sugar is likely to be maintained in the years to come. Our endeavour has been to see that as far as the licensing policy, the price policy of sugar and the price of sugarcane is concerned, we shall adopt such policy which will help us to maintain the higher tempo of production so that we shall be in a position to produce adequate

quantity of sugar for internal consumption as well as for augmenting exports to the extent possible.

In the Fourth Plan, we have planned to license the production capacity to the tune of 45 lakh tonnes. As is well known, it takes three or four years to instal a factory and to put it into production. We have already licensed a sizeable capacity to the tune of 42 lakh tonnes during the last 1½ years. As far as the new units are concerned, it is well known that Government is giving preference to issuing licences to cooperative units. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel raised a question as to why a licence was issued in favour of one private party. In fact as I have submitted, we are very much interested in the cause of the cooperative sugar factories. I assure the House on behalf of the Government that it will be our constant endeavour to see that cooperative units are encouraged in every way possible. But we have also to take into consideration the fact that supposing, for any particular reasons, no cooperative unit comes forward and asks for a licence, we cannot allow production to suffer and, in the wider national interest, we have also to consider the applications even from the private sector under such circumstances. In this case, I might submit for the information of the hon. Member that during the last 1½ years, we have licensed about 18 units and out of them only 1 is private and the rest of them are cooperative units.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: How many applications have you received from the cooperative sector, how many have been granted and how many are pending? Since 1960, hundreds of applications are pending and from my area 2 applications are pending since 1960 and you have not licensed them and you have got the audacity to say that you are liberalising the licensing of cooperative units.

Shri Shinde: I quite realise your anxiety. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy should be satisfied by the fact that in Mysore alone during the last few months, we have issued a number of licences. But the demand for co-

operative sugar factories has grown up so much that it is not possible to accept all the applications. I learn there are more than 35 applications pending with the Government for the establishment of cooperative sugar factories. Even then, if adequate cane is available, if the applications are supported by factual information, I think, there is every possibility of their being considered sympathetically.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): You have been very harsh to Madhya Pradesh. You have not licensed any unit there.

Shri Shinde: We have already licensed one unit but that is not coming up. We wish that it should come up as early as possible.

As the hon. Members are aware, as a part of the efforts of the Government of India to put the sugar industry on a sound basis, we have, in addition to the Sen Commission, appointed one Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Gundu Rao. That Committee also submitted its Report only last year and very valuable information is available with the Government now as a result of that Report.

I might then come to the point of decontrol which has been raised by some hon. members. As far as the present release position is concerned, I may say that we have been releasing from the current month a quantity of 2.49 lakh tonnes and that is slightly more than the quantity that we were releasing during the previous decontrol period. With this quantity, which will be made available to consumers, I think the position should ease. Some hon. members raised this question in the morning also during Question Hour. I think that now at least in many parts of the country, there should not be any difficulty about availability of sugar.

Shri E. S. Pandey: It appears from the Press that Government are going to decontrol. Will the hon. Minister

[Shri R. S. Pandey]

please let us know precisely as to whether they are going to decontrol or not?

Shri Shinde: The position is like this. During the current year, as I have already submitted, we are likely to have a production of 34.5 lakh tonnes and with the carry-over stock of 6.85 lakh tonnes, the total availability would be about 41 or 41.5 lakh tonnes. According to the present scheme of release, we might require about 29 lakh tonnes for domestic consumption; about one lakh tonnes are required for meeting the requirements of Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Defence forces; we are also exporting this year about 4 to 5 lakh tonnes of sugar to various countries. So the total consumption of sugar this year would be about 34 to 35 lakh tonnes and at the end of the year, perhaps the carry-over would be of the same size, i.e., about 7 lakh tonnes. This problem was closely gone into and examined by the Sen Commission and the Sen Commission has recommended that Government should not take the risk of decontrolling sugar unless Government have at its disposal a sizable buffer stock to the tune of 12 lakh tonnes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do the sugar manufacturers want decontrol or not?

Shri Shinde: I might say something about that also.

I might add one more point. Due to the drought conditions of the current year, it is feared that plantations might not have taken place to the same extent as that of last year. I was in Bihar two days back and I was told by the officials of the Bihar Government that plantations have been adversely affected to the tune of about 30%; of course, they have still to get the final statistics. Even the hon. Member, Shri D. D. Puri, a very knowledgeable person, has expressed on the floor of the House that plantations this year are very severely

affected. We are trying to get the information and if, because of failure of rains, the plantations are adversely affected, naturally the availability of cane next year is likely to be less than in the current year and to that extent the volume of production would be less. If we now take the risk of decontrolling sugar and then if there is a spurt in price in the near future or after a few months or in the next season, then perhaps Government, in the interest of consumers, etc., might be required to re-control sugar and the hon. members themselves will say that Government was hasty in taking the decision and Government changes its policies very frequently. I submit to the hon. House that it would not be in the interest of the country to decontrol sugar at such a stage. If the prospects of crop improve, then, of course, we might consider the position and hon. members should rest assured that, as far as controls are concerned, nobody likes them.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Then why do they not decontrol? Government is in love with controls.

Shri Shinde: Government is not for control as far as sugar is concerned. Controls are always irksome and if the supply position improves and if we are adequately supported by adequate stocks of sugar, as recommended by the Sen Commission, then perhaps we might contemplate decontrolling sugar. We have no rigid views on the matter and we shall take decisions as and when situations improve.

Then there was criticism about the export policy that is being pursued by the Government. As far as exports are concerned, the rates are very low in the international market. It is true that we are exporting sugar at a considerable loss. But may I submit for the consideration of the House that this is not a situation peculiar to our sugar economy alone? All the sugar-exporting countries of the world export sugar at a loss, because as far as sugar is concerned, it is practically a

buyers' market. Sugar is sold in the market at throw-away prices in the various countries.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister may please wait for a while. Now, the Home Minister will be making a statement.

17.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DELHI BANDH

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :
मंजी महोदय प्राध घंटा कहाँ बन्द रहे ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I had undertaken to make a statement at 5 P.M., but when I got the information I found that I needed some more information, and I asked for that. Therefore, I felt that a little more time was needed . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister should have conveyed it to the House.

Shri Nanda: I had conveyed it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He had conveyed it at 5:20 P.M., I think.

Shri Nanda: I had conveyed it much earlier, at about 4 p.m. or so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It had been conveyed to the Speaker, but I am sorry it was not conveyed to the House.

Shri Nanda: I may say that the House would be pleased to know that the city is peaceful and the day has passed peacefully. I hope that what remains of the day will also be as peaceful as it has been so far.

I may give the steps that the Delhi Administration took to maintain law and order in view of the threat of the general strike called by the various political parties for the 19th April, 1966.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Including the Congress.

Shri Nanda: Yes, including the Congress. That was why it was peaceful.

On the 15th April, 1966, an order under section 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated. Besides imposing the usual ban on such occasions on the assembly of five or more persons and the holding of any meetings, use of loud-speakers etc. without the written permission of the district magistrate[additional district magistrate|sub-divisional magistrate, the order also banned:

"the forcible closure of shops and commercial establishments and the use or the show of force or any attempt to intimidate the owner of a public carriage or a stage-carrier to go about his business of transporting passengers/goods within the Union Territory of Delhi."

The order came into force on 15th April, 1966 for a period of 15 days, unless withdrawn earlier. Wide publicity was given to this order.

As it was feared that the general strike might disturb the normal life in the city of Delhi, efforts were made right from the beginning to ensure that at least the transport services did not join this strike. The district authorities and the Director of Transport remained in touch with the DTU and other unions of taxis, scooters etc. As a precaution, however, alternative arrangements were also completed to maintain transport services on essential routes. The Deputy Commissioner commandeered 105 vehicles, including 40 DTU buses, and kept them in reserve at Tis Hazari to be put on the road in case of the sudden breakdown of the transport system. Besides this, a fleet of another 25 vehicles were kept in reserve to be put to use at a moment's notice. This arrangement was made particularly with a view to facilitating the transport of the large number of passengers coming to the Delhi Main and the New Delhi railway stations. For general law and

[Shri Nanda]

order purposes, the Union Territory of Delhi is divided into three districts, each having its own Additional District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. For operational purposes, each of these districts was treated as a zone. Each zone had two ADMs assisted by one DIG and two Superintendents of Police. Each zone was divided into sectors, each under the charge of a sub-divisional magistrate assisted by an extra magistrate and a Dy. S.P. In the Central District because of the peculiar traffic problem, a separate sub-zone was created under a separate ADM, assisted by a Superintendent of Police, with headquarters at police station Motinagar.

Each of the zones had a special reserve besides a central reserve stationed at three places. Adequate police force was provided to each zone and sector for patrolling and effective enforcement of the orders under section 144 Cr. P.C.

The anti-social elements are generally active on such occasions. In order to remove them from the scene, it was considered necessary to round them up before the day of the general strike. More than 450 bad characters were rounded up by the night of 18 April 1966.

Wide publicity of these arrangements had been made in order to assure the public that law and order would be maintained. Various organisations of transport were apprehensive of trouble and sought assurances from the District authorities that if they came on the road, they would not be harassed by the rowdy element. Such assurances were given in order to maintain the transport service in the capital.

Since this morning the Magistrates and the Police have been doing intensive patrolling, with the result that except for one minor incident no untoward incident has taken place. The transport services are absolutely normal. The DTU has put more than 750

buses on the road. The taxi, scooter and tonga services are plying as usual. The University and the Higher Secondary Examinations have gone without any trouble. The educational institutions are all open with normal attendance. The cinemas too are running their normal shows. The eating shops, such as restaurants, dhabas, tea stalls, etc. have also not closed down their business. Small shops of vegetables, fruit and hawkers have also not gone off the business. The factories and the business and commercial establishments did not join the strike. According to the latest reports, small grocery shops have also started opening in certain areas, such as Shakti Nagar, Kirti Nagar. In brief, except for the hartal by traders—*dukandaars*—life is completely normal in the city.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस "बन्द" के सन्दर्भ में नगर में सामान्य शान्ति रही, लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इधर-उधर कुछ घटनाएँ हुई हैं और कुछ लोगों ने गड़बड़ी पैदा करने की कोशिश की, जिनका सम्बन्ध एक विशेष राजनैतिक दल से है ?

Shri Nanda: One minor incident took place which I referred to. It took place at about 12 noon near Yusuf Sarai. One Shri Ved Prakash carrying a communist flag had collected a small crowd of 10—12 persons. He was asked by the police party on patrol duty to disperse in view of the orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. He did not listen and had to be apprehended forcibly, which resulted in minor injuries to him and to a police constable. His other companions ran away. It was simply a stray incident. The police had made three more arrests in the North District under Secs. 107/151 Cr.P.C., but these arrests had nothing to do with the strike and had to be made to stop personal quarrels at public places.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why was the morning dak not distributed?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I think the people of Delhi have to be congratulated on the peaceful manner in which they have succeeded in expressing their protest against Government's policy regarding sales tax. The police also deserve commendation for having abstained from the temptation of getting themselves irritated and irritating the public and leading the Government and the people into various kinds of incidents.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any question to ask?

Shri Ranga: No, no. The main thing remains.

Shri R. S. Pandey: He should congratulate the Home Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That I would do.

Shri Priya Gupta: He could not influence the public to join the hartal.

Shri Ranga: The main thing remains. That is, what is it that the Government propose to do? I am sure it is not the case of Government that the people's resentment is artificial and it is not universal. It is not stated that the bandh has completely failed and the Government has succeeded. Therefore, under the circumstances, what is it that Government proposes to do in order to satisfy the people, to meet the people concerned who have been aggrieved by the policies of Government more than half way, in order to assure the public of Delhi as a whole that Government is not autocratic, that Government is certainly amenable to public opinion?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): When I raised this question by an adjournment motion notice this morning, I thought this was a matter merely for discussion, and not of merely a statement coming from the Home Minister regarding the situation as developed by the Delhi bandh. The object that I had in view was, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Ranga...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want any information?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am asking the question. The whole point of the discussion of the question that arises in the House today is this. Is the Government going to continue in the same obdurate, assinine manner of not listening to the demands of the public? The general principle of every ruler, whoever he may be, is that he must treat himself as father and mother in relation to the ruled, as *parents patriae*. If this Government refuses to listen to this demand that is made by the public as the Government of the day, then this Government of the day is not fit to call itself the father and mother of the subject, and the question that therefore arises is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Discussion on the Finance Ministry is coming.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Having shown its temper to the Government that they have felt deep resentment against the present levy of sales tax, is the Government now going to stick to the assurances that have been given that they will reconsider this imposition of sales tax? That is the point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I also congratulate the people of Delhi and others who kept the strike and hartal a success, but a peaceful success. I would like to know what discussions took place between the representatives of those who called this bandh and the Home Minister, and what is the outcome of the discussion, and whether such discussions will continue in the larger interests of good relations?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has that to do with the bandh?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you got anything to ask about the bandh?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am asking about the bandh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is now over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I put the question like this, whether the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

question arising out of this bandh is going to be discussed with them or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question. (Interruptions)

The statement clearly shows that the bandh has not taken place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This was not a bandh, it was a hartal.

Dr. Ranee Sen (Calcutta East): The Home Minister admitted that even the Congress Party was behind the strike call, and it is also known that the representatives of the local Congress Committee also met the Government representatives to ventilate the grievances of the Delhi public. In view of the fact that this strike took place peacefully, would the Government consider this question that was raised by the strike and try to meet the demands of the trading community and other public?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of policy.

Dr. Ranee Sen: I raised the question of policy also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question is simple. When the adjournment motion was moved, that was the object of moving; otherwise, you should allow the adjournment motion. What else was there?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हो सकता है कि दिल्ली के लोग या तो मुर्दा हैं या शान्तिवादी हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कारण से कि उन्होंने दिल्ली में इमारतें नहीं जलवाई, बसों को नहीं जलवाया, हिंसा कांड नहीं करवाया

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want them to set fire to the House? Members before asking questions must make responsible statements.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is responsible; you do not follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am following.

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप पूरा नहीं सुनते हैं, घाघी भंसेजी सुनते हैं और रोक देते हैं। क्या इस कारण से कि उन्होंने इमारतें नहीं जलवाई, बसों को नहीं जलवाया, उनकी जो मांगें थीं उन पर विचार नहीं होगा ? यह मेरा सवाल है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of policy.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Even before there was any increase in the sales tax the traders and businessmen have already increased the price and have put the consumers in difficulty and therefore as a protest against this undue rise in prices by the traders putting the consumers in difficulty, the people of Delhi have shown that they are not co-operating with them. May I know what action the government propose to take against such traders and businessmen who had increased the prices without there being any increase in the sales tax and put the consumer into difficulty?

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I want to know from the government the total expenditure incurred in this behalf for an unnecessary, uncalled for, attempted dislocation of public business in the town. With regard to sales tax business, it is well-known that the traders, with the slightest increase of dearness allowance to the poor clerks and others, are charging them more and putting the public into great difficulty. I was just now told this afternoon that the administration has asked that no sales tax should be charged on the drugs but they are charging sales-tax without showing it in the bills; they just add the sales-tax to the price and they do not add in the bill but charge the extra and collect that from the public. These

are the things,, that are being done by them. If every political party, including some Congressmen.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am coming to it. The reply given by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister recently to the deputation of traders has got the fullest support of every sane Member of this House and therefore, it need not be reconsidered. In view of all this, I want to know how much it has cost the government to make all these arrangements and who are responsible for this unnecessary expenditure.

श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है और यहां पर जो "दिल्ली बंद" हड़ताल घाज हुई और जिस प्रकार से उस में शान्तिपूर्ण व्यवहार दिल्ली के नागरिकों ने किया, उसके लिये दिल्ली की पुलिस या दिल्ली के प्रशासन को श्रेय देने के बजाय दिल्ली के उन नागरिकों और व्यापारियों को श्रेय देना अधिक उपयुक्त होगा जो अपने भ्रान्दोलन में हिंसात्मक रूप लाकर अपने भ्रान्दोलन की लगाम उन लोगों के हाथों में नहीं देना चाहते थे जो हिंसा या राष्ट्र घातक तत्वों में विश्वास रखते हैं। परन्तु दिल्ली में इस प्रकार की हड़ताल होना भी सरकार के लिये बहुत बड़ी बानिग है, नेतावनी है कि राजधानी में इस प्रकार की हड़ताल हो। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन के बाद, क्या भारत सरकार जिन लोगों ने अपनी कठिनाइयों के कारण यह हड़ताल की, उन के साथ उसी प्रकार सद्व्यवहार से, बल्कि और भी उसके आगे जा कर बातचीत करेगी। कलकत्ता में हिंसात्मक घटनाएँ होने के बाद गृह मंत्री यहां से दौड़े हुए गये थे और वहां लोगों की कठिनाइयों को सुनने के बाद उन्होंने कुछ निर्णय लिये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि

शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन के बाद भी क्या उसी प्रकार सरकार व्यवहार करेगी ताकि देश में यह परम्परा चले कि शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन होने से सरकार जल्दी प्रभावित होती है ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I want to put one very important question. Please permit me to put one important question. From past experience, right from the day when this sales tax was levied, even in the past, whenever differences were found to exist between the adjoining States and Delhi, what had happened was, the trade channels had straightway gone out of Delhi to other places. This apprehension has always been felt by the Delhi traders. May I ask the hon. Minister whether this aspect of the question will be gone into, and after going into it, if an apprehension like that is felt, to find out whether those apprehensions are correct, and if they are correct, is the Government prepared to go into the question, and if it is not so, will the Government speak out to the Delhi traders and others that what they say is not correct, is not based on facts and is not based on events which are happening all over the country today?

Shri Priya Gupta rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. We have spent 20 minutes over this.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One question, Sir. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a statement in answer to the call-attention notice, and you are not allowing questions.

श्री चुनीलाल (प्रबाला) : सेल्स टैक्स की वे बोरी करते हैं और उनको कोई सजा नहीं मिलती है। बहुत से तो पूरा सेल्स टैक्स बोरी करते हैं . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पाईर, पाईर।

Shri Nanda: I will agree that congratulations go more to the people. I agree there. The peaceful conduct in all that has happened in the course of the day, the restraint shown by everybody, is a very good thing, and it is a very good augury. In the capital there should be no hartal. Let us see that there is no hartal. But it does not matter if there is a hartal, and we think, and even if I believe it is an unjustified hartal, I would rather have an expression of protest which is legitimate and desirable, because, in a democracy, that is really a very good outlet. But the only thing is that there should be no violence, no intimidation, no rowdiness; and, if we can combine the two, an open, free—unrestrained by any authority—demonstration and expression of protest. The justification, the people will decide. But there should be no intimidation, no instigation to violence. This will be strengthening the hands of democracy and therefore I am happy on this account at what has occurred today in Delhi.

Now, I have been rather a little hurt when the hon. Member Shri Trivedi—I have never had any occasion to see anything objectionable in what he says usually—said it is obdurate and assinine. On that, I have to say a few words. I do not want to refute or rebut anything. Before this bundh or hartal occurred, every effort was made to see that it was prevented, and I had hoped that there would be no such thing as has happened in the afternoon. There was mention of the United Chamber of Traders' Associations; their representative came to me and I gave them this assurance which I had already indicated in the earlier statement. I said, if there is any article regarding which there is any feeling that there will be some hardship in the form of any impact on the trade here, that it would injure either the consumer or the trade, I would look into it. I repeat it and I reiterate it. I also told them then that we have not yet issued any notification, no date has been settled. Therefore, they are

free to make any representation. They felt that while Delhi may have this new levy, the other States because of whom we are introducing it here; may not do it.

I said that the other States have said that this will apply simultaneously. They were quite satisfied and they said that there will be no hartal. But still it was there. Can I give any more assurances now than all that? These assurances will be observed. Simply because they had decided to have it and wanted to observe it anyhow, I am not going to have any kind of reaction in my mind because they have stuck to it and because of their obduracy, as he put it, in the matter of the bundh. This is not going to affect my mind. I will deal with them, because it is not they, but it is the trade in the city and the consumers whose interests are involved. That is all I can say about it.

Looking into the questions, I do not find anything else which calls for an answer, except the question about the cost involved. I did not think of working it out, but it must be very considerable. (Interruptions).

For instance, about the matches, the increase in cost will be one-fifth of a paisa or something like that. But I am sure they will add one whole paisa to that. They will not round it off against themselves, but they will try to round it off against the consumer always. I have given instructions; in the case of all those commodities on which there may be sales-tax after any revision takes place, I will have the statistics for the earlier period and I will keep a watch on what is happening. There is a committee with which I am concerned where the public men and the representatives of business have already stipulated that there will not be any excessive rise, out of proportion to what may be justified. I will try to utilise that agency for that purpose.

17.57 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shinde may continue his speech.

Shri Shinde: Sir, it is really a matter of pride for all of us that once we were an importing country—for instance, during the first Plan we imported sugar for 4 years—but now instead of being an importing country, we have become a regular exporter. Hon. members will be happy to know that during the last 5 years we have earned foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 90 crores, which is badly needed for the development of our country. All of us should be proud of this.

Shri R. S. Pandey: We have earned this foreign exchange at the cost of how much loss?

Shri Shinde: The loss has been there to the extent of about Rs. 40 to 45 crores. The foreign exchange we have earned is about Rs. 90 crores.

The scheme for export of sugar cannot be based on an 'off and on' basis according to our convenience, dependent upon the surplus available for export and when the international prices are high. The importing countries are highly developed and prefer to import from such countries which are regular and dependable suppliers. Further, sales for export can be made only at international prices in competition with the other countries. This question was also examined by the Sen Commission. This is what they have said about our export policy:

"If there was a choice for the country whether to produce sugarcane or rice from the same acre of land, unbalanced, it would be advantageous to grow sugarcane and export sugar manufactured from there and use the

foreign exchange earned to import rice. The foreign exchange receipts from such export of sugar, even at current low prices in the international market, would be higher than the import cost of equivalent quantity of rice as could be produced within the country from the same acre of land."

This shows, Sir, even taking into consideration the wider interests of our national economy, the sugar exports are very important from the point of view of national interest.

18 hrs.

Hon. Members have raised the issues about arrears of sugar cane prices, accumulation of stocks in the factories and the financial problems of sugar factories. This matter was taken up by this Ministry with the Ministry of Finance as well as with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has recently issued a circular to all the Scheduled Banks stating that as far as possible the requirements of sugar factories may be looked after and they may be accommodated to the extent possible.

It is true that this year the arrears of sugarcane prices have piled up very much. For example, if we compare the figures with that of the previous years, we find that the position this year is worse. Arrears of sugarcane prices have gone up to Rs. 23.4 crores. During 1963-64, on 15th March, 1964 the arrears were Rs. 12.9 crores and in 1964-65 on the same day the arrears were Rs. 18.7 crores. As I have already submitted, as a result of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank the position might ease to a great extent. But I might say at this stage that there are certain sugar factory owners in the country who are in the habit of delaying payment to the sugarcane growers. I might request them in their own interest that they should not avoid regular payments to sugarcane growers because ultimately the prosperity of the sugar industry depends on the development of sugar-

[Shri Shinde]

cane and the efforts of the cane growers.

I might refer briefly to the Kanpur sugar institute which is doing very good work for training our engineers and chemists. In fact, there is no dearth of talent in our country as such. If our engineers and chemists get proper opportunities they can prove their talent and merit. For instance, I can say from my own personal experience, when the question of undertaking the manufacture of raw sugar came up doubts were expressed that we may not be in a position to manufacture raw sugar according to international standards and specifications. But the year we undertook the manufacture of raw sugar we found that the quality of our sugar was quite in keeping with international standards. I wish to pay my tribute to the engineers and chemists who are working in the sugar industry. Attempts are being made to introduce diffusion process in the sugar industry in India. It may help in improving the efficiency of our sugar industry. I wish all success to our engineers and chemists in India and I hope they would succeed in introducing diffusion process as early as possible.

Sir, I have no time to give a long speech on community development, but I wish to make a few observations. There is a feeling in the House as well as outside that everything is not well with the community development movement, with the community development blocks. I share the concern of the House and I would like to say that we are trying to locate the mistakes, we are trying to find out the weaknesses and we shall try to rectify the position to the extent possible.

As far *panchayati raj* is concerned, I might say that a very good development has taken place.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, it is past 6.00. This is a very important subject and the whole House should hear the important points that the

Minister is making. He may continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is going out today. Let him conclude.

Shri Shinde: As far as *panchayati raj* is concerned, when the Third Plan started we had introduced the *panchayati raj* system in a very few States. At that time it was visualized that *Panchayati Raj* may be extended to other States. Now, except the States of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland, all the States are covered by *Panchayati Raj* and in some of the States it is doing very well. I might cite the example of Gujarat, Maharashtra or Madras.

I have no time to deal with some other matters. But I wish to say a few words about the work done by Community Development. It may be noted that the increased consumption of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides and the like are not a little due to the efforts of the Extension Agency. The promotional role of Community Development has secured notable results in other areas of development also; for instance, about 1 lakh drinking water wells have been constructed in rural areas with sizable public contribution since the inception of the programme. Some 3 lakhs kilometres of approach roads have been laid. The establishment of 4,000 primary health centres has effectively helped in extending medical facilities to the rural areas. Special emphasis has also been paid to adult education and adult literacy.

With a view to ensure adequate representation of tribals in the extension staff in Tribal Development Blocks, the Centre has decided that 75 per cent of posts of village-level workers and a substantial portion of the posts of block development officers in the Tribal Development Blocks should be from the tribal community itself. Though the Tribal Development Blocks are the operative responsibility of the Ministry of Social Security, as far as the functioning of

the blocks is concerned, we come into the picture to a certain extent.

I may say for the information of the House that the Tribal Development Block Programmes are sought to be made more intensified in character than undertaken in our normal Community Development blocks. The intensification is brought about in two stages. Firstly, the extra provision of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Stage I phase and Rs. 5 lakhs in Stage II phase is made out of the special provision for backward classes, operated by the Department of Social Welfare, besides the normal schematic provision of Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively for the two stages. Secondly, the average population coverage in Tribal Development Blocks is 25,000 only as against 68,000 in Community Development blocks. As recommended by the last Annual Conference of Community Development Ministers, State Governments were requested to ensure that at least 75 per cent of the funds available under the head "Economic Development" in the Tribal Development Blocks be earmarked for schemes for exclusive benefits of the Tribals. This recommendation is in the process of implementation by the States.

Then I might refer to a small but very important item of Community Development. As a part of Community

Development we have installed about 2 lakhs community listening sets in villages. During the Indo-Pakistan conflict it was found that hundreds of villagers used to throng these community listening sets and they have become so popular. As far as mass education is concerned, they have proved their utility.

Then, there are two other important programmes which are undertaken by the Community Development Department, namely, Rural Manpower Programme and the Local Development Works Programme. In these programmes also we are trying to extend help to the various States and the experience so far tells us that the response is good. We are getting more and more demands from various State Governments to see that the programme is extended to other areas. This shows that this programme has become more and more popular.

In the end I would like to say that I hope with the co-operation of the hon. Members and the hon. House it may be possible to implement the various programmes of the Ministry of Community Development.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 20, 1966/Chaitra 30, 1888 (Saka).