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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 21, 1966/Vaisakha 1,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित
आदिम जातियों के राज्य मंत्रियों
का सम्मेलन

+

* 1247. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री म० ला० टिबेदी :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के राज्य मंत्रियों
का सम्मेलन दिसम्बर, 1965 में नई दिल्ली
में हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्मेलन ने यह सिफारिश
की है कि अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के वर्गीकरण में
होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाये;
और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार
ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

12144

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

(b) The conference did not make any recommendation about Scheduled Areas. However, many of the State Ministers felt that the area restrictions in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be removed.

(c) The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As a result of this decision of the conference about removing the area restrictions in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, may I know what follow-up action is being taken, whether any legislation or other things are required for removing the area restrictions, and if so, what action is being taken in order to proceed in the matter further?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In my main answer I have stated that the conference did not make any recommendations about the Scheduled areas, but the recommendation as I have stated, was about the removal of the area restrictions. As for that, I said even yesterday, in my reply to the half-an-hour discussion, that we have to bring forward a legislation to settle this point as well as the other anomalies that are in existence in the existing lists. For bringing forward the legislation, we have taken up the work on hand, and there has been consultation with the Members of Parliament belonging to these Castes and Tribes and also the Ministers of the State Governments who belong to these Castes and Tribes; and those discussions have been completed ex-

cepting in the case of one or two States; we wanted certain clarifications arising out of the discussions that we had had during the last month, and we are expecting to get the clarifications settled shortly. As soon as that is over, we shall be ready with the Bill to be brought forward before Parliament.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In spite of the fact that Chief Minister's Conferences are being held and the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being laid, though not discussed in the House, what are the reasons why there is much discontentment among the Scheduled Tribes leading to firing? During the last two months, we have heard everywhere voices about firing on the tribals. In the light of this, may I know what Government propose to do in this regard in regard to the tribals?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The hon. Member's question was a long one, and I have forgotten the first part of it . . .

An hon. Member: She has forgotten about the firing?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Not about the firing. If the hon. Member would repeat the first part of his question, I shall answer it . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I shall drop the first part of my question and ask only the second part. We are hearing of so many firings in the tribal areas. May I know how Government propose to aid these tribals economically as well as politically?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Department of Social Welfare has to deal with the welfare measures for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As the hon. Member knows, we have taken up welfare measures in the First, Second and Third Plans. In a day or two, we shall be coming before the House for discussing our Demands; then I shall give the details.

But as regards the firing and other things happening in the tribal areas, I would submit that it may be because these tribal areas are isolated units; they do not mix up with the people; these areas are backward besides.

An hon. Member: They are being exploited. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I do know that; let me finish my answer; I would request hon. Members to please permit me to complete my answer.

As the hon. Member has pointed out; there is exploitation also. We have taken up certain measures, and we have also asked the State Governments to introduce certain legislation to prevent the people from being exploited by moneylenders, contractors and so on.

Now I remember the first point. He said that the Report of the Commissioner is being placed on the Table and not discussed. I think that is not a very correct statement because a week ago I placed the Report of the Commissioner for 1963-64 on the Table. It was straight from the press, as soon as it was received one or two days later I laid it on the Table of the House.

As for discussing the Report, it is for the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I said it is placed on the Table but not discussed.

• श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के वर्गीकरण के सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या कठिनाइयाँ मंत्रालय के सम्मुख उपस्थित हुई हैं, और जो मंत्री महोदया ने बतलाया कि इस के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा है, इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दिशा में, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पर विचार करने के लिए किन लोगों की समिति काम कर रही है, किस किस से सलाह ली जा रही है और यह काम कब से शुरू किया गया और कब खत्म होगा ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I could not follow the first part.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What are the difficulties in the way of classification of scheduled areas brought to the notice of the Ministry? Also, since when is this matter under consideration and how long will it take, and who are being consulted for the removal of difficulties?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I was speaking about the removal of area restrictions. With regard to the various tribal areas and tribals living in various states, we had meetings of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members and also of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the States. We have been having state-wise meetings because the lists are drawn state-wise. Most of the Members of the House belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have met us and the conclusions we have arrived at are more or less unanimous.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What are the restrictions?

Shri S. C. Samanta: How often are such conferences held by the Ministers and what subjects are discussed there? May I know whether the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also discussed and decisions taken thereon because it takes a long time for this House to discuss it?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The meeting held in the last one month was on the revision of the lists. The Report of the Commissioner was not discussed.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since after two decades of independence, with all possible efforts to develop the backward areas and backward tribes, we still find that there is discontent and unrest among the Adivasis, may I know what steps are being taken to spot out the weak areas and nurture them so that they become satisfied

and contented and form part of the body politic of the country?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: For the welfare of the Adivasis, we have increased the amount from the First, Second and Third Plans. For the welfare of the tribals, the major programme in the backward classes sector is the tribal development blocks. I will not be able to narrate all the steps that are being taken for their welfare within the short time that is at our disposal now. When the Demands for Grants come up for discussion, we would be able to do that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Do Government propose to spot out the weak areas and nurture them?

श्री बागड़ी : ये जो पिछड़ी जातियों के क्षेत्र हैं उन के भन्दर जो गोली बारी और उन के ऊपर जो भ्रन्याय और जुल्म होता है उसका मुख्य कारण उनकी गरीबी और भूख है, और गरीबी और भूख को मिटाने की जो सुविधाएं सरकार की तरफ से मिलनी चाहिए, वे नहीं मिल पायी हैं। तो क्या मंत्री महोदया, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि जहां जहां पिछड़ी जातियों पर गोलियां चलती हैं वहां सरकार इस तथ्य में जाने की कोशिश करती है कि इसका मुख्य कारण क्या था, क्या इसका मुख्य कारण भूख और दरिद्रता है? यदि हां, तो क्या उस मुख्य कारण को मिटाने पर सरकार ने कुछ विचार किया है, और किया है वो क्या?

Mr. Speaker: The basic causes of lack of welfare for these tribal people are the real considerations that ought to be looked after, and whether the Government is really giving proper attention to those things; if they have done it, how far it has succeeded.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I said we are giving special attention to these backward classes and tribals in particular by these tribal blocks and various other schemes. If the hon. Member puts a separate question not based

on this question, I will be able to answer in detail.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोलियां जहां पर चलती हैं, मैं वहां की बात कहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह सवाल हो गया ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनके ऊपर गोलियां चलती हैं, यह उनका मुहकमा है, पिछड़ी जातियों की सारी सुविधाओं को इनको देखना है । गोलियां चाहे सरकार चलाती है या समाज की ओर से उन के ऊपर जुल्म किया जाता है, उसकी जांच पड़ताल सरकार कर रही है, कि उसका क्या कारण है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आ चुका ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा यही तो सवाल था । . .

श्री गणपति राम : क्या यह बात सही है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट मिनिस्टर्स और रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स की कान्फरेंस में आपके सामने यह सवाल आया है कि तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में हरिजनों का जितना आर्थिक विकास और शैक्षिक विकास होना चाहिए और नौकरियों में उनका जो रेप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है और साथ ही शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में भी यह खास तौर पर प्वाइंट आउट किया है कि अभी तक फर्स्ट क्लास, सेकेंड क्लास, थर्ड क्लास और फोर्थ क्लास की पोस्ट्स में भी उनका रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है, तो क्या इन चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार यह सोच रही है कि इनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक जानकारी रखने के लिए कोई कमिशन बैठाया जाय और उस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट लोक सभा के सामने रखी जाय ?

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is proposed to appoint a commission.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This conference which the question mention-

ed was not a conference only of the Scheduled Caste Ministers. At these meetings the Members were also present, and the so-called meeting of the State Ministers in charge of backward classes . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Why so-called?

Shri Chandrasekhar: . . . has not been called. That is what I said. It was held in 1962, about which I have answered a number of questions. There was an intention of holding a conference of these Ministers, and it is likely to be held some time in the month of May or June or July, some time during the inter-session period. As far the appointment of a commission, the hon. House is aware of a committee which has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Elayaperumal, the Untouchability Committee, which, apart from finding out the working of the Untouchability Offences Act, will also go into the question as to how far the Scheduled Castes have benefited economically and educationally as a result of the various programmes undertaken so far.

श्री मौर्य : श्रीमन्, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लोग ग्राइसोलेटेड एरियाज में या कंसालिडेटेड पापुलेशन के आधार पर बसे हुए हैं, योजनाओं से भी पता लगता है कि उनका विकास नहीं हुआ है, बस्तर में जो कुछ हुआ, पंचमहाल में जो कुछ हुआ, उससे भी कुछ और आशंकायें नजर आती हैं, इन तमाम बातों को सामने रखते हुए और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स का विकास हो, इस सिद्धान्त को सामने रखते हुए, सरकार के सामने क्या कोई ऐसा विचार आया है और अगर नहीं आया है तो क्या आयेगा कि शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स एरिया के लोगों को दूसरी जगह ले जाकर बसाया जाय और एडवांस्ड ट्राइव्स के लोगों को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स की एरिया में बसाया जाय ताकि देश में नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन हो और वे लोग जो पिछड़े रहते हैं उनमें भी विकास आये और देश एकता के बन्धन में बंधा रहे ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there is a proposal to take out

the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and put them in other places where other people live and take out the other people and put them into areas where the Scheduled Castes live. Is there any such proposal?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is no such proposal.

Shri Basumatari: Since it is known to the Department of Social Welfare that there is a barrier between the plains tribals and the tribals in the tea gardens comprising 13 lakhs in Assam, may I know whether that will be one of the subjects to be discussed in the ensuing conference?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: All the questions concerning the tribals were considered at this meeting which was referred to but the criterion by which any caste or a tribal is to be included in the scheduled list is clear: if they are Scheduled Castes, if they suffer from untouchability, they are included; if they are Scheduled Tribes, they should have the tribal characteristics; whether they live in the tea gardens or any other place, if they possess the tribal characteristics and if they are isolated and if they suffer from certain other disadvantages, certainly they will be included.

Mr. Speaker: The complaint is that the question is too long and she forgets the first part. Then, if she gives a long answer, she might again forget the first part!

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के जितने भी होस्टेल हैं उनके एक लड़के का खर्चा एक सेक्रेटरी के कुत्ते से भी कम है तो क्या उस खर्च को भी बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई विचार किया था ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there are some complaints about the increased expenditure on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In certain cases we have increased the amount of scholarship.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I wanted to put one question regarding the tribal people of my constituency.

Shri Swell rose—(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have spent 15 minutes on this question. The Demands for Grants are coming, and other means can be found. How far can I go during the Question Hour on one question?

Education of Blind Children

+

*1248. **Shri Bagri:**

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Utiya:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1990 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the scheme for education of the blind children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allotted for this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में एक किसी बड़े धादमी के नेत्र की चिकित्सा पर सरकार ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितना रुपया खर्च किया है और बाकी भारत के नेत्रहीन लोगों के ऊपर कुल कितना खर्च कर रही है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This question should be tabled for answer by

the Minister of Health. The main question deals with education of blind children.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह साफ सवाल था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, उन्होंने कहा है, कि मेरे पास दूसरे जो आदमी हैं उन पर कितना खर्च किया गया है यह इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है। इन के पास यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री बागड़ी : अन्धों का सवाल तो सारी जगह का था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अन्धों में आप दूसरों को भी लाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समाज के अन्दर जो नेत्र-हीनता, अन्धापन ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है इसकी खोज करने के लिए कोई कमेटी बिठाई गई है और अगर बिठाई गई है तो क्या वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँची है कि अन्धापन का सबसे ज्यादा कारण इस देश के अन्दर नंगे पैर फिरना भी है क्योंकि सूरज के चमत्कार की वजह से आँखें चली जाती हैं और यदि यह है तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This question is mainly on the integrated programme.

Mr. Speaker: The point is that blindness may be due to walking barefooted.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: May be. I am not an authority on that.

श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि कोई इंतजाम नहीं है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी संख्या अंधे लोगों की है और क्या सरकार उन को एजुकेशन न देकर देश में भिखमंगों की संख्या बढ़ाना चाहती है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी उन की संख्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ कितनी उनकी संख्या है इस एक ही सवाल का जवाब दिया जाय।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The question is about education of blind children. About four lakhs children of school-going age are blind.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मालूम होता है मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते देते थक गयीं हैं। किसी मर्द मंत्री को खड़ा किया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल नहीं पूछेंगे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अंधे लोगों की शिक्षा के लिए देहरादून में एक सेंट्रल ब्रैल स्कूल चल रहा है, उस के साथ ही साथ वहाँ एक ब्लाईंड स्कूल भी चलता है। अब वह देहरादून का ब्लाईंड स्कूल दिल्ली के पेपर्स में तो है लेकिन देहरादून में न उसकी एगजिस्टेंस है न ही उस का वहीखाता है और उस के लिए लाखों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि इस स्कूल को देहरादून के अन्दर वाकई चलाने के लिए कब तक कोशिश की जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तरफ तो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि देहरादून में एक उस किस्म का स्कूल चल रहा है और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को उस स्कूल के चलने के बारे में जानकारी है।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I am so sorry, Sir, that the hon. Member who comes from a place very near to Dehradun is not aware of, I think, the best school in the whole of Asia. I wish the hon. Member will first go and see the institution that is run by the Government of India for the blind. There are people from foreign countries who come to take tuition and education from that school for the blind (Interruption).

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं वहीं रहता हूँ, उसी जगह पर रहता हूँ। मुझे पता है (व्यवधान) मुझे यह बतला दें कि उस स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल

कौन है उसकी मैनेजिंग कमेटी में कौन कौन है जिस स्कूल की आप बात कह रही हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब एक तरफ तो आप उनसे इस क्रम में हमदर्दी करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप बोलने लग जाते हैं ?

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : अंधे बच्चों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी योजना पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है और यह योजना मंत्रालय के समक्ष बहुत दिनों से पड़ी हुई है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है और कब तक निर्णय लिया जा सकता है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is not about the education of blind children that the decision has been delayed. We have already in our country 115 schools, though it is not a big number, and I think about 5000 children are being sent to these special schools. The question today is about an integrated programme where the blind children could be sent to ordinary schools. There was a conference in Kuala Lumpur where they suggested that the ordinary schools should be utilised by the blind children so that in five years at least twice the number of blind children could be covered in the matter of their education.

Shri Liladhar Kotaki: May I know whether the Government are aware that the education of the blind children in the country is largely run by voluntary organisations and they are not getting adequate financial help for meeting their recurring and non-recurring demands; if so, whether Government propose to increase the provision so that the few schools that are there catering for education of the blind could be run more smoothly and more efficiently?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have not got the detailed information with me, but from memory I can say that a number of institutions for the blind are being assisted by the Government.

Power shortage in States

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*1249. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Thirumala Rao:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any surplus generating capacity has been created in some States;

(b) whether some other States are faced with the problem of power shortage; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to correct this imbalance and ending the consequent losses?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Additional generating capacities have been sanctioned. Regional grids will be expedited to effect transfer of the surplus power from one state to the other. Further steps to meet the load demands in each state have to be taken.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : चम्बल नदी में पानी कम होने के कारण जो बिजली की सप्लाई मध्यप्रदेश और पड़ोसी राज्यों को नहीं मिली तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके लिए क्या कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है क्योंकि उस के कारण इंडस्ट्रीज को बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This year was an abnormal year and, as the hon. House knows, due to very heavy deficit in rainfall Chambal was particularly affected. Therefore it is that there was less power production in Chambal.

Sbri B. S. Pandey: May I know whether the Government has made any provision to generate electricity at any time when there is no rainfall or less rainfall?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Whenever there is deficit of hydro-electric power generation, we ensure that that deficit is made up by thermal station power. For this we have got to connect the proper grid line and the proper transmission line. That is one of the objectives in the Fourth Plan.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन राज्यों में बिजली की कमी के कारण उत्पादन में कितनी हानि हुई है क्या सरकार ने इस बात का भ्रंदाजा लगाया है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि देहातों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए बिजली के खम्भे तो देहातों तक पहुंचा दिये गये हैं लेकिन बिजली के तार न मिलने के कारण से उन्हें बिजली नहीं मिल पा रही है तो यह तार पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलें इस के लिए सरकार क्या कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This year, due to the scarcity conditions of rainfall the shortage of power has caused nearly a loss of Rs. 18 crores by direct revenue, besides what effect it would have made on employment position and other sectors. It is true, as the hon. Member has said, we have got to provide a large amount of rural electrification to reach the rural areas.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिजली के तारों की कमी है । बिजली के खम्भे देहातों तक पहुंच गये हैं तो उन बिजली के तारों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठा रही है इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That is exactly what I said. For rural electrification wires have to be provided and other things have to be done to reach the people in the rural areas. On that we have got to step up our action with the rural electrification schemes and we are engaged in that process.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा सीधा सा सवाल था कि बिजली के तारों की कमी है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह तो रहे हैं कि उनकी कमी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उस की क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे थे ? तार बनवा रहे हैं या विदेशों से मंगवा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । श्री बारूपाल ।

श्री प० सा० बारूपाल : भाखड़ा नांगल में पानी की कमी के कारण बिजली में कमी आ गयी है और राजस्थान के प्रमुख नगर बीकानेर आदि के नागरिकों को मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियों से आधी बिजली खर्च करने का नोटिस दिया गया है और कह दिया गया है कि अगर वे ज्यादा बिजली खर्च करेंगे तो उनके कनक्शन काट दिये जायेंगे क्या ऐसी बात सरकार के ध्यान में आई है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Due to shortage of water in Bhakra, Rajasthan was not affected because no reduction of power due to them was made. Rajasthan was affected for want of water and power in the Chambal system.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर ज्यादातर बाटर के ऊपर डिपेंड करती है तो क्या कभी सरकार ने यह बात सोची है कि धर्मल पावर स्टेशन कब तक बनाये जा सकेंगे । और कितनी इस वक्त हमारे पास कमी है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Hydro-electric power has got an economic role to play in the development of power production. That is extremely valuable. The only thing is, we have to ensure a certain balance so that hydro versus thermal may be such that thermal can make up for shortage of hydro-electric power in times of deficit rainfall. That is what is being done. At the end of the Fourth Plan we will reach that stability.

Indraprastha Power Station, Delhi

*1250. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 769 on the 9th December, 1965 regarding the fire in Indraprastha Power Station, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the report of the Police enquiry has since been received;

(b) if so, its findings and conclusions; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to their findings and conclusions in the final report, the Police could not establish conclusively the exact circumstances that led to the fire accident. They are, however, satisfied that there is no criminal act of commission or omission involved in the case.

During the course of investigations certain administrative lapses were found. Explanations of 13 officers responsible for these lapses have been obtained and are under examination by DESU. The Security and fire-fighting prevention arrangements at the Power Station have since been improved and strengthened.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जो विवरण सभा पटल पर मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किया है उस में लिखा हुआ है:—

"the police could not establish conclusively the exact circumstances that led to the fire accident."

इस विवरण से स्पष्ट होता है कि पुलिस की जांच से भी सही वाक्यात नहीं मांजूस हो

सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के घसाबा सरकार कोई न्यायिक जांच बैठाना चाहती है जिस से घसलियत मालूम हो सके ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually, Sir, the police have made extensive enquiries and they have found that there was no intentional act of omission or commission in this accident. They only concluded that due to lack of certain planning or certain storage facilities and lack of fire fighting facilities this accident occurred. Therefore, I do not think it is necessary to have any further enquiry except to say that these defects are being rectified now.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : पार्ट सी० में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है :—

"During the course of investigations certain administrative lapses were found."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एग्जमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लेप्सेज हैं और जिन के कि द्वारा बे हुए हैं उन के खिलाफ सरकार कोई खास कदम उठाना चाहती है कोई एक सत्रिय कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The answer contains that information. I have already submitted that the defects found were of proper storing, proper watch and having proper fire fighting facilities. 13 officers are involved in this, mostly store-keepers, vigilance officers, security guards and so on. Explanations have been taken from them.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्टेटमेंट में जो कुछ कहा गया है और पूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है, उन में बहुत विरोध है। स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :

"According to their findings, and conclusions in the final report, the Police could not establish conclusively the exact circumstances that led to the fire accident."

उस के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जांच की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्टेटमेंट में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस बात की जांच करने के लिए क्या करने जा रही है कि आग वस्तुतः लगी क्यों और उस के कारण कितना नुकसान हुआ ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already given very clearly the reasons and what defects were found by the police. The answer is exactly in conformity with what I have said. They simply said that there is no criminal act of omission or commission involved in this and the other things were more of administrative defects.

ब्रह्मपुत्र-गंगा जलमार्ग

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* 1251. श्री रा० बरुआ :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नौबहन के लिये ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी से एक चौड़ी नहर निकाल कर उसे भागलपुर में गंगा नदी से मिलाने की योजना अन्तिम रूप में तैयार कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस काम के लिये कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी और यह जल मार्ग कितना उपयोगी तथा लाभप्रद होगा; और

(ग) निर्माण-कार्य कब आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government is considering a scheme to construct a barrage across the river Tista near Gajaldoba in West Bengal with a right bank canal con-

necting the river Ganga at Farakka and a left bank canal connecting the river Brahmaputra at Dhubri in Assam. The system will link the Brahmaputra with the Ganga through Tista.

As the investigations carried out so far indicate high costs for the project, further alternative investigations for reducing the size of the canals, utilising river Mahananda as a carrier channel etc., are in progress. The cost of the scheme will become clear after the investigations have been completed. Question of implementing the project will arise afterwards.

Shri R. Barua: In view of the fact that the investment required for this channel will be repaid out of the earnings for a period of 50 years may I know whether Government is prepared to go ahead with the investigation of the project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It has not been clearly established that the earnings will be able to pay the cost. At the moment we have found that the cost of the navigation canal will be expensive. We are trying to find out how to make it more economical and what steps should be taken to make it possible.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether Government is going to have foreign collaboration for investigating the whole matter?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is no necessity for any foreign advice in this matter. It is quite simple and we are capable of dealing with it.

Shrimati Jyotsana Chanda: May I know from the Government whether any hydrographic survey has been made to have an alternative river route through the rivers Kaladhan, Dhauleswari, Bairavi and Sairang by constructing a dam at Kaladhan in the border of Burma and Mizo hills?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It has not been seriously discussed or investigated. Now it will be looked into.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has accepted this scheme of linking Brahmaputra with Ganga, may I know whether any master plan is being prepared for having this type of inland waterways throughout the whole country, wherever possible?

Dr. K. L. Rao: From time to time there have been investigations of connecting various rivers, wherever possible and practicable. As one such project, for the last so many years investigation has been going on about connecting Brahmaputra with Ganges.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the estimated expenditure of this canal linking Ganga with Brahmaputra is going to be very high and that is why Government are trying to enquire into the economics of this expenditure. If after this enquiry Government finds that it is not possible to minimise the estimated expenditure may I know whether Government is going to abandon this scheme finally?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): Our attempt is to find out which of the two projects which we have under contemplation is more economical. If we find that the other one which we are now investigating is more economical, we will certainly go in for it.

Shri Ranga: If neither of them is economical?

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I submit that the Minister of State gave a reply in relation to this particular canal and did not say that there are two alternative schemes or alternative channels?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: There is an alternative scheme which is also under investigation.

Shri Basumatari: Just now the hon. Minister has stated that river transport is economical as compared with other forms of transport. If so, may I know the reasons standing in the way of the Government for providing river transport in this area expedi-

tiously to help the people of that area?

Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed: I think, the hon. Member has not correctly understood what my colleague has said. Already a certain scheme has been investigated. Now there is an alternative scheme which is also under consideration and the question is which one of these two will be cheaper. The cheaper one will, of course, be taken into consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since I have the privilege of belonging to Bhagalpur mentioned in this question, may I know whether, when either of the alternative schemes is completed, we will have any chance of having navigational facilities up to Bhagalpur and beyond to the west which Shri Roy mentioned or will it be confined to Bengal and Assam only?

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. Do you not expect a Member of Parliament to have an extensive interest in the whole of the country; or, do you want his interest to be confined only to Bhagalpur?

Mr. Speaker: Bhagalpur is mentioned there.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I hope Shri Barua will stand from Punjab and not from Gauhati.

Shri Hem Barua: I hope I will get your support, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I can make room for him.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Once we have the Farakka Barrage, it will be quite possible to go beyond Bhagalpur.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that transport to North Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur, Tripura, and so on and so forth, and for the matter of that Bhagalpur also, is very much affected owing to the stoppage of the inland water transport over Brahmaputra; if so, whether the Ministry is considering to give this proposal, whether it is the ordinary proposal or the previous proposal, top priority so

that the transport difficulty over a vast strategic area can be removed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite so. These schemes will be investigated and if they are found economical, naturally, it will be taken up.

Aid from Abroad

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*1252. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state;

(a) whether the countries of the Aid India Consortium had resumed aid to India for execution of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries, the date from which the aid was resumed and to what extent with details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6114/66].

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो बयान दिया गया है, उस में वह उस समाचार का भी जिक्र नहीं किया गया है, जो दो दिन पहले अखबारों में छपा था और जिस में कहा गया था कि अमरीका ने सब सहायता बन्द कर दी है और वह जून तक बन्द रहेगी । क्या यह सदन का अपमान नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सबाल करें ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय अमरीका, युनाइटेड किंगडम और कामन-वेल्थ कंट्रीज़ ने भारत को जो सहायता देनी

बन्द कर दी थी, क्या वह अब तक बन्द है या उस के चालू होने की कोई आशा दिखाई देती है; यदि उस के चालू होने की कोई आशा है, तो वह कब तक चालू हो जायेगी ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I have already said in the statement, some aid has been given and this House knows about that aid, namely, the \$ 100 million Humphrey Aid; but so far as the aid which was stopped is concerned, that has not been specifically restored yet. At the moment, as this House knows, one of my colleagues is in America and he is discussing this matter there.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने इस बात के कौन से कारण बताए हैं कि यह एड जून तक बन्द रहेगी और इस बात के पीछे क्या तथ्य है कि अमरीका जो सहायता देने जा रहा है, वह उस के सम्बन्ध में हर एक योजना की जांच करेगा और जांच करने के बाद हम को एड देगा और क्या इस से भारत की अखंडता और सम्मान को धक्का नहीं पहुँचता ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मांग भी रहे हैं और सम्मान भी चाहते हैं !

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It is well known that so far as the aid which has been stopped is concerned, we are trying to get it and the terms on which America will give further aid is again a matter of discussion at the moment. The consortium will take place some time later on in the year and my colleague is there discussing the matter. It has come out in the papers already that he is there discussing the matter with the Government of the United States of America and also with the World Bank which is an international institution catering to the interests both of the borrowing and the lending countries.

Shri Daji: The question was: What are the reasons mentioned by America for not giving the loan? That was

the specific question and we want a reply to it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब स्वामी जी ने दे दिया है कि मांग भी रहे हैं और सम्मान भी चाहते हैं ।

श्री बाजी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि द्विवेदी के सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बाद में पृष्ठ लें ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether USA has indicated that the economic aid can be resumed only if India undertakes to make certain economic reforms suggested by the World Bank? What are the reforms suggested by the World Bank and the reaction of the Government thereto?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I said, all that is being discussed at the moment. When the discussion is complete, we will know and tell the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister has referred about his colleague who is in America for the aid. May I know whether his colleague in America will place before the World Bank and the President of the States the plans which are not known to Parliament and the country or whether he is going to seek aid for a particular year for particular items? Is he going to seek aid for the whole Fourth Plan which is not known to Parliament or the country? What type of aid, for what purpose, is he going to ask?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, the hon. Member is right in saying that the Plan has not been put before the House and, therefore, this Plan could not possibly be discussed in its entirety with the World Bank. What is being discussed is merely the requirement of this country according to our funds without going into the particulars of the Plan which is, as has already been stated, for Rs. 4700 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that on 14-12-1965, an amount of \$ 2.4 million has been approved by Canada for the manufacture of locomotives for the Calcutta Port. May I know whether these are special types of locomotives which will be imported or there is any chance of manufacturing these sort of locomotives in the country as we are self-sufficient in locomotives?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the possibility of manufacturing locomotives in the country is concerned, it will certainly be looked into it. But where there is no possibility of it, naturally we will have to import them.

Shri R. Barua: What is the total amount of aid stopped and what are the reasons for not resuming the aid?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I have said, so far as the reasons are concerned, the reasons have been that aid would not come from these four countries who have stopped it because of hostilities with Pakistan. The reason given by them was that they would not like to give aid either to India or to Pakistan to be converted into purposes which were going to encourage the hostilities. That was the reason given.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In the course of the Third Plan, a certain amount which has been sanctioned by the Consortium to be drawn by us has not been drawn by us and we have paid the commitment charges. May I know how much money in foreign exchange has been paid to these countries as commitment charges?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I will have to find that out and tell the House.

Shri Daji: The reason given was that war between India and Pakistan was going on. I would like to know what reasons have been mentioned for not resuming the aid even after the Tashkent Declaration. Is it a fact that in future, U.S.A. proposes to channel the aid only through the World Bank and not directly on Government to Government basis?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: No, Sir. What has been suggested is this that at the moment, so far as the aid is concerned, it might be considered on the consortium basis and, therefore, the World Bank might be contacted for the purpose of examining our proposals and also giving its opinion on the matter. There has not been any statement in the United States of America that in future, for all time to come, any Government to Government aid, as between U.S.A. and ourselves, is barred. That has not been said.

So far as the other question is concerned, the reason that has been given seems to be that there has been a diversion of the money which might have been given to us by way of aid by U.S.A. to some other projects. The matter is being discussed still, as I said, by my colleague in America.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know from the hon. Minister what is the per capita aid given to us by the Aid India Consortium as compared with the per capita aid given to us by the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I do not know what he means by per capita. Does he mean per capita of population?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; population.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have not got the figures; I have to find out.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know whether the Government have appraised the country's capacity to meet the service and repayment obligations on these loans, existing and prospective, and whether the Government have also studied the inflationary impact of injecting large doses of undigested or undigestible aid in the country's economy.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the question of undigestible or undigested is concerned, it is a matter of opinion. I do not agree with Dr. Singhvi on this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have no information. I only wanted to know whether Government had studied this question.

Mr. Speaker: He says that everything is digestible and everything is digested.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the question as to what would be the service and repayment schedule is concerned, it is being considered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Government has ever approached various international agencies which are giving us the loans, specially the United States and the U.K., to reduce the service charges and rate of interest which are very very high for a developing country's economy and whether the supply of those spare parts which was stopped, because of the Pakistani aggression, by U.K. has been released or not?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as United States and other countries are concerned, they are not international agencies. Whenever we negotiate for loans, we try to get them on the best terms available in the international world. So far as stoppage of spare parts and other things is concerned, there are negotiations going on which might be successful with the U.K. for releasing aid for the purpose of getting spare parts.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I wanted to know about the release of supply of spare parts.

Mr. Speaker: Spare parts and service charges are different.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर भी देख लेना जी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ, लेकिन बुला नहीं सकता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह क्या बात हुई जी, घन्टा समाप्त होने वाला है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: On the one hand we are going to attain self-sufficiency in the manufacture of locomotives in

India. Yet, according to our requirement, what is the special reason for our not being in a position to manufacture locomotives for small port commissioner railways?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I did not say that we are not in a position to manufacture. I said that so far as the manufacture of this is concerned, it will be done here, but if any special kind of locomotive is necessary, then that would have to be got from Canada.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What is the speciality? I want to know this.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: The capacity is there in the shape of our locomotive manufacturing factories. If any particular locomotive, which may be necessary and which is peculiar, cannot be constructed in this country, then that would have to be got from Canada.

मस्जिद नबी करीम

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* 1253. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री कुल्लब खान्द कल्लबाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या निर्माण, धाबास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग पर स्थित मस्जिद नबी करीम से, जो एक संरक्षित स्मारक था, कुछ समय पूर्व संरक्षण हटा लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और किस आधार पर इस धाबास का निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या इस इतिहासिक स्मारक अबवा उस के किसी भाग में जमियत-उल-उलमा का एक कार्यालय स्थित है ;

(घ) क्या कुछ मुस्लिम संगठन अबवा व्यक्तियों ने उक्त मस्जिद से संरक्षण हटाने के विरुद्ध सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण, धाबास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्मारक को तब की मिनिस्ट्री आफ साइन्टीफिक रिसर्च एन्ड कल्चरल एफयर्स (अब मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन) ने सैन्ट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आफ आर्कैलोजी की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की सिफारिश पर 18 जून, 1962 को भरक्षित कर दिया था ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जी नहीं, जिकायत भरक्षित कर दिये जाने के बिलाक नहीं थी । बल्कि जिकायत की वजह थी कि मस्जिद का इस्तेमाल ठीक नहीं हो रहा है ।

(ङ) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की राय के आधार पर इसको भरक्षित कर दिया गया, भरक्षित घोषित करने के बाद क्या इस कमेटी ने यह भी राय दी थी कि इसको जमियत-उल-उलमा को दे दिया जाये इस तरह की राजनीतिक गतिविधियां चलाने के लिये ?

Shri Bhagavati: Yes Sir; it was recommended by the Prime Minister's Secretariat at that time and also by the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs to entrust the care and management of this mosque to Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय से किसी संस्था विशेष के लिए ऐसी सिफारिश नहीं आनी चाहिये थी । फिर भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस मुस्लिम संगठन ने आप को इस प्रकार का ज्ञापन दिया कि यह मस्जिद प्रार्थना का स्थान है और इसको भरक्षित घोषित किया जाए, वहां क्या आपने इस

बात को देखा है कि उसको राजनीतिक गतिविधियां चलाने का केन्द्र न बनाया जाए ? क्या सरकार ने अपने तौर पर इस बात की जानकारी ली है कि वास्तव में वहां ऐसा तो नहीं हो रहा है, और यदि हो रहा है तो उसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

Shri Bhagavati: The Jamait-ul-Ulema Hind is improving this mosque. They have spent some money, and now the public also use that mosque for prayer, as far as we know. I do not think that they have used this mosque for any political purpose.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था । मेरा प्रश्न यह था.....

Mr. Speaker: He says that it has not been used for any political purpose. आपने पूछा कि सियासी कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है । वह इसको डिनाई कर रहे हैं, मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ।

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : जिस समय इस स्थान को धारक्षित घोषित करने का निर्णय किया गया उस समय इस विभाग के मंत्री कौन थे ? इसका संरक्षण हटाने के लिए क्या कोई ऊपर से भी दबाव आया था ?

Shri Bhagavati: It is not correct to allege like that. As to who the Minister at that time was, it is known to the hon. Member; I do not think that I should say that here again. . . .

Shri Banga: Why not?

Shri Bhagavati:...But I can say that there was no pressure from him.

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : मैंने मंत्री का नाम पूछा था ।

Shri Bhagavati: Shri Humayan Kabir was the Minister at that time.

श्री मौर्य : प्रोटेक्टिड मानुमेंट्स का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, भारत में बहुत से नाम के लिए ही प्रोटेक्टिड मानुमेंट्स हैं और वहां पर

जानवर चरते रहते हैं, उनका संरक्षण नहीं होता है । इस सत्य को सामने रखते हुए सरावस्ती जहां महात्मा गौतम बुद्ध ने अपने जीवन के पच्चीस वर्ष बिताये, उसको डीप्रोटेक्ट करने के बारे में आपके पास कोई प्रोगेजल्स आए हैं और यदि आए हैं तो उनके ऊपर आपने क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

Shri Bhagavati: That question does not arise out of the main question. This Ministry has nothing to do with the protection of monuments.

श्री मौर्य : मेरी बात एक क्षण आप सुन लीजिये ।

If this Ministry is not responsible, then the Minister belonging to the Ministry that is responsible must answer my question. My question is....

Mr. Speaker: He has given his reply that this question does not relate to his Ministry. So, how can he answer that?

Shri Maurya: If he is not concerned, then let the concerned Minister reply to this question.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member give a fresh notice.

Shri Maurya: That is connected with the main question....

Mr. Speaker: No, it is not.

श्री मौर्य : इस मस्जिद को डीप्रोटेक्टिड घोषित कर दिया गया है और इस में दफ्तर बगैरह है । यह भ्रमलग बात है । इसी प्रकार से एक मानुमेंट है जो कि प्रोटेक्टिड है और उसके लिए मैंने पूछा है कि क्या कोई मांग आई है कि उसको डीप्रोटेक्टिड घोषित कर दिया जाए, यदि हां, तो उस पर आपने क्या निर्णय दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस सवाल में से नहीं उठता है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The circumstances under which a protected

monument was deprotected and in consequence allotted to an organisation which has recently gone so far as to say that the Government of India are treating the Muslim minorities in a step-motherly manner are very much suspicious. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister himself has looked into the matter and whether he is prepared to say that at the time of deprotection political pressures did not prevail with whosoever was concerned, and whether it is not a fact that this deprotection was done mainly to allot it to the Jamait-ul-Ulema Hind and not the other way round.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): It is most unfortunate for a remark of that nature to be made. The protection or the deprotection of a monument is not the concern of the Ministry of Works and Housing. This monument, as far as I can say from memory, was treated as a protected monument a long time ago, but a few years ago, the Ministry concerned decided that this monument was not sufficient importance to claim that privilege, and as such it was deprotected. The moment it was deprotected, the land reverted to the Ministry of Works and Housing. I may further add that according to the information given to us by the persons to whom this mosque has been given on lease at a nominal rent, whatever additions or alternations have been made, according to the lessees, have been done with the full approval of the Ministry concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order. If the hon. Minister is unable to speak as to the circumstances which led to deprotection, we must have the Minister who is concerned speak about it and not the Minister of Works and Housing. Let those circumstances be stated before the House. Responsibility cannot be disclaimed in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: Separate notice might be given.

Rise in Prices

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*1255. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah.
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the effect of the financial proposals on the price rise since the presentation of the Budget for 1966-67; and

(b) if so, what it is?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Controlled prices of sugar have been raised by the full extent of the rise in duty, namely Rs. 8.35 per quintal. The rise in the prices of controlled varieties of cloth, which can be ascribed to the increase in duties on yarn and fabrics, is estimated at between 1.5 to 4 per cent, depending on the variety; cloth prices have, however, risen more since certain increases have been authorised with effect from 1st April as a result of cost increases. Retail prices of popular brands of cigarettes have gone up between 3 paise to 5 paise per packet of ten. (Shri Ranga: What percentage?) That I will have to work out. Prices of diesel oil, (N.O.S) have risen by the full extent of the increase in duty—i.e. by Rs. 60 per kilo litre. The same is true of other items on which excise duties have been raised. It has been estimated that the changes in excise duties and the inter-State sales tax would have raised the price level by about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Shri Ranga: Half per cent? Question. What about kerosene? What about diesel oil?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्राइम इंडेक्स कितना बढ़ा है पिछले साल की अपेक्षा इस साल ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स बजट के पहले यानी 26 फरवरी को 159.7 था और पांच मार्च को यानी बजट के तुरन्त बाद 170.4 हो गया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या आपको यह मालूम है कि जो बोतल चार घाने में बिका करती थी अब वही बोतल देहात में दो रुपये की बिक रही है ? यदि हां, तो उसकी कीमत को घटाने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बजट के कारण ही नहीं है । इसके और भी कई कारण हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पश्चिमी देशों में यह तरीका है कि अभाव के कारण मूल्य बढ़ते हैं तो उसका भार तो जनता पर पड़ता है लेकिन अगर पेपर करेंसी बढ़ाई जाती है, घाटे के बजट बनाये जाते हैं और उनके कारण मूल्य बढ़ते हैं तो उनका भार सरकार पर पड़ता है । इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इसका विश्लेषण करके इस नीति को अपनायेगी जो कि पश्चिमी देशों में अपनाई गई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जब फिस्कल नीतियों में या कर नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया जाता है, करों को घटाया बढ़ाया जाता है तो इन सारी बातों को सोचा जाता है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the system of displaying price lists in shops which was introduced some time back to check rise in prices has been abandoned? If so, why?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice, to say whether that is so.

श्री रामेश्वरामन्व : प्रत्येक वस्तु के भाव बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और सरकार उनको घटाने का किसी प्रकार से कोई यत्न नहीं कर रही है । वह सभी जानते हैं कि जब बाजार में किसी वस्तु की मांग नहीं होती है या वह आवश्यकता से अधिक होती है तो

उसके भाव कम हो जाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या यत्न कर रही है भविष्य में कि प्रत्येक वस्तु के नहीं तो कम से कम जीवनोपयोगी जो वस्तुयें हैं, उनके भाव कम हो जाएँ ताकि जीवन चल सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मौजूदा जो सवाल है वह कर नीति से सम्बन्ध रखता है । उसके कारण जो भाव बढ़े हैं उससे सम्बन्धित है । जहाँ तक ग्राम सवाल का ताल्लुक है, सब से बड़ा कारण भाव बढ़ने का यह है कि चीजों का अभाव है । इस वास्ते उत्पादन खास तौर पर जरूरी चीजों का उत्पादन अधिक हो तभी भाव जैसे हम चाहते हैं, नीचे आ सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरामन्व : कुछ कर सकेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Have Government made any attempt to assess the quantum of the guilt of the Finance Minister and his budget on this deplorable rise in prices?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is only 1 per cent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the difference between the whole sale price and the retail price in every commodity is so much that it is impossible for the common man to exist within his income? I would like to know what steps Government propose to take to see that the difference in the whole-sale and retail prices is narrowed down?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Reality, not tical attempts are concerned, we are trying....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Reality, not statistical attempts.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But so far as the wholesale and retail prices are concerned, as we know, the knowledge is as a result of statistical tabulation, and we are trying to see that retail prices are collected from as large a number of centres as possible and the

correlation between the wholesale and retail prices is more logical and rational.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Ill-treatment of Sikh Pilgrims to Panja Sahib

S.N.Q. 21. Shri Hari Vishnu

Kamath:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Sikhs on a pilgrimage to Panja Sahib on Baisakhi were ill-treated by Pakistani authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the issue has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). 204 Sikh pilgrims visited Panja Sahib during Baisakhi 1986. Pakistan Government however placed a number of restrictions, viz;

- (i) unlike previous years they permitted the pilgrims to visit only Panja Sahib and not Lahore, Rawalpindi and Nankana Sahib;
- (ii) the pilgrim party was held up at Kasur for the whole of the day on the 11th April, 1986; and
- (iii) the movements of the pilgrim party at Panja Sahib were restricted to the Gurdwara only.

As a result of these difficulties and restrictions, the pilgrim party decided to return to India a day earlier than scheduled.

The efforts made by the Indian High Commission did not succeed in getting these restrictions and inconveniences removed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Government of Pakistan had earlier assured all facilities and amenities to the Sikh pilgrims, and if so, is this not another instance in the mounting pile of evidence which affords cumulative and incontrovertible proof that the Government of Pakistan is hell-bent on wrecking the Tashkent Declaration and making of it a dead letter?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that I can subscribe to the general proposition of linking this action on the part of the Pakistan Government with the Tashkent Declaration. This is a facility which has always been extended by the two countries for pilgrims visiting places of religious worship in either country, and the main thing that happened this year was that they conveyed their permission much too late. At one stage even the SGPC had said that as the permission had been received very late, they would not be even sending this party of pilgrims. It is obvious that the type of restrictions that they have placed, they placed for the first time. During the earlier years, their attitude towards these pilgrim parties was more liberal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was specific. You will kindly permit me to repeat that question. In spite of the fact that in the previous years they were more liberal, this year even after the Tashkent Declaration, they have behaved so badly. That is why I said....

Mr. Speaker: He said he cannot link it with the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him not link it. We link it.

Shri Nath Pai: Better understanding is the objective of the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe that in the ranks of the great and valiant community of Sikhs in the Punjab there is or there was a group, albeit small, however very small, a group which has or

which had a soft corner, or, may I say, sneaking affection for the Government of Pakistan as opposed to the people of Pakistan, and if so, have they by now seen the truth about the Government of Pakistan, if not, has our Government helped them to do so?

Shri Swaran Singh: For one thing, this is not at all relevant to the present question. I would appeal to the hon. Member not to be taken in by the type of propaganda that Pakistan generally indulges in. They make these types of statements about several sections of the Indian community, and we should not really fall a victim to that subtle propaganda. I think that the entire Sikh community, as other communities of India, know their duty towards the country, and there should be absolutely no doubt of the slightest nature in that respect.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was very unhappy that the Minister of External Affairs has soft-pedalled the whole thing, because I have been reading the statements made by those persons in which it has been said in unequivocal terms that these Sikh pilgrims were treated as prisoners of war and they were taken in the train, the shutters and windows of which were closed all the time, and they were not allowed to speak to anybody and to any national of Pakistan. May I know, in view of these things, whether the hon. Minister of External Affairs is justified in making that kind of statement and at what point he will get those complaints rectified that these pilgrims were not treated as honourable citizens of a great country like India by a neighbouring country which had signed only recently the Tashkent pact?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would share the unhappiness if it were directed not against my statement but against the treatment meted out to those pilgrims. I fail to understand how he describes my clear statement giving the precise manner in which these pilgrims were treated, as soft-pedalling. He is a professor of English

and I do not know what he means.... (Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is soft-pedalling; not I.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is quite correct in that he has reminded me that I do not know English. In fact I was pleading that: that I do not know that much English. He is a professor of English.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was.

Shri Swaran Singh: Once a professor, always a professor, like Prof. Hem Barua.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Once a District Court lawyer, always a District Court lawyer. (Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am proud to be a lawyer, and I want him to feel proud to be a professor. Why does he react when we say that he is a professor? There is no question of soft-pedalling, with all the points that I have clearly mentioned. I would agree with him if he could put it in some more fiery language. I will bow before him.

Shri Kapur Singh: While avoiding altogether the net and snare which my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai spread before me by instigating me to say that some special words spoken by my hon. friend from Gurdaspur were incorrect English, I wish merely to draw the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to one aspect of the matter to which my hon. friend, the Member from Gurdaspur, has referred, namely, that the pilgrims were being taken through Pakistan in trains which were barred and shuttered and without any arrangement for ventilation thus creating a train virtually into a black hole; and, if so, may I know whether the Government are thinking or are proposing to lodge a strong protest with the Pakistan Government on this barbaric treatment?

Shri Swaran Singh: On this closing of the shutters of the railway carriages in which they were travelling, the information in my possession does not show that. But we have already left the Pakistan Government in no doubt about what we feel on the manner in which these pilgrims were treated. One officer was present in the pilgrims' party and he was in touch with the authorities. Their reply generally was "we are taking all the steps for security reasons."

Shri Ranga: He has not replied. So many representations to Pakistan were made. Have we received any reply?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said already that our High Commission representatives were in touch with the authorities all the time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा जो यह दुर्व्यवहार किया गया सिक्खों के साथ यह बड़ी सज्जाजनक बात है। माननीय मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया कि भारत के हाई कमिश्नर ने कई प्रयत्न ऐसे किये हैं कि उन के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार न किया जाय तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कौन कौन से ऐसे प्रयत्न किये, पाकिस्तान की सरकार से उन्होंने कौन कौन से बिरोध प्रकट किये और भारत सरकार ने उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की ताकि यह जो दुर्घटना हुई वह सज्जाजनक बात भविष्य में न हो ? ऐसी कौन सी कार्यवाही भारत सरकार ने की है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं कह चुका हूँ। अब उस से ज्यादा मैं और नहीं कह सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाई कमिश्नर ने कौन कौन सी कार्यवाही की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही तो बतलाया है। वही सब तो वह कहते रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हेम बरुआ।

श्री बागड़ी : पता नहीं हमारे बारे में क्या फर्क पड़ जाता है ?

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that during the Pakistan aggression on our country, Pakistan said some very beautiful and laudatory things about the Sikh community, most of which the Sikh community deserves, in the context of this may I know whether our government have tried to find out from Pakistani sources the reason for this metamorphosis in Pakistan's attitude? Is it part of their grand plan to throw the Tashkent declaration into waste paper basket?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to inform the hon. Member that no one in Punjab is taken in by the type of propaganda in which Pakistan indulged in trying to show as if certain sections of the Sikh community are in any way inclined towards Pakistan in the manner in which the hon. Member is suggesting... (Interruptions). The way they treated this party of pilgrims in this very shabby manner is clear proof of the manner in which Pakistan regards the members of the Sikh community.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that Pakistan called the Sikh community, a community of brave people. It is a fact?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not require a certificate from Pakistan or in fact from anybody to that effect.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Border Areas

*1254. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been spent on border areas during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the progress so far made regarding the link roads and civil development works?

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

(a)

Border Areas	Anticipated Expenditure (1961-66)
	(Rs. crores)
Jammu & Kashmir	
Ladakh	1.47
Punjab	
Lahul & Spiti	1.26
Uttar Pradesh	
Uttarkhand	25.51
Himachal Pradesh	
Kinnaur District	0.70

(b) Information will be furnished as soon as it is available from the State Governments and Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Khosla Committee's Report on Narmada River Project

*1256. Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri Vishwa Naith Pandey:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 185 on the 24th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the further steps Government have taken for the implementation of the recommendations made in the Khosla Committee's report on Narmada River Project; and

(b) whether any final decision has been arrived at?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The comments of the Maharashtra Government have also been received and are under study. The matter is proposed to be discussed shortly with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States.

Raid on Wine-bar in Central Calcutta

*1257. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wine-bar in Central Calcutta was recently raided by the

Special Police of the Central Bureau of Investigation on suspicion of being a centre for illegal transactions in foreign exchange and imported goods;

(b) whether it is a fact that some other premises were also searched in this connection; and

(c) if so, the results of the investigation and action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) On the 8th June, 1965, the Customs authorities searched the premises of a bar in Free School Street, Calcutta, on suspicion that illegally imported goods were secreted there.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Enforcement Directorate.

Foreign Exchange for bringing out Supplement on India in U.S.A.

*1258. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned foreign exchange to Birla Group of Industries in India for bringing out a special supplement by the *New York Times* of U.S.A. on India;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned;

(c) when the supplement was published; and

(d) the special reasons for sanctioning such a big amount of foreign exchange when the country is in acute shortage of foreign exchange and when Government have its own agency for publicity and propaganda abroad?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dollars 69,500.

(c) 20th March, 1966.

(d) It has been the normal policy of the Government to allow reasonable exchange facilities for publicity abroad for export promotion purposes and for focussing a clear picture on

the economic and other developments in India. Such a coverage as is done through such supplements is not possible through Government agencies.

Gift given to a Mosque in Cairo

1259. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances which led Government to allow a gift of Rs. 20 lakhs worth to be given to a mosque in Cairo by the Head Priest of Dawoodi Bohras;

(b) the quantity of gold involved in this gift; and

(c) the amount of gift-tax recovered in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Government has not allowed making of any such gift.

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

Old Age Pension Scheme

*1260. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the finalisation of the Old Age Pension Scheme; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Scheme is still under consideration.

Arrangement for Supply of Literature on Plans

*1261. Shri R. Bama: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement for adequate and prompt supply of suitable literature on the Plans to the Planning Forums of Colleges and Universities; and

(b) if so, its details?

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

(a) The Planning Forums are being supplied free of charge with Plan publications and Journals issued on behalf of the Planning Commission. The Commission have also requested all the Central Ministries to send their Plan publications to the various Colleges and Universities where Planning Forums are functioning.

(b) A list of the Plan Publication and Journals supplied to Forums by the Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6115/66].

Raising of Resources by States

*1262. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have failed to raise their share of additional resources needed for development plans in the current year; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) and (b). It is true that measures for raising resources announced so far by State Governments falls short of the expectations of the current year. But as the year has just commenced, it is difficult to say at this stage whether the State Governments have failed or succeeded in raising their share of additional resources needed for development plans in the current year.

Calcutta National Bank

*1263. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta National Bank which went into liquidation in 1951 or thereabout has fully paid up all its creditors and depositors;

(b) if not, the details of payment up-to-date; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No.

(b) The bank has paid or provided for the payment of a sum of Rs. 102.98 lakhs to the depositors, against deposit liabilities of the order of Rs. 2.10 crores, and has, in addition, made preferential payments and payments to the secured creditors to the extent of Rs. 22.35 lakhs.

(c) The assets which are still to be recovered are mainly in the form of decreed debts and execution proceedings for the recovery of the amounts in question necessarily take time. Efforts are, however, being made to realise the assets, to the extent possible.

Working Girls' Hostel, New Delhi

*1264. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported resort to satyagraha by a working girl, an inmate of the Working Girls' Hostel, Curzon Road, New Delhi protesting against mismanagement in the hostel;

(b) if so, whether inquiries have been made into the affairs of the hostel; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the statement made by me in the Lok Sabha on the 6th April, 1966, while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development.

Rural Electrification

*1265. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had assured that by the end

of 1969, the All-India figure of rural electrification would be 20 per cent and if so, how it is proposed to achieve this;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the year 1966-67, no financial provision has been made for rural electrification crash programme for each State over and above the Plan provision;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the States in India have achieved a much greater percentage of rural electrification than the State of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken to bring Rajasthan at par with other States?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a)

During the Irrigation and Power Seminar held in October, 1964, a target was set for achieving electrification of one lakh villages by October, 1969, the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, which was also reiterated in the conference of State Irrigation and Power Ministers held in November, 1965. This will mean electrification of approximately 17.5 per cent villages in the country. In accordance with the above conclusions the State authorities have been advised to take a number of steps, as recommended in the Seminar, for expeditious achievement in rural electrification. Most of the States have already initiated action on those suggestions.

(b) The rural electrification crash programme was introduced during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 in order to bring about rapid increase in food production by energisation of pumpsets and also provide additional funds to the States. During the Fourth Plan, this objective is planned to be achieved by laying emphasis on the energisation of pumpsets as a part of the normal programme of rural electrification. Rural electrification programme will henceforth be drawn up with a bias towards agricultural production. During the year 1966-67, a Plan provision of Rs. 44 crores has been made for rural electrification, as against the

total provision (including that for crash programme) of Rs. 30.00 crores during 1965-66.

(c) Yes. Rural electrification in Rajasthan by the end of the Third Five Year Plan is expected to be of the order of 4 per cent as against the All-India figure of 9.6 per cent.

(d) The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. However, the tentative target for Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan has been fixed as 7,000 villages which will help Rajasthan to come at par with other States. Advance planning for procuring necessary materials have been done by the Board and partial order therefor have also been placed. Suitable organisational set up has also been built up to cope with the increased tempo of work.

Power Shortage in States

*1266. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri P. L. Burupal:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Shrimati Sarda Mukerjee:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri R. S. Pandey

Shri Thirumala Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the States where acute power shortage is still being felt;

(b) the monthly consumption of energy in these States during 1965 and how much of it was less during the period from October to December, 1965 as compared with earlier months;

(c) the monthly consumption of energy in these States from January to March, 1966; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) The States where acute power shortage is still being felt are Punjab, Rajasthan, Chambal Service Area of

Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the figures of monthly power consumption in the States of Madras and Punjab during 1965 and during the period January-March, 1966 is given in Annexure I, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6116 (i)/66].

The power consumption in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Kerala is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) A statement giving the steps taken to meet power shortage in various States is appended in Annexure II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6116 (ii)/66].

Price of Gold

*1267. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union have suggested a world-wide increase in the price of gold as a means of providing more liquid money for investment in developing countries;

(b) whether Government have considered this proposal; and

(c) if so, what is their reaction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) In a meeting of the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade, the USSR Delegate advocated an increase in the price of gold.

(b) and (c). Government's view has been that a rise in the price of gold will benefit only a few countries which have substantial gold production or substantial official reserves of gold.

Plans for Checking Erosion in Ganga Basin

*1268. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have prepared any plans jointly or singly for checking erosion in the Ganga Basin;

(b) whether any such plans have been submitted to the Centre; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) No joint plan has been prepared by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for checking erosion in the Ganga Basin. A number of schemes for checking erosion have, however, been executed or are being executed by the State Governments as a part of the flood control programme. These include protective works at Varanasi, Ballia, Kankhal, Mirzapur, etc., in U.P. and at Buxur, Sultanganj, Monghyr, Patna, Mansi and in the left bank of Ganga upstream of the Rajendra Bridge in Bihar. More anti-erosion schemes are proposed to be taken up in future.

(b) and (c). The schemes as and when submitted to Central Government are technically examined and suggestions for modifications, improvements, etc., if any, are communicated to the State Governments.

परमाणु हथियार के प्रभाव से बचने के लिये प्रौद्योगिकी

*1269. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री ने 27 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अपने लखनऊ के भाषण में यह कहा था कि युद्ध में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले परमाणु हथियारों के प्रभाव से बचने के लिये किसी प्रौद्योगिकी की खोज की जानी चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) इसका ज़्यादा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) 27 दिसम्बर, 1965 को लखनऊ में अपने भाषण में मैंने यह भाषा व्यक्त की थी कि कुछ दिनों में परमाणु हथियारों के दुष्प्रभावों से बचने के लिये तथा उनकी चिकित्सा के लिए कोई प्रौद्योगिकी निकाली जा सकेगी ।

(ख) और (ग). यह सुझाव भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद्, रसायन विज्ञान संगठन और परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के पास भेज दिया गया है ।

Development of Land by Bharat Sewak Samaj

*1270. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sewak Samaj was awarded a contract at 22 per cent. above the estimated cost for development of land at Kalkaji;

(b) whether it was stipulated in the contract that if the work was not completed in ten months from the date of award of the contract, compensation for delay in execution would be levied;

(c) whether the work has been completed according to the terms of the contract;

(d) if not, whether compensation has been levied;

(e) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) to (f). On the failure of the Samaj to complete the work, their

contract was rescinded and the balance work awarded to another contractor. The quantum of compensation, recoverable from the Samaj in terms of the contract, will be known after the finalisation of the accounts of the latter contractor. The Samaj have explained why they could not complete the work and Government are now considering the question of recovery of compensation from them.

Indus Water Treaty

*1271. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhvaliya:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will get more water next summer following the agreement between the Indus Commissioners of India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The withdrawals by India from the Eastern Rivers will be in accordance with the detailed provisions for Phase II given in Annexure H to the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960.

Loan to Orissa for Procurement of Rice

*1272. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had requested for an advance of Rs. 5 crores from the Centre for rice procurement;

(b) if so, the advance or help given by the Centre; and

(c) if the full amount was not advanced, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A request for the grant of a ways and means advance of Rs. 2 crores for

the procurement of rice was received from the Orissa Government in February, 1966.

(b) and (c). The State Government has been granted a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 2 crores by the State Bank against the hypothecation of foodgrains. As this limit can be increased, if necessary, by the State Bank, as and when additional purchases are made and foodgrains are available for being hypothecated to the Bank, it was not considered necessary to grant a ways and means advance to the State Government from the Central Government.

Progress in Agriculture

*1273. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has submitted its review of the agricultural progress during the first three Plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations made therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

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

Credit facilities for sugar industry

*1274. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of liberalizing credit facilities for the sugar industry to enable it to pay arrears of dues to cane-growers has been considered; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) Credit limits, except in the case of certain units which are not well-managed, have been sanctioned by the financing banks, after taking into consideration the need for making pay-

ments to the cultivators of cane and meeting the other current liabilities of the mills. The Reserve Bank has permitted the State Bank and other scheduled banks, which have borrowed money for financing the procurement of foodgrains, to obtain further loans from the Reserve Bank for meeting the requirements of the sugar and other industries, without paying penal rates of interest on account of the impairment of their liquidity position by the excess amount borrowed against the procurement of food. The question of granting certain additional credit limits to the State cooperative banks, for financing cooperative sugar mills, is under consideration.

Development of Bilateral Relations

***1275. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the collective or joint suspension of the economic assistance by the Aid India Consortium after the hostilities with Pakistan Government, Government have any proposal under consideration to develop relations on bilateral basis; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to put bilateral relations on a more durable basis?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There has been no collective or joint suspension of economic assistance by the Aid India Consortium. There is therefore, no question of substituting exclusively bilateral relations for the Consortium approach.

(b) Does not arise.

Disclosure of Unaccounted Money

***1276. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri S. Kandappan:

Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to state:

(a) how much concealed income has been disclosed under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme;

(b) the total amount of income-tax that accrued to Government on the amount disclosed; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce another scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A total sum of Rs. 146.53 crores has been declared under section 24 of Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965.

(b) Tax demand is not ascertainable at present, as most of the declaration were received in March, 1966 and they have not yet been scrutinised.

(c) No, Sir.

Backward Classes

***4104. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee to examine the question of economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether any changes have been suggested in the basis of reservation provided to them for getting jobs and educational; and

(d) if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

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

Visit of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Kerala

4105. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Kerala in November, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that he stated that there were some areas in the State where Harijans were not allowed to take water from the common wells and ponds;

(c) if so, which are those areas; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove this difficulty?

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

(b) No.

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

Irrigation Schemes in Trichur District

4106. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many medium and lift irrigation schemes are in progress in Trichur district, Kerala;

(b) whether the 'Pathazha Kundu' scheme work is at a standstill;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether all these schemes are going to be completed within the scheduled time?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Work on six medium and two lift irrigation schemes is in progress.

(b) and (c). The work on this scheme has not yet been started due to delay in acquiring the necessary lands. The lands required have not yet been handed over and taken possession of.

(d) The schemes will be completed according to schedule.

महाराष्ट्र में अनुसन्धान योजनाएं

4107. श्री कांबले :

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या सिबाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1966-67 में महाराष्ट्र के लिये कुछ अनुसन्धान योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं अथवा की जायेंगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

सिबाई और बिद्युत मंत्री (श्री कल-होत्र महमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, रेसिप्पे संख्या एल० टी०—6106/66]

महाराष्ट्र में अनुसूचित जातीय तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड

4108. श्री कांबले :

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र में अब तक जिलावार कितने तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर अनुसूचित जातीय तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातीय विकास खण्ड खोले गये हैं तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिलावार ऐसे कितने खण्ड खोलने का विचार है ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये कोई विकास खण्ड नहीं खोले गये हैं। अब तक खोले गये खण्डों तथा चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित खण्डों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, रेसिप्पे संख्या एल० टी०—6107/66]

महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामोद्योग परियोजनाएं

4109. श्री कांबले :

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग की ग्रामोद्योग आयोजन समिति द्वारा तैयार किये गए ग्रामोद्योग परियोजना सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये महाराष्ट्र के कौन कौन से क्षेत्र चुने गये हैं?

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों का चयन किस आधार पर किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० विश्व) : (क) से (ख). 1962-63 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामोद्योग परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में चार क्षेत्र यानी जिला वार्धा में वार्धा, जिला अहमदाबाद में संगमनेर, जिला अहमदाबाद में लतूर और जिला रत्नागिरी में बेंगुर्ला चुने गये। इसके बाद कोई नया क्षेत्र नहीं चुना गया है।

2. इन क्षेत्रों की चुनाव की कसौटी व्यापक रूप से निम्न प्रकार है :

- (i) काफी बेरोजगारी तथा अपूर्ण रोजगारी का विद्यमान होना;
- (ii) प्रतिकूल स्थिति होने के कारण, कृषि क्षेत्र में शीघ्र विकास की सीमित समानताएं होना; और
- (iii) क्षेत्रों में लघु-उद्योग और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिए क्षमता विद्यमान होना।

3. चारों क्षेत्रों का प्रगति प्रतिवेदन, सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबन्ध 1 में दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया दलिय संख्या एच० टी०—6108/66]।

गांवों में वाणिज्यिक बैंक

4110. श्री कांबले :

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल :

श्री बसवन्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में गांवों में बड़े पैमाने पर वाणिज्यिक बैंक खोलने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक खण्ड मुख्यालय में वाणिज्यिक बैंक स्थापित की जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौबरी) :

(क) और (ख). वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सलाह दी गयी है कि वे अपनी शाखाएं खोलने के कार्यक्रम, देहाती और अर्ध-देहाती क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रख कर बनायें, लेकिन गांवों या विकास खण्डों के सदर-मुकामों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने के कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं।

(ग) विचार है कि प्रयोग के तौर पर, कुछ चुने हुए केन्द्रों में भारतीय राज्य बैंक और उसके सहायक बैंकों द्वारा, एक व्यक्ति द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले कार्यालय (वन मैन आफिस) और प्रारम्भिक देहाती केन्द्र (रूरल पायलट सेंटर) खोले जायें, और सहकारी केन्द्रीय बैंकों और प्राथमिक ऋण समितियों को, जहां तक हो सके, उन इलाकों में कार्यालय खोलने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय जहां वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं नहीं हैं।

Slum Clearance in Kerala

4111. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total areas where the slum clearance works have been completed in the various towns of Kerala so far;

(b) the amount that has been provided for this purpose;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Changel Chula Colony in Trivandrum where more than five hundred Harijan families live, has not yet been cleared; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to eradicate slums in those areas and provide better housing facilities for them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The Slum Clearance Scheme is administered by the State Governments themselves. The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Survey of Homeless and Landless, People in Kerala

4113. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government with regard to the homeless and landless people in Kerala;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rehabilitate them?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). No survey as such has been conducted in the State; but according to the 1961 Census and a socio-economic and educational survey conducted in 1965, the total numbers of homeless and landless people in the State are 22,834 and 26,25,250 respectively.

(c) Steps have so far been taken for the settlement of 4,000 families on 16,000 acres of land in Cannanore District under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the settlement of landless agricultural labourers and more families are proposed to be settled under the scheme during the ensuing years. There is, however, no separate scheme for the homeless people.

Allocation for Housing Advance in Kerala

4114. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made in Kerala for the construction of houses

for the low income group during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the total number of applications received and the total amount utilised for this purpose, District-wise; and

(c) the criteria followed for making allocation for such houses and who is the final sanctioning authority?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 1964-65 Rs. 14.80 lakhs. 1965-66 Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Training of Craftsmen

4115. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav, Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee under the Planning Commission to formulate tentative proposals for the training of craftsmen and other matters concerned therewith;

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

(c) the terms of reference of the committee; and

(d) its powers, functions and modus operandi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). A Working Group on Employment and Training was set up in the Labour Ministry to review the progress of Labour programmes in the Third Plan and to formulate the proposals for the Fourth Plan. It consisted of representatives of Planning Commission, Ministries of Labour and Employment, Industry, Education, Defence, Railways, Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, Central Public Works Department and the University

Grants Commission. The Group assessed the progress made in the implementation of various training programmes, the training capacity likely to be reached by the end of the Third Plan and training requirements of different types of craftsmen, craft-instructors, supervisors, etc., required during the Fourth Plan. The recommendations of the Group will form the basis of the proposals concerning the training of Craftsmen to be presented in the Fourth Plan.

Grand Market, Ramakrishnapuram

4116. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a grand market for the Government colony of Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the model design for the market has been finalised by Government;

(c) when the work is likely to start; and

(d) the approximate outlay on the project?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes, a District Shopping Centre, as envisaged in the Master Plan of Delhi, is proposed to be established on the pattern of the prize winning design with some adjustments.

(c) and (d). After development of the area, the plots will be auctioned to private individuals who will construct the shops according to the design finally approved by Government. The cost of development of the area, which will be incurred by Government initially, has not yet been estimated. It is not possible to say when work on development or construction will commence.

Demands of Drainage Workers in Trivandrum

4117. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drainage workers of Trivandrum, Kerala State have made certain representations regarding gratuity, etc.;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) in case no decision has been taken, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Idikki and Sabarigiri Projects

4118. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electricity Board or the State Government are receiving any foreign aid for the Sabarigiri and Idikki Hydro-electric Projects, now under construction;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the aid; and

(c) whether copies of the aid agreement will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The U.S. A.I.D. provided loan assistance of 20.2 millions to meet the cost of the plant and services required for the Sabarigiri Hydro-electric project. In addition to that amount, the U.S.A.I.D. also provided a loan of Rs. 184 millions to enable the project to meet the local cost.

In regard to the Idikki Hydro-electric Project the Canadian Loan and grant assistance is under negotiation and a specific loan agreement will be signed as soon as negotiations are

complete. The nature and extent of the aid so far given by the Canadian authorities for the project are as follows:—

In million \$ (Canadian)

Year	Amount of loan	Purpose	Amount of grant (under Colombo Plan)	Purpose
1954-55	5.0	For Purchase of main equipment.	(i) 3.2	For Engineering & Consultancy services.
			(ii) 2.3	For Construction equipment
1955-66	3.0	For Purchase of main equipment.

(c) Copies of agreements relating to the Sabarigiri Hydro-electric project have already been supplied to the Parliament Library. The agreement relating to the Idikki Hydro-electric Project will also be supplied to the Library after the agreement has been finalised and executed.

Currency Reform

4119. Shri Satyanarayana: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reform currency as a measure to check inflation; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाना

4120. श्री बी. बी. शि. पाटिल: क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी गई तथा उसमें से कितनी धनराशि वस्तुतः खर्ची गई; और

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 में इस कार्य के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितनी धनराशि देने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री मोहर चन्द लाला) : (क) 96.00 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) 105.00 लाख रुपये ।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

4121. श्री बी. बी. शि. पाटिल: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में राज्य में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार के लिये वस्तुतः कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई थी ;

(ख) अब तक वास्तव में कितने केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1966-67 के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है और राज्य में ऐसे कितने केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) 35.60 लाख रुपये, जिनमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय का हिस्सा 26.7 लाख रुपये अनुमानित किया गया था ।

(ख) 375 ।

(ग) 10.00 लाख रुपये, जिनमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय का हिस्सा 7.50 लाख रुपये होगा। यह सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के आयोजन बजट के अतिरिक्त है। 1966-67 में राज्य सरकार का कोई नया केन्द्र खोलने का विचार नहीं है।

Customs Duty on Goods Imported from Malaysia, Ceylon and Singapore

4122. **Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the circumstances under which the goods can be brought into India from Malaysia, Ceylon and Singapore without paying any customs duty by the persons who had stayed there for some time?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): A person coming from a foreign country including Ceylon, Malaysia and Singapore after a continuous residence abroad for a period of not less than three years is allowed to import without payment of duty all his personal effects and household goods, excluding motor vehicles, vessels, aircraft, ammunition, cinematograph films of standard width and consumable stores, provided they were in his possession and use abroad for not less than one year and his stay in India would be at least for one year.

Persons coming from abroad after a period of less than three years are covered by the normal baggage rules.

A bonafide repatriate from Ceylon is allowed to import without payment of customs duty all his personal effects and household goods. A refrigerator, a radio set, a bicycle, a sewing machine, a typewriter and a tape recorder are allowed for each family provided they were in the repatriate's use for a period of not less than three months. A motor car is also allowed free of duty for each family if it was in the repatriate's possession and use since prior to 1st January, 1963 and an import licence is produced.

खाद्य अपमिश्रण

4123. **श्री काबले :**

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि खाद्य अपमिश्रण में वृद्धि के कारण नई बीमारियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या बीमारियों की रोक बाम करने की दृष्टि से खाद्य पदार्थों की जांच करवाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उसके फलस्वरूप क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) खाद्यान्नों में मिलावट के कारण किन्हीं नये रोगों के पैदा होने के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते। तथापि खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम सारे देश में लागू किया जा रहा है।

Hyperbaric Chambers

4124. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to an article entitled 'how a life was saved' by Walter Fowler published in the Times of India (City Edition) dated the 3rd April, 1966; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish hyperbaric chamber units in India?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Medical Science is advancing at a rapid pace and Government is always anxious to benefit by experiments conducted elsewhere and to adopt them for the benefit of mankind. Hyperbaric therapy is a comparatively recent introduction and hyperbaric chambers are very expensive. With the acute foreign exchange situation at present it may be sometime before import of these machines on any large scale may be feasible.

Cancer

4125. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item entitled 'Blood poisoning bacteria can control Cancer' appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 5th April, 1966;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to apply the new method for the control of cancer in India; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). This being a preliminary report which requires confirmation and general acceptance, the question of its application will arise only on the effectiveness of the experimental work being established.

Vettuva Community in Kerala

4126. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1933 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the decision for the inclusion of the Vettuva Community of the Malabar region of Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes has since been taken by Government;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration and it is hoped to finalise the matter very soon.

नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम

4127. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा झाजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की वृत्ता करेगी कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में नगरीय सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम में कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ;

(ख) आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी राशि नियत की जायेगी; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्वित में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख).
इस योजना के लिए 1965-66 में की गई

और 1966-67 के लिये प्रस्तावित बजट
व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :—

मद	बजट प्राक्कलन 1965-66	संगोष्ठित प्राक्कलन 1965-66	बजट प्राक्कलन 1966-67
(1) राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों के लिए अनुदान	9,00,000	50,000	4,50,000
(2) नगर सामुदायिक विकास कर्म- चारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थाओं को अनुदान			25,000
(3) प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को भत्ते	3,00,000	1,00,000	50,000
(4) अनुसन्धान एवं मूल्यांकन			15,000
(5) केन्द्रीय सेल की स्थापना के लिए			40,000
(6) समन्वय समिति पर खर्च			5,000
(7) गैर सरकारी, स्वैच्छिक तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण	—	—	15,000

(ग) प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर बीस मार्ग-
दर्शी परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने का विचार
था। राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्रों से मिली
प्रार्थनाओं के आधार पर 18½ परियोजनायें
अब तक नियत की जा चुकी हैं। इनमें से
प्रोजेक्ट कर्मचारियों को दो महीने के अल्पावधि
पुनश्चर्या कोर्स में प्रशिक्षित करने के बाद
8½ परियोजनाएं वास्तव में शुरू की जा
चुकी हैं। पांच अन्य परियोजनाओं के कर्म-
चारियों का प्रशिक्षण 17 अप्रैल, 1966 को
पूरा हो गया था और आशा की जाती है कि
ये परियोजनायें शीघ्र ही शुरू कर दी जायेंगी।
बिहार सरकार जिसे पटना में एक परियोजना
नियत की गई थी, इस योजना के शुरू करने
का विचार नहीं रखती क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार
उसे इसके लिये केवल 50 प्रतिशत तक ही
आर्थिक सहायता देगी। शेष चार परियोज-
नाओं, (केरल, मैसूर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और
उड़ीसा) के प्रोजेक्ट कर्मचारियों का चयन
अभी तक सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने नहीं
किया है जिन्हें समय-समय पर स्मरण कराया
जा रहा है।

शेष 2½ प्रोजेक्टों (जिसमें बिहार को
नियत किया गया एक प्रोजेक्ट भी सम्मिलित
है किन्तु उसका लाभ नहीं उठाया गया) के
नियतन का निर्णय तब किया जायेगा जब उन
राज्यों से जिन्हें अभी तक कोई प्रोजेक्ट नियत
नहीं किया गया है, अन्तिम उत्तर प्राप्त हो
जायेगा।

जसा कि योजना में सुझाया गया है संभव
समय पर इस कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा और
मार्गदर्शन के लिए एक समन्वय समिति का
गठन किया जा चुका है। इस समिति की एक
बैठक हो चुकी है।

आयकर विभाग द्वारा भारे गये छापों में
बराबर किया गया धन

4128. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 और 1965-66
में आय कर तथा विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी नियमों

का उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जो छापे मारे गये थे उनमें कुल कितनी घन-राशि बरामद की गई ;

(ख) उनकी ऐसी कितनी धातु निर्रहित की गई थी जिस पर उन्हें कर देने थे; और

(ग) कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा मिली है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शशीन्द्र चौधरी) :
(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) जिन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाये गये और जिनको सजा दी गयी उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

1964-65 में	1965-66 में (28-2-68 तक)
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उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन के खिलाफ:

मुकदमा चलाया गया .	19	14
दोषी ठहराये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	9	9
छोड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	7	कोई नहीं
उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें मुकदमा अभी चल रहा है	3	7

ऊपर दिये गये आंकड़े उन मुकदमों के बारे में हैं जिनको प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय नियमों के उल्लंघन के कारण चलाया था । धातु कर विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापों के सिलसिले में उक्त विभाग ने उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलाया ।

Anandpur Barrage Scheme

4129. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2196 on the 9th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have since prepared the project report about the Anandpur Barrage Scheme and submitted the same to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) The Project Report is still under preparation by the State Government in the light of the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission.

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

Raid in Calcutta

4130. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Department officials of Calcutta seized unaccounted Jewellery worth about Rs. 6 lakhs from the residential premises of a city businessman of Calcutta on the 12th December, 1965; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There was no search on 12-12-1965, but there was one search on 10-12-1965. Jewellery worth Rs. 3 lakhs was found during the search, and jewellery worth Rs. 35 lakhs was found in bank lockers, which were opened later. There was another search in another case on 9-12-1965 in which jewellery

worth Rs. 2 lakhs was found and seized.

(b) Investigations are in progress.

Free Legal Aid to Poor Agricultural Labourers

4131. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are formulating a scheme to provide free legal aid to the poor agricultural labourers and farmers in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the time by which aid would be available and the broad features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Under the existing legal aid scheme for the welfare of backward classes, free legal aid is already admissible to all members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including agricultural labourers and farmers belonging to these communities.

Smuggling in Bombay

4132. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big haul of gold of about 25,000 tolas valued at over Rs. 40 lakhs was made by the Marine and Preventive Department of the Central Excise, Bombay from a truck on the Bombay Koankan road near Alibag, about fifty miles from Bombay on the 28th November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 28th November, 1965 the officers of the Marine and Preventive Division of the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay intercepted a truck near Alibag and on search of it recovered 25,000 tolas of gold bearing foreign markings, Indian currency amounting to

Rs. 19,317 and some cigarettes. The truck was also seized. The value of the gold is Rs. 15,62,500 at the international rate.

(b) Four persons travelling in the truck including the driver were arrested and afterwards released on bail. After departmental proceedings, which are in progress, are over, the question of prosecution in a Court of Law will be considered.

Revenue Collection from Central Excise in Rajasthan

4133. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of revenue received from the Central Excise from Rajasthan State during 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The requisite information is given below for 1965-66 (upto February 1966 only):—

Rajasthan State

Revenue realised upto
February, 1966

(Rs. 000)

Gross	.	.	.	6,42,57
Refund	.	.	.	18,23
Net	.	.	.	6 24,34

2. Figures for the month of March 1966 are not yet available.

Power Generation in Orissa

4134. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Orissa for generating electricity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of Power in that State during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
(a) The present installed capacity of Orissa is 319.75 MW.

(b) and (c). Yes. Two generating units, each of 82.5 MW capacity are expected to be commissioned at Talcher Thermal Station during the year 1966-67.

Malaria and Filaria in Orissa

**4135. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to the State of Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period so far to eradicate Malaria and Filaria in the State;

(b) whether the amount has been fully utilised; and

(c) the various steps so far taken to eradicate these diseases?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Under the Plan of Operations for the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the Government of India have undertaken to supply material and equipment like DDT, anti-malaria drugs, microscopes and microslides according to the prescribed scale to the State Governments and also to give grant-in-aid to cover the customs duty on the imported material. Assistance in the form of material and equipment including the customs duty on the imported material, to the extent of Rs. 200.86 lakhs have been given so far to Orissa during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

In addition to the above, the Government of India have also agreed to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure on operational staff and other incidental charges which the State Governments have to meet over and above the expenditure which they were incurring on the National Malaria Control Programme in the area. In accordance with the prescribed accounting procedure, cash subsidy on this account is not, however being paid to the State Governments for individual schemes but is given to them for a group of schemes. Information is, therefore,

not available in regard to the actual amounts of cash subsidy drawn by the Government of Orissa for the National Malaria Eradication Programme uptill now through the ways and means advances from the Central Government. From the information available it is found that the Government of Orissa have adjusted a sum of Rs. 55.13 lakhs as cash subsidy upto 1963-64 from out of the cash assistance given by the Government of India.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been in operation in Orissa since 1958. 15 units are functioning in Orissa each designed to cover about a million population. Proportional case rate of malaria i.e. percentage of malaria cases to all diseases which was reported to be 14.4 per cent in 1953-54 has been reduced to 1.13 per cent in 1964-65.

No scheme for the eradication of filaria is in operation in Orissa. However, under the National Filaria Control Programme assistance by way of supplying mosquito larvicidal oil, free of cost, to the extent of Rs. 9.99 lakhs approximately has been given to Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan.

Revenue from Central Excise from Orissa

**4136. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of revenue received from the Central Excise from Orissa State during 1965-66?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): The requisite information is given below for 1965-66 (upto February 1966 only):—

Orissa State	
Revenue realised upto	
February 1966	
	(Rs. 000)
Gross . . .	21,34.18
Refund . . .	4.99
Net . . .	21,29.19

2. Figures for the month of March 1966 are not yet available.

Beggars in Delhi

4137. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to study the problem of beggars in the capital and to suggest ways to solve it;

(b) whether a similar study had been undertaken earlier by the Delhi School of Social Work;

(c) if so, the action taken in the light of their recommendations; and

(d) how far the presence of beggar problem in Delhi affects the tourist trade by constant harassment to visitors from abroad?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes Sir. An inter-departmental Committee has been set up to go into the problem.

(b) and (c). In 1955-56, the Delhi School of Social Work undertook a study of the Beggar Problem in Metropolitan Delhi, at the instance of the Planning Commission. The results of the study were set out in a priced publication in 1959. The report did not come up for action by the Government.

(d) No survey in the matter has been undertaken so far.

Seizure of Currency at Bombay

4138. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Custom officials seized Rs. 25,000/- from a ship in Indian currency and Rs. 2,000/- of foreign currency and bank drafts at Bombay on the 18th January, 1966; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the person concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There was no such seizure on the 18th of January, 1966. However on the 16th and the 17th January, 1966, the Customs authorities at Bombay seized the following as unclaimed during the rummage of a ship at Bombay:—

On 16-1-1966:

Rs. 2,220/- (Indian coins).

On 17-1-1966:

Rs. 24,700/- (Indian currency notes) 2,923-31 (USA dollars)

£ 837-8Sh-11d (Sterling £)

£ 5-00 (S. African)

(b) As the ownership has not yet been established, the question of taking action against any person does not arise for the present.

Unaccounted Money

4139. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids have been carried out upto January, 1966 to unearth black money in each State in the country;

(b) how many cases have been decided so far and how many are pending; and

(c) how much income has been assessed as income-tax in these cases and how much has been realised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The State-wise figures are not available. However, the information, according to charges of various Commissioners of Income-tax, is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6109/66].

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as available.

Downward Trend in Prices of Shares

4140. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust have taken any steps to check the downward trend in the prices of shares in recent months; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust avail themselves of the opportunities to acquire desirable investments at reasonable prices whenever possible. In doing so, they are not actuated by the motive to check any trend in the prices of shares.

Hindustan Housing Factory

4141. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total profits by the Hindustan Housing Factory during 1965-66; and

(b) the targets fixed and how far these targets have been achieved?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The annual accounts for the year 1965-66 have not yet been finalised. However, unaudited accounts indicate that the Factory is likely to earn a profit of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

(b) The targets for production and site works were Rs. 124 lakhs and Rs. 45 lakhs, respectively, against which achievements are expected to be Rs. 134 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs, respectively.

National Defence Bonds

4142. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested in the National Defence Bonds up-to-date, State-wise; and

(b) whether the response to this scheme is encouraging?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The State-wise subscriptions to the two Defence Loans, which were closed on the 31st March, 1966 have been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6110/66].

(b) The response was reasonably satisfactory.

Employment to Blinds

4143. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blinds who got training from the Institute at Dehradun;

(b) the number of those who got employment after training;

(c) the names of the institutions where the trainees can get employment; and

(d) the measure taken to provide employment to those who have not got it?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) 1120.

(b) According to available information 398 ex-trainees are employed. Information about all the ex-trainees is not available.

(c) Ex-trainees can be employed in a variety of occupations. It is not possible to compile a list of institutions which could offer them employment.

(d) Nine special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped have been opened. It is one of the functions of these exchanges to attempt to place the ex-trainees of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun.

Flood Control Measures in Andhra Pradesh

4144. Shri Ko'la Venkatah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 321 on the 17th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decisions on the different recommendations made by committee appointed for the investigation of the flood control measures in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the decisions;

(c) the financial and executive responsibilities of the Central and State Governments;

(d) whether the Committee has suggested any works to be undertaken to overcome the highly possible heavy inundation of Bapatla, Ongole and Illepalle Taluqs in view of Nagarjunasagar Project;

(e) if so, what are the works; and

(f) the cost thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee on the flood problem of the coastal deltaic areas of Andhra Pradesh was considered recently at a meeting of the representatives of the Central Ministries concerned and the Andhra Pradesh Government and it was decided that the State Government should undertake immediately the preparation of a detailed project report on the basis of the Committee's recommendations and integrating the results of the model experiments already carried out and some further experiments which have been suggested. Action is being taken accordingly.

(c) The financial and executive responsibilities rest with the State Gov-

ernment. The nature and extent of Central assistance that may be required will be considered after the detailed project report and estimates have been prepared.

(d) The Committee has carefully gone into the apprehensions expressed regarding the effect of introduction of irrigation, under the Nagarjunasagar Project, in the upland areas of Guntur District. The Committee has felt that with the introduction of irrigation, the land would be terraced and hence more rainwater would be detained than at present. There will, however, be an increase in the all-weather seepage of water, but this quantity will be smaller than the carrying capacity of the ventways at the drainage crossing of the Commamur Canal which are proposed to be improved. There is also a recommendation for providing detention basins in the upland areas.

(e) and (f). In view of the position explained against (d) above, these do not arise.

Land Reforms in Selected Areas

4145. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are working on some scheme to introduce land reforms in selected areas, as an experimental basis to implement land reforms, in the country in order to determine the increase in agricultural productivity;

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

(c) how it is going to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The broad national policy on land reforms has been set out in the Five Year Plans which has to be adapted and pursued in each State with due regard to local conditions and needs.

Slum Clearance Schemes in States

4146. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre's subsidy to States for slum clearance schemes has been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the cost of the schemes submitted by each State for the ensuing year; and

(d) the amount to be contributed towards their implementation by the Centre?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The element of subsidy remains the same as before, but the quantum of Central assistance has been increased from 75 per cent (37½ per cent as loan and 37½ per cent as subsidy) of the approved cost of slum clearance projects to 87½ per cent (50 per cent as loan and 37½ per cent as subsidy). The State Governments/local bodies will now provide only 12½ per cent as subsidy against 25 per cent previously provided by them. The revised pattern of assistance will apply to new projects sanctioned after the 1st April, 1966.

(c) and (d). A statement indicating the approved outlays for all the States for 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6111/66]. The amount of Central Assistance will depend upon the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the old and new projects.

T.B. Incidence in Delhi

4147. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that T.B. continues to be Delhi's major health problem;

(b) if so, the steps taken to eradicate it during the last year and the cost of each scheme; and

(c) the progress of B.C.G. inoculation in the Capital so far and how far it has proved effective to prevent T.B.?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) In Delhi a comprehensive scheme to treat all cases of tuberculosis has been started and is making good progress. The scheme aims at the (i) intensification of domiciliary treatment through the net work of T.B. Clinics and (ii) intensification of case finding programme among 'contacts' and also symptomatic case finding from among patients attending the General Hospitals. Provision has also been made for free supply of anti-T.B. drugs to the T.B. patients. B.C.G. Vaccination of persons below 20 years of age is also provided as protection against Tuberculosis.

Information in regard to the cost of these schemes is not available.

(c) Mass B.C.G. vaccination was given in a door-to-door campaign and also through various clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. No survey has been conducted to assess the incidence of lung T.B. among those who were given protective B.C.G. inoculation. But it can be definitely stated that the number of Military Meningial Tuberculosis cases have decreased.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं के लिये धन

4148. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 31 जनवरी, 1966 तक ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितना धन मंजूर किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं के लिए और अधिक धन नियत करने का अनुरोध किया है ताकि नये आने वाले व्यक्तियों को फिर से बसाया जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) खर्च की ठीक राशि उपलब्ध नहीं किन्तु आशा की जाती है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में 441.51 लाख रुपयों का उपयोग होगा।

(ख) 27.94 लाख रुपये।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Internal Evaluation in Universities

4149. **Shri Kishan Pattanayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Universities to introduce the system of internal evaluation on the advice of the British and Indian Medical Councils;

(b) whether the system has evoked strong opposition from the students in Gujarat and other States; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Government have not asked the Universities to introduce this system.

(b) It appears that some of the Universities have introduced the system on the recommendation of the Medical Council of India. Out of these, there was opposition from the students of the medical colleges affiliated to the Gujarat University, who

had gone on strike. The strike has since been called off.

(c) Does not arise.

Pre-Examination Training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

4150. **Shri Balakrishnan:**

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1616 on the 4th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the decision that has been taken in respect of the trainees who were trained at the Bangalore Institute but could not be finally selected in the examination and in the interview;

(b) whether they could not come up for final selection due to deficiency in training;

(c) whether Government propose to give further training to them in the Allahabad Institute or other places and allow them to take the examination in future irrespective of age restrictions; and

(d) if there is no such proposal, how Government propose to absorb those trainees in equivalent posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Since the Union Public Service Commission did not select them, no appointment could be offered to them.

(b) No.

(c) Training facilities are allowed only once, as the number of seats in the Pre-examination Training Centres is limited. Such of the candidates as satisfy the age and other qualifications, can appear again for the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

(d) The training facilities are imparted to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to

acquire improved standards. It is not possible to guarantee them appointments.

Christian and Non-Christian Adivasis

4151. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state to what extent action has been taken in accordance with the advice contained in the Backward Classes Commission's Report headed by Shri Kalelkar to correct the imbalance in the educational and economic development as between Christian and non-Christian Adivasis?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): No distinction is made between various groups amongst Scheduled tribes. The Government have undertaken large programmes for the educational and economic development of the Scheduled Tribes—both Christian and non-Christian. As a result of these programmes the condition of non-Christian Scheduled Tribes is also improving though a good deal of progress is still to be achieved. The Backward Classes Commission did refer to an imbalance but did not offer any concrete suggestion in that regard.

Bir Hors and Christian Adivasis

4152. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in educational development of Bir Hors on the one hand and Christian Adivasis, on the other, there exists a vast difference and Christian Adivasis continue to get annually huge funds to the utter neglect of Bir Hors and Hos; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to restore balanced educational development?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called

for from the concerned State Governments and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra

4153. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra during 1966-67; and

(b) the items on which this amount will be spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 71.49 lakhs.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6112/66].

दिल्ली में अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम 1955 का उल्लंघन

4154. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा: क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम, 1955 का उल्लंघन करने के आरोप में कितने मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : 20

पाकिस्तान से आने वाले लोगों से चोरी छिपे लायी गई वस्तुओं का बरामद किया जाना

4155. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 मार्च, 1966 को फीरोजपुर के सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने पाकिस्तान से भारत आने वाले मुसलमानों के पास से चोरी छिपे लाई गई वस्तुएं पकड़ीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं का क्या व्योरा है और उनका मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये कथित वस्तुएं चीन में बनी हुई थीं ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख). 5 मार्च 1966 को सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने दुसैनीवाला सीमा के पार, पाकिस्तान से आने वाले दो यात्रियों की तलाशी ली और उनके पास से निम्नलिखित सामान पकड़ा जिसकी उन्होंने घोषणा नहीं की थी;

- (1) 24 ग्लास बटर;
- (2) बच्चों को दूध पिलाने की 3 बोतलें;
- (3) 24 नैकटाइयां;
- (4) रबड़ के कन्ट्रासेप्टिव के 48 पैकेट;
- (5) एक जनानी कलाई घड़ी ;
- (6) पैन और पेंसिलों के दो सेट; और
- (6) लगभग 4 किलोग्राम हींग ।

पकड़े गये माल का कुल मूल्य लगभग 750 रुपये है ।

(ग) केवल ऊपर क्रम संख्या (4) में उल्लिखित कन्ट्रासेप्टिव के 48 पैकेट ही चीन के बने हुए थे ।

भारतीय शल्य चिकित्सकों (सर्जनों) की बैठक

4156. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय शल्य चिकित्सक (सर्जन) संस्था की बैठकें 11 मार्च से 14 मार्च, 1966 तक इण्डिया मेडिकल एसोसियेशन हाउस, दिल्ली में हुई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन-किन विषयों पर विचार किया गया और क्या क्या सिफारिशें की गईं ; और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री

(डा० सु गीला नायर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह बैठक पूर्णतः वैज्ञानिक बैठक थी जिसमें वैज्ञानिक निबन्ध पढ़े गये । इसमें न कोई प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ न कोई सिफारिश की गई ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Kerala State Electricity Board

4157. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Electricity Board has decided to establish its own Accounts and Audit department;

(b) if so, whether the security of employment and seniority of the ministerial staff of the Board will be adversely affected thereby; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from the ministerial staff in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) The Kerala State Electricity Board has formed a separate Accounts and Audit Wing with effect from 1st March, 1966. The accounts are, however, audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or by such person as he may authorise in this behalf.

(b) The Board has intimated that the security of employment of the ministerial staff will not be adversely affected. Seniority was one of the criteria for selection of staff for the Accounts Wing. The seniority interest of the ministerial staff will not be affected by the formation of the Accounts Wing.

(c) The Kerala State Electricity Board Employees' Union has presented a memorandum to the State Electricity Board protesting against the formation of the Accounts and Audit Wing; the representation is under consideration of the Board.

Eradication of Malaria and Filaria in Punjab

4158. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan period to eradicate malaria and filaria in the State;

(b) whether the amount has been fully utilised; and

(c) the steps so far taken to eradicate these diseases?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Under the Plan of Operations for the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the Government of India have undertaken to supply material and equipment like DDT, anti-malaria drugs, microscopes and microslides according to the prescribed scale to the State Governments and also to give grant-in-aid to cover the customs duty on imported material. Assistance in the form of material and equipment including the customs duty on the imported material, to the extent of Rs. 122.62 lakhs has been given to Punjab during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

In addition to the above, the Government of India have also agreed to bear 50% of the expenditure on operational staff and other incidental charges which the State Governments have to meet over and above the expenditure which they were incurring on the National Malaria Control Programme in the area. In accordance with the prescribed accounting procedure, cash subsidy on this account is not, however, being paid to the State Governments for individual schemes, but is given to them for a

group of schemes. Information is, therefore, not available in regard to the actual amounts of cash subsidy drawn by the Government of Punjab for the National Malaria Eradication Programme up till now through the ways and means advances from the Central Government.

Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, 18 units are functioning in Punjab each designed to cover about 1.2 million population. Proportional case rate of malaria i.e. percentage of malaria cases to all diseases which was reported to be 7.7% in 1953-54 has been reduced to .001 in 1964-65.

No scheme for eradication of Filaria is in operation in Punjab.

Anti-T.B. Measures in Punjab

4159. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far given to the Punjab State for anti-T.B. measures during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the items on which it was spent?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments during the Third Five Year Plan in respect of the following anti-T.B. Schemes:

1. B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign;
2. Establishment of T.B. Clinics;
3. Establishment of T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres;
4. Establishment of Mobile X-Ray Units;
5. Establishment of T.B. Isolation beds; and
6. Supply of anti-T.B. drugs.

Central assistance at the rate of 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure is available to the States in respect of the above mentioned schemes. The Central

Share on buildings is limited to 75 per cent of the following ceilings:

(a) T.B. Clinics—Rs. 95,000 per clinic.

(b) T.B. Demonstration and Training Centres—Rs. 2,25,000 per centre.

A3 Central assistance for the Centrally aided Scheme is released through 'Ways and Means Advances' for a group of schemes, the information in regard to the actual amounts of cash assistance drawn by the Government of Punjab for the anti-T.B. Schemes during the Third Five Year Plan is not available. However, anti-T.B. drugs worth Rs. 2,66,745 have been supplied to T.B. Clinics in Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan.

Information in regard to the items on which the central assistance has been spent by the Government of Punjab is not available. However, according to the information available, the State Government had made a provision of Rs. 25.20 lakhs for the anti-T.B. Schemes during the Third Five Year Plan and out of this amount approximately Rs. 19.00 lakhs have been spent on the anti-T.B. Schemes during the Third Five year Plan.

Jayanti Shipping Company

4160. Shri Mau ya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have received any complaints, oral or written (whether anonymous or otherwise) against the mismanagement of the Jayanti Shipping Company in general and alleged violation of the Foreign Exchange regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action the Reserve Bank propose to take or have taken in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) to (c). In

February, 1965 some anonymous complaints about the affairs of the Jayanti Shipping Company were received by the Reserve Bank of India. They are examining them.

Central Excise Department in Rajasthan

4161. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices belonging to Central Excise Department in Rajasthan State functioning at present in rented houses; and

(b) the steps taken to construct permanent office buildings for the Central Excise Department in Rajasthan State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) Lands have been purchased for the construction of combined office buildings for the Income-tax and Central Excise Deptts. at Ajmer, Kotah, Jodhpur and Jaipur. Preliminary steps for approval of plans, estimates etc. were being taken when emergency came in 1962. In view of the need for economy in Civil Expenditure and in the context of the Pakistani aggression the construction of the buildings could not be proceeded with since then. Construction programme will be taken in hand as soon as budgetary position permits.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Excise Department, Orissa

4162. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of all categories working in the different offices of the Central Excise Department in Orissa at present; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them in each category of service?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Central Excise Department, Orissa

4163. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the annual receipt by the Central Excise Department in Orissa State during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the annual expenditure on the staff during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Central Excise Collection in Orissa.

	1964-65	1965-66 (upto 28-2-66)
	Rs. (01)	Rs. (000)
Gross collections	161215	212418
Refund	798	499
NET	161447	212919

(b) Expenditure on the pay and allowance of the Central Excise Staff in Orissa.—

1964-65	Rs. 8,28,100/-
1965-66	Rs. 9,21,200/-

Central Excise Office at Rayagada (Orissa)

4164. Shri Mohan Nayak:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise Office at Rayagada in Koraput (Orissa) is functioning in a rented building;

(b) if so, the total amount of rent paid by the Department annually since 1958; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to construct the permanent departmental building at Rayagada (Orissa)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) Land has been purchased at Rayagada for the construction of Central Excise office building. However, since the Emergency in 1962 the construction work had to be kept in abeyance in view of the pressing need for economy in Civil expenditure. It would be taken in hand as soon as budgetary position permits.

Central Excise Department in Orissa

4165. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the Central Excise Department in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the number of posts filled up by such candidates during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Homoeopathic Dispensaries under C.G.H.S.

4166. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of Government employees and their kith and kin undergo homoeopathic treatment;

(b) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made by the Government employees asking for homoeopathic dispensaries for them under the Central Government Health Scheme; and

(c) if so, the action so far taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). While Government have no information regarding the number of Government servants who take treatment under the homoeopathic system of medicine, some requests have been received from time to time for providing medical facilities under this system. Government are, therefore, proposing to open a homoeopathic dispensary under the Central Government Health Scheme.

State Homoeopathic Boards

4167. Shri Mohan Navak: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on most of the State Homoeopathic Boards, majority of the members constituting them are not qualified Homoeopaths; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have any proposal under consideration to lay down broad outlines for the guidance of the States on the basis of which nomination of members be made to the State Homoeopathic Boards or Faculties?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) From the information obtained by the Government it is seen that certain State Homoeopathic Boards/Councils have a few unqualified Homoeopaths.

(b) The matter will be placed before the Central Council of Health.

Development of Ayurveda

4168. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for health in the Third Five Year Plan to the various States; and

(b) how much of it was allotted for development of Ayurveda in the Third Plan and how much of it was spent?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Rs. 296.80 crores.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6113/66]. Information separately for Ayurveda is not available.

Scheduled Tribes of Saran District of Bihar

4169. Shri Wadiwa: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Tribes of 'Gond' of Saran (Chhapra) District of Bihar State are precluded from getting the facilities available to other Tribes in the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Smt. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Enquiries are being made in the matter and the facts will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

Decentralisation of Power in Cities

4170. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 145 on the 7th August, 1962 regarding decentralisation of power in big cities and state the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The matter was considered at the 8th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Government, the 3rd Conference of State Ministers of Town and Country Planning and the 3rd Conference of Municipal Corporations. In pursuance of their recommendations an expert committee (Rural-Urban Relationship Committee) has been set-up which is studying this question. The report of this committee is expected in June, 1966 and will be considered by Government when available.

Rajasthan Water Supply Programme

4171. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Rajasthan for rural and

urban water supply schemes during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount actually spent during these years; and

(c) The reasons for non-utilization of funds

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A sum of Rs. 349.52 lakhs has been paid as loan to the Government of Rajasthan during the Third Five Year Plan for Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

An amount of Rs. 387.72 lakhs has been paid as grant-in-aid to the Government of Rajasthan during the Third Five Year Plan for all the Centrally Aided Schemes under the Health Sector including the Rural Water Supply Schemes.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Proceedings against an Income-Tax Officer

4172. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an officer in the Income-Tax Department was being proceeded against/or was suspended for his having allowed speculation-loss of a considerable sum of money to one of the Kilachand Group/or related to that Group some years ago in Bombay;

(b) the exact amount of the loss so allowed;

(c) whether the proceedings or case against the said officer was dropped; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) M/s. Kilachand Devchand and Co. in the assessment year 1949-50 claimed a loss of Rs. 56.64 lakh; under the head "Cotton Forward Business" Account. The Income-tax Officer while completing the assessment allowed the loss claimed by the company as having been genuinely incurred. The preliminary enquiries made revealed that the action of the Income-tax Officer was suspicious. At the time, the officer was on leave preparatory to retirement. He was recalled to duty and was placed under suspension.

(b) The amount of loss so allowed by the Income-tax Officer was Rs. 56,66,754.

(c) As a result of the proceedings it was held that the officer had been negligent. Since, however, he had already superannuated, he was allowed to retire forthwith. The pay and allowance admissible to him during the period of suspension was restricted to the amount of the subsistence allowance already drawn and the period of suspension was not allowed to be treated as on duty for pension purposes.

(d) Does not arise.

Consumption of Electricity by Libraries in Kerala

4173. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kerala State, restrictions imposed on the consumption of electricity by Public libraries are the same as those imposed on industrial undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):
 (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Electricity Supply to Laccadive Islands

4174. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to supply electricity to the Laccadive Islands in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) and (b). Yes. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to electrify six new Islands namely; (i) Kalpeni, (ii) Agathi, (iii) Madamat, (iv) Kiltan, (v) Chetlat and (vi) Bitra besides completing the remaining work on the electrification of Karavathy, Minicoy, Amenj and Androth Islands. Schemes for electrification of six new Islands are being formulated by the Central Water and Power Commission. These schemes envisage installation of diesel generating sets of capacity varying from 9KW to 48 KW for supplying power to small scale industries like Ice Factory, Fish Storage, Canning Factory and Hosiery Factory etc. in addition to domestic services and street lighting. With the electrification of the six villages, all the inhabited villages in the Laccadive islands would be electrified.

Deaf and Dumb School in Kerala

4175. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to close down the deaf and dumb school in Kunnamkulam, Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and

will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Sholayar Project

4176. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coil of the generator in Sholayar Project was burnt and power generation has been postponed to May, 1968

(b) if so, the loss incurred as a result thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes. The generator coil did not stand the high voltage test. It was therefore replaced. The generating unit is now expected to be commissioned by end of April or the beginning of May, 1968.

(b) This is being assessed by the Govt. of Kerala.

(c) Necessary claim is being lodged with the Insurance Co. by the Govt. of Kerala.

Tribal Welfare Schemes

4177. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted under the Tribal Welfare Schemes, year wise, during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the shortfall in expenditure, if any;

(c) the physical target achieved; and

(d) the existing machinery to ensure proper utilisation of the Tribal Welfare Fund?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The required infor-

information is as under:—

(a) Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	839.90
1962-63	921.77
1963-64	1015.23
1964-65	1383.68
1965-66	1625.98
Total:	5786.56

(b) and (c). The Third Five Year Plan came to an end on 31-3-1963. The progress reports for the year ending 31-3-1966, will be due in June, 1966. The requisite information relating to the shortfalls in expenditure and about the physical targets etc will, therefore, be available after June, 1966.

(d) The schemes are implemented through the various States Governments/Union Territory Administrations. A special officer of the rank of Joint Secretary, viz. the Director (Welfare of Backward Classes) has been appointed in the Department of Social Welfare. He is responsible for maintaining a close liaison with the State Governments in watching the progress of the schemes. In addition, there is the organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with regional Deputy Commissioners in all the States. The question of setting up a further agency to ensure proper implementation of the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes is also under consideration.

Cholera in Kerala

4178. Shri Warrior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether cholera had spread in Taliparamba Taluk, Kerala State during March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning Dr. Sushila Nayar: (a) and (b). Yes, two villages in Taliparamba

Taluk, Kerala State were affected by cholera and suspected cases were reported first on 27th February, 1966. 118 suspected cases were reported upto 7th March, and thereafter only 15 suspected cases were reported upto 31st March, 1966. Out of 6 cases declared positive, 5 proved fatal.

Backward Areas

4179. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the communication sent by the Planning Commission to the States regarding the identification of backward areas, debaring the States from identifying backward areas if they are confined to contiguous talukas within a district and applies only in cases where the entire district is backward;

(b) whether it is a fact that the general recommendations regarding the development of the backward areas in various States in the country made by the Study Team that investigated into the condition of Eastern Districts of U.P. and the procedures in regard thereto, which were referred to in the Half-an-Hour discussion would apply only if the entire district is backward and not otherwise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Assistance for accelerated development of backward pockets within each State is conditioned by the backward area covering an entire district, and not if the backward area is confined to a part of the district; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). In view of the fact that most of the statistical data for the selected indicators enclosed with Planning Commission's letter to State Government dated January 1965, are available district-wise, it was suggested that the backward areas might be identified by administrative districts. There has been no suggestion that backward areas within a State cannot be identified on the basis of a smaller

unit provided the identification is based on the relevant statistical data of regional development.

Proposals of State Governments for accelerated development of markedly backward areas within State boundaries will form part of the State's draft Fourth Five Year Plans and will be duly considered.

Backward Areas in Madras State

4180. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have approached the Centre with proposals to enable it to identify backward areas confined to Taluks in a district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date on which the proposal was made;

(d) if not, whether any other proposals have been made by the Madras Government regarding identification of backward areas in Madras State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). There has been some correspondence between the Planning Commission and the Government of Madras regarding the unit of administration on which the backward areas in the State should be identified. The Government of Madras have agreed to analyse the statistical data District-wise and to furnish the information called for in Planning Commission's letter of January 1965 regarding Identification of backward areas with selected indicators of regional development.

Aid from Abroad

4181. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any offer of financial aid from the small countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America; and

(b) if so, in what particular industry this aid is likely to be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) There have recently been offers of financial aid from the undermentioned countries:

(i) Hungary

(ii) Yugoslavia, and

(iii) Sweden.

(b) The use of this aid for individual industries is yet under examination.

Increase in Population

4182. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a survey recently released by the World Health Organisation revealing that the population of Delhi has doubled and that of Bombay troubled during the two decades;

(b) if so, what are the World Health Organisation's figures regarding the increase in the population of other principal cities/towns of India;

(c) how far Government's information agrees with it; and

(d) how far this population increase is attributable to immigration from Pakistan and elsewhere?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The Government of India is aware only of a Press release made on 1-4-1966 in connection with the World Health Day on 7-4-1966 by the Regional Office for South East Asia of the World Health Organisation at New Delhi, stating that the population of Delhi had doubled and that of Bombay trebled between 1940-1960.

(b) No mention has been made in the W.H.O. Press release about the increase in population of other principal cities/towns of India.

(c) Indian population census figures do not agree with those quoted in the W.H.O. Press Release. According to the census the population of Greater Bombay in 1961 was 2.46 times the population in 1941. The population of Delhi (Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment) in 1961 was 3.39 times the population in 1941.

(d) According to available figures, 8.4 per cent of the migrants to Greater Bombay and 34.1 per cent to Delhi are from outside India (including Pakistan).

मोतीनगर, दिल्ली में झुगियाँ में धाग

4184. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :

क्या निर्मा 1, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 मार्च, 1966 को मोतीनगर, दिल्ली में झुगियाँ में धाग लग जाने के कारण 30 हजार रुपये का नुकसान हुआ था;

(ख) इस धाग के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी झुगियाँ जल गई थीं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें कोई सहायता प्रदान की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किस रूप में ?

निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लल्ला): (क) जी हाँ; 28-29 मार्च, 1966 की रात को धाग लग गयी थी। नुकसान नहीं आका गया है।

(ख) 22 झुगियाँ क्षतिग्रस्त हुईं जिनमें 6 आंशिक रूप से हैं।

(ग) और (घ). नगर निगम दिल्ली ने धाग से पीड़ित प्रत्येक परिवार को तुरन्त सहायता के रूप में 25 रुपये दिये।

Gauhati Thermal Power Project

4185. श्री P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision has been made for the setting up of Gauhati Thermal Power Project under the fourth yen credit from Japan;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the installation of the plant; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes. A provision of \$ 1.885 million (Rs. 89.75 lakhs) has been made under the Fourth Yen Credit for the Gauhati Thermal Power Project.

(b) Orders for the equipment have been placed with Japanese suppliers. The site for the power station has been selected at Chandrapura near Gauhati and acquisition of land and other preliminary works are in progress.

(c) The generating set is likely to be commissioned in 1968-69.

जाली नोट

4186. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सम्पूर्ण देश में अनेक गिराह सक्रिय रूप में जाली नोट छाप रहे हैं तथा उन्हें बेच रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका पता लगाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं;

(ग) पिछले वर्ष सरकार ने जाली नोटों के कितने मामलों का पता लगाया; और

(घ) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री शास्त्री जीवरी) :

(क) से (घ). जाली करेंसी नोट और बैंक

नोट छापना भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 489(क) के अन्तर्गत अपराध है और इस प्रकार के अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में सम्बद्ध राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 1965 में जानी नोट छापने के 1268 मामलों का पता लगा था। सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिसमें आधार पर यह कहा जा सके कि सारे देश में गिरोह जाली नोट छापने और उन्हें बेचने में लगे हुए हैं।

“पांच वर्ष तक बच्चे पैदा मत करो”

4187. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री नि० रं० लाहुर :
श्री सीतलधर कटकी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने देश को हाल ही में ‘पांच वर्ष तक बच्चे पैदा मत करो’ का नया नारा दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सरकार की परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी नीति का ही भाग है; और

(ग) इस नारे का प्रचार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): (क) से (ग). मैंने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि यह अच्छा होगा यदि पांच वर्ष तक खाद्य उत्पादन पर ही प्रयास केन्द्रित किये जायें और इस अवधि में बच्चे पैदा करना बन्द कर दिया जाये। ऐसे विचारों का प्रचार परिवार नियोजन के सामूहिक प्रेरणा कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

दिल्ली में नया जल संयंत्र

4188. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जल संभरण समिति ने बजौराबाद, दिल्ली में 4 करोड़ गैलन की क्षमता का एक नया जल संयंत्र स्थापित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन क्षेत्रों को इस संयंत्र से पानी का संभरण किया जायेगा उनका विवरण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जो हां।

(ख) जिन क्षेत्रों को अतिरिक्त पानी मिलेगा वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) पुराने शहर क्षेत्र के कुछ भाग।
- (2) दक्षिण दिल्ली तथा छावनी क्षेत्र के कुछ भाग।
- (3) पश्चिम दिल्ली के कुछ भाग।

दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पताल

4189. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के सभी सरकारी अस्पतालों में कुल कितने बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिस्तरों की कमी के कारण रोगी फर्श पर पड़े रहते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि फर्श पर सोने वाले रोगियों को गद्दे तक नहीं दिये जाते; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डॉ० सुशीला नारयण) : (क) दिल्ली के चार सरकारी अस्पतालों में 2,068 पलंग हैं— सफदरजंग अस्पताल (1,142), विलिंगडन अस्पताल (600), हर्विन अस्पताल (1,068) और गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त अस्पताल (258)। इनके अतिरिक्त लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालिज एवं अस्पताल के 567 पलंग, कलावती सरण बाल चिकित्सालय के 158 पलंग और अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान से सम्बद्ध अस्पताल के 555 पलंगों का खर्च भी सरकार चलाती है।

(ख) और (ग). गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त अस्पताल के अतिरिक्त शेष सभी में सामान्यतया 20 प्रतिशत तक की अतिरिक्त भीड़ रहती है। इन अतिरिक्त रोगियों को यथा सम्भव बिरतार तथा कपड़े दिये जाते हैं किन्तु इनमें से कुछ को कम्बल और नारियल के गद्दे दिये जाते हैं।

(घ) दिल्ली में अस्पताली पलंगों की माँग बढ़ती जा रही है। अतिरिक्त पलंगों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है।

Plan Allocations for Irrigation and Power to Maharashtra

4190. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that all the Three Five Year Plans allocations for irrigation and power to Maharashtra State have been meagre in spite of the fact that the percentage of irrigation is the lowest in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the allocation for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Allocations for Plan outlays for Irrigation and Power were made keeping in view the specific needs of the investigated projects in respect of Irrigation and on the basis of power requirements for Power projects. With the resources available, an attempt was made to make the best possible allocation for Irrigation and Power projects in the last three plans to meet the needs of the former State of Bombay and the present State of Maharashtra. The total outlay in the First Plan for the former State of Bombay was Rs. 38 crores for irrigation and power as against the outlay for all the States of Rs. 523 crores. The outlay in the Second Plan for the reorganised State of Bombay, was Rs. 131 crores as against the outlay for all the States of Rs. 806 crores. In the Third Plan the outlay for Maharashtra was Rs. 162 crores as against Rs. 1699 crores for all the States.

(c) The allocation for the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

4191. श्री डी० जे० पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन राज्यों में स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना लागू की गई है; और

(ख) राज्यवार कितने जिलों में स्कूल स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोले गये हैं।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डॉ० सुशीला नारयण) : (क) स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना जम्मू व काश्मीर तथा नागालैण्ड को छोड़ कर शेष सभी राज्यों में शुरू कर दी गई है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये मकान

4192. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये गृह-निर्माण की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना का ध्येय क्या है;

(ग) वर्ष 1965-66 में भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये मकानों की योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार कितने मकान बनाये गये हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 1965-66 में केन्द्र ने इस योजना के लिये राज्यों को कितनी धनराशि दी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन्व लाल) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । इस मंत्रालय की ग्रामीण आवास योजना में भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों को मकान के लिए स्थान देने की परिकल्पना है । इस कार्यक्रम का खर्चा पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान दे रही है । राज्य सरकारें इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उन्हें नियत की गयी राशि का 1/3 इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग कर सकती हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

India's Debt Obligations to Canada

4193. **Shri Dharmalingam:**

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Canada has intimated to India to cancel Indian debt obligations;

(b) if so, the total amount to be paid; and

(c) the conditions imposed on the above cancellation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) and (b). In respect of two loans totalling C.\$ 33.8 million (Rs. 14.88 crores) authorised by the Govt. of Canada in favour of the Govt. of India in 1958 for the purchase of wheat the Govt. of Canada have now announced that the outstanding balance amount together with the interest thereon totalling C.\$ 10 million (Rs. 4.4 crores) will be written off.

(c) No conditions are attached.

Smuggling of Foreign Currency

4194. **Shri Kindar Lal:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay made a very big haul in a foreign currency when they searched a person in the Fort area, Bombay on the 4th April, 1966 and seized £5000 currency; and

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

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) On 4th April, 1966 one person was searched by the Central Excise Officers in the Fort area of Bombay and 714 British Postal Orders of £5 each and one demand draft worth £1426 were seized.

(b) The person was arrested and afterwards released on bail. The case is under investigation.

Stray Dogs

4195. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of giving rewards for catching stray dogs as announced by the New Delhi Municipal Committee has aroused the feelings of animal lovers in the country; and

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

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange for Power Projects in U.P.

4196. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Union Government to release foreign exchange for training its personnel abroad and inviting foreign consultants for its major power projects;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the request and with what results;

(c) whether the Union Government have released the foreign exchange on

such request to other State also; and

(d) if so, the amount granted, State-wise?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed): (a) Yes.

(b) Proposals for deputing 13 engineers for training in Thermal Stations involving a foreign exchange of Rs. 2,00,323 were approved.

Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1,22,094/- has been released to enable U.P. to engage the services of 2 foreign experts for the Board of Consultants for Yamuna Hydel Scheme. A proposal for training of batch of U.P. engineers in USSR is under consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) The amounts granted for the other States in the last year are given below:

Name of State.	Foreign exchange for training of personnel abroad.	Foreign exchange for inviting foreign consultants
Andhra Pradesh.	Rs. 500	
Bihar.	Nil	..
Maharashtra.	Rs. 1000	..
Orissa.	Rs. 2.02 lakhs.	..

Water Plan in Delhi

4197. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after the commissioning of the new 40-MGD water plant, water supply has not improved at all in South Delhi colonies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The water treatment plant was inaugurated on the 4th April, 1966. Water from this plant has been released to flush and disinfect the transmission mains which have been laid for carrying water-supply to South Delhi and various other areas.

The portion of South Delhi Main from Tilak Bridge to Lajpatnagar has been disinfected and samples of water are being tested in the laboratory. Water will be supplied through these mains as soon as the samples are declared fit.

Drinking Water Schemes for Mysore

4198. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore has recently submitted a scheme costing Rs. 24 crores for drinking water purposes for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. Susmila Nayar): (a) No.

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

आदिम जातीय विकास खांड

4199. श्री रतन साहू : क्या योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने आदिम जातीय विकास खाण्ड हैं तथा उन पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में कितने आदिम जातीय विकास खाण्ड खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) अधिक धन उपजाने के लिये इन खाण्डों में कौन कौन-सी प्रमुख योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपसत्री (सर्वमर्त सहायक) : (क) (1) खोले गये खाण्डों की संख्या—458 ।

(2) पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत नियत की गई प्रतिरिक्त राशियों में से 1964-65 के अन्त तक 1356.46 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ।

(ख) 40 खाण्ड ।

(ग) प्रमुख योजनाएँ निम्नलिखित हैं :-

- (1) सुघरे बीजों का वितरण ।
- (2) उर्वरक तथा खाद का वितरण ।
- (3) सुघरे औजारों का वितरण ।
- (4) कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रदर्शन ।
- (5) रसायनिक कीट नाशकों का वितरण ।
- (6) कड़ा खाद के लिये गड़दे खोदना ।
- (7) छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएँ ।
- (8) भूमिउद्धार तथा सुधार ।

Employees in the Directorate of Enforcement

4200. Shri Basappa:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotions and confirmations of the employees in the Directorate of Enforcement are done according to seniority;

(b) whether any such general seniority list of all the staff in the Directorate is being maintained;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently some members of the staff of Madras Regional Office of the Directorate were confirmed;

(d) if so, whether the same was done strictly according to the seniority; and

(e) whether any Departmental Promotion Committee is being formed to review the past decisions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): (a) Promotions and confirmation in the Directorate of Enforcement are made with due regard to seniority and merit and in accordance with the general instructions on this subject issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) Seniority lists are maintained for different grades in the Directorate, and these are reviewed from time to time;

(c) Yes;

(d) The confirmations were made in accordance with the principles prescribed by the Home Ministry as aforesaid;

(e) A Departmental Promotion Committee has been asked to review certain promotions and confirmations made in the past. If any irregularity is detected, Government will no doubt take necessary action.

12.12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**RAID BY MIZO HOSTILES ON TEA
ESTATES, ETC.**

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following urgent matter of public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Recent raids by Mizo hostiles on the forest office at Rangpur and the Mohikhal tea estate in Cachar.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, the Home Minister in an earlier statement had given a brief account of the improvement in the situation in the Mizo Hills district of Assam as a result of the operations by our security forces. Hon'ble Members are naturally concerned about press reports of continuing hostile activity by some Mizo gangs.

Government have received a report that a group of armed Mizo rebels raided the bungalow of the Manager of Monier Khel a tea estate in Cachar district, bordering Mizo Hills on April 17. They overpowered the bungalow chowkidar, fired a few rounds and took away one gun, some cash and ornaments. While retreating they dragged the Manager with them for some distance but then let him off. It is reported that some gangs of Mizo rebels have crossed into the Cachar district from the Bhairabi area of Mizo Hills and are pressing villagers to give them money which they call tax. They harassed the Riang tribals of villages in Cachar district bordering Bhairabi. Recently at Fabua Betecharra Riang Basti they killed a sadhu who was deliver-

ing a religious discourse. A band of Mizo rebels raided the forest house at Rangpur threatened the forester and took away some money.

It will take some time to end these sporadic depredations. Civil administration is being strengthened and mopping up operations are continuing. A number of rebels have been arrested, arms and ammunition have been captured. I can assure the House that there will be no relaxation in our efforts until normal conditions are restored.

Shri P. C. Borooah: More than three-fourth of the Mizo district is contiguous to Pakistan and Burma and nearly one-fourth is contiguous to the district of Cachar and a fringe of the territory of Manipur. This narrow strip of land has been connecting Mizo hills with India and it is the main target of the Mizo hostiles for these depredations. From these activities do the government read that it is the intention of the Mizo hostiles to take control of this vital area and cut off the Mizo hills from India and if so what steps do government propose to take to protect this area from falling into the hands of the Mizo hostiles?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is nothing to warrant such a presumption. It is only the desperate act of a few stray gangs. These Mizo rebels are trying to raid these places and collect some money and provisions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सही है कि 100 से ज्यादा मीजो लोग इस वक्त बर्मा में रह रहे हैं और वहां उन को पूरी सहूलियत देनिंग बगैरह की दी जा रही है तो क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि हमारे कितने मीजो ऐसे हैं जिन्हें कि पाकिस्तान में पनाह दे रखी है, बर्मा में पनाह दे रखी है ? हमारे कितने अधिकारी डॉ. के हाथ में फंसे

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

रह गये हैं और उन को छुड़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हमारे कोई भी मीजो रोबै स बमों में नहीं हैं, कुछ थोड़े से पाकिस्तान में हैं जिनके कि बारे में कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें आई थीं कि उन्हें वहां ट्रेनिंग वगैरह दी जा रही है। जहां तक अफसरों का प्रश्न है 6-7 अफसर अभी भी मीजो रीबैल्स के हाथ में हैं और उनको दब निकालने का प्रयत्न जारी है।

श्री जिथ्थाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : जो वाक्यात मीजो विद्रोहियों ने किये हैं उनसे स्पष्ट है और जो हथियार उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किए हैं उनसे भी स्पष्ट है कि उन के पीछे पाकिस्तान और चीन का हाथ है, यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस में थोड़ा बहुत हाथ पाकिस्तान का हो सकता है। उन्होंने जिस तरीके के अस्त्र शस्त्र इस्तेमाल किये हैं उन से पता चलता है कि उनके पीछे चीन का हाथ है। हर तरह के तोर, कमान, भाले, बछीं, बंदूकें और ग्राटोमैटिक वेपंस उनके पास हैं लेकिन वह बहुत कम संख्या में हैं।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): Before I ask my question I want to bring it to the notice of the Minister that the name of the estate is Monier Khal and not Mohikhal.

As has been stated by the hon. minister a section of hostile mizos had entered the Cachar district. What steps do government propose to take to protect these border areas of Cachar and what steps have been taken to chase these Mizo rebels out of Cachar?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: They have not entered the district as such; they were stray raids. To prevent

such raids in future, we have intensified patrolling on the border areas.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that by the supply of arms and ammunition to Mizo rebels, by training men of the Mizo national front in the technique of guerrilla warfare and now by offering camp facilities for the concentration of 60 or 70 government officials kidnapped during the recent rebellion by the Mizo National Front and by allowing facilities of headquarters to the provisional Government of sovereign Mizoland at Dacca capital of East Pakistan as that letter to the Indonesian President by Mr. Lal Denga indicates....

Mr. Speaker: He may put the question.

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan has proved to the hilt that Pakistan has been encouraging the Mizo rebels against India. In that context may I know why is it that the government have not told Pakistan in a very straight manner that India is not going to tolerate this monkey business any more and India is going to hit very hard if necessary?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We have made our feelings known to Pakistan in no uncertain terms and we are doing our best to see that all these advantages which they might have got do not accrue to them in future.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We could not hear the answer.

Mr. Speaker: We have told Pakistan in no uncertain terms about these things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have the government received reports from Intelligence or from other more reliable and competent sources that the Mizo hostiles are being trained by

Chinese technicians and army men on Pakistani soil with the assistance and connivance of Pakistani authorities and if so, does the government not regard this as a serious contravention of the Tashkent declaration, and the Tashkent spirit is fast evaporating in Pakistan, if it has not completely evaporated?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We have not received reports of training of Mizo rebels by Chinese on Pakistani soil.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We cannot hear the answer; he is a young man and he should speak up.

Mr. Speaker: No reports have been received of training of Mizo rebels on Pakistani soil.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I know whether any muster register prepared by the Mizos came into the hands of the officials who were at Aijal at that time and whether in that register the number of battalions has been given as 31, which means nearly two divisions and whether that document was burnt? How does the government know that this document was burnt inadvertently by the police officials? Why was such a serious mistake committed by the police officials, namely, burning a muster register which was giving information about their activities, the strength of their personnel who have been trained in military operations, etc.?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: A muster register was captured from the Mizo rebels which gave exaggerated figures about their strength. One of the Mizo rebels later on admitted that these figures given in the muster register were grossly exaggerated. When there was some danger of these documents being recaptured by the rebels, some of them were destroyed and this register was also destroyed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is a very serious matter. Was it destroyed by the police officials?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि हम ने कुछ लोग पकड़े हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने उन की संख्या नहीं बताई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मिज़ो विद्रोही पकड़े गए हैं, क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी लिस्ट है कि इतने लोगों को पकड़ना है और इतने लोग पकड़े गए हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को मारा गया है। जो हथियार पकड़े गए हैं, क्या सरकार ने उन के बारे में पूरी खोज की है कि वे हथियार कहां के हैं? उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की जो हानि हुई है, क्या सरकार उन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सहायता देगी, जिस से वहां पर बने रहने के लिए उन लोगों का मनोबल बना रहे?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हमारी सिन्धु-रिट्री फ़ोर्सिज के कुछ लोग मारे गए थे और कुछ पकड़े भी गए हैं। जहां तक हथियारों पर कब्ज़ा करने की बात है, हमारे पास इस बारे में एक लिस्ट है, जो पहले हाउस में दी जा चुकी है। अगर आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं फिर उस को सदन में रख सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे हथियार किस देश के हैं?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस बारे में पता नहीं लगा है, क्योंकि उन हथियारों पर कोई मार्किंग नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि वहां के लोगों की हानि हुई है, इसलिए क्या सरकार उन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सहायता देगी, ताकि वहां बने रहने के लिए उन का मनोबल बना रहे।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : वहां पर जिन लोगों को कोई नुकसान पहुंचा है, उन को जरूर सहायता दी जायेगी।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : मिजो हिल्स में उपद्रवों को शान्त करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का प्रश्न तो चलता रहेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय संख्या बतायें कि कितने लोग एरेस्ट किये गए हैं और कितने लोग मारे गए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह नहीं बता सकते हैं, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार क्या करती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता नहीं है कि क्या करती है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलाया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कुछ पकड़े गए हैं । कितने पकड़े गए हैं ? अगर आप इस का उत्तर बाद में दिलवा दें, तो मुझे संतोष हो जायेगा ।

श्री रामसहाय पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार ने मिजो हिल्स क्षेत्र में हो रहे उपद्रवों को शान्त करने के लिए कोई स्थायी उपाय बूढ़ने के सम्बन्ध में उन के मौलिक, बुनियादी प्रश्नों और समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया है; अगर किया है, तो उन को सहायता देने और इस प्रकार की अशान्ति के शमन के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों ने उन की शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिए समय समय पर कई कदम उठाए हैं और अब इन परिस्थितियों को देखने के बाद उन के वेलफेयर,

शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिए और भी कदम उठाए जायेंगे ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The answer to Mr. Kachhavaia's question is not satisfactory. He was asking for information about the places from which these captured weapons came.

Mr. Speaker: He says he cannot give the places because there are no markings.

Shri Ranga: Has it ever happened; Sir, that there are no marks on the weapons? Are they made locally?

Mr. Speaker: When he says like that, what can I do?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने संख्या पूछी है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने वह नहीं बताई है । मैं ने पूछा है कि कितने लोग पकड़े गए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के पास जो इन्फर्मेंशन है, वह उन्होंने दे दी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ लोग पकड़े गए हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी संख्या कितनी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि संख्या उन के पास नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस का मतलब क्या है कि कुछ लोग पकड़े गए हैं ?

Shri Hem Barua: With all humility, may I point out that our Brigadier commanding the security forces at present in Mizo Hills District himself has said that these arms and ammunition captured from the hands of the Mizo rebels establish conclusively that they are foreign arms from Pakistan?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have only said that we have seen no markings on them. But we presume that they might have come from Pakistan.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): May I know whether now or before any Minister from the Centre visited this area to make a proper assessment of the needs of Mizo Hills and whether the Government is prepared to bear the expenses for implementation of the recommendations of Mr. Tarlok Singh of the Planning Commission?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: None of the Ministers from the Centre has visited this area, yet. We have had the benefit of a very good and accurate assessment from the Government of Assam.

Shri R. Barua: I asked whether the Government is going to bear the expenses for implementing the recommendations of Mr. Tarlok Singh of the Planning Commission?

Shri Ranga: The Deputy Minister is giving some reply and both the senior Ministers do not seem to be interested at all. Even the reply given to my friend, Mr. R. S. Pandey's question is half-hearted. If I do not use the word 'irresponsible' it is only because I do not want to insult them. To the question whether they are thinking of any solution for a proper settlement of this particular question there, no answer was given. The two senior Ministers seem to be keeping quiet.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: You have not understood the answer.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सचिव बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री ठीक जवाब नहीं देते हैं, इसी लिए इस सदन में गड़बड़ होती है । इस हालत में सवाल रखने का फायदा क्या है ?

Shri Ranga: What is the use of putting questions if proper answers are not given?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I thought the hon. Member had received an answer.

Shri Ranga: Where is the answer?

Shri Nanda: If anything more is required, let me know and I will give the answer. He has answered that question.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have not called him.

Shri Swell:**

The Speaker: This will not go on record.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप को नहीं बुलाया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप कुछ लोगों को बुलाते हैं और कुछ लोगों को नहीं बुलाते हैं । इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध पिछड़े हुए इलाके से है, लेकिन मंत्री ठीक जवाब नहीं देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है । जब यह एक वेल-एस्टाब्लिश्ड प्रैक्टिस है कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों का नाम हो, उन्हीं को बुलाया जाये, तो फिर दूसरों को कैसे बुलाया जा सकता है ? मुझ पर इल्जाम लगाया जाता है, लेकिन जब इस हाउस में इतनी देर से यह प्रैक्टिस चली आ रही है, तो फिर जिन के नाम हैं, उन को छोड़ कर मैं दूसरों को कैसे बुला सकता हूँ ?

श्री बागड़ी : **

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether those recommendations are going to be implemented and the Centre is going into the causes?

Shri Nanda: Yes Sir, we have those recommendations. In addition, the Chief Minister of Assam himself visited the area and we have his reports, along with other information. Shri Tarlok Singh, Member of the Planning Commission has been there several times and he has made a very detailed study of the situation—economic, transport and others—and we have got his report and also some commendations which are being considered.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): At the outset, I must correct the hon. Deputy Minister when he says that the hostile elements have not entered Cachar district. It is only 18 miles from the district headquarters from Silchar. So, how can he say that they have not entered the Cachar district? The Government should realize that the district of Cachar has become a highly sensitive area. On one side of the district there is hostile Naga elements; on the other side, we have the Mizo elements. What positive security measures have been taken in order to ensure that the Naga hostile elements do not mix with the Mizo national elements through Cachar district?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What I said was that they did not enter in large numbers and penetrate deep into the district. To prevent such things happening in future we have intense patrolling on the border areas between Cachar district and the Mizo hills.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): May I know whether it is a fact that there is an increasing feeling of insecurity and apprehension in the areas bordering Mizo hills because of persistent reports of Nagas hostiles there moving through Manipur to link up with Mizo National Front extremists and they have already set up a combined training camp and

combined operational headquarters somewhere near Churachandpur in Manipur? If it is so, what steps do Government propose to take to provide security to the people of those areas?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: These are all rumours....(interruptions).

श्री हुकुम चन्म कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको रियूमसं शब्द नहीं कहना चाहिये, आप उन से कहें कि वे इस शब्द को वापस लें और इस हाउस से क्षमा मांगें ।

Shri Ranga: If the Deputy Minister cannot answer a question, let the Minister take up the responsibility of answering questions. Cannot they sense the temper of the House? They should not shirk their responsibility.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the Home Minister.

Shri Ranga: Both the Cabinet Minister and the Minister of State are here and they have seen the temper of the House. It is the general feeling on all sides of the House that the answers that are being given by the Deputy Minister are not satisfactory. And yet they have the temerity to stick to their seats. When they are irresponsible to the extent.... (interruptions)

श्री हुकुम चन्म कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले आप उनसे शब्द वापस कराइये ।

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member Professor Ranga, is of course free to use as much force as he likes in his expression of opinion or sentiments that he may have, but it is entirely for us to arrange how to deal with these matters. Whenever there was any occasion, I did intervene and gave the information that was called for.

Shri Ranga: When? You have to be pulled out of your seat.

Shri Nanda: In the course of this calling-attention motion. My colleague is giving information; he has not completed his answer.

Shri Ranga: You could see the response to that.

Shri Nanda: Hon. Member, Shri Kamath, says that there are intelligence reports and there may be something more reliable . . . (Interruption). He has learnt and somebody else has learnt something. It may be so according to that, but we have to give information on the basis of whatever we obtain.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sometimes wrong information.

Shri Nanda: We do not have any such reliable information which will warrant this kind of a statement. That is a fact.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Sir, neither the Minister nor the Deputy Minister has replied to my question. Of course, Members of the Opposition have every right to get annoyed and angry but unfortunately we the Congress members have lost that right. But I should have a reply to my question.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, there is the question of the right of a Member. Really speaking, I seek your protection. When a Member of the House coming from that area makes a certain statement, which may not be quite true, it cannot be dismissed in a cavalier way by saying that they are merely rumours. It does not make a good precedent. Therefore I request the Deputy Minister to correct the statement of the hon. Member, because she is from the Congress Benches, she cannot defend herself vocally. It is for you to protect the right of a Member. No minister can be heard to say that what a Member says is only a rumour. After all, a Member is as responsible a Member of the House as the Minister or the Deputy Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The Member may have some information but the answer is to come from the Minister.

Shri Daji: The answer has not come.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has come.

Shri Daji: Only one word answer.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister has said that they have no information about it. I cannot go beyond it . . . (Interruption).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : "प्रफवाह" शब्द का प्रयोग उनको नहीं करना चाहिये, यह अनुचित शब्द है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Taking into account the difficult terrain and also the collusion of these rebels with the Pakistani and the Chinese people, may I know what extra effort the Government of India has made to give the loyal Mizo people a greater sense of security than they had and to give them also that kind of protection which they need against these rebels who are coming into that area from all sides?

Shri Nanda: As was pointed out, security arrangements are being progressively strengthened; patrolling arrangements are being intensified and during the last few weeks much more has been done to make the civil administration more effective. Whatever more can be done will be done. The Assam Government has been in continuous touch and they are taking more and more interest in it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): May I know whether the attention of the Deputy Minister, the Minister of State or the Cabinet Minister has been drawn to a press news that the headquarters of the Mizo rebels has been shifted now to Pakistan in the hill areas of Chittagong and they are actually operating from there; whether it has been verified and, if it has been found correct, what steps have been taken to take up the matter with Pakistan?

Shri Nanda: We have definite information that these rebels are operating from certain parts of Pakistan and we have also conveyed our feelings and reaction about it to the Pakistan Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have shifted their headquarters.

Shri Nanda: The word 'headquarters' can have any meaning.

Shri Daji: It does seem that the attitude of the Government is extremely complacent and the information that the Government possess is not very accurate as was very clearly demonstrated by the fact that the Government did not know even one day earlier to the mass attack by the Mizo rebels. That is the proof that the Intelligence is absolutely lacking and the Government and their officers say they are all rumours.

From all the statements that have come up today, does not the Home Minister feel that the statement of yesterday that the whole situation is quite under control and that there is nothing to fear, is a gross mis-statement and that the simmering revolt and the discontent that are mounting there may again turn up any moment? Has the Minister convinced himself that it was right and proper for the police officer to burn the records obtained because the utmost danger was that they may fall back into the hands of the rebels from whom they were captured? It seems there is something fishy brewing there. Is the Government in a position to take the House into confidence and give a full account of what is going on there or shall we be kept waiting till a massive revolt springs from the Mizo Hills region as from the Naga region?

Shri Nanda: I never conveyed this impression at all to the House that there is any sense of complacency about the situation. The apprehensions of certain friends here, about what is happening, are justified. While we claim that we have brought the situation under control in the sense of the

security forces having taken over all the posts which were occupied by the rebels, we have not been able to yet liquidate that threat the guerilla activities are there in the jungles—they would be there—and, therefore, I do not at all minimise the risks which are there. What the hon. Member has said is something not different from our own feelings in the matter. We are aware of very serious threats and the situation may, at any time, become more difficult and we are preparing ourselves to deal with that.

Shri Daji: What about the records burnt? Have you satisfied yourself?

Shri Nanda: This has been explained. I will go more into that. The explanation that has been given is there. I will go more into it.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The forces of disintegration have been raising their heads in different parts of the country. It is a matter of concern to everybody. I would like to know what has happened to the activities of the National Intergration Conference which was started by Pandit Nehru and which is now a closed chapter. That was a proper forum where all Parties could be brought together and taken into confidence and they could try to find ways and means as to how to combat such a situation.

Shri Nanda: Whether the National Integration Conference could be of a very great use immediately in this context is a different matter. But it is important, in view of the conditions here, that there should be more activity of that kind.

Shri P. K. Deo: It has never met for two years.

Shri Swell: There are reports coming from various quarters in the Mizo Hills that the Mizo National Front volunteers have been encouraged to resort again to these kinds of raids by the drift of the political situation in that District to their favour. May I

know whether the Government are aware of this fact, whether they have considered the situation and whether they have come to any decision as to how they are going to arrest this drift of the political situation in favour of the N.M.F. volunteers?

Shri Nanda: This is a question about which all the things have been said and various measures are being taken. That is the answer. I agree with the hon. Member about the nature and the risks and that not only at the level of the security forces and the use of such force as is necessary but other measures also are needed for the purpose of taking assistance and cooperation of the rest of the community. That is what we are considering and trying to do.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): क्या सरकार ने विचार किया है कि मिजो उपद्रव सिर्फ एक कड़ी है उस जर्जीर की जिस में नागा उपद्रव, मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर के उपद्रव, गुजरात के पंचमहल उपद्रव हुए हैं और जिससे भारत के सभी आदिवासियों में एक साधारण बलवे की वृत्ति पैदा हुई है? और क्या इसका कारण यह है कि पेट और मन, दोनों के हिसाब से आदिवासी यहां की उपेक्षित जनता है? पेट की बात इस वक्त मैं नहीं करूंगा। वे मारे जा रहे हैं सभी जगह। लेकिन मन के हिसाब से भी कल के कथन से यह बिल्कुल साफ बताया है कि भारत में इतिहास का ज्ञान अभी वही है जो परदेशी जमाने में विदेशी पादरियों ने दिया था जिस के सबब से यहां के अनेक आदिवासी लोग समझते हैं कि वे भारत का भ्रंग न हो कर किसी और का भ्रंग हैं। इसलिए इन दो प्रश्नों पर गृह मंत्री सोच विचार करके जवाब दें। क्या ये एक साधारण उपद्रव हैं और क्या मन के हिसाब से सांस्कृतिक हिसाब से वह भारत में इतिहास के ज्ञान को बिल्कुल पलटेंगे?

श्री नन्दा : जो दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य नेकही वह कुछ थोड़ा से हिस्से के बारे

में कही जा सकती है। उनके मन में ऐसी चीज है जोकि देश के विरुद्ध कही जा सकती है, देश के विरुद्ध भावना है। लेकिन सामान्य तौर पर देश के अन्दर जो रहते हैं हमारे आदिवासी भाई उनके अन्दर यह बात नहीं है। उनकी तकलीफ और किस्म की है जिस के बारे में कोशिश हुई है और बहुत देर से हो रही है लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है। इसको उस दिन भी मैंने कहा था। ज्यादा कोशिश होनी चाहिये जिससे उनकी तकलीफ दूर हो। उनको काम धंधे अधिक मिलें, खुराक वगैरह ज्यादा मिले। जो बात उन्होंने कही है कि एक तरफ से लेकर दूसरी तरफ तक इस किस्म के आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं, वह बात नहीं है। कुछ जगह हैं। इसके लिए हमें बन्दोबस्त करना है। और हम कर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इतिहास के ज्ञान को पलटेंगे ?

12-47 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

EXPLOSIONS IN RAILWAY TRAIN AT LUMDING

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of two Adjournment Motions, one by Mr. S. M. Banerjee and Shri Daji and the other by Shri Hem Barua, and there are 16 Calling Attention notices which I have received from various members. I have also received an intimation from the Railway Minister that he wants to make a statement. I will first have that statement in order to find out the facts.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On 20-4-66 while 20 Dn. Passenger Train Lumding-Tinsukhia was standing at Lumding Railway Station on platform No. 1, a loud explosion was heard at 22.05 hrs. in the third class compartment of Coach No.

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

3583 second from the engine. This caused the roof of the rear portion of this coach being blown off resulting in heavy casualties amongst the occupants as well as persons on the platform. As a result of the explosion 134 persons were injured and 39 dead bodies found near and around the debris. All the injured were rendered first aid on the spot and removed to the Lumding Railway Hospital. Of these, 14 persons have since succumbed to their injuries.

General Manager, Northeast Frontier Railway, Chief Medical Officer and Chief Security Officer, Northeast Frontier Railway, arrived at site at 04.50 hrs. on 21-4-66 to supervise the relief and restoration arrangements already initiated by the Supdt. Railway Police Haflong and other local railway officers. District Commercial Superintendent Lumding has been posted at Lumding Railway Station for issue of Railway passes and *ex-gratia* payments to the passengers. Telegrams to the near relatives of the injured persons have been issued so far as the addresses could be gathered. *Ex-gratia* payments from Rs. 50 to 200 to all the injured persons has been arranged. *Ex-gratia* payment will also be made to relatives of the dead persons as and when they are identified.

Remaining passengers of 20 Down were despatched to their destinations by a special train which left Lumding at 0050 hrs. on 21-4-66. Other train services are running unaffected. All the coaches are on rail. The cause of accident is under investigation.

I might be permitted to add that the IG, RPF and the Director of Safety are flying to Lumding, and I am also going there day after tomorrow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): rose—

Mr. Speaker: I shall first ask Shri S. M. Banerjee how he alleges now

that this is due to the Government's failure to protect the life of the passengers. Does he have anything to say about how this accident has happened? Does he have any information?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह इस तरह की पहली दुर्घटना नहीं है। आपको ख्याल होगा कि सबसे पहले इस सदन में एक सवाल या कॉलिग मॉटेशन नोटिस रखा गया था जिसमें कि आर० एम० एस० वैन में ट्रैवल करने वाले डाक और तार विभाग के लोग एक्सप्लोजन से मरे थे या जखमी हुए थे। उसके बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिर यह सवाल आया कि कुछ लोग 13 आदमी या 12 आदमी मरे, अभी इससे पहले शायद इसी सेशन में मेरा ख्याल है कि एक महीने या डेढ़ महीने पहले की बात है और उस वक्त एक सवाल श्री हेम बरुआ ने रख किया था कि आखिर वहां कोई जंगल है जहां पर यह लूटे जा रहे हैं या मारे जा रहे हैं, तो उसका क्या हो रहा है। उस पर डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जवाब दिया था और पाटिल साहब ने उसकी ताईद की थी कि यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी नहीं है। हमारी जिम्मेदारी यह है कि गाड़ी सही तरीके से चले। तो उस वक्त भी हम लोगों ने आहिस्ता से या शोर मचा कर कहा था कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब को भी इसे देखना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वहां पर पैसंजर सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकते हैं तो मेरे ख्याल में एक बड़ा घातक वहां उससे फैल रहा है। तो गवर्नमेंट की यह फेल्योर है। यह कोई ऐसी साधारण बात नहीं है, ऐसी कोई बात होती और 43 आदमी मर जाते, हम भी उस पर अफसोस प्रकट कर देते लेकिन ऐसी बात यह नहीं है। आज उनको सेफ्टी देने की जरूरत है, रेलवे नहीं दे सकती, तो होम मिनिस्ट्री का यह काम है और इसमें रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री दोनों की फेल्योर है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और मेरी इन्कॉर्मेशन यह है कि यह केवल ऐसा नहीं है कि वहां पर

किसी ने बम रख दिया हो, यह ऐसा सुना जाता है कि वहाँ भ्रामों को एम्पूनिशन सप्लाय करने के जो रुस्स हैं, सेपटी रुस्स हैं, उनको ब्रेक करके ऐसे ही वह उनको दे दिये जाते हैं और सेपटी रुस्स न होने की वजह से यह एक्सप्लोजन्स होते हैं। इसलिए हमें मौका मिलना चाहिए कि हम गवर्नमेंट को सेंसर करें कि आज लोगों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिल-वाड़ हो रहा है और उन को कोई प्राटेक्शन नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस तरीके से 43 आदमियों की हत्या हो गई और 50 रुपये से 100 रुपये तक पेमेंट कर दिया गया उनके परिवार को।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is quite clear that if it was an act of God then Government could come and say that they are waiting to find out more facts and they are reporting whatever they have at the present moment, and we could exonerate Government by merely listening to whatever tale they tell us. But this obviously is due to the act of some human agencies which it was the responsibility and the duty of Government to prevent from doing this kind of mischief; and so many people have died, and so many people have suffered, and it is a matter which even qualitatively takes on a very different complexion. Therefore, there is complete default of Government. For something very much less than this, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had the decency to give up his Ministership, and here is a Government reporting this in this manner; I would not like to use any adjectives for that—or perhaps in regard to what they are doing today. This is a matter in regard to which we want to censure this Government. This kind of thing should not happen. It is not a mere accident; it is not an act of God; it is not a natural calamity; it is something which is due to Government default.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): A few days back when the hon. Prime Minister met some Members of Parliament, she told us that the hostile activities had decreased after or since the Peace

Mission had started functioning in Nagaland, but I am very sorry to say that the hostile activities might have decreased in Nagaland, but they have increased in the adjoining areas, and they have aggravated also, in the adjoining areas of Assam, Manipur and some other parts.

This accident or this incident is not the one of its kind. It is in a series. There was one at Sapakhati, and then there was another at Fukating where 53 people died according to the hon. Minister's statement, and this is the third of its kind when 43 people have died and 137 people are injured.

What is happening? We know that on the 7th March, 1966, seven Nagas were arrested by the police at Jorhat in a jeep, and the jeep bore the name of the Naga Government, and had the plate 'Government of Nagaland, No. 12'. The jeep carried some members of the so-called Naga Federal Government; one was the Minister of Agriculture another was the Minister of Home Affairs, and another was the Home Secretary; another was a Brigadier, a self-styled Brigadier, and then there was an ADC to the Minister of Agriculture. What happened was when the police arrested them, they found maps and charts in their possession, and those maps and charts clearly indicated their plan to sabotage the rail track all along the Brahmaputra Valley. Then, there was a report discovered that in regard to the number of persons killed at the incident at Furkating, the number given by our Minister was 53, but the number given by them of those whom they had succeeded in killing was very high. This is what is happening. We know how this Government functions.

The Superintendent of Police at Jorhat rang up the Inspector-General of Police at Shillong, and that gentleman the Inspector-General of Police at Shillong consulted Mr. Chaliha, the Chief Minister of Assam, who is a Member of the Naga Peace Mission, and Mr. Chaliha instructed him to tell the Superintendent of Police at

[Shri Hem Barua]

Jorhat to release all those Ministers of the so-called Naga Federal Government, and to detain . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should kindly come to the motion.

Shri Daji (Indore): This is very relevant; this is extremely relevant. If it is a fact, it is very surprising.

Shri Hem Barua: I have the papers with me here.

What happened was that the driver of the jeep and a peon were detained in jail under section 15 of the Arms Act. Things are going on like this. There is no security . . .

Shri Daji: Have they been released?

Shri Hem Barua: They have not been released.

There is no security so far as the travelling public in Assam are concerned; there is no security at all. This Government, in spite of our saying that it is a spineless Government, in spite of our repeated reminders to them, have done nothing to ensure protection and security to the passengers travelling by rail-road in Assam.

Therefore, this is a clear failure and a dismal failure on the part of this Government, failure to give protection and security to our people there. Possibly they do not know the feelings in Assam now and how much the people there are agitated; I know something about that because I come from that area and I get a series of letters from that area.

Therefore, this is a clear instance of the failure of the Government of India, and I would request you that you, Sir, in your wisdom might allow this adjournment motion to be discussed in the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I think it should be allowed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
हमें भी मौका मिलना चाहिए । हर एक को
मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको जवाब देने
दीजिये ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is true that everybody does feel agitated there in Assam. Some of the persons who have been killed also belong to the other parts of our country, and everybody does feel agitated that enough security arrangements should be made to protect the life and luggage of the people who travel by the railways.

Shri Hem Barua: Public property also. They destroyed public property when they destroy bogies.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I accept that. As Shri Hem Barua has said, and so did Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri H. N. Mukerjee, this is a State matter. But I do not want to take any technical view on this matter, because the railways are run by the Government of India. But I do not accept Shri H. N. Mukerjee's contention about Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's analogy, because this accident or even the earlier explosion was not due to the operational failure of the railways. So, I repudiated whatever he says.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sabotage?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, it was sabotage.

Shri Hem Barua: Therefore, the Home Minister is responsible.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member may kindly listen to me. If the question of resignation comes, he would not find us second to anybody and to him in particular.

As regards the question of protection, I do admit that more protection should be provided, and I may also go to the extent of saying this. I hope the Members who have spoken earlier would not feel agitated later. I consulted the Prime Minister also, because the only way out now is to search the luggage of every man who is supposed to be a suspect passenger, or any suspected person who enters the railway premises, but this requires consultation; I shall also consult the Chief Minister of Assam who is expected to be here in Delhi today. We are going to Gauhati and Lumding also and we shall see how best to tighten the security arrangements, and I assure you that my hon. friend would not find us lacking in any respect.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: What is the preliminary report about the cause of the accident?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no reason to accept the Adjournment Motion, because . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the preliminary report or information that he has received about the cause of this accident?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is under investigation, Sir. It was an explosion, because some people might have been carrying time bomb which exploded and this thing happened.

Shri Tyagi: I want to say one thing, Sir, if you don't mind. Because certain allegations of serious nature had been permitted to be made on the Floor of the House by the Opposition, either you permit the Adjournment Motion so that all that he has alleged may be awarded off, or, Sir, permit the Government to reply to those allegations of records having been found in certain jeeps, etc. That has upset me. Sir, I would suggest that at least you should permit the Government to clarify those points.

Mr. Speaker: I am not restricting the Government from making any Statement. It is for the Government. If the Government want to rebutt it they can do so.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): In view of the statement made by Shri Hem Barua, it is the duty of the Government to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: If Government wants to make a statement, I have no objection.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): It is not as Home Minister, that is, as a subject of law and order that I am strictly responsible. But Government is certainly responsible and I accept that position. But we cannot take up such things by way of an adjournment motion, because that is a different matter. (*Interruption*) All the information that is necessary, all the information with us, will be submitted in some other way. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Would you please suggest to us in what way it could be discussed?

Mr. Speaker: Would it be possible for him to make the statement tomorrow?

Shri Nanda: The Chief Minister is coming this evening. It is possible by tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: I will hold them over till tomorrow.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising out of this thing....

Mr. Speaker: I am just waiting for that statement. Let that statement come and then we will see.

Shri Ranga: In regard to that statement itself, Sir, in the light of all that has been spoken, all that has been stated here, it is clear and there I

[Shri Ranga]

agree with my hon. friend the Railway Minister that it was not specially the responsibility of the Railways that these unfortunate things have happened.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उधर के मੈम्बरों को ही आप बुला लेते हैं इधर हमारी तरफ़ ध्यान ही नहीं देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब एक बोल रहा है तो बीच में आप कैसे दफ़ल दे सकते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : उधर से जब भी चाहते हैं खड़े होकर बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं हम खड़े भी होते रहते हैं लेकिन बोलने नहीं दिया जाता है । श्री बसुमतारी बोलना चाह रहे हैं उन्हें भी सुन लिया जाय ।

Shri Ranga: There is the general question of security of the whole of the area there. From what has fallen.....

Mr. Speaker: I have requested and he will make a statement.

Shri Ranga: In view of what has fallen from the lips of several of the hon. Members including Shrimati Barkataki and other hon. Members, the House would like to have a comprehensive statement, comprehensive enough, covering the whole question of security in the whole of that border area.

Mr. Speaker: He will reply to it tomorrow.

Shri Ranga: Not only with the purpose of ascertaining what my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua has said was correct or not, but in regard to the whole of the situation and how the Government proposes to deal with it. We would like to have that kind of comprehensive statement.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot bring in the whole thing just now.

Shri Ranga: Home Minister told us that he would be willing to make a statement....

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Shri Hem Barua has made certain serious allegation against our Chief Minister of Assam who is not here to defend himself. I do not know whether it is a fact or not. I want to know whether the story that he has spoken of is quite correct or not.

Shri Hem Barua: I know it is correct.

Shri Basumatari: He referred to the self-styled brigadier of the Naga Army and some so called ministers.

Mr. Speaker: We will hear the statement by the Government. We will find out the facts. This is what we are doing. We will await that statement and then find out. (Interruption). Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I want to make a submission and it is this. The particular statement coming from the Home Minister on this particular incident is not enough, because, what Shri Hem Barua has narrated is known to many of us—but something more is being known to us and it is this, that the general attitude of the Government of Nagaland is quite against the interests of this country. Not only this. We have recently had incidents, where the matter is now sub-judice. Again there are matters in which the Central Reserve Police people are being harassed by the Nagaland Government. These are things which Government should look into and they should tell us the present position. There is this insecure position which is prevailing there, of all those who want to travel. Therefore, Sir, it is not only a statement which is required to be made, but there should be a discussion. A discussion will be necessary on this point. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I want to make a submission.....

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
घर भी ध्यान दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भी बुला लेता
हूँ धीरज धरिये बाक्री बीच में इस तरीके से
तो नहीं बुलाया जा सकता है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I quite understand your asking us to listen tomorrow to whichever statement is made by the hon. Home Minister about his reaction towards what Shri Hem Barua has said. It is an important matter. But, Sir, the Adjournment Motion, in relation to this particular accident which took place in the railway premises, and in relation to railway passengers, that Adjournment Motion, in itself, is of a different category. Sir, the Minister shirked responsibility. If the responsibility of the Minister is being shirked, then nobody is responsible. I began by saying—I don't know if the Minister quite understood me—it was not an act of God. It was not a natural calamity, it was a man-made calamity, somebody or other was there, one or more. That is what I said. I hope he understood what I said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You will hold it over till tomorrow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What he said was a different matter. Shri Hem Barua wanted very rightly a comprehensive report, but that is a different matter. The railway accident is a very separate thing. I wanted to know something about it. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear. He is very impatient and he is intervening again and again.

श्री शिव नारायण बहुत देर से कुछ कहना चाह रहे हैं वह भी अपनी बात संक्षेप में कह लें ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी कांग्रेस की तरफ से श्री के० डी० मालवीय और त्यागी जी इस सवाल के ऊपर बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए । आखिर हमारी गवर्नमेंट है, ट्रेजरी बेंच से हम लोग घाते हैं और चूँकि देश का बहुमत हमारे साथ है इसलिए हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी अधिक हो जाती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे भराजक तत्वों को सक्ती के साथ दबाया जाय और उनके हर एक आदमी की पूरी तलाशी ली जाय करे । डी० आर्० आर० का ठीक ढंग से इस्तेमाल हो । यह जो एक सैबोटैज की पालिसी है कम्युनिस्टों की या और भराजक तत्वों की उनके साथ हमें सक्ती के साथ पेश आना है । गवर्नमेंट को बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के ऐसे शरारती और राष्ट्रद्रोही तत्वों के खिलाफ सख्त ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव का किसी ऐसे तथ्यों से सम्बन्ध नहीं है जिनके कि ऊपर गृह मंत्री जी कोई रोशनी नई डाल कर के मामले को घागे बढ़ा सकते हैं । इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध किसी एक घटना या तथ्य से नहीं है बल्कि सरकार की मन की स्थिति से है । सरकार को कहा कुछ जाता है सुनती कुछ और है जिसका कि प्रमाण कल हमें मिल चुका है । (Interruption).

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): When you have already taken a decision that Home Minister is going to make a statement, why hon. Members are allowed to repeat the same thing over and over again?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : रैवरंड माइकल स्कौट कहते कुछ हैं विदेश मंत्री जी सुन कुछ और लिया करते हैं । जहाँ तक प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात का सवाल है नागा नेता कुछ कहते हैं लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी कुछ

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

और सुन लिया करते हैं। यह स्थिति कैसे हो गयी है? इस के ऊपर जब मैं विचार करता हूँ तो उसके दो ही कारण हो सकते हैं या तो यह प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री जान बूझ कर सदन को गुमराह करते हैं असलियत को छिपाते हैं या इन्होंने किसी ऐसी घादार्शवादिता की गोली खा रखी है जिसके कि सबब से यह असलियत को पहचान नहीं पाते हैं कि इस वक्त नागा इलाकों और आस पास के इलाकों की असलियत क्या है? इस स्थान प्रस्ताव का किसी तथ्यों से सम्बन्ध न होकर सरकार की मनोस्थिति से सम्बन्ध है और यह मनोस्थिति अब इतनी उलझ गयी है इतनी जटिल हो गयी है कि अब देश को सिवाय तोड़ने के इस स्थिति का और कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यह स्थान प्रस्ताव इस सम्बन्ध में ले लें।

Mr. Speaker: I will hold it over. But I am being pressed to give my ruling just now. I am prepared with that, if it is so wanted.

बहस की गयी है कि इस का एक आदमी से ताल्लुक है और बाकी सब चीजों से ताल्लुक है। मुखर्जी साहब ने यह कहा और दूसरों ने भी कहा, रंगा साहब ने भी कहा। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन में एक स्पेसिफिक चीज आ सकती है बाकी दूसरी चीजें नहीं आ सकती। अगर यह जनरल स्टेटमेंट किया जाता है कि वहाँ सीक्योरिटी नहीं है तो वह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के जरिये नहीं आ सकता, और कोई मोशन मूव किया जाय उसमें आ सकता है।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह दुर्घटना रेलवे के फेल्योर से हुई। डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा कि अगर यह फेल्योर हो सकता है तो फिर हम को चाहिए कि हर एक मुसाफिर की तलाशी लें और उस को तब सवार होने दें ताकि वह कोई चीज अपने साथ न ले सके। यह न अब तक हुआ है और न ह। एक्सपेक्ट करने हैं कि रेलवे करेगी। इसलिये

इस बिना पर इसको फेल्योर नहीं माना जा सकता। इसलिए मैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को नामंजूर करता हूँ, और काल एटेंशन नोटिस को एडमिट करता हूँ जो कि पांच बजे लिया जाएगा।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Shri Hem Barua's motion is specific.

Shri Ranga: Why not wait till the statement comes?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जनरल क्वेश्चन को अलाहिदा लिया और फिर स्पेसिफिक को लिया। स्पेसिफिक इंसीडेंट को भी लिया। मैंने कहा इस में कोई फेल्योर नहीं है और न अलेज किया गया है, और इस वास्ते मैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन एलाउ नहीं कर सकता। काल एटेंशन नोटिस एडमिट करता हूँ जो कि पांच बजे लिया जाएगा।

Shri Nath Pal: How did you reach this conclusion? On a point of order. I had asked.....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a discussion on my ruling.

Shri Nath Pal: You categorically told me—the proceedings will show that—that you did not want to give the ruling now. I pleaded with you this that in view of the promise the Home Minister has made to give more information, you may hold this over, and after that statement is made, we will press for its being admitted. Now you are going back on that and saying that because somebody said it is of a general nature, it cannot be admitted. This is doing injustice to us. Shri Hem Barua's motion is of a specific nature on a single matter of immediate public importance. If somebody makes a comment on it and says it is general, you cannot victimise Shri Hem Barua for it. Under the rules of procedure, the matter is absolutely correctly drafted. I would like you to give your ruling in the light of that, not on the basis of some comments made by some-

body which were well-intentioned and in support of admissibility.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने क्लिंग दे दिया ।

Shri Nath Pai: What happened to your earlier categorical assurance?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आता रहेगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You hold it over. You said earlier that you would hold it over.

Shri Nath Pai: The proceedings will show that. You said that the statement may be made tomorrow.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कडवाय : आपने आश्वासन दिया था, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Mr. Speaker: I should be allowed to proceed further.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a growing tendency in this House—you will excuse me for saying that; I am a very open and straight forward man—to suppress information from Members. When Ministers are put definite questions, they do not give a definite reply to those questions and these Ministers, I am very sorry to tell you, get protection, not the Members who put the questions.

Here is an adjournment motion tabled on a definite matter, specific matter, of urgent public importance. You were wise to tell us that you are holding it over until you hear a statement from the Minister tomorrow. But after your ruling, there was a clamour in the House and several Members, without obtaining the necessary permission from you, spoke on this, and some of them characterised the motion as of a wider nature and all that, and all of a sudden you changed your ruling. How this has happened, I do not follow.

Mr. Speaker: I have not changed my ruling. I had only said that because a wider context was being brought into the picture, the Minis-

ter might make a statement about all those things that had been alleged here, and I would hold it over till I heard that statement. But when it was pressed that this had nothing to do with this...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who pressed?

Mr. Speaker: Members themselves.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no; we did not press it.

Shri Ranga: May I suggest this? In view of this tragedy, we should express our condolences to the bereaved families who have suffered now as a result of this sabotage.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Home Minister to convey those condolences.

13.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): On behalf of Shri Alagesan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 540 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1966.
- (ii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6103/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

13.17 hrs.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sec. 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 449 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1966.
- (ii) G.S.R. 487 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1966.
- (iii) G.S.R. 488 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6104/66].

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Dr. K. L. Rao: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Report of the Kerala State Electricity Board for the year 1962-63, under sub-section (IA) of section 75 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iv) of the proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6105/66].

13.16½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETY-THIRD REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Ninety-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Public Services.

STATEMENT CLARIFYING POSITION RE. HOSTILE NAGAS CELEBRATING THEIR REPUBLIC DAY

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): You had desired, Sir, that I should look into the statements made by the Prime Minister and myself in this House on the 24th March in response to a calling attention notice on the so-called "Republic Day" by the underground Nagas and clarify what might have appeared to be inconsistencies between the various statements made in the House that day.

The facts of the case are:—

The Government had information that the underground were planning to celebrate their so-called "Republic Day" and had intended to bring their armed men for the purpose. As the movement of armed undergrounds through villages and public roads and their presence in large number near the State Capital constituted a serious breach of the Agreement on the suspension of operations, the State Government conveyed to the underground through the Peace Mission that while the State Government would not agree to the armed men being present, they would have no objection to the holding of a meeting or having games, singing and the like. The Governor agreed with the views of the Nagaland Ministry.

There was no ban at that time against the holding of meetings, and therefore, no formal permission for holding of a meeting, as such, was necessary. However, since the question of participation of armed personnel was involved, the organisers of the meeting had sought, an indirect clearance for the proposed 'function' by intimating the authorities, and although no formal permission, as such, was granted, the discussions leading to the 'no-objection' conveyed by the Nagaland Government, which had the support of the Governor, on

certain stipulations could be construed as an implied permission for holding the meeting. The Prime Minister had this in mind when she stated that her impression was that Nagas had asked for permission and the permission had been given. As I explained later, no formal permission as such was either necessary or given.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Although the hon. Minister has said that permission was given for a peaceful celebration of the so-called 'Republic Day' of the Naga hostiles, as a matter of fact, the Naga hostiles had paraded 1,000 men with their arms there. But apart from that, this is what the Prime Minister said on the last occasion; this is her language:

"They had asked permission and I believe the Governor had given them permission . . . (Interruptions). The Governor Shri Vishnu Sahay, gave permission. We are in touch with him".

This is very specific, according to the Prime Minister. Now to say that she did not mean this or she did not mean that is not corroborated by facts in the proceedings. She also gave the assurance that they are in touch with the Governor of Assam and Nagaland. I do not know whether she was in touch with the Governor of Assam and Nagaland.

Then may I submit that this was not an ordinary meeting? On the 24th March, the hon. External Affairs Minister said that the 22nd of March does not have any special significance. But I have with me papers to prove that the 22nd March had a special significance for the Naga hostiles. It was on the 22nd March, 1956 that the Naga hostiles adopted their constitution and constituted themselves into the so-called Naga Federal Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I remember the sequence of events on that unfortunate morning of the day in the Lok Sabha when the Minister of State for External

Affairs fumbled and faltered was shouted down and put on the mat by the House. Then the Prime Minister took the papers from him and she also said 'I am not sure of the facts'. Yet she went on to say that the Governor of Nagaland had given permission. I hope that in future the Prime Minister and her colleagues will refrain from making statements when they are not sure of the facts. That is number one. It now transpires that permission was not given. According to the External Affairs Minister it is certain now that permission was not given to the so-called Federal Government of Nagaland to observe Republic Day. Then, was this matter taken up by the Prime Minister or her colleagues with the representatives of the so-called Federal Government of Nagaland when they came here last week to discuss with the Prime Minister certain issues, and were they asked why they observed this Republic Day and for what purpose?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is very little that I have to say on the specific point on which I made a clarificatory statement. Most of it I had said in the afternoon when I had appeared in the House and clarified that statement. The Prime Minister even at that time had said, as Mr. Kamath has rightly pointed out, that she did not have the full facts, and after the clarification that was made that afternoon and today, I think that the facts relating to the whole background are now quite clear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then that statement should not have been made.

Shri Swaran Singh: And that, I think, is the purpose of making this clarificatory statement.

As for the point that Mr. Kamath raised, as to whether this point was specifically taken up with the Naga leaders, I do not think that this was specifically taken up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not?

Shri Swaran Singh: As said in the afternoon that very day, according to the agreement for suspension of operations, we have to make a distinction between the infringement of the terms of suspension of operations which relate mostly to violent activities, carrying of arms, display of arms, coming near certain towns and military positions with arms, and the other activity namely meeting together and passing resolutions and the like which does not strictly come within the terms of that, but on the other point which Mr. Hem Barua has said that they displayed arms,...

Shri Hem Barua: One thousand men.

Shri Swaran Singh: ...our information was that there was no display of arms as such. May be some people in that meeting might have had arms. That I cannot clarify further.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : नागा विद्रोहियों ने सरकारी भवनों पर अपने झंडे लहराये, मंत्री महोदय ने इस की सफाई नहीं दी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जो स्टेटमेंट्स दिये गये, उन के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने यह पायंट घाउट किया कि उन में डिसक्रिपेंसी है, उन में गलती है । इस हालत में यही हो सकता है कि माननीय सदस्य भी स्टेटमेंट कर लें और मिनिस्टर साहब भी स्टेटमेंट कर लें । इस से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नागा विद्रोहियों ने सरकारी भवनों पर अपने झंडे लहराए, उसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब ने कोई सफाई नहीं दी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह डिस्कशन नहीं हो रहा है ।

13.23 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagwati): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority for the next term."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information, may I ask whether the House will elect members to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of three members from the Delhi Administration Bill Joint Committee?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it open to us to give notice of motions?

Mr. Speaker: If a motion is given in accordance with the rules, I shall consider it.

The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority for the next term."

The motion was adopted

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation

Mr. Speaker: I have received a representation from 15 Members that the time may be extended. Eight hours were allotted, but 8 hours and 30 minutes have already been spent, and the Minister has yet to reply. That means another Ministry will be guillotined. I have no objection of they want to extend it, but they should realise that ultimately it is they themselves who will suffer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Night sitting.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot.

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए टाइम जरूर बढ़ाया जाये ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल हम लोगों ने फूड मिनिस्ट्री एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड के लिए टाइम बढ़ाया, लेकिन आपोजीशन के एक अनरेबल मੈम्बर ने कोरम का सवाल उठा दिया । उन्होंने ऐसा पांच बजे के बाद किया । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हैं और फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर में इन्ट्रेस्ट लेते हैं, कमेटी के भी मेम्बर हैं, लेकिन हम को इस पर बोलने का टाइम नहीं मिला है । इस लिए हमारी प्रार्थना है कि आप दया कर के इस का टाइम बढ़ा दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात अफसोस की है । कल मेरा डरादा था कि मैं यहाँ पर मौजूद रहूँ, लेकिन मुझे जाना पड़ा । जब ऐसा मौका हो कि बहुत से मेम्बर साहबान की यह इच्छा हो कि वे डिस्कशन में भाग लें, तो हम यही कर सकते हैं कि हम लैट सिटिंग करें, ताकि जितने मेम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं,

वे बोल सकें । लेकिन अगर कोरम का सवाल उठाया जाये और मेम्बरों को बोलने का मौका न मिले, तो उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? आखिर मेम्बर साहबान खुद ही ऐसा करते हैं । मेम्बर साहबान खुद ही सोच सकते हैं कि ये दोनों बातें एक साथ कैसे हो सकती हैं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती (अजमेर) : मेम्बरों को अवसर मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं टाइम को एक्सटेंड करने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन एक और मिनिस्ट्री गिलोटिन हो जायगी ।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : कुछ भी हो जाय, लेकिन हमें बोलने के लिए अवसर मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं दो घंटे टाइम और बढ़ा देता हूँ, लेकिन हर एक मेम्बर सिर्फ पांच सात मिनट ले ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Including the reply?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister would reply after two hours, at 3.30.

Mr. S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When the hon. Minister replies to the debate, I want him to reply to this point.

There is a news item in the *Times of India* of today at page 4, which reads:

**P. C. SEN'S RATION CARD
CANCELLED**

The ration card of Mr. P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, has been cancelled as he did not draw his ration for two consecutive weeks.

Mr. Sen did not draw his ration for the first week of April and he could not draw it last week being indisposed while in New Delhi. The rationing authorities cancelled his card under the rationing rules.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The ration card of the Governor, Mrs. Padmaja Naidu, had similarly been cancelled some time back."

My information is that this Chief Minister and the Governor did not want to get rations from the ration shops because the ration is so bad. So, I want a definite reply from the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He can pass it on.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta): I am sorry to intervene, but I want as an ordinary Member to find out what the position is. The usual programme to be pursued has been upset. You have been pleased to say that this debate will continue for another two hours and then the Minister will reply, which means 5 O'Clock. At 5 O' Clock there is the calling attention.

Mr. Speaker: At 5 O'Clock we will conclude.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: At 5 O'Clock the calling attention will be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Some of us wanted to speak on the External Affairs debate. If in this kind of way the routine is upset, we never quite know at any point of time where we stand. After all, the calling attention will go on from 5 till 5.30. External Affairs is important enough to be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: One two Members can speak. Let them speak. Then I will call him tomorrow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In that case, the whole point is that the seriousness of the discussion is lost.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad (Bhagalpur): Let it be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: That we can decide.

Mr. ChandaK had been called yesterday.

श्री चांडक (छिदवाड़ा) : माननीय स्पीकर महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ इसलिए कि आज तक एग्रीकल्चर को हेय दृष्टि से देखा गया था, लेकिन आज उस दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन हुआ है। आज मैं देखता हूँ कि उनकी कितनी ही योजनाएँ हमारे सामने आई हैं। जो एग्रीकल्चर को एक तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेटस दिया जा रहा है और उस दृष्टि से उसकी तरफ देखने का परिवर्तन हुआ है, तो यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है।

13-21 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पिछले 18 सालों में, जब से यानी सन् 1943 में बंगाल में भ्रकाल पड़ा उसके बाद से, द्वितीय महायुद्ध के पश्चात् सब से पहले सवाल इस मुल्क के सामने जो पैदा हुआ था, वह था शो मोर फूड कैम्पेन और उस समय से अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में अनेकों योजनाएँ बनाई गई, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ, खेती की तरफ और वेहातो के कृषकों की तरफ देखने की जो दृष्टि चाहिये थी, वही नहीं थी। उस व्यवसाय को, उस उद्योग को एक हल्के दर्जे का देहाती उद्योग समझा जाता था, अगर उसी समय इस उद्योग की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता और एक लक्ष्य के ऊपर उसको रखा जाता तो आज जैसी परिस्थिति पैदा न होती। 18 साल के बाद भी आज हमें जो अनाज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है, यह स्थिति न होती।

अब यह कहा जाता है कि एग्रीकल्चर में, फूड प्रोडक्शन में जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं हुई। लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे किसानों ने इस मुल्क में 18 सालों के अन्दर पूरे साधन न होते हुए भी, पूरी एजुकेशन न होते हुए भी काफी

प्रगति की है। यह आपको दिखाई देगा और इस तरह से दिखाई देगा कि आज आपको जो फीरेन एक्सचेन्ज प्राप्त होता है, वह लगभग 65-70 फीसदी केवल एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन से है।

एक दूसरी चीज की ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। लाखों एकड़ जमीन बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं में और औद्योगिक योजनाओं में चली गई, उसका जिक्र नहीं किया जाता, इसके बावजूद भी पिछले वर्ष 88.4 मिलियन टन घनाज इस मुल्क में पैदा हुआ है जो कि 1954-55 के मुकाबले 50 फीसदी ज्यादा है, बल्कि 60 फीसदी तक है। इससे आप भ्रन्दाज करेंगे कि एग्रीकल्चर खेती में काम करने वाले किसानों ने खेती के उत्पादन में काफी प्रगति की है, भले ही इस देश की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है, लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ा है, यह निर्विवाद बात है यहां कई बार कहा जाता है कि इस समस्या को सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न और दूसरे पैटर्नों के अनुसार हल नहीं किया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कैपिटलिस्टिक फार्म हो, चाहे सोशलिस्टिक फार्म हो, उत्पादन बढ़ाने का तरीका न कैपिटलिस्टिक सिस्टम है और न सोशलिस्टिक सिस्टम है, वहां तो साइन्टिफिक तरीके से ही उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। अब जहां तक इस कार्य में साइन्स और टेक्नोलोजी के उपयोग करने की बात है, इन दो युद्धों के पश्चात् से, चाइनीज आक्रमण और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के बाद से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की दृष्टि इस ओर तीव्रता से गई है। मैं आपको यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारे किसानों ने इस चैलेंज को स्वीकार किया है। आज खेती के सम्बन्ध में जिस पद्धति से ध्यान दिया गया है और जितनी योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं, यदि उनका पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा तो हम पीछे नहीं रहेंगे, बहुत जल्दी हम इतना घनाज भी पैदा करेंगे कि शायद कुछ वर्षों के बाद हम दूसरे

मुल्कों को दे सकें। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ये जो सारी योजनाएँ हैं, बहुत सुन्दर योजनाएँ हैं, नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन भी काफी अच्छा काम कर रहा है, खेती में अच्छे-से-अच्छा बीज दिया जा रहा और तैयार किया जा रहा है, रिसर्च भी ठीक तरह हो रहा है। जिससे ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सके। मैं अभी स्वयं देख कर आया हूँ, कुछ दिन पहले मुझे आन्ध्र प्रदेश जाने का मौका मिला, वहां मैंने देखा कि किसान बड़े उत्साह से "वायचुंग नेटिव-1" बीज को प्रयोग में ला रहे हैं, और इससे उनकी प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ी है, पहले जितना होता था उससे चार गुना ज्यादा आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश के किसान उस बीज की सहायता से उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। नौजवान उत्साही किसानों ने वहां 'टनेज क्लब' कायम कर लिये हैं और स्पर्धा के साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ज्यादा नाइट्रोजन के उपयोग की भी व्यवस्था होने वाली है, फर्टिलाइजर की ओर भी हमारा ध्यान गया है, ये सब प्रयोग वहां पर किये जा रहे हैं, ये सब बातें ठीक हैं, लेकिन सबसे पहला सवाल आता है—पानी का। यदि पानी भरपूर नहीं है तो आपका नाइट्रोजन, आपका फर्टिलाइजर वगैरह, ये सब तो सैकड़ों प्रश्न हैं। इसलिये मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पानी की व्यवस्था, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था, जितनी अधिक से अधिक हो सके, उतनी व्यवस्था पहले करिये। बड़ी-बड़ी आपकी योजनाएँ बड़े-बड़े आपके प्लान जब बनेंगे तब बनेंगे, लेकिन आज की जो ज़रूरत है हमें उसको पहले पूरा करना है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि जिम तरह से भी हो, सफ़्त वाटर, घाउण्ड वाटर हो, ट्यूब-वैल के जरिये हो, लेकिन ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करना यह सब पहला काम है। मैं इस ओर मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी थी, यह यह है कि...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप बैठ जाइये, प्रापका समय हो गया है, सबका पांच-पांच मिनट देना है।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, every speaker who has spoken agreed that production has to increase if India has to survive. Food production can be increased in two ways: increase in crop area and increase in productivity. The area that could be increased is very limited. India has only 2.2 per cent of the world's total land area as compared to 14 per cent of the world's population. So, we have to divert our attention to increasing production cultivation. We have to consider the steps to do this. We have discussed it times without number in this House: good seeds, sufficient amount of fertilisers and in time, irrigation facilities, credit facilities, incentive prices, marketing arrangements, plant protection through insecticides and pesticides and in increasing amount, availability of tractors that may be needed for cultivation. If we could provide these means which are required for increasing the productivity of the land, we will not only be self-sufficient but we shall be able to export food products and cash crops and earn foreign exchange. Government have taken steps to give good seeds recently. Good seeds for maize and paddy were supplied to various persons. I know from my own personal experience that the yield from these hybrid maize seeds was about 4-5 times more of what we used to get from the ordinary seeds. Good seeds of improved variety should be made available in sufficient quantities to the cultivators in time, as also the fertilisers. A number of irrigation schemes are lying half done: it is time that government saw that they were completed quickly. The amount of increase that can be achieved is seen from this fact that in our country one hectare of land gives about 1500 kgs. of rice whereas in the UAR the comparable figure is 5,000 kgs; Japan, 4800 kgs. Similarly, in our country we get about 780 kgs of wheat per hectare compared to 2450 kgs in UAR, 3560 kgs. in West Bergany. We

our country compared to 24,000 kgs. in our country compared to 24,000 kgs. in West Germany and 20,000 kgs. in, USA. If we take certain steps to increase production by providing good seeds, fertilisers, irrigation facilities, etc. I think production is bound to increase and we will be self-sufficient. Unfortunately, in some of the aspects the third Plan could not succeed because the targets that had been laid by the Planning Commission so far as irrigation is concerned, and also for other purposes, have failed. We could not produce the quantity of fertilisers that we had planned: it was one million tons of nitrogen which was planned for, whereas actuals come only to 600,000 tons. Similarly, about 12 million acres were intended to be irrigated, as an additional quantity, whereas in actuals we have only six million acres. Similarly again, I feel that we should take steps to see that the shortfalls which are responsible for the deficit should be removed, and then we should be able to give the farmers the timely help that they need.

Another thing which may be mentioned in this connection is that if we can make our lands in the different States yield what some of the other States in our own country are producing, so far as rice or wheat is concerned, I think that in itself will be sufficient, even if we cannot reach the quantity produced in other countries. In Madras, the production of rice per acre is 1,343 lbs, whereas in other States it is about 600 to 700 lbs. Similarly, in Punjab, you get about 1,204 lbs. of wheat per acre whereas in other States, it is about 600 lbs. In some other States, it is only 300 lbs per acre. Again, in States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, it is about 14 tons of sugarcane per acre approximately, whereas in the South, we get about 50 to 60 tons per acre. Therefore, if we actually take steps to see that we get proper production from all over the country, I think our troubles will be over.

There is one thing more. The Government have taken steps to produce

some improved varieties of seeds. I cannot understand the objection that is being raised about one farm that has been given to some businessman in Punjab. I am told that farm is giving improved variety of seeds to the cultivators at a very reasonable price. The people roundabout the place are very much satisfied but still politicians are raising a hue and cry about the land that has been given to them. I cannot understand the objection that was raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, that it should not be given on lease. How do you expect anybody to put in money for starting farms and spending about Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs, unless they are sure that they can continue for a number of years, especially when they say that they are doing it on a no-profit-no-loss basis, and that they are not going to make any profit. The firm, on the basis of a charitable institution, has taken up this work and it wants to supply good seeds. That is their main intention.

I could not also follow the objection that is being raised about the fertiliser deal that has been concluded by the Government. If we have not sufficient money, sufficient foreign exchange, to start a fertiliser factory of our own, when you cannot find money for meeting the foreign exchange that is required for setting up the factory, what is the objection that can possibly be put forward for allowing foreigners to put in money, to bring in foreign exchange that is required and to find other means and give us the expert knowhow? I cannot follow this dog-in-the-manger policy of saying, "We cannot do it and therefore others also should not be allowed to do it." I feel we must change our attitude in this matter.

I believe that in certain places, there is power, but that is not being given, and therefore there must be arrangement for irrigation. I feel that when the farmer needs water, it should be supplied to him.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to pay my tribute to the Food Ministry

and particularly to the Minister of Food and Agriculture, for their efforts in getting the food imports from the USA; but for the arrival of these imported foodgrains, we would have been facing by this time a devastating calamity. However, he has avoided a situation wherein lakhs of people would have died on account of starvation but for this arrival, but even now, I am sure thousands of people will die of malnutrition as forecast by some expert and which was cited by Shri Nath Pai yesterday. However, this Government has put this country in a very shameful position. Especially our hon. Ministers—the Prime Minister and the Food Minister—have had to stand in the queue in Washington to get some donations of food grains, etc. It is a shameful thing for us, for this country. Even our very self-respect, but the self-respect of the whole country and that of our farmers is at stake. We have to find a way to come out of this difficulty, the food crisis, and we should find out a method to solve this problem.

The day before yesterday, President Johnson, at the time of some Congressional function, remarked—it is not only a remark, but we must take it as a warning—that India should utilise this time to produce more and that India should not depend on other countries at least in the future. It is not only President Johnson who has said so, but even the *New York Times* some days back, while paying compliments to our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, remarked that we should produce more, and they diagnosed our drawbacks in food production. One of the points stressed by the *New York Times* was that we are adopting very old methods in our cultivation; that we are adopting the 15th century methods in our country in respect of agriculture. Therefore we have to adopt modern methods. Developed countries in this world, like America, Japan or Taiwan have developed their agriculture by introducing modern methods of cultivation, whereas we find that the under-developed or the

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

developing countries, still have faith in traditional methods of cultivation, and that is why there is no appreciable increase year after year. In the developed countries, we find that the farms have increased their agricultural output due to modern methods of farming. Therefore, it is a fact that there is no other way; we have to introduce modern technical methods of cultivation.

But on hearing the speeches of many hon. Members on that side and also some speeches from this side, I find there is not so much response for these modern methods of cultivation. There are some Members who have entertained the idea that only our traditional methods, our compost and organic manures, will save us and these fertilisers or these hybrid seeds cannot do us good or they cannot work wonders. I feel and I also wish that the Ministry should implement these technical methods, the modern methods of farming, or else, there will be no solution to this problem.

I know that Shri Subramaniam is very earnest, very sincere and very serious about introducing modern technical methods in farming. During his speeches here and also elsewhere, in other institutions, he has spoken very well and from his speeches we are able to understand that he has come to the conclusion that the only way to solve the problem is by introducing modern methods in our agriculture. That is the only way, and only by that way, America has solved its agricultural problems, and it is now in a position to give all of us food. Therefore, we have to know what are the practices that are followed in America, Japan, Formosa or Israel. If we have to follow any method, it is only one method, and that is the modern method of cultivation.

Some Members expressed the view that our cultivators, our agriculturists, are not in a position to adopt the modern techniques or utilise these modern implements. That is not really so.

As far as my part of the country is concerned, and also in respect of so many farmers, thousands of farmers all over India, we have become very progressive, and even illiterate farmers and illiterate agricultural labourers also are nowadays able to handle implements like tractors, sprayers, and other things such as fertilisers, etc. They nowadays know even how to mix the fertilisers. In Madras State, we are not able to get fertilisers. In Madras State, we are not able to get fertiliser mixtures. But our agricultural labourers who are illiterate are able to mix them, according to the modern methods, according to the size of the field and according to the needs of the crops also.

They have learnt these devices. So, we need not be always pessimistic. We should proceed with confidence in our agriculturists. If the Indian farmer is given the tools, implements and the necessary advice, he is not in any way inferior to any modern farmer in other countries and he can produce anything. We have got a mania for organic manure, compost, etc. Not only fertilisers but seeds can work wonders. The ministry has realised it and seed farms are opened here and there. With these hybrid seeds, we will be able to produce two times the maize, jowar and bajra that we have produced. By introducing high-yielding varieties of paddy like ADT-27 and Taichung, we can double the produce. Seed is a very prominent factor in modern cultivation. We have to open PIRCOM centres every where. Maybe America is a capitalistic country; we do not mind that. They have started the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation and many such institutions everywhere in the country. They have helped us very much in finding out hybrid varieties in maize and jowar. In our part, we are getting nearly three times of what we were previously able to get so far as the sourgarn variety of jowar is concerned. Our agriculturists are not in any way inferior to other ryots.

Water is a problem. Wherever there are tanks and rivers, there is direct irrigation. But we cannot depend upon direct irrigation for a very long time. We should get water from some other source because tanks and rivers depend on monsoon and always the monsoon fails. We should find out a way by which we will not have to depend on the monsoon. The only way is to dig wells everywhere. We can dig crores of wells, which will incidentally solve the unemployment problem also. By well cultivation, agricultural labourers get work for 12 months, but by river cultivation, there is work for only 4 or 5 months. So, well cultivation is the only way.

I would like to say in all seriousness that this government is not helping the farmers. The price of light diesel oil in Salem is Rs. 140 whereas the controlled price is only Rs. 90. We are using diesel engines for pumping sets. In the open market, the Indian Oil Company is selling the light diesel oil at Rs. 140 not only to ordinary farmers, but to the so-called progressive agriculturists like me. This is the state of affairs in our part of the country. I have represented about this to the ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals also. I want this ministry to take some action about it.

When I see our Minister of State for Food, Mr. Govinda Menon, many things strike me. Often we hear appeals from the food department for cultivating tuber crops like tapioca to tide over the crisis. Tuber is used as food in Kerala. Salem used to get about 10 loads of tapioca from Kerala. This year, the Kerala Government has issued thousands of licences for taking tapioca from Kerala to Salem. There is famine condition in Kerala. But still daily 50 loads of 10 tons each are coming from Kerala to Salem. The people in Kerala are not able to purchase tuber, which is the poor man's food, as it is called, because the Kerala Government is very liberal in issuing permits and some merchants doing this trade have made huge money by selling it at a high price. This is still going on. If the Minister of State is

interested in saving Kerala from this very acute shortage, he should put an end to this import of tapioca from Kerala into Salem in very large quantities.

There is also the controversy between cash crops and food crops. Cash crops are as much needed as food crops. Without cash crops, we cannot run any of our factories. 50 to 60 per cent of our foreign exchange earning comes from selling agricultural commodities. When we raise cash crops, we are not utilising those lands which are used for food crops. We cannot always go on using a particular land for cash crop only. We have to change from cash crop to food crop also. I submit that government should encourage cash crops also. Without cash crops the farmer cannot get a remunerative price. If you give a good price for food crops, there will be no need for us to go in for cash crops. The ministry should so arrange that there is parity of prices between cash crops and food crops. Then there will be no special attraction towards cash crops.

Shri Liladhar Koteki (Nowgong): Sir, the Ministry has given us the programme of agricultural development for 1966-67. It has set a target of 97 million tons of foodgrains for the year. I have grave doubts as to whether they would achieve this target, in spite of all the measures they have suggested there. I have this doubt because of the performance of agriculture during the third plan. For the first three years of the plan, it was static. Then there was a spurt in the fourth year. Last year it has gone down to 75.9 million tons, whereas the target for that year, the last year of the third plan, would have been of the order of 100 million tons. Inputs like fertilisers, improved hybrid seeds, etc. have been prescribed and adopted to a considerable extent. But we find that our agriculture is very much dependent on weather conditions. In spite of all this, when there is a shortfall, government take shelter under "Acts of God", namely, unfavourable weather.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

What have we done in all these three plans to make agriculture self-sufficient? In the first plan, we were assured that agriculture would be self-sufficient, but in the beginning of the fourth plan, we realise the heavy shortfall we face in the matter of food grains and other agricultural products. I would most earnestly urge the government, not this ministry alone, but the Planning Commission and the National Development Council also, to ponder as to whether we should not have a pause for 2 or 3 years and have only two things before us.

One is defence, of course, and the other is that development must be agriculture oriented. Unless you do that I am afraid, in spite of the assurances given and even the certificates given by many foreign experts including Mr. Orville Freeman, U.S. Secretary for Agriculture, recently, we will not be self-sufficient in the matter of food.

14 hrs.

This year, we have one year's pause in the Fourth Plan. That was necessitated by economic stringency. Let us have a deliberate pause of about two or three years in order to make the very basis of economic development, namely, agriculture, on a sound footing. I am sorry to find from the annual plan for 1966-67, the argument advanced by Government is that other sectors cannot wait, and even if they wait then that will not necessarily add to the increase in agriculture. I fail to understand this kind of logic. Therefore, I repeat my suggestion that the time has come when, in order to save our economy from disaster, we have to take this serious step to put agriculture on a sound footing.

Of all the inputs, Sir, I consider irrigation to be the most fundamental for agricultural development, because wherever there have been good monsoons or there is an assured supply of water for irrigation, there the production is quite normal, and wherever there is shortage of rainfall or where

there are no proper irrigation facilities the production has gone down. Last year, our sad experience was that due to the widespread drought conditions in several States the production had gone down. Therefore, irrigation is the fundamental thing. It is also a fact that other inputs will not bring in production if the basic input of water-supply is not there.

But what do we find? The Third Five Year Plan target for irrigation through major and medium schemes was 12.8 million acres. But what is the achievement? The achievement is only 6 million acres. There is a shortfall of 6.8 million acres. Again, this very Department of Agriculture in their last year's publication said that the State Governments have taken steps and the target set in the Third Five Year Plan, of the order of 12.8 million acres, will be achieved fully. Here we find from the annual report that the achievement is only 6 million acres. I fail to understand what we are doing about agriculture. If this is the kind of performance in the matter of this fundamental input, this basic input of irrigation, I am sorry to say that we are not perhaps as serious about it as the situation demands.

The other day, when I raised the question about irrigation in Assam, the Minister of State for Irrigation and Power said that Assam is so far away from Delhi and, therefore, it is a fact that they could not give attention to irrigation in Assam. We had four medium irrigation schemes in the Third Plan. Not a single one has been completed. One has been started and the other three have not even been started. Had that one project, which has been started, been completed, we could have produced 25,000 tons in terms of rice only. Assam has to feed the hill areas there and besides, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the defence services. This year's demand for the neighbouring areas is 75,000 tons of rice. Assam has been

able to supply only 12,800 tons. I am sure, if we provide irrigation facilities and other inputs, then Assam alone will be able to feed the entire North-east region there, not only the entire area but also supply some considerable quantities to Bengal also which is deficient in rice.

In this connection, I would request the Minister to consider whether the plain districts of Brahmaputra Valley should be given package district programmes immediately so that that vital, strategic and precarious region, because of the transport bottleneck, can sustain any calamity that we may have to face due to the hostilities all round.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture covers too many subjects and a very wide area, but I want to confine myself only to the sugar industry and the development of sugarcane.

There is an impression in the country—some people have created it—that the northern region is not suitable for sugar industry because the yield per acre is very low—that is, 14 tons to 15 tons per acre. Sir, if I draw your kind attention to the past history of sugar industry or sugarcane development, you will realise that this contention is unfounded. There was a time, up to 1920, in that area in Maharashtra where they are producing 50 tons per acre even grass was not growing till the canal was dug out of Neera river in Satara District of Maharashtra. After that canal was dug the yield per acre there has gone up. I can give you some figures to show that this contention of some of the people is unfounded. There are examples in North India where between 1956 to 1962-63 people have got prizes on the production per acre—the highest was 2,850 maunds per acre and the lowest was 1052 maunds per acre. If there is not potentiality in the soil, if the

soil is not good, it cannot produce so much cane per acre. What is lacking is that there are no irrigational facilities. Whereas in the south hundred per cent of the cane area is irrigated, in Bihar it is 6 to 8 per cent and in Uttar Pradesh it is 3 to 6 per cent. That is the reason why the yield per acre is so low. Similar is the position in the matter of utilisation of fertiliser. Whereas in these areas in the south 64 pounds of nitrogenous fertiliser is used per acre, in the north it is only 16 pounds and 14 pounds in Bihar. This is the position. Therefore, do you think it is the cultivators who are responsible to give such low yield. They are not responsible. The low yield is there because you have not given them proper facilities. If you provide the proper facilities there you will find that here also even 80 tons per acre are produced. The potentiality is there. The cultivators require only the support of the Government.

There was a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I am very thankful to them. It was headed by an expert in sugar industry, Dr. Gundu Rao. He was the Director of the National Institute of Sugar Technology. In his report he says:

"The East U.P. region has alluvial and bhat soils which are fertile and have moisture retention capacity and some areas are in the Tarai (sub-montane) tract which have a high water table. Rainfall and humidity are fairly good and because of these reasons sugarcane grows even without much irrigation. As such sugarcane has been grown in the region for centuries. The sugar industry came to be established here because of ready availability of sugarcane and cheap labour."

Apart from this, the Gundu Rao Committee has recommended that as the sugar industry has been working for the last forty years without any

[Shri K. N. Pande]

improvements there should be modernisation. Because, if we produce better type of cane there should be better extraction of juice. So, the industry requires to be modernised. He has made certain recommendations in that respect. I would strongly urge upon the Ministry to consider those recommendations and give effect to them. One of his recommendations was that the Government should financially and otherwise help the factories for modernisation. I hope that recommendation will also be countered.

Coming to co-operative factories, which is dealt with by Shri Misra, co-operation means initiation of co-operatives by the cultivators. Here the position is quite different. Government initiates it. Government gives the entire loan to the factory and gradually the kisans are made members of the co-operative by their purchasing shares. In that case, it is not the co-operative sector. If the Government is giving money, it is the public sector, not the co-operative sector. Unless that feeling is created in the cultivators, it will not be a success.

What is happening now? The factories in the co-operative sector do not follow the laws of the Government. Even the labour laws are not being followed. So, many cases are going to courts and the workers are being harassed. In Maharashtra, where there are so many sugar factories in the co-operative sector, the condition of labour is very bad. The cultivators are running those factories because they are the shareholders and directors. They increase the cane prices, because they are interested in it as cultivators, but they do not care for the workers. Therefore, the co-operative sector requires examination and scrutiny from this point of view.

Coming to controls, as sugar is being produced in very substantial quantities, the time has come when it should be de-controlled. In Maharashtra 25

per cent irrigation facilities have been cut out this year. Similarly, in Mysore the sugar crop is going to be poor next year as compared to this year's production. Therefore, unless you assess the production of sugar in the coming season, you cannot come to any conclusion as to whether sugar should be de-controlled or should remain under control.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते कि किसान के पास इतनी भूमि होनी चाहिए, जिस पर वह अच्छी तरह से खेती कर सके। इसलिए जो किसान परिवार नहीं हैं और भूमि की मांग करते रहते हैं, उन को भूमि नहीं देनी चाहिए। केवल किसान के लिए भूमि होनी चाहिए, जो कि अन्न बोता है।

खेती के लिए सब से पहले अच्छे बीज की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि किसानों को बहुत बढ़िया, छांट कर, समय से पहले बीज दिया जाये, जिस से वह बुवाई कर सके।

अगर बीज अच्छा भी हो, लेकिन खेती की जुताई ठीक न हो सके, तो अच्छा बीज भी काम नहीं दे सकेगा। मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि मंत्रालय को दस बातें लिख कर दी हैं कि किस ढंग से अच्छी जुताई की जाये, जिस से थोड़ी जुताई करने पर भी अधिक अन्न उपज सके। एक महीने से ऊपर हो चुका है, लेकिन उस की तरफ से कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है। मालूम होता है कि वे नहीं चाहते कि इस विषय पर विचार किया जाये। सरकार को इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जुताई इस ढंग से की जाये कि कम जुताई से साफ अधिक हो।

जहाँ तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, यह ठीक है कि सरकार बड़े बड़े बांध बना रही है, जिस के लिए उस को धन्यवाद है। मैं उस का

खंडन नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन सिंचाई के लिए देसी कुंभों पर भी जोर देना चाहिए। जहां बड़े बड़े बांध नहीं बनाए जा सकते हैं, वहां कुएं बनाए जा सकते हैं, जिन पर चरसा चलाया जा सकता है। सरकार इस काम के लिए किसानों को ऋण दे। इग के प्रतिरिक्त छोटे छोटे बांध भी बनाए जाने चाहिए।

जहां तक वर्षा का सम्बन्ध है, ग्रामीण हाल ही में कांग्रेस के प्रधान, माननीय श्री कामराज, ने एक बात कही है, जो कि पलों में भी आई है, कि कृषि मंत्री वही हो, जो वर्षा ठीक समय पर करवा सके। यह बात बहुत ठीक और बढ़िया है। मैं सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे यहां प्राचीन काल में यज्ञादि ऐसे उपाय किये जाते थे, जो कि वैज्ञानिक उपाय होते थे, ताकि समय पर वर्षा हो। आज भी इन्दीर के पंडित श्रीरसेन वेश्वरभी निश्चयपूर्वक यह कहते हैं कि अगर सरकार मुझे आवश्यक साधन दे, तो मैं ऐसे उपाय कर के दिखा सकता हूं कि देश में समय पर वर्षा हो और हमारी खेती अच्छी हो। सरकार उन से अपनी सम्बन्ध स्थापित करे।

एक माननीय सचिव : क्या वह पूजा से उपाय करेंगे ?

श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती : पूजा से क्या मतलब है ? क्या पूजा से खेती होती है ? वह वैज्ञानिक तरीके बताते हैं।

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा (सरघना) : वैज्ञानिक तरीके साइंटिस्ट बतायेगा—पंडित क्या बतायेगा ?

श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती : इस तरह बात करने से मेरा समय ख़त्म हो जायेगा। खाद उत्तम होनी चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में गाय, भैंस और बकरी आदि का गोबर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि किसान लकड़ी जलायें और गोबर न जलायें। इस के लिए

यह आवश्यक है कि गोरक्षा पर बल दिया जाये और ऐसा उपाय किया जाये कि हर एक गांव में जंगल छोड़े जायें, जिस से जमींदार और गैरजमींदार लकड़ी ले सकें और गोबर केवल खाद के काम आ सके।

किसान के लिए दाल सब्जी, गन्ना आदि जो अन्य आवश्यक चीजें हैं, उन के उत्पादन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारी बहुत सी भूमि पर तम्बाकू आदि अनावश्यक वस्तुओं की खेती होती है। पिछले साल में मद्रास की ओर गया। मैं ने देखा कि हजारों एकड़ भूमि तम्बाकू के लिए लगी हुई है। पता नहीं, जिस तम्बाकू को गधा भी नहीं खाता है, उस के लिए क्यों भूमि बर्बाद की जाती है।

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा : आदमी खाता है।

श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती : उस भूमि को इस प्रकार बर्बाद न कर के उस में गन्ना और अन्न बोना चाहिए, जिस में लाभ हो।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि बाग और बगीचे लगाये जायें, जिन में फलों का उत्पादन हो और लोग उन का उपयोग कर सकें।

जब चीनी का इतना झगड़ा रहता है, तो गांव वालों को यह प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए कि व गड़ और शक्कर अधिक बनायें। अगर नस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध न हो, तो चीनी की बहुत मांग नहीं रह सकती है।

आज इस बात पर बहुत बल दिया जाता है कि मछलियां अधिक पैदा की जायें और मुर्गियां अधिक पाली जायें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां तालाबों में सिंचाई बोया जाता है, जो अन्न, मिठाई, फल और सब्जी के काम आता है। मछली की वजह वह बराबर बोया जाना चाहिए।

आख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स्वामिश्वर मिश्र) : कोई रोकता नहीं है। सिंचाई भी बोया जाये।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : लेकिन मछली पर क्यों इतना जोर दिया जाता है ?

यदि लोगों को घी और दूध अधिक मिलेगा, तो भ्रष्ट कम खाया जायेगा। दूध और घी की उपलब्धि के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि गाय, भैंस और बकरी आदि दूध देने वाले पशुओं की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये। सरकार का यह काम है कि वह हर एक किसान को बताये कि अगर उस के पास पचास बीघ जमीन है, तो वह दस बीघ जमीन गोचर भूमि के लिए छोड़ दे और उचित जुताई और अन्य साधनों का उपयोग कर के चालीस बीघे जमीन में उतनी पैदावार करे, जितनी कि पचास बीघे में की जाती है। अगर हमारे पशु अधिक होंगे, तो हमें अधिक खाद मिल सकेगी और अधिक दूध और घी मिल सकेगा, जिस से भ्रष्ट की खपत कम हो जायेगी।

मैं इस बात पर बल देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये कि खेती के लिए भूमि को ज़रूर कँस किया जाये। आज-कल खाद पर ही अधिक जोर दिया जाता है। लेकिन इस के दूसरे जरिये भी हैं। ट्रैक्टरों से बहुत पुराने जंगल तोड़ जायें, लेकिन देसी हल के द्वारा, जिस में सुधार किया गया है, खेती की जुताई पर ही हमें अधिक बल देना चाहिए 'सट्ट सेवें गाजरों, सौ सेवें कमाद, बारह शैं कनक'। गेहूँ की जुताई के बारे में सेताया जाता है—जिस को किसान लोग बानते हैं—कि किसान की धर्मपत्नी खेत में अपने सिर पर पानी का भरा हुआ घड़ा खेत में गिरा दे और तब भी घड़ा न टूटे, तब कहा जा सकता है कि गेहूँ के लिए खेत की जुताई ठीक हुई है। इस तरह से यह सरकार को यत्न करना चाहिए। उन को वह साधन दे जिनको ले कर वे अपना अच्छा काम कर सकें।

जो जंगली पशु घाते हैं और खेती को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं उनका भी प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। उनको भगा दिया जाये जिससे कि वे पहाड़ों और जंगलों में चले जाएँ और खेती

को नुकसान न पहुंचा सकें। तो इस प्रकार खेती की रक्षा करना सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

तो मैं ने अपनी मूल बातें बता दीं। धन्यवाद।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूँ कि परसों आपने मेरा नाम लिखा और आज समय दिया। चार घंटे जो आपने समय बढ़ाया उसके लिए भी मैं आप को बधाई देता हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं आज अपने फुड मिनिस्टर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि सुबह का भूला अगर शाम को भी घर लौट आये तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं जयपुर कांग्रेस के उन कार्यकर्ताओं को भी बधाई देता हूँ जिन्होंने जोनल सिस्टम के विरोध में प्रस्ताव पास किया। इससे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर के कान पर ज़ं रेंगी और अब पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलाकर एक बड़ा जोन बन रहा है। अब आप उस तरफ आ रहे हैं। Coming events cast their shadow before. उम्मीद है अब आप को ज्ञान हो जायेगा। आज भ्रष्ट की कमी नहीं है देश में। मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ। यह मैं जिम्मेदारी से कहता हूँ, फुड मिनिस्ट्री कान खोल कर सुन ले और बड़े बड़े अफसर कान खोल कर सुन लें। अगर आफिशियलडम की मैनिनरी ठीक से चले तो देश में फुड की कमी नहीं है। हम को शम आती है जब हम वैगिंग बोल ले कर अमरीका से भीख मांगने जाते हैं।

रहीम बे नर मरि गए जो कहुं मांगन जाएं,
उन से पहले बे मरे जिन मुख निकसत नाहि।

हमें भ्रष्ट के लिए जा कर भीख मांगनी पड़ती है। यह अपमानजनक है। देश के अन्दर भ्रष्ट की कमी नहीं है। जो आपने स्कावट भ्रष्ट के साने ले जाने में डाल रखी है वह हमारा सब से बड़ा रोड़ा बना हुआ है। मैं मरहूम रफी अहमद क़िदवाई साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से उन्होंने यह

मसला हल किया था। आज मद्रास के फूड मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से इस हाउस में रफी अहमद किदवाई साहब ने एग्जाम्पल पेश की थी। उन्होंने टेलीग्राम का जवाब वायरलेस से दिया कि 100 wagons of wheat are proceeding. और भेजा कुछ नहीं और समस्या हल कर दी, नेहरू जी और पंत जी आदि देखते रह गये। उस वक्त उन्होंने ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स और कैपीटलिस्टों को चकनाचूर कर के रख दिया। मैं उस फूड मिनिस्टर को बधाई देता हूं। मुझे विश्वास है कि देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं है, आप फारिन डिगनेटरीज के हाथ में न खेलें। मुल्क में अन्न की कमी नहीं है। अगर आप उन लोगों के हाथों में खेलते हैं तो आप जानें। मैं किसान का बेटा हूं और कांग्रेस का पक्का वरकर हूं। और सही बात हाउस में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं मिश्र जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो रूरल मैन पावर स्कीम जारी की है उस में हम को और रुपया दीजिये। हमारे जिले में आप ने दिया है लेकिन कम दिया है, उसको और बढ़ा दीजिये। आप हम को मीन्स आफ कम्प्युनिकेयन्स—मट्टे—दें ताकि हम रघनाथपुर में जो भालू भादों में पैदा करते हैं उसको बस्ती में ला कर उचित मूल्य पर बेच सकें। ऐसा करने से किसानों की समस्या हल होगी, केवल समाजवाद का नाम लेने से उनकी समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती।

गांवों में जो तालाब पहले राजा महाराजाओं ने बनवाये थे वे भर गये हैं। आज आप भी जमींदार हैं। आप के बापदादों ने जो तालाब खुदवाये थे वे भर गये हैं, उनको आप को गहरा कराया चाहिए तो लोगों को सिंचाई के लिए भी पानी मिल जाये और मछली पालने की स्कीमें भी चालू की जा सकें। आपको इन तालाबों से लाखों मन मछली मिल सकती है। और यदि आप ऐसा करें तो जो बंगाली मछली भात का नारा लगाते हैं उनको हम लाखों मन मछली दे सकते हैं।

हमारे जिले के एम० एस० ए० मिस्टर सिंह एग्रीकल्चर में पी० एच० डी० हैं। उनके बाप डाइरेक्टर आफ एग्रीकल्चर थे। यह उनकी कमेट हूं कि अगर तालाबों की मिट्टी उठाकर खेतों में डाली जाये तो पैदावार दुगुनी तिगुनी हो सकती है। आपको अमरीका के फरटीलाइजर की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी। लेकिन काम करने से होता है।

कहता तो बहुत मिला, करता मिला न कोई। गांवों में जो तालाब हैं उनमें देश भर का मैला बह कर जमा होता है और सबसे कीमती खाद मैले वाली खाद होती है। रानीखेत में यह मैला जलाया जाता है जिससे शहर भर में बदबू फैलती है और लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। इस मैले को खेतों में डलवाना चाहिए। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहता हूं कि उनको अपने अफसरों से कहना चाहिए कि यह यह काम करें और इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तिहाई भूमि में खेती की जाए, एक तिहाई में फल लगाए जाएं और एक तिहाई में जंगल लगाए जाएं क्योंकि अगर वन नहीं होंगे तो देश में पानी नहीं बरसेगा। अगर जंगल होंगे तो देश में पानी बरसेगा। इसलिए पेड़ लगाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरखा (कोटा)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम पूरा कर लिया जाए।

श्री शिव नारायण : तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पेड़ लगाने पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए। मैं एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट हूं और मैंने एग्रीकल्चर पढ़ा है। गवर्नमेंट की जो मैसिनरी बैठी है वह कान खोल कर सुन ले कि अगर आप देश को खाना, कपड़ा और मकान देना चाहते हैं तो आपको पेड़ लगाने चाहिए।

मैं आपको कांक्रिट मजेशन देना चाहता हूं। मारे मुल्क में कांसालीडेशन कच्चा दो और चको में छोटे छोटे कूबें दो दो तो हम

[श्री शिवनारायण]

चौगुनी पैदावार कर देंगे। सरकार इस और ध्यान दे और इस चीज पर भ्रमल करे। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। कांसासीडेशन इज नैसेसरी। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि मैन पावर स्कीम में और ज्यादा रुपया देकर उस पर भ्रमल कराए। लेकिन यह कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि खाद्य समस्या हल की जा सकती है। मैं जिम्मा लेता हूँ कि यदि ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं खाद्य समस्या को हल कर सकता हूँ। अगर फूड मिनिस्टर हिम्मत से काम लें तो यह फूड प्राबलम सॉल्व हो सकती है।

मैं आप की दया से चावल के इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ पर काला नमक नाम का ऐसा चावल पैदा होता है कि उसे पकाया जाए तो उसकी सुगन्ध दूर तक फैल जाती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में आप पैकेज स्कीम दीजिए तो हम चार गुना चावल पैदा कर सकते हैं। और बंगाल और केरल को चावल दे सकते हैं। यहाँ केरल के मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। हमें पैकेज स्कीम दीजिए, हमारी नदियों को बांध दीजिए और पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए। दिल्ली में हाहाकार मचा है कि पीने को पानी नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पैकेज स्कीम को कामयाब बनाइए तो देश में पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि आपकी जो ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट की मशीनरी है वह बेकार है। अगर आप बी डी प्रोजेक्ट खत्म कर दें तो कांग्रेस मजबूत हो जाएगी। लेकिन अगर आप उनको रखते हैं तो उन से काम लीजिए। आज विलेज लेबल बरकरा कुछ काम नहीं करता। मैंने कहा कि मेरा प्लॉट ले लो। और उम पर खेती करो लेकिन उन्होंने की नहीं। वे तो बाबू बने हैं। वे यह काम नहीं कर सकते। मेरा सुझाव है फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को कि जो नई मिडिल स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं उनको एग्रीकल्चर पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए तभी देश को सुखी बनाया जा सकता है। आज

ग्रंथेजी हुकूमत नहीं है। हम को आज क्लर्कों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हम को किसान चाहिए, विद्वान चाहिए और वैज्ञानिक चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि हरी खाद और मैले वाली खाद का इस्तेमाल कीजिए, तालाबों को खोद कर, उनको गहरा करके पानी का प्रबन्ध कर दीजिए। अगर आप ऐसा कर देंगे तो खाद्य समस्या हल हो जाएगी और आपका नाम हो जायेगा, तथा देश को भ्रनाज मिल सकेगा। देश में भ्रन्न की कमी नहीं है, आप भ्रन्न का भूवमेंट की कर दीजिए।

Shri K. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an important subject and I was very much worried about the situation that the country has passed through. It is an old story that long before other countries learnt the art of agriculture India was famous for its plough and bullock, and fruitful ways of tilling the land, raising the crop and Indians were well fed. Anyhow, somewhere in 1750 agricultural revolution took place in England and all over Europe, but India was static. It not take to new ways and, thereafter, we have fallen on evil days. From 1750 to 1850 all over Europe and America new methods were used and three things were emphasized. First was know-how; that is, scientific knowledge of the art of production. Land colleges were established in America and in Germany. Special emphasis was laid on agricultural education. Nothing happened in India. Then comes the will to work. It is an important factor. The will to work means two things, the psychology of the man and the incentive to the tiller of the soil, the peasant. The psychology of the man cannot help the man to change to the new ways. Change is the principle of life. But Indian customs, Indian traditions, Indian way of living, tended to a static tradition of way of living, a subsistence living. There was no change. So, a new change in the mind of the people has to come and with the advent of freedom, I think, the people

The second thing is incentive which means better price for the peasant. As far back as 1900, there was an equity movement in America under which three propositions were laid. Firstly, it is no use to the farmer to raise two blades of grass where one was grown because he is at the mercy of the market man for the sale of his produce. Secondly, the farmer is the only man who is to accept the price which is given to him for his produce in the market. Thirdly, he is under no obligation, under any circumstances, to feed the non-farming people at an unfair price. Therefore, that movement got its own influence and in Ireland, an economist raised the slogan of better business which means better selling and better buying; better production which means more production and better living, that is, higher standard of life.

The third is the use of science and modern technology. As the things stand, all over the world, the farmer cries aloud for better business, better production and better life. In Japan, with a small holding, the peasant has a refrigerator, the peasant has a motor-cycle, the peasant has a *pucca makan* and he earmarks money for the education of his sons and daughters and he is well-fed. Here, in India, we can have the same sort of intensive cultivation and provide better living standard to the peasant. The only question is the will to work and use of science and technology. I emphasize and I congratulate my friend the hon. Minister, but I will point out one thing that it is a fallacy to say that an I.C.S. Officer or an Administrative Officer can do every job. In the present-day of specialisation of scientific modernisation, no one can do the job unless he knows what the job is and how to do it. Even in modern psychology, it is incumbent upon the parliamentary form of Government to choose their Ministers from amongst the people who know the art of the job they are entrusted with. It is a crime against the people to choose persons as Secretaries or the heads of the departments who do

not know the job, who have no mind to work the schemes and who cannot put in any effort to do the job. We are suffering from this. When Britishers were ruling, there was no question of specialisation because there was no question of will to work.

How is it that Japan has succeeded within 15 years and we have failed? They have the will to work; they have the capacity to work; they have the know-how to work; they took to science and technology and they have succeeded. We knew nothing. We had no will to work. Therefore, we have failed. These *bundhs*, these riots, these murders and shootings are a pointer that India stands for a change. If you change and take up the new lesson, you will succeed. If you fail, you will be thrown out. You cannot shut your eyes to the changing things. It is not a question of Ministry. It is a question of the people. You and I are as much responsible as my friend, the hon. Minister. We create that atmosphere, the will and the psychology. Therefore, I would request my friend to take the best of the lot in his Ministry and put in charge of the thing and if there is the will to do the job, the thing will be done. It is not a difficult job because the soil has no resistance. If you work with the mind of the man, he has got resistance. But the soil has no resistance. It is under your feet. You can turn it as you like provided you are capable of turning it. It is the easiest thing to do. I know the hon. Minister, he is competent to understand the job and he has the will to do the job and if he does that, I hope he will succeed.

श्री उडके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में 45 दिन दौरा करके लगभग 105 मीटिंग्स कीं, जिनमें पांच से लेकर 50 तक गांवों के ग्रामीण एकत्रित हुए और उनसे मुझे 665 दरखास्ते मिलीं। उनके आधार पर मैंने जो कुछ वहां देखा है और जो काश्त-

[श्री उदके]

कारों ने कहा है, मैं भ्रष्ट, कृषि और विकास मन्त्री के सामने अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ और जिस कांस्टीचुएन्सी में घूमा हूँ, उस कांस्टीचुएन्सी में भ्रष्ट की समस्या एक बहुत कठिन समस्या है। जहाँ भी गया, जहाँ भी लोगों से पूछा, तो कृषि में काम करने वाले मजदूर कहीं नहीं मिले, वे मजदूरी के लिये कहीं न कहीं चले गये थे। जो काश्तकार मिले, हर जगह खाने के लिये भ्रष्ट और मजदूरी, दो चीजों की मांग हर गांव ने की, वैसे पानी की भी दिक्कत है।

यहाँ पर मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस आदिवासी इलाके के लिये जितने भी वे काम खोल सकते हैं, जितनी भी सहायता वे भ्रष्ट की कर सकते हैं, उस क्षेत्र को दे सकते हैं, उसको देना मुझे बहुत अनिवार्य मालूम होता है। यह जून महीने के पहले ही आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में हो जाना चाहिये। आदिवासी इलाकों में बाचाल लोग नहीं हैं, वे मांग नहीं करेंगे, भले ही भूखे मर जायें, उनको मजदूरी मिले, उनके लिये सरकार की ओर से बारिश के पहले भ्रष्ट की व्यवस्था हो जाय। वहाँ पर पंचायत भवन बने हुए हैं, जिन के भन्दर भ्रष्ट एकत्रित किया जा सकता है।

वर्तमान भ्रष्ट परिस्थिति ने उनके भन्दर जान पैदा कर दी है, विकास अधिकारी जो दस साल से उनको समझाते रहे और वे नहीं समझ सके, पर इस भ्रष्ट ने उनके भन्दर जान पैदा कर दी। मुझे अपने पिछड़े इलाके में यह देखने को मिला कि सूखी जमीन में पल्प लेकर पानी डाला और फिर उसके ऊपर गेहूँ लगाया। इतना उनके भन्दर उत्साह पैदा हो गया है और वे उन्नत कृषि काम करने को तैयार हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के काश्तकारों की क्या हालत है। मध्य प्रदेश में 46 लाख जोत हैं, उनमें से 39 लाख जोत ऐसी हैं जो अपने भरोसे पर नहीं चल सकतीं, केवल 7 लाख

ऐसी हैं जो अपने भरोसे पर चल सकती हैं। लेकिन पुराने जागीरदार जमींदार माल गुजार लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी 50 लाख एकड़ जमीन परती पड़ी है, मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट भ्रष्ट उन पर जुर्माना लगाने वाली है।

भ्रष्ट मैं कृषि के सम्बन्ध में और भ्रष्ट के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक बात यहाँ पर स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्ट मन्त्री यदि मध्य प्रदेश के फूड-जोन को तोड़ना चाहते हैं तो उनको मध्य प्रदेश के लिये गल्ले का पूरा पूरा इन्तजाम पहले से करना होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो नतीजा क्या होगा? मध्य प्रदेश की जनता की खरीद की शक्ति ऐसी नहीं है, जितनी कि बगल के महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात प्रान्त की जनता की खरीद की शक्ति है, तथा जोन्ड के हट जाने से सारा गल्ला महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात प्रान्त में चला जायगा और मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी, हरिजन और गरीब लोग भूखों मर जायेंगे। इसलिये अगर जोन्ड का तोड़ना अनिवार्य है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को वहाँ पर गल्ले का इन्तजाम जगह जगह पर करना होगा, खास कर उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ की फसल बिगड़ गई है।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो मुख्य रुकावट अपने क्षेत्र में मुझे दिखाई दी, वह लैंड रिफार्म की दिखाई दी। माल गुजारों के पास भ्रष्ट भी चार सौ और पांच सौ एकड़ जमीन है। दूसरों से वे इसकी जुताई करवाते हैं। जब कोई खुद जुताई नहीं करता है तो वह उसके उत्थान पर, उसके सुधार पर ध्यान नहीं दे सकता है। उन्होंने कई और प्रकार के फायदे भी उठाये हैं। तकावी ले करके वे इसको दूसरे कामों पर खर्च कर देते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में उस जमीन का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते लैंड रिफार्म की तरफ आपका मवसे पहले ध्यान जाना चाहिये जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है उनको जमीन मिलनी चाहिये।

अब मैं फटिलाइजर के बारे में, खाद के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसकी विशेष आवश्यकता है। किसानों को खाद मिलनी चाहिये। जहाँ जहाँ फटिलाइजर किसानों ने डाला है वहाँ वहाँ देखा गया है कि दुगुनी फसल हो गई है। इस लिए आपको चाहिये कि आप काश्तकारों को फटिलाइजर देने का प्रवृत्ति प्रबोध करें।

आपने तीन प्रकार की सिंचाई योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया है, बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएँ, छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएँ और मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई योजनाएँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दूसरी प्रकार की सिंचाई योजना को कृषि विभाग को भ्रमल में लाना चाहिये और जोरों से भ्रमल में लाना चाहिये। काश्तकार को खुद अपना कुआँ खोदने के लिये मदद मिलनी चाहिये। अगर हर एक किसान को ऐसी सुविधा आप नहीं दे सकते हैं तो दस पाँच काश्तकार मिल कर कुआँ खोद लें या तालाब बांध लें तो उसका फायदा यह होगा कि उनका स्वामित्व उस पर बना रहेगा और वे जब चाहेंगे और जितना चाहेंगे उसमें से पानी लेकर अपने खेत को दे सकेंगे। जहाँ पर इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज आपने दी हैं, वहाँ पर नाप तौल कर किसानों को पानी मिलता है। उसके जो कायदे कानून हैं वे भी बड़े भजीब हैं। इस वास्ते आपको चाहिये कि इस कुओं की योजना पर आप ध्यान दें।

पिछले साल हम महारौली विकास खण्ड में गए थे। वहाँ हमने देखा था कि टैंक कम्प्लैट बने हुए हैं जिनमें सौ एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जाती है। यह प्रथा बहुत अच्छी है। इस प्रथा को देश में चालू किया जाना चाहिये। इस ढंग की सुविधा अगर किसानों को प्रदान की जाए तो इससे बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

एक बात यह भी है कि कंटूर बॉन्डिंग की आज निहायत आवश्यकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जमीन समतल नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि सारी मिट्टी बह कर

चली जाती है। नदी नाले बन रहे हैं। आपको चाहिये कि आप कंटूर बॉन्डिंग पर भी जोर दें। अगर मई जून में इस ओर ध्यान दिया गया और जोर दिया गया तो इसका एक लाभ यह भी होगा कि लोगों को मजदूरी मिलेगी, खाने को मिलेगा और लोग बच सकेंगे।

वनो के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो नीति है, वह बदलनी चाहिये। आदिवासियों के जीवन का भ्रंग ये जंगल हैं। एक तो छोटी छोटी उपज उनको जंगलों से मिलती है और दूसरे जंगलों में शिकार करके वे अपना गुजारा चलाते हैं। जंगल आदिवासियों के जीवन का भ्रंग है। इनके सम्बन्ध में आपने जो नीति बदली है उसका फल यह निकला है कि यह जो एक भ्रंग उनके जीवन का था यह टूट गया है। मैं कृषि मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जंगलों के बारे में जो उनकी नीति है उसको इस तरीके से बदलने की आवश्यकता है जिससे जंगलों में रहने वाले आदिवासी जो हैं उनके जीवन का निर्वाह उन से न छिन जाए, वे अपनी जीविका चला सकें। जंगलों से जो छोटी छोटी उपज होती है वह उनके लिए माफ़ है, यह ठीक है। लेकिन जो बेरोजगारी उनके अन्दर फैली हुई है उसको दूर करने के लिए जंगलों के ऊपर और कृषि उपज के ऊपर जो जो गृह उद्योग स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं, उनको आप वहाँ स्थापित करें और उनके लिए आप ट्रेनिंग स्कूल भी जगह जगह खोलें। अगर आपने इन उद्योगों को मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में दे दिया तो एक करोड़ के करीब जो आदिवासी वहाँ हैं, उनका उद्धार हो सकता है, उनकी आर्थिक समस्या हल हो सकती है।

पशु पक्षियों को भी वे लोग पालते हैं। वहाँ पर आदिवासी इलाकों में खास तौर पर सूअर, मुर्गी और मछली पालन का काम होता है। उसके कुछ नियम बने हुए हैं कि इतने यूनिट देंगे, इससे अधिक नहीं देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन नियमों को आपको छोड़ देना चाहिये। आप आदिवासियों को जमीन

[श्री उइके]

नहीं दे सकते हैं, रोजगार नहीं दे सकते हैं, दूसरे धंधे नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कम से कम उनको यह सफलित तो आप दें कि मृश्र और मृगियां वे पाल सकें और तालाबों में मछलियां पाल सकें ।

आदिवासी इलाकों में आपने ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स बनाये हैं और उनको आपने काफी पैसा दिया है । लेकिन वहां पर इस पैसे का सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है । जो धन दिया जाता है उसका उसी तरह से इस्तेमाल होता है जैसे जनरल ब्लॉक्स में होता है । आदिवासियों के रीति रिवाज, इनके रहन सहन का ढंग अलग है, उनका अपना एक तरीका है और उसके अनुसार ही इस रकम का उपयोग होना चाहिये ।

आज मध्य प्रदेश में जगह जगह कर्ज समझौता बोर्ड बन गए हैं । इनके होने की वजह से आदिवासियों को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जगह जगह ग्रेन गोले आप खोलें ताकि उनको वहां से ग्रेन मिल सके, बीज वहां से मिल सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । अफसोस की बात है कि अठारह साल के भीतर भी हम अनाज के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो सके हैं, हम विदेशों से भीक मांगते फिरते हैं, उनके आगे हाथ पसारते फिरते हैं । भारतवासियों को सरकार ने धाय की गोद में डाल दिया है । ऐसा वातावरण सरकार ने तैयार कर दिया है कि अगर अमरीका अन्न नहीं देगा तो हम भूखों मर जायेंगे । इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी सरकार देश को आत्म-निर्भर नहीं बना सकी है । जमीन तो भारत की है लेकिन बीज अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया और जापान का आता है । समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारी सरकार विदेशी चुंगल में कब देश

को राहत दिलायेगी । जमीन हमारी और बीज विदेशी यही एक कारण है कि हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है ।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । इनसे यह पता चल जाएगा कि हमारे प्रान्तों में किस हद तक पैदावार गिरी है और कितने लोग भूख के शिकार हुए हैं । खरीफ की फसल के आंकड़े मैं दे रहा हूं । मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर 58.49 लाख से घट कर 37.75 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और वहां पर 60 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं । उड़ीसा में 44.83 लाख टन से घट कर उत्पादन 34.62 लाख टन हुआ है और 33 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं । गुजरात में 20.37 लाख से घटकर 12.67 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और 46 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं । राजस्थान में 25.46 लाख टन से घट कर 17.48 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और 56 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में 3.31 लाख टन से घट कर 2.12 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और 1.44 लाख आदमी भूख का शिकार हुए हैं । आंध्र प्रदेश में 75 लाख लोग भूख का शिकार हुए हैं । जम्मू में उत्पादन 3.63 लाख से घट कर 2.56 लाख टन हुआ है, काश्मीर में 2.56 लाख टन से घट कर 2.37 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है और पंजाब में 73,000 से घट कर 61,000 टन उत्पादन हुआ है और 40 लाख आदमी भूख का शिकार हुए हैं । 325 करोड़ का अनाज आपने विदेशों से मंगाया है । कितने शर्म की बात है कि किसान तकावी के लिए तरसता है और आप उसको तकावी नहीं देते हैं । वह कुएं के लिए तरसता है, आप उसको कुप्पां नहीं देते हैं, पानी के लिए तरसता है आप उसके लिए पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं । जब वह फ़मल बीज चुकता है तब उसको आप बीज देते हैं । कितनी यह शर्म की बात है । राजस्थान के अन्दर सरकार ने वादा

किया था कि हम चार सौ कुओं की खुदाई करेंगे लेकिन 137 कुएं खोदने के बाद जो मशीन थी उसको गुजरात भेज दिया गया। राजस्थान की हालत जैसी थी वैसी ही रह गई। सारे का सारा रेगिस्तान पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नटवारी कहते हैं कि राजस्थान हरा भरा हो जाएगा। मैं आपको कोटे का उदाहरण देता हूँ। गांधी सागर डैम पर आपने 96 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया है। आप देखें कि उत्पादन कितना हुआ है। आपने कहा था कि 1 लाख 29 हजार एकड़ जमीन में आप पानी देंगे लेकिन 80,000 एकड़ में ही आपने पानी दिया है। 96 करोड़ रुपये आपने खर्च किया है और इतनी भारी धनराशि खर्च करने के बाद यह आपका रिकार्ड है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री हैं या वाद मन्त्री हैं या वादा मन्त्री हैं। कागजों में तो इन्होंने काफी कुछ दिखाया है, सब्ज बाग तो इन्होंने बहुत दिखाया है और कहा है कि खेत हरे भरे हो जायेंगे लेकिन हुआ कुछ भी नहीं है। सब नदारद है। सभी जगह सूखा ही सूखा है। इतना रुपया जब आप बांध पर खर्च कर देते हैं, नहरों पर खर्च कर देते हैं तो उस राज्य के अन्दर आप अगर कृषि कालेज नहीं खोलते हैं तो उस राज्य का कैसे उद्धार हो सकता है। कोटे के अन्दर जब आप 96 करोड़ का बांध बना चुके हैं तो वहां आप कृषि कालेज नहीं खोलेंगे तो कृषि की उन्नति भी नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कोटा, राजस्थान, के अन्दर आप सब से पहले कृषि कालेज खोल कर वहां के कृषकों को कृषि के उन्नत साधनों की शिक्षा दें।

टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर भी अमरीकी एड से आपने चार खोल रखे हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि उनमें लड़के आकर पढ़ें। वे आते नहीं हैं। आपने उनको एक हजार रुपया जमा कराना पड़ता था और अब इस राशि को बढ़ा कर आपने 1440 कर दिया है। साठ लड़के पढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि चालीस

ही बैठे हुए थे। आप कहते हैं कि पैसा खत्म हो गया है। लेकिन आपके पास पी० एल० 480 का डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया बचा हुआ है। उसको आप क्यों इन पर खर्च नहीं करते हैं। तीन चार महीने हो गए हैं जितनी मशीनें अमरीका से आई थीं वे सारी की सारी बिजली के अभाव में बन्द पड़ी हैं। अगर आप कृषि की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं, उन्नति के रास्ते पर अग्रसर होना चाहते हैं तो कालेज आप खोलें और इन सेंटर्स को ठीक तरह से चलायें।

कितने शर्म की बात है कि हाई स्कूलों के अन्दर आपने जो कृषि के कोर्स लगाये जाते थे उनको बन्द कर दिया है। कृषि उन्नति का आप नारा लगाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ स्कूलों से इन कोर्सों को आप हटा देते हैं। किस तरह से कृषि का उत्थान हो सकता है।

लेवी के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जिन गरीब लोगों के यहां अनाज पैदा नहीं हुआ है उनको कपड़े बेच बेच कर लेवी देनी पड़ रही है, जेवर बेच बेच कर देनी पड़ रही है उनको सरकार तरह तरह से तंग कर रही है। सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिये। अनाज उसके घर में पैदा न हो फिर भी उसको मजबूर किया जाए कि तुम्हें इतना गेहूं देना है, इतना चना देना है, यह शर्म की बात क्या नहीं है।

सुधार कर भी आपने लगाया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी नहीं मिला है और सुधार कर का नारा लगा कर उनको बचकाया जा रहा है। उनके घरबार नीलाम किये जा रहे हैं। सुधार कर के लिए जो नोटिस दिये गये हैं, उनको बन्द किया जाए, उनको वापिस लिया जाए।

गरीब किसान को साधन समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं, समय पर बीज नहीं मिलना

[श्री श्रींकर लाल बेरवा]

है। इसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। पुराने अकाल कोड के मातहत जो अकाल प्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं उनको राजनीतिक आधार पर ऐसा घोषित किया जाता है। इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। राजस्थान में ऐसे क्षेत्रों में कुओं का निर्माण होना चाहिये। अकाल कोड को नए सिरे से बनाया जाए ताकि लोगों को राहत मिले। सब से ज्यादा जोर में कोटा में कृषि कालेज खोलने पर देता हूँ। वहाँ यह जरूर खुलना चाहिये।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विकास, कृषि और खाद्य मन्त्री को उनके इस एलान पर कि पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली एक जोन में कर दिए जायें, बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं उनसे यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनका दूसरा एलान यह भी होगा कि विकास खण्डों की सीमा में जो परिवर्तन होने जा रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में फिर से उनकी रीशफॉलिंग हो रही है उसको रूकवा देंगे। यह विकास की योजना या प्रसार सेवा क्षेत्र की योजना इसलिए सफल नहीं हुई कि उसका कोई मजबूत जरिया नहीं था, कोई भी उसका मन्त्री नहीं था जो कैबिनेट का मेम्बर हो। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसकी बड़ी धुन्डी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब जो एक बड़े मजबूत मन्त्री हैं, कर्मठ मन्त्री हैं, वह इस विकास की योजना को सफल बनाने में सहायक होंगे और जो इस तरह की रीशफॉलिंग होने जा रही है उसको रोकने का एलान करेंगे। इन विकास खण्डों में सब से ज्यादा कमी तो

यह हुई कि जो आदमी नियुक्त किये गए सीधे कालेज और स्कूल से निकले हुए लड़कों को लिया गया जिनकी पहले से कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं थी। तो आपकी योजना सफल कैसे होती? यह योजनायें सफल हो सकती थीं यदि आपने उनको कुछ ऐसी ट्रेनिंग पहले से दी होती। फिर आपने जो रुपया रखा था प्रसार सेवा योजनाओं के लिए उसमें से लाखों रुपया इमारतों और तनख्वाहों में चला गया। बाकी में से चाहें कि समाज-कल्याण भी हो जाय, शिक्षा का प्रचार भी हो जाय, खेती की उपज भी बढ़ जाय, खेती के साधन भी बढ़ जाय तो वह कैसे बढ़ सकते हैं? आज आप सिंचाई की योजनाओं के सिलसिले में कहते हैं कि रुपये की कमी है। कल मिश्रा जी ने कहा कि हम इस खेती की पैदावार से करीब करीब 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया भ्रन कर चुके हैं और साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा कि यदि सिंचाई की योजना सफल करनी है तो इतना ही रुपया हम को चाहिए। 5 हजार करोड़ रुपया आप भ्रन कर चुके और करीब करीब 14 करोड़ रुपया हर साल भ्रन करते हैं इन फैक्ट्रियों को कच्चा माल देकर इसी खेती की उपज से, तो फिर किसानों ने क्या भ्रप-राध किया है कि उनको पानी का साधन देने के लिए इस रुपये का उपयोग न करें। आप फर्टिलाइजर की फैक्ट्रियाँ लगाने की बात करते हैं, ट्रैक्टर की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आप यह नहीं सोचते हैं कि यह कैसे काम में आ सकेंगे उस खेत में जहाँ पर कि पानी नहीं पढ़ूँच सकेगा। हर जगह पानी नहीं पढ़ूँचा सकते तो आपकी योजना फर्टिलाइजर की बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्री बनाने की और बड़े बड़े बांध बनाने की यह सफल कैसे हो? आपको तो इन्टीरियर में हर एक खेत में पानी पढ़ूँचाने की बात सोचनी चाहिए और यह भारतवर्ष तो देहातों में और खेतों में बसा हुआ है। 85 फी सदी से अधिक लोग यहाँ देहातों में हैं। उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। आप अगर इन खेतों में कुओं की

व्यवस्था करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी अधिक भ्रष्ट उपजाओ योजना सफल हो सकती है। अभी मैंने देखा पिछले तीन महीने में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 3 हजार कुओं को तीन महीने में बिजली दी। दो लाख कुएं पिछले वर्ष बनाये और साठ हजार कुएं इस वर्ष बनाने की योजना है लेकिन अगर उनको बिजली नहीं मिली तो पानी कैसे आयेगा? इसलिए कि उनसे पानी निकालने के लिए दो बैलों की एक अच्छी जोड़ी जो दो हजार रुपये में आती है, वह पानी निकालने में लगे तो एक साल में खत्म हो जाएगी। इसलिए उन कुओं को बिजली मिलना जरूरी है। और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार चाहती है कि प्लान के बाहर 11 करोड़ रुपये उनको मिले तो उससे आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश जो एक तरह से डेफिसिट स्टेट आज है वह भी सरप्लस स्टेट हो जायेगा। यह प्रोग्राम वहां चल रहा है। जहां आपने यह किया है कि पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश को मिला कर एक जोन कर दिया है वहां मेरी आपसे यह भी प्रार्थना है कि कृषि मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वह भाग जहां पानी नहीं पहुंच सकता है और जहां पानी है, जहां पानी की सुविधा कुओं के जरिये हो सकती है उनको बिजली लगाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को रुपये वह दें। कल उपमंत्री श्री मिश्रा जी ने रूरल मैन पावर का जिक्र किया। रूरल मैन पावर के सिलसिले में जो उत्तर प्रदेश ने मांग की तो उसको दो करोड़ रुपये बड़े रोककर मिले। उत्तर प्रदेश चाहता है कि उसमें कम से कम 5 करोड़ रुपये रूरल मैन पावर स्कीम में उसको दें। उस पांच करोड़ रुपये से आप देखेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत में आमूल परिवर्तन हो जायेगा।

इन देहातों में अगर आप यातायात की सुविधायें नहीं पैदा कर सकते तो कैसे आपका फटिलाइजर पहुंचेगा, कैसे अच्छा बीज पहुंचेगा, कैसे वहां की उपज मंडियों में आएगी, कैसे आपकी योजनायें वहां

सफल होंगी। इन देहातों को एक दूसरे से मिलाने वाली रोड बना कर अगर आप नहीं मिला सकते तो आपकी योजना सफल नहीं सकती। आप चूक विकास मंत्री हैं इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इन देहातों को आप मिलाइए, एक दूसरे से मिलाइए और फिर उनको बड़ी सड़कों से मिलाइए और उसके लिए आप प्रयास करिये। जो उत्तम बीज की बात आप कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन देहातों में जितना अच्छा बीज को मल्टीप्लाई करने का प्रयोग हो सकता है उतना बड़े बड़े फार्मों में नहीं कर सकेंगे। नहीं तो यह होगा कि जो अच्छा बीज मंत्री जी देंगे देहातों में उसमें मिलवट होगी, लोग उसमें मिलायेंगे और बरबाद करेंगे और फिर योजना आपकी सफल नहीं हो सकेंगी। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप देहातों के नक्शे को अपने सामने रखें और जब इस तरह के नक्शे को सामने रखेंगे तभी उसका सफल उपयोग हो सकता है।

आपने ख़ास की बात कही। मैं आपसे जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोसंवर्धन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अच्छे बैल नहीं मिल सकते, ट्रैक्टर आप उनको दे नहीं पाते तो दूसरा उपाय क्या है? दूसरा उपाय यह है कि आप पावर टिलर बनाने के लिए एक फैक्टरी उत्तर प्रदेश को दीजिए। इससे किसान अपने आप उसको लेकर बिना बैल के मदद के अपना छोटा खेत जोत सकता है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 10 लाख किसान ऐसे हैं जिनके पास केवल 10 एकड़ जमीन है और उसको जोतने के लिए उसके पास उत्तम साधन नहीं हैं। वक्त पर आप पैसा नहीं दे पाते और आप पैसा देते भी हैं तो वह किसान तक पूरा पहुंचता नहीं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो-तीन दिन से बराबर उठक बैठक लगा रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो मिनट और दें आप मुझ को। खैर मैं मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्पण करता हूँ।

15 hrs.

श्री न० प्र० यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने समय दिया। उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं आपके द्वारा कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश की ओर ले जना चाहता हूँ। आज खाद्य की ऐसी स्थिति है और वितरण की जो व्यवस्था है देश में, दिल्ली शहर में बिरला जैसे आदमी, डालमिया जैसे आदमी तथा दिल्ली बलाय मिल के मालिक उन लोगों को भी उचित रेट पर आप भ्रष्ट देते हैं लेकिन देहात में जो हमारे किसान हैं उनको भूले हुए हैं। देहात में हर एक ब्लाक में सरकार की ओर से चिट्ठी भेजी गई है कि जिन किसानों के पास तीन एकड़ से अधिक जमीन है उनको राशन का गेहूँ और चावल न दिया जाय। श्रीमन्, शहर में रहने वाले जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति भी हैं जिनके मकान शहर में भी 50 किते हैं उस मकान से हजारों रुपये आमदनी होती है और उसके साथ साथ उनकी हजारों एकड़ जमीन देहातों में भी होती है जिसके जरिये उनको काफी पैसा मिलता है। और श्रीमन्, आज देश के जो कृषक हैं जो हर प्रकार से बरसात में कठिन परिश्रम करने के पश्चात् भ्रष्ट पैदा करते हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान अभी तक नहीं गया है। मैं अभी अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में जहां से आता हूँ, प्रखण्ड की मीटिंग में गया हुआ था और वहां के किसानों ने मुझसे प्रश्न किया कि क्या आपकी सरकार का ध्यान शहर में जो बसने वाले हैं उन्हीं की तरफ है? इसका क्या कारण है? लोगों ने मुझ से स्पष्ट पूछा कि आज देहात में जो गरीब किसान हैं जिनके पास तीन एकड़ जमीन है उनको उचित रेट से गेहूँ चावल देने का प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? श्रीमन्, मैं आपका ध्यान देश के जो गरीब किसान हैं उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो देहात के किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं उनके लिए आप भ्रष्ट की व्यवस्था उचित रेट से कीजिये तभी लोगों में विश्वास आपके प्रति और इस सरकार के प्रति होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा पुनः खाद्य मंत्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम का ध्यान कृषि व्यवस्था की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। तीन उद्देश्यों को सामने रख कर समीक्षा करने पर हमारी कृषि नीति बुरी तरह असफल रही है। ये तीन उद्देश्य हैं—भ्रष्ट में आत्म-निर्भरता, कृषि पर प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष निर्भर व्यक्तियों के लिए उन्नत जीवन स्तर तथा ग्रामीण आर्थिक जीवन में समानता। आत्म-निर्भरता के सम्बन्ध में मैं आगे कहूंगा।

पहली बात कृषि पर निर्भर लोगों के जीवन स्तर में उन्नति के विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जापान का उदाहरण सामने है। देश के जो कृषक हैं उन की स्थिति मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सिर्फ कृषि की उन्नति से चाहे पर एकड़ की मात्रा कितनी भी बढ़ जाय, कृषि पर निर्भर व्यक्तियों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा नहीं उठाया जा सकता। आज से पांच साल पहले का जापान का आंकड़ा है कि जापान के 40 प्रतिशत निवासियों ने कृषि के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा पैदा किया। इस के बाद भी आज जापान में नव युवकों के बीच कृषि पर निर्भर रहने के लिए कोई आकर्षण नहीं रह गया है। आज हमारे देश में जो किसान हैं यदि उस के परिवार में चार भाई हैं एक खेती करता है और दूसरा विश्व-विद्यालय में पढ़ता है तो जब उन की शादी करने की जरूरत पड़ती है तो जो भाई विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ता है उसकी शादी के लिए अधिक आदमी आते हैं और उसको ज्यादा पैसा देहूज आदि मिलता है लेकिन जो उसका छोटा भाई कम पढ़ा लिखा होने के कारण खेतीबाड़ी का काम करता है उसकी शादी के लिए बहुत कम लोग उसके पास आते हैं हमारे यहां यह बात हो रही है कि जो भाई कम पढ़ा लिखा है या कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाला है उसकी शादी के लिए लोग कम आते हैं जबकि नौकरी और दूसरे धंधों

में जाने वालों के लिए घाते हैं। देश में यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि आज जो कृषक हैं वह खेती छोड़ कर शहर की ओर भा रहे हैं। इस तरह से प्रतिभा का गांवों में विसर्जन होता जा रहा है। यह एक स्वाभाविक खतरा खेती के ऊपर है। अगर खेती पर निर्भर रहने वालों का जीवन स्तर भी बढ़ गया तो यह खतरा है जिसकी कि ओर मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूं। कहा जाता है कि कीमतें बढ़ गईं। लेकिन कीमतों से किसान के जीवन स्तर को नहीं आंका जा सकता क्योंकि किसान जो पैदा करता है उस की सारी उपज का विनिमय मूल्य नहीं होता। एक किसान जब अपनी जरूरत से कम पैदा करता है तो बाहे उसका दाम कुछ भी हो जाय उसके लिए तो उतना ही है जितना कि अनाज का वजन है। ऐसे से उसका मूल्य नहीं आंका जा सकता क्योंकि उसका विनिमय मूल्य में तो नहीं होता। सिर्फ दस प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे हैं जो अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं और मूल्य वृद्धि से अधिक से अधिक लाभ वही उठा सकते हैं। 90 प्रतिशत किसानों के जीवन स्तर को उठाने के लिए मूल्य वृद्धि कोई उपाय नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट नहीं दिये जा सकते। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अभी बोलना चाहते हैं। समय नहीं है आप केवल दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दें।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : अन्त में मैं समयाभाव के कारण और अधिक न कहते हुए देश के कृषकों की तरफकी के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय आपके द्वारा कृषि, खाद्य, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री के सामने प्रस्तुत कर देना चाहता हूं :

1. जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने का प्रभाव-शाली उपाय अपनाना चाहिये।

2. कीड़े-मकौड़े तथा चूहा-बन्दर एवं अन्य आवार पशुओं से फसल की रक्षा का प्रभावशाली कदम।
3. दूध, फल, सब्जी, मछली, मुर्गी तथा सुधर पालन का व्यापक कार्यक्रम।
4. भोजन की प्रादत में परिवर्तन।
5. चावल मिलों का शीघ्रातिशीघ्र राष्ट्रीय-करण।
6. खाद्यान्नों का पूर्ण राजकीय व्यापार।
7. एक लाख तथा इस से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में कानूनी राशनिंग।
8. कृषि बीमा जिसमें फसल तथा पशु दोनों शामिल हों।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घांड़र, घांड़र। माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री न० प्र० यादव : बस खत्म हो रहा है।

9. कृषि योग्य भूमि को खेती में लाना। इसके लिये भूमि सेना का प्रबन्ध।
10. उर्वरक तथा कम्पोस्ट हरी खाद का कम से कम वर्तमान उत्पादन से तीन गुना अधिक उत्पादन।
11. सुघरे यंत्र की आपूर्ति।
12. समय पर उन्नत बीज का वितरण।
13. सिंचाई के लिये व्यापक पैमाने पर सस्ती बिजली उपलब्ध किया जाना एवं बिजली की दर अधिक से अधिक 9 पैसे प्रति यूनिट हो।
14. बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं द्वारा उत्पादित सिंचाई क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग।
15. लघु सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता।
16. हो सके तो बिना सूद अथवा नाम मात्र के सूद पर पर्याप्त ऋण व्यवस्था।
17. प्रतापकर जोत पर से लगान हटे।
18. क्रांतिकारी भूमि सुधार।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh. I have called another speaker. Please sit down.

श्री न० प्र० यादव : 19. चौथी योजना में 9 सौ करोड़ से शुरू कर 15 सौ करोड़ तक वार्षिक ऋण का प्रबन्ध ।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वर्गीय रफी ग्रहमद किदवाई की कामयाबी का राज यह था कि सबसे पहले उन्होंने रैस्ट्रकशंस हटाई थीं । वह कहते थे कि कंट्रोल और करप्शन साथ साथ चलते हैं । मैं माननीय श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को इस बात के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, आत्मिक रूप से उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने पंजाब और यू० पी० के बीच की दीवारें तोड़ कर देश की अखंडता का परिचय दिया ।

उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं वह यह हैं कि जब तक ट्रैक्टर मेकिंग इंडस्ट्री और इरिगेशन एप्लीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत नहीं आयेंगी और यह अलग अलग खिचड़ी पकाती रहेंगी तब तक देश की उपज का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है । इस बात को कृषि मंत्री समझते हैं कि कितने ट्रैक्टर की जरूरत है या उन्हें कितने नाइट्रोजन की जरूरत है या कितने फर्टिलाइजर्स की जरूरत है ? यह फर्टिलाइजर्स किस के हाथ में हैं, ट्रैक्टर मेकिंग इंडस्ट्री किसके हाथ में है और इरिगेशन किसके हाथ में है ? यह चीज अच्छी तरह से समझ लेनी चाहिए कि अकेली एप्लीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री हरगिज हरगिज इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकती है । यह हमारे देश के लिए सब से बड़ी दिक्कत की बात है । यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है कि जहां हमारे देश के अन्दर 85 फीसदी आदमी खेती करते हैं और अमरीका के अन्दर सिर्फ 12 फीसदी लोग खेती करते हैं तो अमरीका दोनों हाथों से अनाज बांटता है जबकि हमारे 85 फीसदी

खेती करने वाले लोग पर्याप्त अन्न पैदा नहीं र पाते और बाहर से हमें भीख मांगनी पड़ती है । इसके लिए हमें कोई हल निकालना पड़गा । सब से पहली जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि जो गांधी जी ने कहा था उस पर हम अमल करें । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था :—

"That Government is best which governs the least".

हमारे कारीगर लोग हमारे इंजीनियर्स 4000 रुपये में ट्रैक्टर पैदा कर सकते हैं, 4000 रुपये में ट्रैक्टर लाकर खड़ा कर सकते हैं लेकिन आज इस ट्रैक्टर इंडस्ट्री का फायदा कौन उठाता है ? इसका फायदा सरमायेदार उठाते हैं पूंजीपति उठाते हैं । प्राइवेट फ़र्म्स के इंजीनियर्स चाहे वह पब्लिक सैक्टर में हों या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हों इसको देखें और रोकें । उसका फायदा पूंजीपति को न पहुंच सके बल्कि हमारी जनता को पहुंचे । सब से बड़ी दिक्कत जो आपके सामने है और जिसको श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब नहीं समझते हैं वह यह है कि जिन लोगों ने अच्छा काम किया है, अपने प्रदेश के अन्दर अच्छा काम किया है उन्हें इसेंटिव देने, प्रोत्साहन देने उनका उत्साहवर्धन करने के लिए कोई आपके पास एजेंसी नहीं है कोई मशीनरी नहीं है । यह दुनिया का कायदा है । मानव धर्मशास्त्रकारों ने लिखा है :—

"अपूज्या यत्र पूज्यन्ते,
पूज्यानां च व्यतिक्रमः ।
द्वीणि तत्र प्रवर्तन्ते
दुर्भिक्षं मरणं भयम्" ॥

(मनुस्मृति)

जहां नालायक लोगों को नाकाबिल लोगों को तरक्की दी जाती है और काबिल लोग नोचे रह जाते हैं वहां तीन नतीजे पैदा होते हैं । दुर्भिक्ष होता है, अकाल पड़ता है और लोग मरते हैं । पब्लिक हिरासा हो जाती है । पब्लिक टैरर स्ट्रिकन हो जाती है ।

अब मैं आपको बतलाऊँ 52 जिलों का मेरा सूबा है। यू० पी० में 52 जिले हैं। उनमें मथुरा के जो डी० पी० भो० हैं उन्होंने सबसे अच्छा काम किया है। 52 जिलों में सबसे अच्छा काम मथुरा के डी० पी० भो० ने करके दिखाया। मथुरा जो कि रेगिस्तान कहा जाता था उसमें आज उन्होंने चमन खिला कर दिखावा दिया। क्या आपके मंत्रालय का कोई शक्ति उसकी हिम्मत अफजाई के लिए दो दिन के लिए वहां गया था उसे शाबासी देने के लिए यहां बुलाया गया? किसी देश में यह हालत नहीं होगी कि लोग रुपया बांधे फिरते हैं और उन्हें ट्रैक्टर नसीब नहीं हो रहे हैं। मैं 15 हजार किसानों को जानता हूँ जो कि रुपया बांधे करीब दो साल से फिर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्हें एक छोटा सा ट्रैक्टर नसीब नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह ट्रैक्टर मेकिंग इंडस्ट्री जब तक एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत नहीं आयेगी और अलग अलग रहेगी तब तक यह काम ठीक से नहीं चल सकता है।

मैं स्वयं एक छोटा सा किसान हूँ। मुझे से 16 रुपये मन गेहूं खरीद किया गया था पिछली फसल में लेकिन जब मैं गेहूं बोने के लिए लाया तो मुझे 40 रुपये मन के भाव से दिया गया। मेरा कहना है कि अगर दाम बढ़ते हैं तो उसमें किसानों को कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है उस बड़होतरी में किसानों को कोई हिस्सा क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? लेकिन इसके विपरीत अगर मिलमालिकों की पैदावार का मूल्य 10 साल के बाद भी बढ़ता है तो उसका हिस्सा मिलमालिकों को मिलता है। अब मेरा तो गेहूं 16 रुपये मन खरीदा गया लेकिन जब मैं बोने के लिए लेने आया 6 महीने बाद तो मुझे उसे 40 रुपये मन खरीदना पड़ा। उसके भावों में जो बड़होतरी हुई उसमें कोई हिस्सा मुझे नहीं मिला। माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम का इस बारे में सबसे पहला फर्ज यह है कि वह किसानों के हित की हिफाजत करें और उसके लिए वह यह कानून बना दें कि जिस भाव से हम किसानों से

फसल खरीदेंगे उस के ऊपर दो रुपये मन से ज्यादा नहीं जोड़ सकते हैं। आज किसानों के साथ नाइसाफी हो रही है। होता यह है कि यह जमाखोर और नफाखोर किसानों से अनाज खरीद लेते हैं 14 रुपये मन और बाद में वह उसी गेहूं को 32 रुपये मन के भाव से बेचते हैं। तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस बारे में कानून बनाया जाये।

इस देश में जमीन की कमी नहीं है। यहां पर फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में तो इतनी कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन कम्पोस्ट कंपैसिटी नहीं बढ़ाई जा रही है, काऊडंग से जो खाद पैदा होती है, उस को नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है और ग्रीन मैन्यूर को भी नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने "कृषि पंडित" की उपाधि ली है, उन्होंने कम्पोस्ट और ग्रीन मैन्यूर का उपयोग कर के अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाया है—फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग कर के नहीं। इसलिए फर्टिलाइजर का नारा बन्द कर के किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने दिया जाये। आज हमारे बारात के पेड़ों की लाखों टन पत्तियां बेकार जा रही हैं। उनको खाद के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

ग्रीन मैन्यूर, कम्पोस्ट कंपैसिटी और काऊडंग की खाद को बढ़ाया जाये। ऐसा करने पर सरकार को फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):
First of all, I would congratulate the hon. Minister on taking two important policy decisions, first, the introduction of modern technology in agriculture, one of the right steps in the right direction, and second, acceptance of the principle of the remunerative prices. These are two important things which will go a long way in solving our problem.

In the last two days, several Members who have participated in the

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

discussion have spoken on agricultural production and the need for having minor irrigation, major irrigation, fertilisers, pesticides, tube-wells, electrification. All these things are important for production. But an important decision taken is as regards hybrid seeds. The question is how all this philosophy is to be implemented. How are the States to be made to fall in line with central policy? This is also an important problem. Decisions should be taken on these matters for implementation.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister talked of rural credit and formation of group societies. In the rural credit survey report of the Reserve Bank, it was stated that group societies would function. But our experience in the last five years is that these group societies do not function. Now a new approach is necessary. It is not useful to go back to the same policy in regard to group societies as non-viable units, but there should be a common cadre of district banks and apex co-operative banks. They will have to evolve a policy and implement it for the distribution of credit for integrated long-term, medium-term and short-term credit. If this is done, the purpose will be served. This is on the production side.

As far as distribution is concerned, the main problem is psychological and of creating confidence. Therefore, unless we tackle it on the psychological level, our effort will not be successful.

Day before yesterday the hon. Minister announced the formation of a bigger zone comprising UP and Punjab. Here also I would like to draw his attention to the fact that unless this matter is tackled on an all-India level, taking into account the magnitude of the problem, our effort will remain incomplete. The States do not follow the line of the Centre even in distribution. There should be a uniform policy. Why have we failed to evolve a national food

policy so far. We have taken a decision to cordon off cities? How many States have implemented it? Most of the cities have not been cordoned off. So far as rationing and distribution is concerned, there is no uniform policy.

The Centre raises objection to abolish zones on the grounds that procurement will not be done in the surplus states. If you take the question of wheat, there is no procurement problem now. The season is over. When procurement is over, there is no necessity for keeping the zone. When you decide on a procurement price and subsidise the consumer price, automatically the zone problem will be nullified. So my request to Government is to consider further and go a step further. When you have taken a right step in the right direction, I want Government to go further in that direction and abolish the zones and give a procurement price which will be a remunerative price. The remunerative price and the consumer price should be different. Government should subsidise the consumer price so that the main problem of black-marketing, corruption and administrative botheration will go.

As my time is limited, I want to urge only one more point. That is with regard to rural expansion of rural credit. The present rural credit arrangements are not sufficient. We have not been able to reach the farthest villages. If we want to expand credit facility, we have to allot more money for rural credit.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि बहुत से मेम्बरान बोल चुके हैं, इस लिए मुझे ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं कृषि मंत्री को बघाई देना चाहती हूं। . . .

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इसलिए कि देश को भूखा मार दिया ?

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय : श्रीर साब उन को कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह हर एक प्रदेश में जा कर सर्वेक्षण करके कृषि के सम्बन्ध में और गल्ला देने और लेने में क्या क्या तकलीफें हैं और फिर उन तकलीफों को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठायेँ ।

इस समय जो जोन बने हुए हैं, उन को तोड़ देना चाहिए और सारे भारतवर्ष में धन्न का आना जाना खुले रूप से होना चाहिए । सरकार ने सीमेंट के कंट्रोल को तोड़ दिया, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप अब हर जगह सीमेंट मिलता है, जब कि इस से पहले लोग सीमेंट के लिए चिल्लाते थे । इसी तरह शक्कर का कंट्रोल तोड़ देना चाहिए, ताकि जनता को हर जगह सुविधा से शक्कर मिल सके ।

अभी हाल ही में मैं सागर, दमोह क्षेत्र में गई थी । वहाँ हमारे कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री, शर्मा जी, पधारे थे । वहाँ पर लेबी का झगड़ा है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि चूँकि किसानों के पास कम गल्ला है, इसलिए लेबी कम लेनी चाहिए । उनको ऊँचे भाव दिये जाने चाहियें धाज किसानों पर इतना कर्ज लदा हुआ है कि सस्ते दाम पर अनाज लेने से वे कर्ज भ्रदा नहीं कर सकते हैं । धाज उनको 58 या 60 रुपये बोरा मिलता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि उन को कम से कम 70, 72 या 75 रुपये बोरा जरूर दिया जाये, ताकि वे सही तौर पर और सुविधा से काम कर सकें ।

हमारे किसानों को साल भर केवल काशनकारी पर भरोसा होता है । उन के पास आमदनी का कोई साधन नहीं है । क्योंकि वहाँ पर न बिजली, है, न पानी है, और न किसानों के पास बैल हैं । सरकार की ओर से उन चीजों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, जिनकी किमानों को आवश्यकता होती है, ताकि वे उत्पादन बढ़ा कर अपना निर्वाह कर सकें ।

सरकार पक्षपात से काम करती है । मद्रास और दूसरी जगहों में वह अच्छे किसानों के काम में मदद देती है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है । अगर कोई योजना चालू होती है, तो उसको मैसूर या बंगाल ले जाते हैं । हमारे यहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग-धंधे सही तौर पर चालू नहीं हो पाते हैं, जिस के कारण मध्य प्रदेश एक बैकवर्ड एरिया बन गया है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वह ऐसे उचित और कड़े कदम उठाये, जिस से हम कृषि-उत्पादन में अपना हाथ बंटा सकें और हमको अमरीका से भीख न मांगनी पड़े और ऋण न लेना पड़े । मध्य प्रदेश की जमीन अच्छी है । वहाँ गल्ला अधिक पैदा हो सकता है । इसलिए कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए उस को हर तरह की सहायता दी जानी चाहिए ।

गुजरात के लोग चिल्लाते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश हम को अनाज नहीं देता है । मैं गुजरात के भाइयों को कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे अपने क्षेत्र में जर्दा और मूंगफली की जगह गेहूँ और ज्वार बोये । धाज स्थिति यह है कि वे अपने यहाँ जर्दा और मूंगफली पैदा करके अच्छी रकम कमाते हैं और मध्य प्रदेश को कहते हैं कि अनाज दो । यह कहां की नीति है । उन को चाहिए कि वे अपने वहाँ अनाज पैदा करें, क्योंकि हमारे प्रदेश में दो साल वर्षा न होने से अनाज कम हुआ है । पानी न बरसने के कारण इस साल छत्तीसगढ़ जिले में धान की फसल सूख गई है और त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है ।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा है, मंत्री महोदय जोन और कंट्रोल हटा दें, ताकि गल्ला पूरे भारतवर्ष में धाज्रा सके और सारे देश की जनता को अमानी से खाने पीने की चीजें मिले । सरकार की वर्तमान नीति का परिणाम यह है कि जिन के पास पैसा है, जो धनी और पूंजीपति हैं, वे तो चार पांच रुपए किलो के

[श्रीमती महोदय राय बा.]

भाव पर भी गेहूं खरीद सकते हैं, लेकिन जिन को केवल डेढ़ रुपया रोज मिलता है, उन को गेहूं नसीब नहीं होता है। बड़े बड़े लोग ज्यादा भाव पर खरीद कर मनों गल्ला अपने पास रखे हुए हैं। लेकिन, जो मजदूर दल है, जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट है आज उनको गल्ला नहीं मिलता है, वाहि वाहि मची हुई है, इस लिये वहां पर सही तरीके से बटवारे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि आपके जो जमीन की व्यवस्था करने वाले लोग हैं सही तरीके से व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि इस में घूस खोरी भी चलती है इस बारे में मैं कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना चाहती, क्योंकि हमारे देश में इस समय संकट का समय है, इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि जहां जमीनें पड़ी हैं, उनका सही तरीके से बटवारा हो, उनको सही तरीके से पैसा मिलना चाहिये ताकि किसान ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काश्तकारी खेती में हमारे मजदूरों को कम पैसा मिलता है, इसलिये मजदूरों की मजदूरी निर्धारित होनी चाहिये, उनको उचित पैसा मिलना चाहिये। काश्तकारी के काम में हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग ज्यादातर खेती के काम में रहते हैं। महिलायें इस में काफी हाथ बटाती हैं, उनको एक रुपया प्रतिदिन दिया जाता है, जब कि पुरुषों को डेढ़ रुपया मिलता है, इस लिए मजदूरी में यह भेद नहीं होना चाहिये। मजदूरी बराबर की मिलनी चाहिये, चाहे वह पुरुष हो या महिला।

हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में कई जगहों पर ऐसी जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं जिन को ट्रैक्टर से जुतवाकर काम में लाया जा सकता है, ऐसी जमीनों को प्रायः हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दिया जाता है, मेरा

सुझाव है कि यह केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ही न मिले, बल्कि ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रीय, वैश्य, सब को मिलनी चाहिये। हमारे यहां ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर और अन्य भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो भूमिहीन हैं। क्योंकि जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाती हूं तो लोग यह कहते हैं कि हमारा भाग्य बड़ा दुर्बल है, आजकल तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों का भाग्य खुल गया है, आजकल ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रियों को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। सब का हक बराबर है, इसलिये सब को मिलनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार का आदेश आपकी तरफ से कलैक्टर और तहसीलदार को जाना चाहिये। आज होता क्या है, जो उनको रुपया देता है, उसका काम सही तरीके से होता है, उसको सही तरीके से जमीन देते हैं, और जो रुपया नहीं देते हैं, उनका काम वे उलझा देते हैं। इसलिये इस संबंध में कोई कड़ा कदम उठाया जाय और आदेश भेजिये कि सही तरीके से जमीन का बटवारा हो और उसका कार्य चले। आपने बहुत सी फालतू-फालतू चीजें बनाई हुई हैं। उनको तोड़िये, क्योंकि इन में पैसा लगता है, जैसे आज परिवार नियोजन पर फालतू पैसा खर्च होता है, ऐसी ही और भी चीजें हैं, जिन में फालतू पैसा जाता है, जैसे भारत सेवक समाज है, लाखों रुपया पानी की तरह से इन पर बहाया जाता है, इसको बचा कर काश्तकारी में लगाया जाना चाहिये, ताकि हम को बाहर के देशों से गल्ला न मंगाना पड़े। मैं अपने कृषि मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि आपको सारे भारतवर्ष को एक निगाह से देखना चाहिये, खूब काम करना चाहिये, जिस से सब को राहत मिले।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I am grateful to you for giving me time.

What I want to impress upon the Food Minister is only this. Either he does not happen to know how to improve the food production, how to

distribute the food and how to make the country self-sufficient, or if he knows it, his plans and programmes are not being allowed to be operated properly, there being some difficulty at the Central level or at the State level. He must first decide where the fault is. He is a catalytic agent in a chemical mixture, and he must make himself anti-corrosive, anti-magnetic and anti-non-conductive, so that he will not be swayed by the prejudices, political or otherwise, of the different interests, capitalists and the different States and the Centre. He must decide what his policy is, because this is a vast country with resources, and it is only a question of permutation and combination of the resources, making proper utilisation of irrigation and power. We cannot say that this country cannot be self-sufficient. That is about production.

Regarding distribution, we have seen the difficulties. You have created the Food Corporation of India to have a socialist approach, to eliminate the intermediaries between the producer and consumer, but there also there is the human factor; the workers there are very much affected. They are feeling insecure. In the southern region they have been taken over, and they are frustrated because their terms and conditions have not yet been settled.

Yesterday myself, Shri Vidyalkar and Mr. Asru Bose, General Secretary of the All India Central Government Food Employees' Association met Mr. Chaudhury and Mr. Subramaniam on 18th April 1966, and I am grateful for that opportunity. Mr. Subramaniam agreed in principle, and on 11th April, in reply to a calling attention motion in this House also it was made clear in reply to Mr. Dwivedy, Mr. Kamath, Mr. Nath Pai and myself, that the Government employees in this FCI would continue to get their rights and privileges. He asked us to talk to Mr. Chandy, the Chairman of the FCI to crystallise these accepted principles and see if it can be expedited.

I would suggest one thing. In the Food Corporation Act, we propose this one thing only:

At page 5, under Section 12,—
add the following as Sub-section 4—

"Subject to such rules as may be made by the Central Government from time to time in this behalf, the Government of India may transfer on Government level the willing officers and employees from the Department of Food, Government of India, to the Food Corporation of India in consequence to the transfer of functions from the Department of Food to the said Corporation.

"Provided that in so transferring, the Central Food Department Officers and Employees shall continue to have the same status and service conditions, rights and privileges, including pension, gratuity, leave, provident fund, allowances and other matters as also their constitutional rights as Central Government employees with production of pay scales and present avenues of promotion, as they would have had if their services had not been transferred and shall continue to do so."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has this to do with the food problem?

Shri Priya Gupta: The Food Corporation is the distributing agency, and the change in its structure has necessitated change in the service conditions to make it work all right and discharge its distributing function very nicely.

"Provided that the Government may by order determine the rules in respect of *inter se* seniority and other conditions of service of these transferred officers and employees taken over by the said Corporation on different dates."

This is the proposed amendment to the FCI Act.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

Secondly, we propose that the draft memorandum dated 8th December, 1965, issued by the Food Department, Government of India to Employees' Associations for their comments be recast in the light of the above amendments of the FCI Act, as follows:

"2(b). The Form I (Enclosure to Draft Memorandum), wherein employees have been asked to resign from their present service in Food Department before transfer to the corporation be rescinded.

"2(c). The Draft Memorandum shall provide for arranging at Government level transfer of such officers and employees as do not opt to be transferred to the Corporation, in other Central Government establishments, protecting their existing pay scales, status, promotion avenues, seniority and other service conditions as earned by them as Central Government employees."

We talked to Mr. Chandy, the Chairman. He agreed in principle, but he says that article 311 will bring complications. I believe that Mr. Subramaniam will again think about it, finalise it and carry out the promise given in this House itself. Lastly, in respect of food I would request the Food Minister to consider the drought areas and flood areas of North Bihar and specially north-eastern parts of Bihar and extend Central assurances at par with the other drought affected areas. These are flood affected also. Thousands of acres of paddy lands and standing crops are affected every year by these things. I am grateful to the irrigation minister Dr. K. L. Rao who recently in a meeting in which I was called and where the chief engineer of Bihar Irrigation department and the chief engineer of the CWPC were present agreed to take up the Rs. 237 lakhs project parallel to Mallor Bandh in Bengal to protect the flood affected areas from the floods of Ful-

har (Mahananda) and the river Ganges in Katihar, Manihari and Azamgarh areas. I request that the planning Minister be impressed upon by the food minister to take up this work at the initial stages of the Fourth plan so that in the coming years we can save foodstuffs and other standing crops from the floods and droughts. I hope the hon. minister would consider these suggestions given by me and I am grateful for the time you have given me.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam):

At the outset I express my thanks to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and I am particularly grateful for the smooth course which the debate has taken on this occasion. Much light has been shed on vexed problems but without generating much heat in that process. Perhaps this reflects the food situation in the country generally. In the discussion many hon. Members were naturally concerned with the present food situation in the country and how we would be meeting the situation which might arise in the country in the coming few months. I should be thankful particularly to my esteemed friend Shri Humayun Kabir. I am sorry he is not here. But he made very many constructive suggestions and also criticisms and I am glad now at least I have the benefit of these suggestions and criticisms even though I was denied the benefit of these things when we worked as cabinet colleagues.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Let more members go out of the cabinet and give you good suggestions.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally there is an impression, which is voiced I think by Shri Humayun Kabir, that I was responsible for creating a scare in the country. I was trying to find a simile for this and I could not find one from our own. Therefore, I

am borrowing a simile which was given in a foreign newspaper. I am in the position of a boy who cried 'wolf' after seeing the wolf. Because aid came for the purpose of driving away, and the wolf is being driven away, if the boy is accused for having cried wolf, then who is to be blamed. I do not know. I can claim a certain amount of objectivity in judging even my own decisions in retrospect. I feel I have done my duty and if I have not taken that stand I would have failed..... (Interruptions.)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): फँसिन कांड को ...

कृष्ण माननीय सदस्य : बैठो ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घाटें घाटें ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह झुंड बकवास कर रहा है है । इसको रोकिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding. You please sit down. You cannot talk like this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will deal with the problem which the hon. member has referred to.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने खुद कहा था कि फँसिन कोड को सभा पटल पर इन से रखवायेंगे । उसको घायप रखवायें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have to take action if you go on like this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would have failed in my duty if I had not warned the country of the situation it was faced with at that time and not merely warning the country but also taking anticipatory action for the purpose of preventing a catastrophe which would have otherwise come about in the country..... (Interruptions.) I have the satisfaction that I have done my duty by the country and let history decide whether my action was correct and justified or not.

328 (A) LS—8.

श्री बागड़ी : सब से ज्यादा दलित वर्ग केप्सोग और घाटि बासी लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Fortunately for us we are getting aid from various countries and it is because of that we have the confidence today that we are in a position to meet not only the present situation but also the situation which might develop in the coming lean months and it is that confidence perhaps which has made the debate also smooth here. I would like the House to imagine what would have been the position if I do not have with me a lakh or 750,000 tons of wheat which I am able to give every month to West Bengal today. What would be the situation if I do not have with me imported wheat and milo which I am delivering to Maharashtra every month at the rate of nearly 175,000 tons or a little more than that? What would have been the situation if this was not available to me for distribution in the various states. We are pumping into the market round about 700,000 or 800,000 tons of imported wheat. Somebody characterised it as 800,000 or 12 million tons of poison which is being injected into the country. I would like to know what would have happened to the country as a whole if this quantity of foodgrains imported, aid grains were not available for us.

श्री बागड़ी : सारा देश भूखा मर रहा है । घायप भूख मंत्री और अकाल मंत्री हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not merely the question of hunger, not merely the question of starvation deaths. The whole system would have crumbled and, therefore, whatever might be the personal criticism I am prepared to take it. I have no doubt in my mind that this was necessary, this was inevitable. Even now we are not out of the woods because everything depends upon this—even though we have laid a programme of production, everything depends upon how the monsoon is going to fare this

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

year. I hope and trust and I pray to God, because I am a believer in God, that we should have at least the normal rainfall during the coming monsoon. That alone would take us out of the woods. My friend Shri Bagri got agitated that I may not touch that subject with regard to the functioning of the famine code or taking over scarcity works. Unfortunately the learned doctor is not here.

श्री बागरी : मैं बैठ हूँ। आपकी तरह से हम झूठ नहीं बोलते हैं। कैमिन कोड है ही नहीं और कह दिया है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: A worthy representative of the doctor. I would like to point out that the rules and procedures for famine relief and scarcity relief works are formulated in the states and after independence the state governments have taken steps to revise that famine code. I need not go into every state code, but I will give you a few examples. In 1959 the West Bengal government issued revised rules, what they called manual, for relief of distress in place of the old famine code. The preface to that is important because it brings out all the points which I have stated with regard to the old famine code and I shall quote it:

"While the Bengal Famine code, 1913 and the Bengal Famine Manual 1941 are excellent codifications based on long experience,"

"they are shot through and through with ideas which have become outmoded owing to a swift shift of administrative emphasis from law and order to social welfare, which has brought about a radical change in the concept of relief. In the past, the obligation of Government was only confined to preservation of life, and when life was once secured, the responsibility to the afflicted ceased. Under modern conditions, how-

ever, not only preservation of life but maintenance of economic health of the people has devolved upon the State. It is no longer the policy of Government "to wait upon events" but to fashion events, so that scarcity or famine does not occur. The mounting annual expenditure on relief during the past several years is due to this responsibility which Government have taken upon themselves. This expenditure for relief is more in the nature of social service payments. This issue of multiple *ad hoc* becomes necessary to cover all deviations from the rigid structure of the Famine Code and the Famine Manual. This very often creates administrative confusion. With a view to obviate the difficulty, the present manual is being published."

In the same way, Rajasthan took up the revision of the Famine Code, and brought into existence a new code, a new set of rules, in 1962. It is not merely the State Governments. Today, the Central Government also takes a good deal of responsibility for the purpose of dealing with scarcity conditions. In the past the responsibility of the Central Government was only to get reports from the various provinces or States. But now it plays an active role in giving assistance to the State Governments for the purpose of providing relief. It is not only that. As a matter of fact, in the old Famine Code, and even later on, there was a rule even with regard to our own Government, that contributions from the Central Government would be given to the State Governments only if they took up for relief works an unproductive scheme, and if they took up any productive scheme, they would be denied the contribution. Therefore, for the purpose of getting the contribution, the State Governments were forced to take up unproductive schemes. That has been scrapped. In the same way, in the past, I am sure some

hon. Members also would know what sort of relief was given. Gruel centres were run. Those days have gone. Today, we think in terms of distributing milk. We think in terms of distributing vitamin tablets; processed food; protective food for nursing or expectant mothers. These are the new concepts. I am sure even Dr. Lohia would agree that this is something radically different from what existed in the British regime. It is this aspect that I have been emphasising. I do not know why Dr. Lohia could not understand this and why he could not have got at these revised codes from the various State Governments. I have mentioned this only for the purpose of explaining the matter.

It is on this new basis of a new approach with regard to social welfare in times scarcity that relief measures are being undertaken by the State Governments and we do not want to shirk that responsibility of the Central Government. I am prepared to say that we are also responsible to see that the scarcity relief works are run adequately and in an effective and efficient manner to meet the situation. We are not going to shirk that responsibility simply because some people rise and ask 'on the basis of responsibility what have you done. We are responsible to this Parliament; we are responsible to the country and we shall do our duty to the satisfaction of the people and the satisfaction of the country.

श्री बागड़ी : आपकी केन्द्रीय प्रकाश संहिता जो है वह पटल पर क्यों नहीं रखते हैं? आप राजस्थान की बात करते हैं ... (व्यवधान) प्रकाश संहिता है तो सभा पटल पर रखिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं ।
..... (व्यवधान) आप बैठ जाइये ।

Order, order. Please sit down. After he finishes his speech, he may

put one or two questions if he likes.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Apart from dealing with the situation, what is important and what is being realised as important in this House by the hon. Members here and also by the people today is the building up of agricultural production in the country. I think it is being realised by everybody today, and no progressive patriots are required for that purpose, that we should not and we shall not depend upon imported foodgrains for long. It is necessary that we should become self-sufficient as early as possible. But that does not mean we should not treat a situation which exists today. Therefore, what is more important than merely saying that we should be self-sufficient and we should not depend upon imported foodgrains today, is that we should have an agricultural programme which would ensure that we become self-sufficient as early as possible. It is that awareness and it is that consciousness in the country about which I am very happy. Because of this, agriculture is being given new importance. Agriculture is being given the role which ought to be given to it. Even in planning today, it is being realised and it is being recognised that agriculture should get the highest priority, equal to defence; not even next to defence but equal to defence because this is the most defensive measure.

An hon. Member: He should have given the incentives before.

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

श्री बागड़ी : श्रीमान् जी, प्रकाश संहिता इनके पास है या नहीं यह तो बता दें ?

सभापति महोदय : आप उनकी तकरीर सुनिए, बाद में पूछ लीजिएगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रकाश संहिता इनके पास है या नहीं, यह बतला दें ।

समाप्ति महोदय : बागड़ी साहब, मेरी बात सुनिए। देखिए जवाब जब खत्म होजाय तब पूछियेगा ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, this itself, to a certain extent, if I may say so, is the result of the crisis through which we are passing. But whatever it is, we have now to draw up a programme, a programme which would not only be good enough on paper but which would, if implemented properly, take us to the goal of self-sufficiency.

In dealing with the agricultural programme, I want to look upon it from two aspects. The first aspect is one of short-term approach, and in that short-term approach I include the fourth Five Year Plan period. The other is the long-term approach—15 to 20 years—and even in taking measures with regard to the short-term, that is, the fourth Five Year Plan our programmes should be such that they fall in line with, and are in implementation of, the larger perspective and the larger objective. That is why I want to place before this Parliament and before this country what we have got to achieve in the agriculture sector during the next 15 to 20 years.

First of all, and the most important thing about which we are now talking, is that we should reach the stage of self-sufficiency. When we say self-sufficiency, in my view, there are two stages of self-sufficiency. One stage of self-sufficiency is with regard to the foodgrains which we are importing today and we have to depend upon imported foodgrains; that dependence has to be got over as quickly as possible. But that is not the whole story, because foodgrains do not constitute the whole food which is required for the human system. It requires a more balanced diet; it requires a protein food; it requires various protective foods. So, we have to move towards all this complex of nutritious food, a balanced diet, being available to the whole community. It is not merely vegetables; various

other things such as the agricultural products, perhaps animal protein also, cattle and milk products, poultry, etc., have also to be taken care of. In this process, no doubt fish also would come into the picture. This is one thing. The second thing is, we have got to see that through agriculture we produce all the raw materials which are required for our industry. There are the fibres, oilseeds and forest produces for the purpose of meeting the requirements of raw materials for our industries. My colleague gave figures of the contribution which agriculture is making in this regard. It is of the order of Rs. 1500 crores every year. This is not enough. Not only food, but we are importing even now some agricultural raw materials. We have to become self-sufficient not only with regard to the stage of development that we have reached, but also with regard to the future developed stage which we will be reaching in the next 15 years. That will have to be kept in mind.

There is another aspect. Agriculture has also contributed to our foreign exchange earning which is necessary for this country becoming self-reliant. Even now agriculture is making a sizeable contribution, which is much more than the contribution by any other sector. It is about 60 per cent. But this has got to be much more.

The fourth aspect to which I attach much greater importance is the social aspect. We are thinking in terms of a society in which at least the basic minimum will be provided to every individual in our country. Who are the people who are denied the basic minimum today? Statistics show that it is the small farmer, the agricultural labour forming about 40 per cent of our population who are denied this. When we talk of providing the basic minimum and raising the standard of life of the people in the lower rungs of the ladder, those people are the uneconomic farmers and agricultural labourers who are striving hard,

finding themselves in the most unenviable position. If this picture is to be set right, what is to be done? When we say that rich has become richer and poor poorer, it is really saying that the agricultural sector is becoming poorer and poorer and the non-agricultural sector is becoming richer and richer. It is a fact. Therefore, the agricultural section will have to be pulled up. We cannot do it unless we put in new life and new vigour into it.

Mr. Chairman: What about the working class in the industry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are much better off compared to agricultural labour in this country. You can compare the earnings of an industrial labourer and a person who owns even 5 acres of ordinary land. The industrial labourer earns at least twice as much as the owner of land. The urban-oriented people think only in terms of industrial labour. It is the agricultural labour who form the poorer sections of the community. Even my friend, Mr. Malaviya, will agree that it is this section which requires treatment more than anybody else.

Mr. Chairman: Why Mr. Malaviya alone?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Because he was walking in.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Let him ask me the question and I will give a concrete answer and satisfy him.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Our agricultural programme should be such that it gives new economic strength to these poorer sections. How to do it is the question. These are the four aspects which will have to be taken into consideration. It is not as if by a marginal increase of 5 or 10 per cent we would be able to bring about this change. If we have to produce, for example, protective food like vegetables, fruits, milk, animal meat or

poultry meat, we are not going to achieve the standard which would be required for meeting the minimum requirements of the millions of our people by having a marginal increase of 5 or 10 per cent on our lands. It is only by a massive increase in the productivity of our land that we would be able to meet our requirements and also diversify our land for the purpose of producing vegetables, fruits and other things like fodder, etc. We should in a small area of land produce the foodgrains required and release the other land for growing vegetables, fruits, etc. If there is only a marginal increase of 5 per cent every year, we will continue to be in the same famished position as we are. Therefore, we have to see that we are in a position to produce much more than what we are producing per acre and also limit the acreage which we would require for the purpose of foodgrains, so that the other areas are released for other purposes.

It is not only growing of vegetables and fruits. Today even our forest balance is getting upset, because we are bringing into use forest lands. In more industrially developed countries, after restricting the area of cultivation by improved cultivation and by increasing productivity, they are growing new forests for meeting their industrial requirements. I have no doubt that we also want to reach that stage of development when we would require all these forest products.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): This is all an exercise in day-dreaming.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Dreamer's dreams will have to come true. Otherwise how can it be done? I think he is also a good dreamer.

Shri Nath Pai: I share your enthusiasm for massive production. But your rate has been 3 per cent. We want 6 per cent. You make a promise of 20 per cent.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have a programme for it. Why are you impatient? What is important to realise is, it is not this marginal increase in productivity which would solve our problem, but only a massive increase, by 100 or even 200 per cent. Is it possible? That is the question.

Shri Nath Pai: It is possible.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad he says it is possible. Fortunately to day developments have taken place in science which make this possible. That is what I want to place before the House and the country. There are two important developments which have made this possible in the agricultural sector, just as various scientific developments have made it possible in the industrial sector. With regard to agricultural development, if I may say so, I can identify two factors which have contributed most. One is the artificial fertiliser and the second is the science of genetics which gives the power to purposefully alter the architecture of foodgrains for giving us greater productivity and the required quality we want. It is the combination of these two which has brought about a revolution in agriculture. Are we prepared to use this scientific revolution which has taken place in the agricultural field for our benefit or not? Or shall we say, as pointed out by Mr. K. C. Sharma, that we have been an agricultural country for thousands of years and we will continue in the same old method? That is the challenge before us, which has got to be faced by everybody. I have no doubt that unless we are in a position to take advantage of this scientific discovery and scientific revolution which has come about, whatever else we might do, we may be limping. Unfortunately, we have got to take into account the existing state of affairs in the country. We are a growing population. With all our massive effort with regard to population control, I have no doubt very soon we will find ourselves in the figure of 600 millions

and perhaps before the end of this century, as some say, we will get doubled and reach the respectable figure of 1000 millions.

16 hrs.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Man-power is wealth.

Shri C. Subramaniam: What is the land factor? What is the man-land ratio here? That will have to be kept in mind. I have got some figures here to show that as far as we are concerned we are an over populated country. When compared to any other country in the world, I find we are in a disadvantageous position as far as land to man ratio is concerned, and that is why it becomes important for us to keep this in mind. I tried to find out some figures about land to man ratio with regard to developed countries and also with regard to some of the developing countries. I find our land to man ratio is very adverse. There are nearly 142 persons per square kilometre of land in India, compared to 10 in USSR, 72 even in China, 20 in USA, 85 in France, 74 in Yugoslavia. Then I looked to the developing countries. Argentina has 88, Brazil 9—the point that I am making is that these countries have got more scope for expanding their cultivation—Gambia 30, Ghana 31, Kenya 15, Nigeria 60, UAR 28.

An hon. Member: What about Japan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am coming to that. That is why we cannot, for example, follow what the other developing countries are adopting. Those methods cannot be adopted by us. Even taking into account the cultivable area, we have the worst land to cultivable area ratio. It is the most adverse ratio here. The only country which compares and which stands below is Japan (*Interruption*). Therefore, what is important is, if we have got to solve our agricultural problems we have to follow the methods which have been adopted in

areas where they have got limited land for the purpose of meeting the requirements. We cannot think in terms of expanding the cultivation in an unlimited way. What we have now is only a marginal land, and if we have to bring it under profitable cultivation the investment required for the purpose of bringing this land under cultivation is enormous. Whatever is easily possible we have already done during the First Plan, Second Plan and Third Plan periods. Therefore, the area available for tackling is limited.

Mr. Chairman: What about intensive cultivation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am coming to that. Therefore, what is important now is that we have to see that we increase our productivity on land, we increase our per-acre productivity by intensive cultivation. That is the intensive cultivation which I am referring to by using these new strains and new fertilisers. It is not merely one crop which will be important. We have to make a multiple crop pattern. That is important. Otherwise, if we are not able to bring up, particularly where irrigation is available, at least two crops, we will not be able to solve the problem.

I was in the Pant Nagar University recently. I also visited some of the areas in Andhra and some of the areas in Punjab also. There I found that whereas in the past they were getting about 20 to 30 maunds every year, on the basis of one crop, per acre, wherever they have taken to the new form of cultivation with new strains and new fertiliser, the production has gone up to 100 to 120 maunds per acre per year. This is the advantage which we are getting. It is not as if this has been achieved somewhere in some fairy lands and therefore we want to incorporate it here. This has been achieved by our own farmers, in our own country, in various parts of our country and not in any one place of the country alone. Unless we are able to spread this new

agriculture, I have no doubt in my mind that it would not be possible for us to have a balanced agricultural development, leave aside even reaching self-sufficiency in foodgrains which is going to be impossible. Therefore, this new strategy which we have put forward—no doubt it is easy to put forward a strategy, it is easy to plan something but it is much more important that we implement it—has to be implemented. It is not merely an investment plan, it is also a plan of implementation which is more important for this purpose about which I would like to deal.

Then, I hope you will agree that it is not merely fertiliser and seed which would do the trick. This will have no meaning unless we have water also. Even with regard to water our ideas have got to change because in the past our irrigation projects have been on the basis of protective water supply and not water supply for intensive cultivation. That is why even in the old ayacut areas we have to develop underground water resources for the purpose of getting a balanced water supply which would enable, where one crop is grown to raise two crops and where two crops are grown to raise three crops. That is where minor irrigation has to come in a big way. That is what we are doing, in the old ayacut areas, wherever it has been possible, to have tubewells, surface wells and, wherever it is possible, to form surface water tanks. This will have to be done because it gives controlled areas of water supply for the purpose of irrigation.

It is not as if we have neglected minor irrigation. Some people seem to think that simply because I am emphasising new strains, simply because I am emphasising fertiliser, I am ignoring the irrigation aspect. I can tell you that nobody is more conscious of the necessity of water for putting through this programme than I. Without that you cannot just throw the seeds and fertiliser and ask the farmers to produce. They cannot. That is why, while I am trying to take

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advantage of the assured water-supply areas available, we have to go on developing other areas also, particularly, if we want to bring about a balanced development in the whole area.

Therefore, I would like to give some idea with regard to what we have done about minor irrigation and what we intend doing. I am glad to say that there has been a very good response from the States to the minor irrigation programme. During the current Plan period, as against the original Third Plan provision of Rs. 176 crores for minor irrigation, the final allocation for the Third Plan are Rs. 260 crores. The tempo of construction has gone up to 77 crores in 1965-66. This tempo is being maintained in the Fourth Plan. Certain priorities have been laid down for the minor irrigation programme in the States. Completion of all the minor irrigation works already taken up in the various States is Priority No. 1 for the allocation during a year. A certain portion of the allocation is also reserved for renovation of old tanks and irrigation sources. In this programme of renovation, I accept that we have a large leeway to make up. Because of the change-over in the tenancy system and rights, there has been some amount of neglect in maintenance of these sources in proper order in particular the zamindar area. A lot of work has been done in identifying the problems and preparing plans and estimates for these renovation programmes. Systematic work is now in hand with a priority approach on the basis of maximum return for money spent, to get through the renovation programme on a phased basis. We have also emphasised the necessity of providing annual maintenance charges for minor irrigation sources and this has now been accepted, as a liability in State planning and the Finance Commission has also taken note of this demand in their allocations to the States.

Particular mention has been made of the programme in Bihar. Many hon. Members complained about programme in Bihar. It is also not as bad as it was put. Even though it is not comparable, to other States, in 1965-66, an allocation of Rs. 2.90 crores was accepted for Bihar. During the year, an additional allocation of Rs. 1.85 crores was made in favour of Bihar. It will not be correct, therefore, to say that Bihar is lagging behind in minor irrigation. Bihar has also got other irrigation problems to tackle. 14 lakhs acres under the Kosi Ayacut and 6 lakhs acres in the Sone Ayacut have to be developed for intensive cultivation. This is being given priority. If it is left to me, I would pressurise them to the extent possible to take up more minor irrigation works. I am sorry, Shri A. P. Sharma is not here. I hope he will find that his claims are also taken up. Bihar has appointed a Special Commissioner to deal with the Kosi development. Various programmes are under way. It is our expectation that all these measures will rapidly develop the infra-structure for intensive cultivation in Bihar.

Great emphasis has been laid on supplementing the irrigation in various irrigation projects for intensive cultivation. Systematic work has been done, particularly in Uttar Pradesh where protective irrigation through the canal system is now being transformed into intensive cultivation by intensive location of open wells, provision of filter points and the State deep tubewells. Rural electrification is being substantially pushed up. As against an allocation of Rs. 22.41 crores for the Rural Electrification Programme in 1965-66, an additional outlay of Rs. 8.81 crores has been given to the various States. In spite of this, there is a great hunger for rural electrification, particularly for lift irrigation. This is a healthy sign, in my view.

Meanwhile, in areas where electricity cannot be extended in the near future, large-scale diesel pumping has found favour with the agriculturists. A special programme for subsidy for diesel pump sets has been announced recently. As a result of this, demand for pump sets during the year 1965-66 is also rising. Steps have been taken, in consultation with the States, to see that sufficient pumps are produced in the country to meet the demand.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): How much of it goes to the cultivator and how much of it goes to the contractor? It is very good that money is being provided. But how much is received by the actual cultivators?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This matter was further discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference. There also we laid emphasis on minor irrigation and we agreed to send a team of officials consisting the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, Planning Ministry and the Irrigation and Power Ministry to every State to find out what is the further potential available for the purpose of taking steps for implementation, not only during this year but during the next five years. I have mentioned it to the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister that, as far as minor irrigation programmes are concerned, provided they are technically and economically feasible, finance should not stand in the way of their implementation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It is standing in the way.

Shri C. Subramaniam: To the extent it is possible for me to exert pressure in the Cabinet, I will see to it that this is accepted as a principle, particularly with the massive support of the Members here. Because, it is not merely a paper programme but it is an absolute necessity for the purpose of giving a new life to the small agriculturists and the agricultural labour.

As far as minor irrigation is concerned, I can give this assurance to the House that we will give the highest priority to the tapping of water. But this requires a little more scientific and technical work. Because, it is necessary to have the ground water survey to find out where water is available, in what quantity, at what depth and so on and, therefore, what system should be adopted for the purpose of tapping that water. We have already built up a cell for this purpose and we are strengthening the cell for the purpose of taking up this survey so that we have an all-India survey of the entire water available in the country. So, as we go on finding out new areas of underground water availability, we would also go on tapping this water as best as possible. For that purpose we do require certain equipments. I can give this information to the House that all this has been given the highest priority; even in the utilisation of the foreign exchange and in our import programmes all these materials and equipments which are required for this purpose would be given the highest importance. I have placed all the facts and figures about our programmes for minor irrigation before the House and I hope it will give satisfaction to the hon. Members.

As far as medium and major irrigation projects are concerned, my colleague has already placed before the House the facts and figures. With an energetic Irrigation and Power Minister, ably assisted by a technical Minister of State, I have no doubt in my mind that further progress will be made in the field of medium and major irrigation also because ultimately it is the water resources which would decide our agricultural programme, if all the other material inputs are available.

There is another misunderstanding which I want to clear with regard to the use of artificial fertilizer. It is not as if I am against composite manure or organic manure. It is not so. On the other hand, I feel it is necessary

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for the purpose of keeping the balance that we have to use a certain quantity of organic manure. Without that, perhaps it may not be possible to get the best out of the land. Therefore, according to soil and crop a balance is struck between organic and inorganic manure and a percentage of the mixture is used, based on experience by the farmer. In my State the farmers have come to the conclusion that 25 per cent of organic manure and 75 per cent of inorganic manure gives the maximum result. It might vary from area to area according to the soil conditions and the crop pattern. Therefore, we are laying emphasis on this. We want green manure and cow-dung to be used as much as possible. An hon. lady Member referred to the use of cow-dung. Unfortunately, it is not as if by merely wishing that cow-dung should be used it will be used. It is not so. Unfortunately, cow-dung is being used as fuel in the most backward areas. In the progressive areas, where some development has taken place, wood fuel has come into the picture. In more advanced areas they use coal, kerosene and various other things. Therefore, to change the habits in the most backward areas and introduce a new fuel for their use is a problem that we will have to take into consideration. Recently, a survey was conducted by a Committee which showed that about 20 per cent of the cow-dung is even now being burnt as fuel. As time goes along, it should be possible to tackle this problem. But all this will not give you the massive increase in fertilizer which is necessary unless along with this you have inorganic fertilizers. That is why I am laying emphasis on this aspect of the problem.

In addition to that, we have got plant protection measures. They are also being organised. In addition to fertilizer, plant protection measures and various equipments and instruments required for the purpose of our irrigation programmes, I am glad

to say that the highest priority has been given by the Planning Commission to the utilisation of foreign exchange for improving agriculture. Therefore, we are hoping that all these material inputs would be available in sufficient quantities, as far as our programme is concerned, for this year and the coming years.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Why was the Israeli offer of fertilizer refused?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Only a small quantity was offered by that country. We are living in a world where we have to take into account international politics. We cannot ignore it. Therefore, if the hon. Member thinks that I should get some petty quantity of fertilizer and get into difficulties in international politics, certainly he does not understand the world we are living in and the way in which we have got to function in this world. Therefore, I do not know why Israel and Taiwan should be mentioned every time they are talking. Are these the only two countries which can deliver the goods? I can tell you that there are much-better placed countries. We have nothing against the people of Israel or the people of Taiwan. But there are certain circumstances which we have to take into account, certain world developments which have taken place. We have to take a policy decision, taking into account the overall requirements of the country and what is in the best interests of the country, and the Government would be the best judge, as far as this is concerned.

Naturally, after this, what is important is that we should have credit facilities available to the farmer, particularly to the small farmer. Today in spite of whatever has happened with regard to co-operative development, even that co-operative credit is going only to the big fishes. The small man is neglected. Therefore we are now trying to find out what should be the methods, the procedures and the institutions which would take care of

the small farmer and give him a new life. Even if he owns one or two acres, if only we are able to give him all these material inputs, the credit backing for this purpose with water facilities available, a net income of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,600 per acre could be assured provided we go in the right manner. This is what we are trying to give him, a new orientation.

Therefore this is how we are trying to tackle it. The 1966-67 programme which we have laid down is a test for us, because to the extent we are able to implement this plan for 1966-67, not only I will gain confidence, not only will the Government gain confidence—it is only to that extent that I will be able to infuse confidence in the Opposition also, which is a very difficult thing to do—but more than that I can infuse confidence in the people. That is why I want to get committed to this target. It is not merely just a target to be ignored. It is not like a target in the next five years to come because I may not be there to see whether this target is fulfilled or not. But I have taken a target for 1966-67 when I hope I will be there to implement it. A target of 96 million to 97 million tonnes is the target which I have accepted and this is the programme that we are trying to implement.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then you will certainly continue.

An hon. Member. There will be rain also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am also entitled to some relief.

While we have mounted this programme, the way in which we have got to implement it will have to be looked into. That is where perhaps some unkind words were said about the State Governments.

Shri Nath Pai: Unkind or realistic?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know. I always have great admiration for the facility with which Shri Nath Pai uses the English language. Phrases just flow as if it is just natural for

him. And I am not surprised. But when I listen to his speech, he will forgive me, I want to confess that I am always left with a feeling that he could have used this talent to a much better purpose with a much greater effect. I am sorry to say this.

Yesterday he was kind enough to quote an article. I do not know whether he read the whole of that article or he was content as soon as he read this passage. I am saying this because if he had read the whole article, it gives a completely different feeling altogether. But leave that at that. There is another thing that I would like to point out to him. I do not know whether he is aware of it that Dr. Lindblom whom he has quoted has revisited India and has even revised his views. He has published another article. For his information I would say this:—

“Dr. Charles Edward Lindblom is Professor of Economics at the Yale University. He served as Economic Adviser to US AID in New Delhi during the period 1963 to 1965. In January 1966 he revisited India for a few weeks during which he thoroughly revised this article which was originally published by “Foreign Affairs”.”

Therefore I would like him to go through it. He wrote about what was happening during 1963-64 but later on he has also taken note of what has been happening. If he attaches any value to this, he should read this. I know, some people may not attach any value at all to what is published, but since he took the pains of quoting this, I think, I should quote the same person. I hope he will find time to read this. Apart from other things, he has said:—

“Can a set of new policies sufficient for accelerated growth be imagined? They do not need to be imagined. In the last few months they have in fact been developed and almost all have been given Cabinet approval.”

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I do agree. He finally says:—

"Will the new policies persist or are they likely to disappear with the passing of this year's emergency?"

Shri Nath Pai: That is precisely the question I asked you.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not as if we have been static with our caste conditions and various other things which he listed first; on the other hand, he himself sees dynamic changes taking place in the Indian society and in Indian agriculture, dynamic enough to take us to the goal of self-sufficiency.

Therefore it is not as if we are all being condemned by everybody. Other people also see some signs of hope that provided we are able to implement these programmes, we would go through. That is why I plead with all the Members here that this is the programme which will lead us to self-sufficiency. Do not put obstacles. Whatever might be the obstacles and whatever basis it might be, it is my earnest appeal to all the friends here. I attach great importance to what is happening on the implementation front because it is not merely what we think here, what we speak here and what we write down here that is going to matter. Ultimately, what is happening in the States is important.

I want to tell my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, who seems to have an idea that all these Chief Ministers are people who do not know the interests of the country and who are perhaps interested only in their self-interest, in seeing their own power being maintained. Even for maintaining their own power, in their own self-interest, I have no doubt that they will see that these developments have got to take place.

For the first time we had a very useful conference as far as agricultural

production programme is concerned. Fortunately, we have agreed that it is necessary now to allocate responsibilities between the Central Government and the State Government. That matter is under consideration. Whether it is a memorandum of understanding or a list of schedule of operations with regard to the various things, this will have to come about and, I hope, a worth-while procedure will be laid down for this purpose. This understanding, this allocation of responsibilities between the two is absolutely necessary. In a federal government like ours we have got to take note of the State Governments. I do not think we can function by ignoring the State Governments. Having functioned for ten years as a State Minister I want to say that we should not think that we are supermen and we are the wise men as soon as we come to Parliament and that the members of the State Assemblies and the ministers in the States are all fools or that they do not know what they have got to do for the benefit of the country. The sooner we give up that attitude the better it will be for this Parliament's functioning. After all, we all belong to the same society. The moment we come here it does not mean that we become superior men. Therefore, particularly in a federal Constitution where jurisdiction has been allocated between the Central Government and the State Governments, particularly where the executive authority for the implementation of most of the things vests in the State Governments, if anybody should think that we can ride roughshod over the State Governments, he would be sadly mistaken. If a person does not have the leadership, does not have the capacity to persuade the Chief Ministers to carry with him the State Governments he will have to go out. That means, he does not have the leadership. There is no question of imposition of the authority of the Central Government as far as the States' sphere is concerned. It is a question of discussion, of coming to an

understanding and I have no doubt in my mind that that understanding can be brought about. That has been demonstrated now.

It is not as if this allocation of responsibilities between the State Governments and the Central Government would deliver the goods. No. It has got to seep through to the bottom-most level. Even at the Central Government level I take the responsibility but I am not going to be the implementing authority. With regard to the various things responsibility will have to be fixed on individual officials at the various levels, namely, these are the functions which they have got to discharge, this is the time schedule which they have got to observe. In the same way, it is not as if the State Governments take over the responsibility and immediately everything is done. No. They have to allocate responsibility up to the field level and see that that responsibility is fixed for the purpose of doing things in time. This is the only way to get these things done and we are trying our best to bring about this arrangement. I hope and trust that this new awareness, particularly, this new warning which has come to the country in the form of this crisis, will make us aware of this problem and we would not, after the stress of this emergency, get relaxed into a state of complacency and forget ourselves till another crisis overtakes us. I hope and trust this House will keep awake, the other representatives of the people will keep awake, the Governments responsible to these democratic institutions will keep awake because this is the only way to keep alive the democratic institutions. If we fall on the agricultural front, on the food front, it is not merely the question of facing hunger and starvation but, as I said, it is the collapse of the whole system. I hope this will be kept in view.

What has got to be developed on the agricultural front? If the farmer has to get the full advantage of his produce, the proper price incentive which

is absolutely necessary has got to be given. We have accepted this as a basic policy and while I do agree that there is scope for improvement further, I am sure there will be improvement going on more and more. Even with regard to the pricing policy, as I stated already, with regard to bringing up the agricultural sector, this pricing policy has also to be an instrument. Till now, the pricing policy has been such to exploit the agricultural sector for the benefit of the urban community. I think, our price structure should be such that something is drawn from the urban community into the agricultural sector to which they are entitled.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May God bless you.

Shri C. Subramaniam: And that is how we can infuse the economic strength into the agricultural sector. This will have to be done. That is why we took the decision, even though Punjab wanted only a few rupees more, we said, "No". Taking into account the fact that Punjab has got to deliver the goods, we said, "You have Rs. 7 per quintal"....

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is no Punjab now.

Shri C. Subramaniam:.... an increased price and even then, if it goes below that, we were prepared to purchase upto that level. Now, with the coming into being of a bigger zone, with U. P. and Punjab, I hope and trust, at a higher level the price will get stabilised which will give inducement to the people.

It is not merely the price which a man gets for the primary produce which is important, once it is processed, it gets a much higher profit. We should enable the producer to get the benefits of processing also. This is where the cooperation has to come to see that not merely the agricultural produce is marketed and the price is got but processing is done and the ad-

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vantages of the profits of processing also go back to the farmer. Till now, the process is exploited by the urban community, the urban sector, the mercantile community and the business sector. This is where the cooperation has to play a big role.

Shri P. K. Deo: Are the zones to continue perpetually?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Cooperation, if it has got to play this big role, has also to realise the functions it has got to discharge. In the past, cooperation was looking after just distribution of a few rupees of credit and at the most sold some consumer articles. That is all. No. Hereafter, it is going to be the more specialised job, the more technical job of business transaction. Therefore, unless cooperation gets that managerial talent, the professional talent, the technical talent, it will not be able to discharge its duties properly. No doubt, we may have the boards of directors as in various other things but they will have to be for laying down the policy. Unless we are in a position to handover the running of day-to-day administration, particularly the business administration, the technical administration, to properly trained managers who are employed by the cooperatives, to properly trained technicians employed by the cooperatives, you will find that merely an amateurish approach to cooperation will lead to difficulties. Take, for instance, Kaira District, Anand. How has it come up? It is not on the basis of the directors there functioning as managers of that institution. No doubt, they lay down policies. But the day-to-day administration is run by technical men, by a series of professional men who are competent. In the same way, take Mohsana. This is just an outstanding example. I had the privilege of opening that dairy. What happened there? When it was being run in an amateurish way, within four months, they lost Rs. 6 lakhs. Then, a competent Manager was appointed and the board of management supervise the policy matters. Within one year, Mr. Man

Sinh P. Patel came and showed me balance-sheet that they earned Rs. 22 lakhs of profit. If cooperation has got to succeed, this fact will have to be recognised that we have to have trained managers, trained technicians, manning these cooperatives for the purpose of discharging the functions properly.

Then, in regard to credit distribution, it is not as if it is a simple thing. It requires a banking experience. Unfortunately, we have got small societies and we cannot engage trained men for this purpose. That is why a viable unit has got to be there for this purpose. Take the distribution of fertiliser. It is not mere physical distribution, anybody who wants it may come and take it. It is a technical job. Therefore, cooperatives and marketing societies and all those people will have to employ properly-trained, competent men, for the purpose of doing these things. In the same way, processing and various other things will have to come. So, I visualise during the Fourth Plan and the Fifth Plan, for the purpose of seeing that the economic strength is built up, particularly, for the vulnerable sections of the people in which cooperation spreads more and more, in the processing field, in the marketing field and in various other fields so that the producer will get the benefit of processing, marketing and various other operations, this will have to be taken care of.

It is not merely agricultural development. Naturally, cattle development will have to come in. So, we are also making an approach whereby better breeds, with proper milk yielding capacity, are brought into existence. There also, it is a problem whether we carry on with the old traditions of having uneconomic cattle, useless cattle or we take a rational view with regard to these things. That question is a challenge of the future and as long as we stick to the old traditions, that we could touch nothing, that they should go on as they are, then it is a

question of survival as to who is to survive, the uneconomic animal or the uneconomic man. Therefore, we have taken rational views. In the same way, in various other fields also, we have to revise such old traditions.

With regard to family planning, the hon. Member there was very vehement in opposing it—I am sorry he is not here—and I may say that he is not living in 1966 and the problems with which we are confronted. We have to break away from the old traditions, the old superstitions, and then only we can become a modern nation. We cannot become a modern nation following the same old traditions, following the same old superstitions, the same old mental attitudes and it is only when the nation, as a whole, revives its attitudes and develops new attitudes, that we can expect the farmer who is considered to be the most conservative to change his attitudes. Therefore, we have got to be forerunners, we have to be pioneers, and if we ourselves stick to the old traditions, how can you expect the farmer to change. These matters will have to be taken into consideration. Ultimately, as far as agriculture is concerned, land reform is a must and I am glad the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, quoted Rajaji and I can tell him that I know Rajaji a little better than he does.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are one of his *chelas*.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, I still claim to be his *chela* and to understand him a little better than his new followers.

Shri P. K. Deo: He is welcome to the Swatantra Party.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know when to join the Swatantra Party, when to defeat it and when to get it out of existence.

I would like to read out what Mr. P. K. Deo quoted as Rajaji's philosophy for the purpose of saying we should give up land reforms. This is what he has written:

"Any amount of fertiliser may be brought and distributed even

free but without the great psychological fertiliser of ownership incentive and harmonious cooperation, the chemical fertilisers by themselves will bear no fruit."

That is the philosophy he has put, the philosophy of land reforms that the tiller should be the owner and unless that fertiliser of ownership is not there, the other fertiliser can never produce results. I hope he understands what Rajaji talks.

Shri P. K. Deo: The present land reforms are expropriatory.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to say a few words about what I consider important with regard to the dairy development because cattle development is linked with dairy development. Recently, we have formed what we call a National Dairy Development Board consisting of not amateurs but highly technical and competent men. Till now we have been getting every one from abroad; we have been getting engineers from abroad to erect it and give us the training. But we have built within the country as in other areas—I have some experience of the industrial sector also—competency there also, but unfortunately we seem to be neglecting them. We have built up competency within the country who will be able to give the consultancy for dairy development—for putting up dairy plants and also good engineering facility to build it up and train men for that purpose. It is for that purpose we have put it up. A band of good technicians have taken charge of this; they will be available for all the State Government for consultancy; we need not go to New Zealand; we need not go to Denmark or to various other countries for the purpose of getting the expertise. The expertise is available here and I hope and trust that they will make a good job of it. Whatever development has got to take place here, has to take place ultimately on the basis of our own expertise and in this field I have no doubt in my mind that

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

it will not be necessary to get foreign expertise.

Finally I would like to say a word about community development. As I placed before you, community development, co-operation and various institutions which are allied to agriculture have to play their role in bringing about this new change in agriculture. I am not in a position to say immediately that I have got finalised ideas with regard to the shape the community development should take. I know that all the members feel that there has got to be some change, so that it may serve the purpose for which it was intended. I will learn first I will try to analyse the problems first and after discussion in Parliament, certainly in whatever direction we have to move, whatever changes we have to make, we will not hesitate to make. But I do not want to make a hasty change because it will have to be fully studied. Many committees have gone into it. The Mathur Committee has just submitted its report with regard to Panchayati Raj and Community Development. All these will have to be taken into consideration. But I do agree that certain changes are necessary for the purpose of seeing particularly that the agricultural programme is given a particular emphasis with regard to various developments. But even agricultural development cannot take place in isolation; it has got to take place on the basis of the man being developed as a whole; he does not become a technical, scientific agriculturist in isolation. Therefore, those factors will have to be kept in mind when we want to give a new orientation, a new direction, to community development.

I have taken more time than I intended. What I want to place before this House is this. A new era is opening before us whether we like it or not. Whether we like it or not, the change is coming, not in our minds alone, but in the minds of farmers; that is what enthused me most I am sure that some of the Parliamentary

members went to the various States; they went to the Punjab; they went to the IARI research institutes, they went to the villages nearby; they went to Andhra Pradesh; and they should have seen there the progressive farmers delivering the goods and if it is possible for them to produce three or four tonnes per acre per annum, it will not be impossible for others also to produce. Mr. K. C. Sharma was speaking that a farmer in Japan was having a radio, air-conditioning and all those things. That can happen in India also even for a small farmer provided we give him the new tools of production, the new methods of production.

I want to emphasize this also. Some people seem to think that, when we have a concentrated intensified programme in 33 million acres, it would be benefiting only those 33 million acres. No; it is only a beginning and what we want is that this revolution should take place in all the 330 million acres throughout the country and revolutions are not brought about, these big changes are not brought about, in the nation as a whole. Therefore, we have got to create areas of concentration, a nucleus from which these new methods will generate to the other areas also. When a farmer gets three tonnes or four tonnes per acre every year, the nearby farmer is not going to be a mere silent spectator; I am sure he will immediately want that he should also get this. (Interruptions) Therefore, nobody should be under that wrong impression. If you look at it only in a five year span, it will appear that only some limited action is being taken, but if you look at it with a longer perspective, say 20 or 30 years, then you will see that it is a process of change which has started and which will go as a chain reaction from one area to another.

Therefore, what I want to place before this House is this. The farmer is ready and the beacon of science is

beckoning us to a brighter future. If only we are prepared to take advantage of the new tools, the new knowledge and the new equipment, I have no doubt in my mind that, not only we would be able to get over this crisis, not only we would be able to attain self-sufficiency in food, but we would be able to make available to every soul born in our country a balanced diet, which is the basic minimum in a socialist country; there can be no socialism in a hungry country; therefore, the basic minimum will have to be provided. Not only we will provide food, but we will be providing a new way of life to our agriculturists, we will be providing the various raw materials for industries and will ultimately be bringing about a new society about which we are dreaming, a socialistic pattern of society, where every person born in our country will be assured (*Interruptions.*) of the basic minimum and I hope that it would be our proud privilege to participate in this mighty challenge, in this mighty endeavour.

श्री बागड़ी : यह कैसी सोशलिस्ट सरकार है जिस में आदिवासी भूखे मारे जाते हैं और उन पर गोलियां चला कर आये दिन कत्ल किया जाता है ?

Mr. Chairman: He will please sit down. यह इस तरह से बीच बीच में दखल देना और रनिंग कमेंटरी करना उचित नहीं है। अगर बागड़ी साहब कोई सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं तो पूछ लें।

श्री बागड़ी : अकाल संहिता के बारे में अक्तूबर में, उस के बाद फरवरी में और फिर अभी अप्रैल में पांच, सात दिन हुए—अध्यक्ष महोदय ने खुद कहा कि अकाल संहिता को सभा पटल पर रक्खा जायगा उस के बाद जूद भी मंत्री महोदय ने अकाल संहिता सभापटल पर नहीं रक्खी है। उन्होंने बंगाल का संशोधन और राजस्थान का संशोधन किया है कुछ बताया है लेकिन केन्द्रीय अकाल संहिता को नहीं रक्खा जा रहा है

इसका मतलब है कि कुल मिलाकर मजमूई तौर पर...

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। सवाल आपका हो गया बस और अधिक नहीं।

Shri P. K. Deo: He has not spoken a word about starvation deaths in my State, i.e., Orissa. As early as December, 1965, I brought to the notice of this House the pitiable state of affairs there, but no action has been taken. The Study Team of the Planning Commission had been there and they have reported that there have been starvation deaths.

Mr. Chairman: He might put only one question.

Shri P. K. Deo: You may call it as death due to mal-nutrition, but it is there; it is due to the fact that no relief works have been provided. So I would like to know on whom this responsibility would be squarely placed, on the Food Ministry here or at the Centre, for gross negligence in not providing adequate relief works.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may take note of only the first part and not the second part.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : मैं दो तीन सवाल करूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : केवल एक सवाल कीजिये।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : वह मेरे तीनों सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये ऐसी परम्परा यहां बनाइये, डेबलप कीजिये कि कल को अगर आप को मौका मिले यहां बैठने का तो काम ठीक ढंग से चले इसलिए आप मेहरबानी करके एक ही सवाल पूछें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सवाल का पहला हिस्सा यह है कि सोवियट ट्रैक्टरों की डिमांड हमारे मुल्क में ज्यादा है और हमें यह पता चला है कि आपकी मिनिस्ट्री के लोग उनको ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका खास तौर से कारण क्या है कि सोवियट ट्रैक्टरों की लगभग 4-5 हजार लोग दरखास्तें दिये पड़े हैं तो उनके आने में परेशानी क्या है ? नम्बर दो . . .

सभापति महोदय : बस एक ही सवाल रखना है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी का भाषण बड़ा अच्छा हुआ है और उन्होंने अच्छे तर्क हमारे सामने रखे हैं । अपने भाषण में उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं हैं, अगर उन को कार्यान्वित किया जाये, तो ज्यादा फायदेमन्द होगा । मैंने अपने भाषण में सरकार से प्रश्न किया था कि विदेशों से डेढ़ करोड़ टन भनाज मंगाने से हमारे यहां के उत्पादन-कर्ताओं काश्तकारों, को पर्याप्त मात्रा में मूल्य नहीं मिलेंगे इसलिये, उन को अच्छे मूल्य मिलें, इसके लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है । मैंने यह भी कहा था कि हरी घास और गोबर की खाद पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये । इन दोनों बातों के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला है ।

Shri Sivamurthy Swamy (Koppal): I have already requested the hon. Minister to throw some light about the Kamlapur sugar factory licence which has been pending since 1960, whereas a society has been given licence which has been formed recently, without the proper recommendation of the Mysore State and also proper organisation of the co-operative society. We want similar facilities and we want a licence for the Kamlapur sugar factory; under the Tungabhadra project area, 1.25 lakhs acres have been earmarked for sugarcane cultivation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While agreeing to and appreciating the hon.

Minister's strategy and supporting the programme and also agreeing to the fact that the tools are not there with the State Governments to implement it, may I know how the hon. Minister proposes to get this big programme, which we fully endorse and appreciate, implemented in the States where there is no administration to follow it up. How is he going to ensure that the crores of rupees that he would be giving will go into the ground to have water rather than go into the pockets of others? How is he going to ensure that?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Before the hon. Minister replies to what has been said, I would like to suggest that he may not go into the points that he has already covered, but he may reply only to the remaining points.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Hon. Members should resume their seats. When the Chair is on its legs, no hon. Member should be standing.

Shri Muthu Gounder: May I know why Government are still exporting oil-cake . . .

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. मैं

मेम्बर साहबान को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे ऐसा मौका नहीं देना चाहिए था, लेकिन जब भी इस तरह मौका मिलता है, तो मिनिस्टर साहब से दो तीन सवाल किये जाते हैं, जिन का वह जवाब दे देते हैं । जिस तरह से आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने सारे पायंट्स को लिया, उन के बारे में इन्फर्मेशन दी और प्रोग्राम बताया, उस की मुझे जाती तौर पर खुशी है । अगर मैं नीचे बैठा होता, तो मैं यह कहता । हम चाहेंगे कि उन्होंने जो प्रोग्राम बताया है, वह कामयाब हो । इस वक्त डिस्कशन की सब बातों को रीप्रोपन करना ठीक नहीं होगा । सब मेम्बर साहबान बैठ जायें और मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब सुन ।

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur): Please allow me. Please hear me. . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat I am not allowing him now.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: I belong to the State of Orissa. . . .

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): My point has not been answered.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think Shri P. K. Deo raised the question of. . .

श्री बागड़ी : पहला सवाल मेरा था, जो कि अकाल संहिता के बारे में था। पहले उस का जवाब दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

16.54 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Some questions have been put which I shall try to answer. Shri P. K. Deo had raised the question. . . .

श्री श्रीकार साल बेरबा : कुछ सवाल बाकी हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अकाल संहिता के बारे में सवाल पूछा है, जिस को आप ने सदन-पटल पर रखने के लिए कहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें। इतनी बहस होने के बाद और टाइम बढ़ाने के बाद क्या अब भी सवालों की जरूरत है ?

श्री बागड़ी : अगर समय बढ़ाया जाये, लेकिन फिर भी पूरा जवाब न दिया जाये

और सही बात न कही जाये, तो फिर बहस का क्या फायदा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और मुझे सुनने दें।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बैठ जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मैं इस झुंड के कहने से बैठ जाऊं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If I have understood his question, he said there were starvation deaths in Orissa and asked who was responsible, the Central Government or the State Government. It is a subject I dealt with in a statement I have already made. It is the joint responsibility of the State Government and the Central Government. I do not want to evade that responsibility. I have explained the position already whether there were starvation deaths. I do not think I need touch upon that matter again.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question was why no relief works have been started.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I want to make this quite clear. I do not want to evade my responsibility by saying that it is a State Government responsibility. I take full responsibility for seeing that the situation is met fully and that there are no starvation deaths and the difficulties are minimised and removed. If I fail there, I take it as a personal failure.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow any further question.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: I had not asked the question.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking him to resume his seat.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He was not allowed to put a question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Then a question was asked about the import of Russian tractors.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल को तो उन्होंने टच ही नहीं किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं श्रीर माननीय सदस्यों को मना कर रहा हूँ, तब मैं आप को कैसे इजाजत दे सकता हूँ ? आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप से पहले सभापति ने मुझे सवाल करने की इजाजत दी थी । सब से पहला सवाल मेरा था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय उस का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं । मैंने यह सवाल किया था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नये सिरे से सवाल न कीजिए । आप जवाब सुनिये ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How is he being allowed to put a question now?

श्री बागड़ी : मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे सवाल को छोड़ कर भागे जा रहे हैं । आप उन को कहें कि वह मेरे सवाल का जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Mention was made about the import of Russian tractors. We have a programme to distribute 20,000 tractors during this year. We are trying to see how many could be manufactured within the country. I am sure the hon. Member will himself agree that first priority will have to be given for internal fabrication. We find it should be possible for us to produce roughly 12,500 tractors within the country for which raw materials and components would be imported. Foreign exchange is being allocated for the purpose. The balance would be imported to the extent necessary from Russia and to the extent necessary from other sources also. We are giving priority to the import of Russian tractors because they are quite popular and cheap also.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Why not increase capacity?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Immediately it is not possible. Our estimate is that as we go along, we would produce as many as possible within the country and avoid imports.

Shri Kachhavaia's was not a question but some suggestion which I shall keep in mind.

A question was put by the hon. Member from Mysore with regard to a cooperative factory in Kamlapur. I am sorry he made a suggestion which, if I may say so, was not becoming of the Member. I could retaliate and say 'Let him become my client; then I will be able to give licence to him'.

Oilcakes which are not possible of consumption within the country because of certain chemicals being used for the purpose of extraction of oil are being exported. Now we are also trying to see that those chemicals are removed within the country and the oilcakes are used within the country as far as possible.

These are some of the questions asked.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्रीर समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर जवाब नहीं दिया जाना है, तो आप सवाल करने की इजाजत ही क्यों देते हैं ? आप ने खुद प्रकाल संहिता को सदन-पटल पर रखने के बारे में कहा था । मिनिस्टर साहब ने सदन को गुमराह किया है और आप के हुक्म की तामील नहीं की है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is there any cut motion that I have to put separately or shall I put all of them together?

श्री बागड़ी : जब सारे देश में प्रकाल है, तब श्री प्रकाल संहिता के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है । मैंने सब से पहले

सवाल किया था, लेकिन उस का जवाब नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं आप की हिफाजत चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इसी तरह फ्लावट डालते जायेंगे ? मैं और इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप ने कहा था कि अकाल संहिता सदन-पटल पर रखी जाये।

Mr. Speaker: What was his question which was not replied to?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think there was any question. He raised a point with regard to the famine code. I have dealt with it. I dealt with it fully and gave all the facts with regard to it. I do not know what else he wants.

17 hrs.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अकाल संहिता को सदन के पटल पर रखें।

Division No. 11]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अब इस से ज्यादा बरदास्त नहीं करूंगा। अब आप बैठ जाइये।

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. 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 No. 34 to 40 and 124 to 126 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation."

श्री चन्द्रमणि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा स्विच काम नहीं करता है।

Lok Sabha divided:

[17.05 hrs.

AYES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Baktiwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Bera, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Boroah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafle, Shri
Das, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimlabai
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulashidas
Jyotsiba, Shri J. P.

Karuthiruman, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri
Kindar Lal, Shri
Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuria Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
More, Shri K. L.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nanda, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pattabhiraman, Shri C.R.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Reddiar, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sham Nath, Shri
Sankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Sashi Ranjan, Shri
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Singh, Shri K. K.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Sonevane, Shri
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Surya Prasad, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Tula Ram, Shri

Tyagi, Shri
 Uikay, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Bagri, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Dandekar, Shri N.
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
 Gounder, Shri Muthu
 Gupta, Shri Priya

Himatsingka, Shri
 Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kapur Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mate, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Ram Singh, Shri
 Ramahadran, Shri
 Ranga, Shri

Sezhivan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Solanki, Shri
 Soy, Shri H. C.
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurti
 Varma, Shri S. L.
 Yashpal Singh Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 105; Noes 26.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for the Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed].

DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"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

"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—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"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

"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

"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

"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 & COOPERATION

"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, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'".

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOREST

"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 FOOD-GRAINS

"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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,30,61,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.'"

17.07 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I present the forty-seventh report of the Business Advisory Committee... (Interruptions).

श्री जगन्नाथ (हिसार) : प्रकाल सहिता को मेज पर रखो । (अव्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: I will have to take some action, if he does not sit silent. He continues speaking. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.**

17.08 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—contd.

EXPLOSION IN RAILWAY TRAIN AT LUMDING—contd.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): Do the government feel that after the cease-fire with the Naga hostiles in the Nagaland, all the anti-national activities have been extended to other areas of Assam? What measures do government propose to take to stop all this anti-national activity?

Mr. Speaker: That is a wider question; that does not concern the accident that has happened... (Interruptions). That is due to Nagas, they say. Because the wider question of the welfare comes, therefore that might be due to other matters that have been stated.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री जी कोई वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं, या हम सीधे प्रश्न पूछें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वक्तव्य उन्होंने सुबह दे दिया था, अब प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : शायद उस वक्त से अब तक मैं कोई और जानकारी उनके पास आ गई हो ।

Mr. Speaker: Has he received any further information?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): There is one information that will be enough to meet this query also. Of the 55 dead bodies, two have been identified, one that of a brother of a student of the medical college who was also travelling in the same compartment and the other that of a station railway hawker. The brother of the medical student who died in the incident, it is reported, informed the Superintendent, government railway police, that two unknown persons got into the train at Furkating railway station, that they had two boxes with them. It is stated that they got down at Manipur Road railway station but left the box behind. The veracity of this information is being verified by the railway police.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: After this information was given by that boy what action did the police and the railway authorities take?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As it is clear, the whole thing is being verified and the brother of the medical college student might have given the information this morning. So, the whole thing is under investigation. I might be permitted to say that this explosion is also of the nature of the last explosion which had occurred on the 16th February and so there is the same type of accident.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): In view of the occurrence of this

kind of accidents due to sabotage on that section, what steps do government propose to take? Past assurances given in this regard have not materialised and these incidents are recurring over and over again. We want the House to be assured by the government of the positive and effective steps they are going to take in these matters.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The assurances that were given in the past have been implemented and all the trains are being escorted by the security forces; also, patrol trains go before these trains and there are searchlight pilots also. Regarding the future security, etc., it is our intention to discuss the matter with the State Government; also with the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry; we have already discussed it and we are proceeding to Lumding, and in the light of the study that we will make there, we shall take further steps to tighten the position. But no effort will be spared to provide security to the passengers.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): From the answers given by the hon. Minister, we feel that the Government is showing helplessness in this regard to combat the activities of the hostiles, and so, I would like to know what positive steps the Government are taking in this regard so that there is some confidence among the people.

Mr. Speaker: The same question is being repeated.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The question as to how to deal with the hostiles is a larger one. But on the railways we are going to deal with it with a great deal of alertness. We shall take all possible precaution to protect the life and property of the passengers as well as the railway property.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): This is not the first incident of this kind. Lumding is an important station; there is the police station also. How is it that

the police people are completely ignorant of this, and will the Government take effective steps to pull up the police forces there?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have been to Lumding and I know the topography; that is a very beautiful township and full of life. The railway station also is very near the township. Not only the police station is there, but the Superintendent of Police, Haflong, was also on the spot when the whole thing happened there.

Mr. Speaker: In the morning, the Minister told the House that the only course left was to search every parcel or every luggage that was being carried by them. Is that also being considered, whether that is possible?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I disclosed in the morning, and I brought this suggestion to the notice of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, and with their guidance, if they so direct, steps will be taken.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I may add that since then, this afternoon, we have been considering, and have been applying our minds to this. I was discussing it with the officers of the Assam Government also. It appears to be a problem which has to be dealt with in this aspect—security forces moving, searchlights and all that—so that the track may be protected. But things like anybody coming with a box cannot be dealt with in the ordinary way; there will have to be searches; practically everybody has to be searched or surprise searches made. That kind of thing is going to be very inconvenience to the people; all the persons who are coming have to be searched. We know what inconvenience and trouble it would cause. But we have to consider some way, and we will be able to reach some conclusion on that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
प्रातःकाल मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से ऐसा

प्रतीत होता था कि उस समय तक 47 मौतें हुई हैं। अभी उन्होंने 55 मौतों की चर्चा की है। सम्भव है कि यह संख्या कुछ और भी बढ़ जाए। इतना विस्फोटक पदार्थ जिसमें इतनी शक्ति हो कि डेढ़ सौ लोग घायल हो जाएं और इतनों की मृत्यु हो जाए इसको यहां तक पहुंचाने में कुछ विदेशी तत्वों का या कुछ भ्रष्टाचार संगठनों का भी हाथ हो सकता है, क्या ऐसा भी सरकार को पता लगा है और यदि लगा है तो उसका विवरण क्या है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: प्रसल में पिछले साल और इस साल मिला कर करीब आठ घटनायें ऐसी हुई हैं, ट्रेक को उखाड़ने की या डिब्बे को उड़ाने की या रेल गिराने की। हमारी खुश किस्मती है कि भ्रष्टाचलम में जो उन्होंने सारी मिलिटरी स्पेशल को उड़ाने की कोशिश की थी उस में उनको सफलता नहीं मिली। पर दुर्भाग्य है अपने देश का कि इन दो घबसराओं पर बिल्कुल निरीह यात्री मारे गये हैं। जहां तक मेरा व्यक्तिगत अनुमान है ये जो इतने ताकतवर विस्फोटक पदार्थ घाते हैं ये कहीं न कहीं से तो घाते ही होंगे, बाहर से घाते ही होंगे और इसमें ऐसे लोगों का जाल है जिस को साधारण जाल नहीं कहा जा सकता है, कोई बड़ा जाल मालूम होता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Minister stated that this is the eighth occasion that such an explosion has taken place. In view of the alarming situation in that area and repeated occurrences of such incidents, will the government consider handing over the investigation to the Central Intelligence Bureau instead of the railway authorities doing it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This morning also the hon. member said something and I replied to it. This time also he is saying it. I do not know whether he is conversant with the system or not. The railway police, the railway protection force and everything is today under the operational control of the military in that

[Shri Ram Subhag Singh]

entire area of Lumding to Badarpur and Lumding to Mariani. So, automatically that will happen. We are not going to spare any effort which will contribute to increasing the security in that area. As he has suggested, I will request the Home Minister to institute that type of enquiry and find out the culprits.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पिछले एक साल में आठ घटनायें हुई हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन आठ घटनाओं में आपने कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े हैं। इस प्रकार की घटनायें न होने पायें इसके लिये क्या आपने कोई विशेष खुफिया विभाग की व्यवस्था की है? क्या आपने इस बात की भी छानबीन की है कि ये पदार्थ कहां के बने हुए थे और विशेषज्ञों द्वारा आपने इसकी जांच करवाई है कि ये कहां के बने हुए थे ताकि जिस देश के यहां के बने हुए हों उसको हिदायत दी जा सके?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पदार्थ जो एक मिला था 16 फरवरी को.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने गृह मंत्री सवाल पूछा है।

Shri Nanda: In 1963 two such incidents occurred in that area. In 1964 the number increased somewhat. It was in 1965 that the number was 6 or 7. Regarding the arrangement that has been made, they have dealt with that part of it, i.e. protection of the track. But this is a new feature where bombs are planted with a time fuse or something like that. We are trying and considering how exactly to cope with that. In some cases, it was found that the bomb burst in the hand of the person who was planting the bomb and he died. We could identify who that person was. Otherwise, if some person comes in a train, leaves a bomb and goes away, it is very difficult to find out. (Interruptions). I am prepared to take the

blame of everybody. But so far as these arrangements are concerned, it is the army. We try to assist in the law and order side of the State. The State Government machinery has to be helped in this. We can only look at things and give such advice as may be necessary for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Has it been ascertained so far as to from which country they get these things?

Shri Nanda: It is not necessary to go to any far off place for this. These explosives can be made here also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि खुफिया विभाग की आपने व्यवस्था की है ताकि वह सक्रिय हो कर इस क्षेत्र की खोज करे? राज्य सरकार इस में फेल हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों नहीं इस सारी जिम्मेदारी को अपने कंधे पर लेती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है। सेंटर इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेगा, सेंटर करेगा, यह उन्होंने कहा है। आपने सुना नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने खुफिया विभाग की बात कही है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has not the Government noted with dismay the strange synchronisation of these shocking incidents with the parleys held by Government with the underground Naga leaders—last time also the same thing happened, the talks were going on here and soon after these things happened—and is Government convinced by now that Government's well-intentioned overtures to the underground Nagas are being utilised as a mere smokescreen by them for their nefarious activities?

Shri Nanda: If synchronisation were in the sense that only whenever there are talks the incidents occur, they

would be much fewer. The incidents are more actually. More such incidents have been taking place on other occasions also. So there is no synchronisation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Government convinced that these overtures by Government are being utilised by them as a smokescreen for their nefarious activities?

Mr. Speaker: He says there is no synchronisation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even then, when these talks are going on *ad nauseam*—I do not know for how long they will go on—will that be utilised by the underground Naga leaders as a smokescreen for their activities there? They have talks with the Government here and they carry on these activities there.

Shri Nanda: The position taken by the Government has been that because of these talks these incidents are fewer than what they would have been.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): In view of the fact that the Government cannot check such explosions and other activities all over the track and the present arrangement by the RPF, the police and the military for these special heralding trains following them has had no effect, since it is a question that such explosive materials can be carried into the compartments, may I suggest that in the regions which have been taken over by the military, which are under the operation of the military—there are only a few stations—the stations should be closed to the public and a proper checking system should be introduced, just as in the air force premises, and nobody should be allowed except on proper permits, since it is affecting the security of the travelling public in that part of Assam?

Shri Nanda: I am not sure whether this suggestion will suffice, whether such kind of check will stop these activities.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर): जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि यह विस्फोट की जो दुर्घटना हुई है वह स्टेशन पर हुई है और दुर्घटना होने के बाद ही स्टेशन जो था उस पर बिल्कुल घेरा डाल दिया गया रेलवे पुलिस के द्वारा तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि वह विस्फोटक पदार्थ स्टेशन पर रखा गया था बोगी में या ट्रेन के द्वारा किसी अन्य स्थान से लाया गया था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसके बारे में मैंने बताया कि जो खबर मुझे मिली है और जिसकी सच्चाई के बारे में अभी छानबीन की जा रही है, कि जो स्टूडेंट के साथ उनके भाई थे उनका कहना है कि फरकेटिंग स्टेशन पर दो मुसाफिर घुसे इस ट्रेन में बक्से के साथ और मणिपुर रोड पर उतर गए । उनके बक्से ज्यों के त्यों वहां पर छूट गए और उन्हीं बक्सों से यह विस्फोटक तत्व विस्फोट हुए लांडिंग स्टेशन पर ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : वह आदमी नागा थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि अभी तहकीकात करनी है ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In pursuance of what Shri Kamath has said, is it not a fact that during the first round of talks with the Naga underground leaders at Delhi it was said by certain spokesmen of the Indian Government that it is the militant wing of the underground Nagas who are indulging in this sort of activities and then our contention was that no underground Naga leader had said that they were not responsible for this and it was only the militant wing that was responsible and, if so, why is it that our Government, specially Shri Nanda, has not said in a very straightforward way to our Prime Minister that she should tell the underground Naga leaders coming to meet us that if they do not stop these monkey tricks there we are not going to have any talks with them

[Shri Hem Barua]

and that they should stop these acts of vandalism? Why is Shri Nanda not telling the Prime Minister like that?

Shri Nanda: I may say that when the talks are going to be pursued at the next stage and will be concluded, all these aspects will come under the purview of the talks.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I want this to be clarified. Are you going to accept this as an assurance coming from the hon. Home Minister that the next talks will be the end of the talks?

Shri Nanda: I think it might be the end. But I cannot give any assurance.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जो हमारे लालयल नागाज हैं और जो देशभक्त जनता है उसके मनोबल को जब तक ऊंचा नहीं उठाया जायगा तब तक यह घटनाएं नहीं रुकेंगी क्योंकि होस्टाइल्स जो हैं वह टैंक्स भी वसूल कर रहे हैं, उनको तो राष्ट्रपति भवन में बुलाकर सम्मानित किया जाता है और वह दावतें भी खाते हैं तो जो पैट्रिआटिक एलीमेंट्स हैं उनके मनोबल को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसके बारे में मैं क्या बताऊं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा जाता है कि जो हमारे साथ कोभापरेट कर रहे हैं नागा उनके मनोबल को भी उठाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही साथ-साथ की जा रही है ?

Shri Nanda: There is the Nagaland Government and Ministry. They are administering the whole area with the co-operation of a fairly large section of the loyal Nagas.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, this morning when you called the

hon. Leader of the Jan Sangh group to speak on the adjournment issue, he made a statement, implicating the Nagaland Government having connection with the hostile elements of the Nagas. Coming as I do from the district adjoining Nagaland, I am supposed to have, if not more at least equally, authentic information as the hon. Member who comes a thousand miles away from Nagaland. The Nagaland Government is faithfully co-operating with the Government of India in every respect and is functioning faithfully, as the other State Governments of the country. I wanted to make this clear in the morning but my voice was drowned in the discussion and that is why I am making this statement now.

Coming to the supplementary question, since the major railway line of this State passes through hilly areas of the State, including Nagaland, where in the recent past so many accidents have taken place, involving loss of many lives and also maiming many others, do Government now very seriously consider the acceptance of the long-standing proposal of construction of an alternative railway line, linking three gaps, namely (1) Jakhlaband and Baruabamungaon, (2) Jorhat and Sibsagar town and (3) Morankhat and Dibrugarh so that these accidents can be avoided, and also better transport facility provided for the State?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a suggestion which will be examined on merits. But I might be permitted to say that it will be a doomsday when for fear we abandon a hilly railway line.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): When a similar explosion took place in Dhansari section, near about Farketta, the House was assured that all possible measures will be taken to provide protection to the travelling public in that section. Now another accident has taken place. Therefore,

I want to know why Government is not taking all possible security measures, including the searching of the luggage of the passengers, as was mentioned by the Minister of Railways in the morning, and putting restrictions on the movement of suspected people in the station area so as to avoid this. Are they waiting for another accident?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I think the hon. Member is unnecessarily getting agitated. As a former railway man he might be conversant with the railway rules. The railway passengers are not expected to be searched at each and every railway station. So all possible measures meant tightening up the security. That also is a relative term. If anybody is apprehensive of the situation, I would like to set that fear at rest.

Whenever you are attacked, you should develop some strength to face it, rather than try to get out of the situation. Again I say, as I said in reply to Shri P. C. Borooah, that those lines will be considered on merits; due to this fear we are not going to give up any place on this railway. Those three, four or eight explosions, I am repeating, have not succeeded anywhere in dislocating our track. Nowhere have they succeeded in blasting any railway train. They did succeed in blasting two bogeys. Again, I say that we will take suitable precautions.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The latter part of my question was how long the Government is going to go on assuring and what measures they are going to take. How long will they take?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As long as there is the Government.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) :
श्रीमान्, रेलवे यात्रियों की अनुविधा को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि प्रत्येक यात्री की तलाशी ली जाय, इस से पहले की वे रेल में बैठें। लेकिन सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ऐसे बहुत स्थान हैं जहाँ इस प्रकार के

तोड़-फोड़ की सम्भावना बढ़ गई है। रेलवे के पास पुलिस भी है, इन्टेलिजेन्स डिपार्टमेंट भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे ग्रोहों को जो तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही और घड़यन्त्र में संलग्न हैं, उनकी वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये और उनको पकड़ने के लिये रेलवे पुलिस ने और सामान्य पुलिस ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और क्या उस क्षेत्र की पूरी रिपोर्ट इनके पास है कि कौनसा ऐसा एलीमेंट है, कौनसा ऐसा तबका है जो इस प्रकार के तोड़फोड़ में सक्रिय रूप से संलग्न है ?

श्री नन्दा : नागालैंड की वाउण्ट्री के साथ जो रेलवे ट्रैक है, उस पर ही यह ज्यादा है। अब यह किया गया है कि उस ट्रैक के साथ साथ चैक-पोस्ट्स पुलिस की लगाई गई हैं और लगाई जा रही हैं ताकि उस तरफ से उनको रोका जा सके।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त: कभी वह जगह आपने देखी भी है ?

श्री नन्दा : मैंने नक्शे पर देखी है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड में जो विस्फोट हुए हैं, अभी पहले भी विस्फोट हुआ था तो हमारी सरकार किस बेसिज पर कहती है कि वे नागाओं ने किये हैं या पाकिस्तानियों ने किये हैं। क्योंकि अभी एक प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि एक कार पकड़ी गई थी नागा विद्रोहियों की, उस में कुछ हथियार पाकिस्तानी पाये गये हैं। कार पकड़ी गई और उस में पाकिस्तानी हथियार बरामद हुए तो सरकार किस बेसिज पर कहती है कि वह नागा विद्रोहियों ने किया है या उस में पाकिस्तानियों का हाथ था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैंने नहीं कहा था, हेम बरुआ जी ने बताया था कि एक जीप में यह सब मिला, उसके औचित्य की जांच करायेंगे।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : गृह मंत्री जी ने बतलाया था कि उस जीप में पाकिस्तानी हथियार हैं, यह मेरे पास लिखा हुआ है जो कि नागा विद्रोहियों से पाये गये हैं।

श्री चन्द्र मणि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : उस में क्या था, कोई निशान उन में नहीं मिले हैं।

Shri Nanda: This morning this question was raised by Shri Hem Barua and he gave some information about a jeep in which there were some officers of the so-called Naga Government and some ammunition and some documents were found; then, they were allowed to go away. I was asked to give more information. Since the Chief Minister was coming here tonight, I said that I would like to get information from him and be able to give that tomorrow. I have received a message from the Chief Minister that because of this very disaster he would not be able to come. He was coming for some other purpose also. So, whatever we could get on the telephone, I will give that information.

I think, what the hon. Member has said, in point of fact that information is substantially correct; that is, there was a jeep, there were some people in it. It was on behalf of the Peace Mission that they were moving about. Then, they discovered some ammunition. I was told it was a small quantity of ammunition with those two people. Therefore, they were detained. The matter has gone to court. The documents which were taken have also been produced in the court. The matter has been dealt with in that way.

Shri Hem Barua: Will the hon. Minister enlighten us on certain things, namely, as I pointed out in the morning, whether the Minister for Food and Agriculture of the so-called Naga Federal Government was there or not, whether the Home Minister of the same Government was there or

not, whether the Home Secretary was there or not, whether a Brigadier was there or not, whether the jeep bearing the plate, Government of Nagaland No. 12 was there or not and whether these Ministers of the so-called Naga Federal Government were released on instructions from Shillong?

Shri Nanda: That is my information. Of course, they style themselves as so and so. They can style themselves as Almighty God. We do not recognise them as such. The unauthorised, illegal, possession of ammunition was taken notice of. Those people were arrested and others were not touched. That is true.

An hon. Member: What about the papers?

Shri Nanda: The papers are with us.

Shri Hem Barua: One more thing . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have given him the opportunity.

Shri Hem Barua: One thing more. It is a very serious matter. He said that those persons were arrested. Only the driver and the peon were arrested. The others were lot loose.

Mr. Speaker: If he can get more information, he can give it to the House.

Now, would the House proceed with the discussion on the Demands relating to the Ministry of External Affairs today or tomorrow?

Several hon. Members: Tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: All right. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.37 hrs.

The House then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 22, 1966|Vaisakha 2, 1888 (Saka).