



Wednesday
18th March, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 18th March, 1953.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

*839. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have set up a Board of editors under the Chairmanship of Dr. Syed Mahmud, M.P., to prepare a history of the freedom movement in India;

(b) if so, the terms of reference to that Board; and

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed during which the work of the Board is to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) To compile a comprehensive History of Freedom Movement in India.

(c) Yes, Sir. Three years.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether that history will be only an account of the freedom movement of India or it will also contain a picture of the awakening of the national consciousness and other matters?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This history will be concerned with the Freedom movement of India.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any other Committee was appointed before the appointment of this Committee, and if so, what work that Committee did and with what result?

1 PSD.

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل

دوسروں ایند سائنسیک وسروں (مولانا

آزاد) : پہلے ایک کمیٹی بٹھائی کئی تھیں کہ وہ دیکھ کر کہاں کہاں سے میتھیریل جمع کیا جا سکتا ہے - اس کی روپوں کچھ زیادہ منہد نہیں ہوئی - اس کے بعد پھر یہ دوسری کمیٹی بٹھائی کئی ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Earlier a Committee was set up to find out the sources from which such material could be collected. But its report was not of much help. It was then that this Committee was set up.]

ڈا० رام سوہنگ سیہ : اس کمیٹی کو کب بُنگ کیا گیا یا توڈا گیا اور اس کمیٹی کی جو کاریवاری ہے اس کی ریپورٹ یہاں ٹےبُل پر رکھی جا سکتی ہے ?

مولانا آزاد : ہل اکر آنریل
میمبر چاہتے ہیں تو اس کی دیورٹ
کو دی جائیگی -

[Maulana Azad: Yes. If the hon. Member so desires, it would be laid on the Table of the House.]

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether this history will include the contributions made by organized labour and the kisan movements in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This history will cover all phases of the Freedom movement that culminated in the coming of independence to this country.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this history will contain the aspect of the agrarian revolution that has enhanced the working of the Freedom movement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these are suggestions and are likely to be considered by the Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go into the chapter and verse.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the members of this Board?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Dr. Syed Mahmud—Chairman.

Acharya Narendra Deva, Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University.

Shri Balwantray G. Mehta, M.P.

Dr. S. N. Sen, Delhi.

Prof. Habib, Professor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, Professor of Indology, Mysore University, Mysore.

Shri D. V. Potdar, Poona.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Calcutta.

Shri S. N. Ghose, M.P., Member and Honorary Secretary.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether this will include that part of the movement which took place in the native states?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have just now answered the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members need not ask for details as to what is going to be included.

سٹ جو ویکنڈ ڈاس : مولی میں یہ ایتیہاوس کیس بھاپا میں لیکھا جائیگا، انگریزی میں یا ہنری میں ؟

مولانا ازاد : کہیں اس ؟ فیصلہ کریکی لیکن جو اس وقت کی حالت ہے اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے صحتیح طریقہ بھی ہو گا کہ پہلے انگریزی میں لکھا

جائے اور پھر اس کے بعد ہندوستان کی اور زبانوں میں اس کا ترجمہ کیا جائے۔

[Maulana Azad: The Committee will decide it. But things as they are, it would be desirable to write this History first in English and then to translate it in other languages of India.]

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know why no Maharashtrians have been included in the Committee in spite of the fact that Maharashtra has taken a substantial part in the political movement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I presume Mr. Potdar is from Poona..... (Interruption)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I find much interest being evinced by hon. Members.

Kumari Annie Mascarenah: May I know whether there is any lady member on this Board? We also contributed to the Freedom movement.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no lady member on the Committee.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: What efforts have been made by Government to collect information about the Freedom movement which was carried on in other countries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This history of Freedom movement will relate to our country only.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if there is any arrangement for contacting leaders of old revolutionary movements such as the Anushilan, Jugantar, Ghadar and such other parties?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these questions will be considered by the Committee.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether the history of the Freedom movement will contain the activities of leaders who later on either joined other parties or founded new parties like Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, Leader of the Dravidian Federation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everything new will be included.

Shri N. R. M. Swamy: May I know the estimated cost of this scheme?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The estimated cost of this will be between Rs. four to five lakhs or may be less.

ELECTION MACHINERY

***840. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the election machinery had to face a number of difficulties during the General Elections in so far as communications, transport, satisfactory road conditions, availability of suitable buildings for polling stations etc. are concerned;

(b) whether Government have been apprised of such and other difficulties by the Central and State Election Organisations;

(c) what are the steps which Government are taking or are likely to take to remove such difficulties before the next general elections become due; and

(d) whether Government have appointed any body or created any machinery to collect all the data and suggest proper steps to be taken in this direction in the country as a whole?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) and (b). The election authorities were faced in some places with difficulties of the type mentioned by the hon. Member and these were brought to the notice of the Election Commission during the General elections. Such action as was practicable was taken by the Election Commission with the help of the Government of India and the State Governments.

(c) and (d). The Election Commission, as the body responsible for the conduct of the elections, is alive to these difficulties and Government do not consider it necessary to appoint any other authority for collecting data or suggesting ways and means for the removal of the difficulties.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: As I find from newspapers that a demonstration was made before a court of law that some ballot boxes could be opened without tampering with the seals, I want to know whether this fact has been examined by Government and if any steps have been taken to find out whether it is correct or not?

Shri Biswas: I am not aware of the specific matter to which the hon. Member refers, but I can assure him that all complaints which had been received at the Office of the Election Commission had been enquired into and proper steps taken.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if any report in this connection has been prepared and will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Biswas: As I said the other day a report on the result of the General Elections will be submitted by the Election Commission to the Government. That has not yet been done—it is under preparation.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how long will the Government take in order to present this report from the Election Commission?

Shri Biswas: As soon as the report is received from the Election Commission, it will be placed before the House.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that the Election Commission will do the needful. I would like to know how communication, transport and other difficulties would be removed if Government do not take the matter in hand?

Shri Biswas: Some of the difficulties arise from the nature of the terrain, for instance in the State of Rajasthan it is a desert tract; in Assam and in Madhya Pradesh, we have wild jungles. How can the Government overcome these.....(Interruption)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Are we getting into a discussion of all the terrains?

Shri Punnoose: Since the Question deals with the election machinery, may I enquire whether there are cases of Polling officers, Policemen, peons, etc. who had been employed during the last elections but have not yet been paid?

Shri Biswas: I do not know. I shall make enquiries and let the hon. Member know if their remuneration has not been paid.

REHABILITATION OF EAST BENGAL DISPLACED PERSONS

***841. Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been made by the Government of West Bengal about the great dearth of land in West Bengal for the purpose of rehabilitation of East Bengal displaced persons;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to solve the problem; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to meet the present demand and for future emergencies?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). No such formal representation has been received from the West Bengal Government but during the course of discussions between the Union Rehabilitation

Minister and the West Bengal Rehabilitation Minister and between the officers of the two Governments, it has been urged on various occasions by the West Bengal Government that sufficient land for the rehabilitation of the agriculturist displaced persons is not available in that State. The only alternative is to re-settle large number of agriculturists outside West Bengal. Efforts to that effect have been made but these have met with only partial success mainly on account of the reluctance of displaced persons from East Pakistan to move to rehabilitation centres outside West Bengal. These efforts will continue to be made.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know, Sir, whether any estimate has been made of the cultivable fallow lands available at present in West Bengal?

Shri A. P. Jain: The West Bengal Government is trying to find out the fallow lands which can be reclaimed but I do not know of any consolidated statement which has been prepared by that Government.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know how many more agricultural families are yet to be rehabilitated in that State?

Shri A. P. Jain: As many of them as remain over. For the next year we have an estimate of settling about 25,000 families.

Shri B. K. Das: What is the number of agricultural families that has been already settled in West Bengal?

Shri A. P. Jain: 80,000.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether East Bengal refugees have refused to settle in places outside West Bengal such as PEPSU and Andamans?

Shri A. P. Jain: They were never asked to go to PEPSU. Some families numbering 430 were sent to Andamans. Most of them have settled there but a few families have returned.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the squatters' colonies such as Baghajatin and Vijayagarh are model townships and as such, do the Government intend to legalise them?

Shri A. P. Jain: This is a question about agriculturists.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the offer of land for purposes of settlement by Bengal refugees by an organisation called the Colonisation Society in Bihar has been refused by the Government of Bihar?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no information about it.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether the Government of Bihar has given plenty of opportunity to the people from East Bengal and they insisted on settling in one district only?

SINDHI AS REGIONAL LANGUAGE

*842. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have received any representations from Sindhis living in different States of India, that Sindhi Language should be recognised as the 15th Language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India?

(b) Have Government received any representation from Sindhis living in Bombay State, that Sindhi Language should be recognised as the Regional Language of the Bombay State?

(c) Have Government received representations that Sindhi Language in Dev-Nagri Script should be taught in the Primary Schools to Sindhi Children, in all States where Sindhis have migrated from Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes. Representations have been received to the effect that (i) Sindhi should be included in the list of languages contained in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and (ii) a directive be issued by the President under article 347 of the Constitution for recognition of Sindhi as a regional language in certain States including Bombay.

(c) In 1948 the Government of India had advised the State Governments to have Sindhi text-books for schools published in Devnagri script. This brought strong protests from Sindhi Associations in several places and the Government realised that since the Sindhis themselves were not of one mind on this question, it was difficult for the Government to impose its own decision on them. The Government was thus obliged to come to the decision that for the present provision should be made for text books in both the scripts, leaving the choice to local guardians in each place to decide in what script they would like their children to be taught. The Government hope that the responsible and representative Sindhi opinion will come to a common decision in this matter which the Government could adopt.

Shri Gadgil: Are Government aware that in most of the States where Sindhis have settled, Devnagri Script is used both for official and non-official purposes?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question refers to the representations from Sindhis. They wanted Devnagri script. Later on, there was some opposition.

Shri Gidwani: Will not two scripts retard the progress for further education? If the text-books are in two scripts students going from one State to another will be handicapped regarding their further education.

ولانا آزاد: جیسا کہ جواب مہم

صرف کر دیا گیا ہے سب سے پہلے یہ معاملہ سلے ۱۹۷۸ع میں گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آیا۔ اس وقت شدی ہے (ام) داس دولت دام یہاں مددگاری میں تھے۔ مہن ٹے ان سے مشورہ کیا۔ مشورہ کے بعد ہماری ہے اللہ طے ہوئی کہ سلسلی زبان کی تعلیم دیوبانگری اسکریپت کے ذریعہ دیا ملائیکہ ہو گا۔ اس طرح بچوں کے لئے آسان ہو جائیں گا کہ واہنگی بھی پڑھ لیں لیکن جو نہیں ہم نے یہ فیصلہ کیا اور پراونشل گورنمنٹوں کو لکھا یک پروپرٹیت کی ایک بارہش شروع ہو گئی۔ پہلے تو تار پر تار اور خطوط آتے رہے۔ اس کے بعد بیجی ۲ کٹھیاوار اور راجستھان کی سلسلہ ایس رسیٹیشنس کی طرف سے (ریزیونٹیشن) اپنے نام اسراور کیا کہ یہ فیصلہ غلط ہوا ہے۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلیا کہ جسقدر ہمارا پرانا لئیچر ہے وہ فرع ہو جائے گا اور جو نیا لئیچر تیار ہو گا اس میں اردو پرانے میں ایک دیوار کوئی ہو جائے گی۔ یہ حالت دیکھ کر گورنمنٹ مجھ پر ہو گئی اور اس نے فیصلہ کیا کہ چب تک خود سلسلہ اس بارے میں کوئی ایک فیصلہ نہ کر اہنے

اس وقت تک دونوں اسکوپیٹ کو دکھا جائیں۔ آنریبل ممبر کو میں مشودہ دون گا کہ اگر انہیں اس مسئلہ سے دلچسپی ہے تو وہ جلد سے جلد سندهیوں کی ایک کانفرنس بلائیں اور ایک فیڈریشن کریں۔

[Maulana Azad: As has been made clear in the reply, this question came up before the Government in 1948 for the first time. Shri Jai Ram Das Daulatram, then, was a Minister in the Central Cabinet. I consulted him and after consultations we were of the opinion that it was advisable to adopt Devnagari script for Sindhi language for purposes of imparting education to the Sindhi children. It would have made their job easier because they would have learnt Hindi also side by side. But as soon as we took this decision and conveyed it to the State Governments, a storm of protest was raised by the Sindhis. To begin with, we received telegram after telegram and letter after letter; which was followed by the representations from the various Sindhi institutions of Bombay, Kathiawar and Rajasthan. They insisted that the decision of the Government was a wrong one, and as a result of it all the ancient Sindhi literature would go waste; further adding that it would create a barrier between the old and the new literatures. In view of these developments the Government had to give in and they decided to continue using both the scripts till the Sindhis themselves arrived at a unanimous decision in this matter. If the hon. Member has any interest in this matter, I would advise him to call a representative conference of the Sindhis and then to take some unanimous decision.]

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सिंधी भाषा भाषियों
की तादाद बहुवर्षी में कितनी होगी ?

صلانا آزاد : یہ بتلانا مشکل ہے ۔

[Maulana Azad: It is difficult to say.]

श्री गिडवानी : मैं बतलाऊं, पिछले सेंसस के हिसाब से पांच लाख हैं।

موافقاً آخذ: میرے بیک ساتھی نے

ابھی بتلایا کہ سلدھیوں کی تعداد بسیاری استیعت میں پانچ لاکھ ہے۔

[**Maulana Azad:** One of my friends said just now that the population of Sindhis in Bombay was five lakhs.]

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Is it the policy of the Government to recognise more than one language as Regional language in all States?

مولانا آزاد : اس بارے میں آریبل
مسیر کو معلوم ہے کہ کانستیٹیوشن میں
کیا ذکر اختیار کیا گیا ہے ۔ اگر
کسی علاقے میں ایک خاص زبان کے
بولٹے والے بستے ہیں اور وہ اسے قائم
رکھنا چاہتے ہوں تو گورنمنٹ اس پر
غور کر سکتی ہے

[**Maulana Azad:** The hon. Member is aware how the Constitution has dealt with issues such as this. If in a particular area a certain section of population speaks a particular language and is desirous of preserving it, the Government may consider it.]

شی رघویا سینھ : سیधیوں کی
ٹیکٹ کیا ہے، امریکی، فارسی یا اور کوئی؟

مولانا آزاد : عربی یا اس کو اور دو
لکھے

[**Maulana Azad:** It is Arabic or Urdu whatever you may call it.]

Shri C. Bhatt: I have got a number of questions to ask.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Member did not rise. I have now called upon the Minister to answer the next question.

Shri C. Bhatt: I was not lucky enough to catch your eye.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS FOR INTENDING
SETTLERS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
ISLANDS

*843. **Shri P. T. Chacko:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether in view of the great density of population in Travancore-Cochin, Government are considering any scheme to provide lands for agriculturists from that State in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in order to encourage migration?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question of settling some colonists from Travancore-Cochin in the Andamans is under the consideration of Government.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether the State Government has made any representation to the Central Government regarding this question?

Shri Datar: We have not, to my knowledge, received any representation from the State Government but the Prime Minister has received a memorandum from about 100 families who desire to go and settle there.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether there is at present any machinery to encourage migration to Andamans?

Shri Datar: There is no such machinery.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether families from West Bengal who migrated to Andamans have given up their lands and returned to West Bengal, and if so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The question does not arise but I shall answer it. Some people did return but they have gone back with additional people and they are very happy there.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is the actual amount of land given to those persons who have already been settled there and whether it is given free or on long-term loan basis?

Dr. Katju: I do not quite catch the question. Ten acres of land are given to every settler. A scheme has been sanctioned which will involve a considerable sum over five years. I think about a crore of rupees or something like that. Some lands are being cleared and after their clearance, they will be delivered to the settlers.

Shri Gopala Rao: May I know whether the Government have exhausted all local resources before they considered the Andamans scheme?

Dr. Katju: All the local resources?

Shri Gopala Rao: Resources of land?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise out of this?

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government will bring any force on the Malayalees to go to Andamans? An assurance should be given that no force will be used.

Shri Datar: No force at all.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if any report has been submitted by the team of Government party of MPs who recently visited Andamans?

Dr. Katju: They have sent me one. I do not know whether I could call it a report. They have sent a memorandum.

Shri Gadgil: In view of the rich industrial potential of this island, may I know whether Government has any idea to establish a Development Corporation, thus attracting working men and business men?

Dr. Katju: Not yet. I shall bear this suggestion in mind.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether other States have been requested to send batches of settlers to Andamans?

Dr. Katju: It is not necessary. We have got a sufficient number of settlers from among the West Bengal refugees,—ideal settlers.

Shri Punnoose: While giving such facilities to these people desiring to migrate to Andamans, may I know whether the Andaman project would not be made use of either to deny or delay the fundamental agrarian reforms in the state?

Dr. Katju: I think this insinuation is very far-fetched and baseless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS FOR SETTLERS IN BHOPAL

*844. **Shri P. T. Chacko:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether agricultural lands are available in Bhopal for intending settlers from other parts of India and if so, under what condition?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The information is being obtained from the Government of Bhopal and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the Deputy Minister of Food in his tour of Bhopal had enquired into the possibilities of this?

Dr. Katju: I do not know.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it true that already large tracts of land have been reclaimed in Bhopal and may I know whether any settlers have settled down there or not?

Dr. Katju: I really do not know. I confine myself to the question put and any supplementary that arises out of that question.

Shri T. N. Singh: On a point of order, Sir, when we put a supplementary question and you have allowed it, it is assumed that you have allowed that supplementary as arising out of the question. May I know whether it is open to the Minister to say at a later stage that it does not arise out of the question when you have allowed it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes I feel that the question is on the border line, in which case, I depend on what the hon. Minister says.

Shri Gopala Rao: Before the Government propose to assign surplus land in any particular State, are Government prepared to satisfy the needs of the local people first?

Dr. Katju: I imagine so, Sir.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether any amount is given to the settlers in Bhopal State towards the cultivation of the lands allotted to them?

Dr. Katju: I do not know.

Shri A. M. Thomas: To my question, Sir, the Deputy Minister of Food was prepared to give the answer because there were reports to that effect.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I am prepared to answer, Sir. In Bhopal there are nearly 2.75 lakh acres of culturable land. The C.T.O. has reclaimed about 65,000 acres of land. When I had the privilege of accompanying our Minister who paid a visit to Bhopal, the Bhopal people were prepared to accommodate some Travancore people who are prepared to come and settle there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय: one question, Sir. जो इन्फोरमेशन टेबिल पर रखी जायगी क्या मैं यह भी दरखास्त कर सकता हूँ कि जो वहां पर लैंडलेस लेबरसं हैं, वहां के एकस सरविसमैन हैं और दूसरे जो गवर्नरमेट सरविस से रिटायर्ड हुए लोग हैं जो खेती करना चाहते हैं पर उन के पास जमीन नहीं है, उन की भी फैहरिस्त रखी जायगी और उन की जरूरत को पहले प्रिंकेस दिया जायगा ?

Shri P. T. Chacko: I take objection, he seems to call us outsiders

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री किंदवई): मैं समझता हूँ कि आनंदेविल मैन्यर भोपाल से आये हैं। उन को मालूम है कि भोपाल लैंडलैस लेवरर्स को जमीन दी गई है और तकावी भी दी गई है। लेकिन तकावी का शायद उन्होंने इस्तैमाल कर लिया है परं जमीन का इस्तैमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं।

पठित स्रोत एन० मालवीय : मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि वहां के लोगों को जमीन तकावी नहीं दी गई है लेकिन उनको जो बाहर से आये थे जमीन भी दी गई है और तकावों भी दी गयी है।

श्री किंदवई : वहां के लोगों को जिन को तकावी लोन और जमीन दी थी उन्होंने तकावी को तो खर्च कर दिया और जमीन का इस्तैमाल नहीं किया।

CENTRAL LEATHER RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
GUINDY

*846. **Shri Jasani:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state what was the total cost of the construction of the Central Leather Research Institute at Guindy?

(b) What are the functions of this institute?

(c) What is the progress of work so far done by this institute?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The anticipated cost of construction and equipment of the Institute is Rs. 35 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 1 (a)].

Shri Jasani: Is there any Committee appointed to supervise the work of this Institute? How is it constituted? Who are the personnel?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There was a committee which was appointed by C.S.I.R. Mr. Das was the Chairman— to initiate and it recommended the establishment of the Research

Institute. The other Members were Messrs. K. Seshachalam Chaudhuri, G. M. Mausari, P. T. Quy and B. C. Guha. Subsequently another local Planning Committee was formed.

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل

(مودسز ایڈنڈ سائنسیفیک ڈسرج) (مولانا آزاد): جتنے ڈسرج المسٹھنیوٹ کا ونسل بلاتی ہے ہر ڈسرج انسٹیٹیوٹ کے لئے ایک لوکل کمیٹی بھی بنائی جاتی ہے۔ اس کے لئے بھی ایک لوکل کمیٹی موجود ہے۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Generally speaking a local Committee is set up for every research institute which is established by the Council. In this case also a Committee has been set up.]

شی جاسانی : یہ لوکل کمیٹی بھی یا گرینسٹ ایک ہندیا نے مکرر کی ہے۔

مولانا آزاد : مدد ہم کرتے ہیں لیکن لوکل کمیٹی ہوتی ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: Though appointed by us, these are local Committees.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any bulletin is published to show the progress of work there and whether any research publications have already been made available?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The programme is to publish technical bulletins and other magazines which will disseminate information regarding the Institute.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any foreign expert is employed for doing work in this Institute?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir.

GRANTS TO POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS
OF UNIVERSITIES

*847. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what are the guiding principles

in the matter of giving grants to the post-graduate departments of universities?

(b) Have Government drawn up priorities in the matter of eligibility of grants to post-graduate departments of universities, and if so, what are the priorities?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 1(b)].

(b) No priorities have been drawn up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know how these principles have been laid down, by whom they were laid down and also, if they were laid down by a Committee of experts, who constitute that committee?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Government ultimately are responsible for all the things mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not what I wanted to know. I wanted to know whether these rules have been framed by a Committee of experts.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The rules have been framed by the Government of India. But, there is the All India Council for Technical Education, and Central Advisory Board of Education which advises the Government on all matters and makes recommendations.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there has been any request from the Travancore University for grant of money for post-graduate research?

مسٹر آف ایجوکیشن ایڈن
نیچچول (سوسوسز اینڈ سائنسیفیک) بیسوسچ
(مولانا آزاد) : جہاں تک ممکن یاد ہے
کوئی، ایسی درخواست ہمارے پاس
نہیں آئی ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): So far as I remember no such request has been received by us.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in the matter of giving priorities, grants for post-graduate studies in technical and technological subjects will be preferred to other subjects?

مولانا آزاد : سائنسک اور
ٹیکنیکل سائنس

[Maulana Azad: Scientific and technical subjects.]

BASIC EDUCATION

***848. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what were the important recommendations of the Committee on the productive aspect of Basic Education;

(b) which of these recommendations have been given effect to; and

(c) whether the implementation of these recommendations has led to any improvement in the direction of useful production?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 2].

(b) The report of the Committee, together with the observations on it made by the Central Advisory Board of Education, at their 19th meeting in March 1952 has been communicated to all State Governments for necessary action.

(c) The implementation of the new approach suggested will require several years and it is not possible so soon to offer any opinion on its results.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the report of this committee has been published and is available in the Library or was supplied to the various State Governments?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It was not laid on the Table of the House.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Central Advisory Board of Education has considered the recommendations of this committee, and if so, what is their decision?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. The Board considered the recommendations and expressed the view that the element of craft work in basic education is of such educational importance and value that even if no economic considerations were involved, it is necessary to replace ordinary primary education by basic education in a planned way.

Shri S. N. Das: With regard to part 2, item 1, it has been stated that the Committee has suggested a proper integration of post basic education with secondary and university education. I would like to know whether the Secondary Education Commission has been asked to consider this point also.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these questions will be considered by the Secondary Education Commission.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it a fact that the Government have made certain grants for basic primary schools to various States, and may I know whether the States have been able to avail of these grants?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question refers to the aid that is to be given for post-graduate studies and researches.

An Hon. Member: No, this is the next one. This refers to basic education.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry Sir, you have rightly corrected me. But it is besides the point.

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن ایڈ نیچرل

بیسوسز ایڈ سائٹھنک درج (مولانا

آزاد) : کیا آپریل ممبر اپنا سوال

دوہائیں کے ؟

[The Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Would the hon. Member repeat his question?]

شی ڈی ۱۰۔ ان ۱۰ سیہ : میں نے یہ سوال پूछا یا کیا کیا بے سیک پ्रا ایم ری سکولوں کے لیے سٹریٹس کو گوارنمنٹ کی ترکی سے کوئی خالص ایم داد یا گرانٹ دی گئی ہے ।

مولانا آزاد - پانچ برس کی پلائیک اسکیم میں ایک دم کوئی کئی ہے وہ مختلف استھنوں کو دی جائیکی پوشطیکہ وہ اپنا حصہ دیتے کے لئے تھاں ہوں

[Maulana Azad: An amount has been earmarked for this purpose in the Five-Year Plan. It would be allotted to the different States provided they are prepared to make their contributions.]

شی ڈی ۱۰۔ ان ۱۰ سیہ : کیا یہ ٹیک ہے کیا جو شر्त یہاں سے رکھی گئی ہے یہ ٹیک کا کارن کوئی کوئی سٹریٹس، جن میں ۳۰ پی ۰ بی شامیل ہے، اس گرانٹ سے کافی داد یا ٹھانے میں مکمل ہے ؟

مولانا آزاد - گورنمنٹ اس کی کوئی وجہ نہیں دیکھتی - ہم نے جو شرط کوئی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ جو استیت فی صد اپنا حصہ پورا کرنے کے لئے تیار ہو ۳۰ فیصدی سینٹرل گورنمنٹ اسے دیکھی - میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ ایک نہایت ہی مناسب تقسیم ہے

[Maulana Azad: The Government are of the opinion that there is no reason for drawing any such conclusion. What we have provided is that any State which is prepared to subscribe seventy per cent. of the total amount would receive the remaining thirty per cent. from the Central Government. And I think this is a fair allocation.]

Shrimati Khongmen: May I know, Sir, how many basic schools have so far reached a self-supporting state?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Basic School training is still in a very preliminary stage, Sir.

شی ڈی ۱۰۔ ان ۱۰ سیہ : کیا کیا سی سٹریٹس ہے جنہوں نے ۷۰ فی سدی دنہا مانجھ کر لیا ہے ؟

مولانا آزاد - ۱۰ اپریل کو لیک کانفرینس بلائی کئی ہے - اس میں استیت میسٹریوں سے ملتگو ہو گئی - پھر یہ معلوم ہو سکے کہ سرست کون کون استیت اسکے لئے تھاں ہوں -

[Maulana Azad: A Conference has been convened on 18th April. The matter would be discussed with the State Ministers. After that we would be able to know which of the States are willing to accept it for the present.]

CRIMINAL CASE AGAINST A CONTRACTORS' FIRM OF CALCUTTA

*849. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a criminal case on a charge of criminal conspiracy and cheating the Government in respect of Rs. 1,30,000 was filed against Messrs. S. N. Guha and P. C. Guha, a contractors' firm of Calcutta

at the instance of the Director General, Supplies and Disposals of the Government of India?

(b) If so, is it a fact that the case has been withdrawn by Government?

(c) What were the reasons for the withdrawal of the case?

(d) What was the total amount of money spent on the case?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, the case was withdrawn with the permission of the court as the charge-sheet was not considered to contain sufficient details. This was done in order to put in a fresh amended charge-sheet.

(d) The question of money spent on this particular case does not arise as it is being conducted by the Special Police Establishment Prosecutors who are whole-time Government servants.

Shri Gidwani: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the remarks made by the Magistrate who has said that he wondered who should be responsible for such a complaint and so much waste of time and public money?

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been invited to it, and Government have asked them to make the necessary amendments and give full details so far as the charges of cheating and misrepresentation were concerned.

Shri Gidwani: As for the money spent, who will be responsible for waste of that money?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says there is no special money there.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government have enquired into the reasons why these wrong charges were framed in the original case?

Shri Datar: It was not a wrong charge at all. Certain details had not been given with regard to the submission of certain bills in the original case that had been made, especially for overpayment of Rupees One Lakh and odd, and therefore, it was necessary to make the charges very clear so far as the submission of bills was concerned.

Shri Gidwani: What is the action proposed to be taken against the officers who made such a mistake?

Shri Datar: That question will arise after the case is over.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether investigations are being carried on even now regarding this case?

Shri Datar: There is no question of investigation. The case was filed, and now a fresh case is going to be filed. Investigation is already completed.

Shri P. T. Chacko: What time would it take for amending the charge-sheet?

Shri Datar: The charge-sheet will be amended and submitted. The charge-sheet has been filed or will be filed before 23rd March, 1953.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the Legal Department of the Law Ministry were consulted before this case was started?

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice so far as this particular aspect is concerned.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the Company filed a suit for the cost of the case?

Shri Datar: I am not aware.

APPOINTMENT OF MESSRS. BIRLA BROTHERS AS MANAGING AGENTS OF MESSRS. CENTURY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LTD.

***851. Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have approved the draft agreement of the terms of the managing agency appointing Messrs. Birla Brothers, as the managing agents of the Century Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., Bombay;

(b) whether the said draft agreement was accepted by Government as it is or with some modifications; and

(c) what are the important modifications, if any, made by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (c). Government have approved the agreement in question subject to the following modifications:-

(1) The period of appointment should not exceed ten years at a time;

(2) The Managing Agents should not exercise their power in regard to purchase or sale of capital assets on behalf of the company, except where

the purchase or sale price is within the limits prescribed by the Directors of the company;

(3) The Managing Agents should not keep with them funds of the company, in current account, exceeding Rs. 25,000/-

(4) No compensation should be paid to the Managing Agents if they have been dismissed from office for convictions for any non-bailable offences or have been guilty of gross misdemeanour or have worked for a period of less than two years; and

(5) The Managing Agents should not supplement their earnings with buying or selling commissions or otherwise, even with the sanction of the company at its general meeting

2. The shareholders of the managed company have also approved of the appointment of Managing Agents, on these terms.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, whether Government invited tenders from other firms than this one, and if so, how many tenders did Government receive?

Shri M. C. Shah: There is no question of inviting tenders. There were certain interests of these two concerns, and one concern, i.e., Birlas, took over the management, and then the Managing Agency was to be transferred. And so, under the Indian Companies Act, they applied to Government for permission for the transfer of the Managing Agency.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, the remuneration sanctioned to Birla Brothers for the management of these Mills?

Shri M. C. Shah: Ten per cent. on the net profits, subject to a minimum payment of Rs. 50,000/- per year in the case of absence or inadequacy of profits.

Shri Nambiar: May I know why this Birla Brothers were selected as the Managing Agents while many other firms are prepared to accept the offer?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have already stated that there were two interests: one was Navinchand Mafatlal who held a certain number of shares, and the other Birlas. Now, Mafatlal sold the shares to Birlas. Birlas have a controlling interest, and in the general meeting they were appointed Managing Agents.

REVIEW OF OLD CASES OF CONFIRMATION

*852. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that old cases where the orders of confirmation have been passed by the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property of Bihar, are being reviewed by the Deputy Custodian and Custodian in the State of Bihar?

(b) Are Government aware that a large number of vendees have erected residential buildings after the confirmation of the purchases of land and full payment thereof?

(c) Is it a fact that the Custodian General has issued a directive that such transactions should be treated liberally and as final?

(d) Is it a fact that in the State of Bihar, orders of one Deputy Custodian and Custodian are being revised and nullified by another Deputy Custodian and Custodian?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

SYMBOLS OF BRITISH REGIME

*854. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a communication has been addressed by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, to the Governments of all States asking them to collect the data regarding the symbols of British regime in public places in their respective States?

(b) Is it a fact that the Central Government are contemplating to remove these symbols from such places to the museum?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government of India have sent a communication to the State Governments of West Bengal, Bombay and Madras only.

(b) It is only after the views of the State Governments and the data sought have been obtained that any policy decision can be taken.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Have Government considered the advisability of changing the name of "Imperial Bank of India", and the Empire Insurance Co. of India as the word "Imperial" has got a symbol of British domination?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if the Government of India has made a collection of data regarding the symbols of British regime in Delhi itself?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these data are being collected.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Has Government any scheme in mind regarding the portraits of British Viceroys and Governors-General which are in Rashtrapati Bhavan?

مسنٹ آف ایجود کوہشن ایلڈ نیچل
سوسویز ایلڈ سائٹیفک دسچ (مولانا)
آزاد: ہاں وہ بھی اس اسکیم میں
داخل ہے

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Yes, that also is included in the scheme.]

Shri Punnoose: Do Government consider the Maharajas and Raj-pramukhs as some of the symbols of British rule?

INTERIM RELIEF SCHEME

*855. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the scope of the application of the Interim Relief Scheme, under which 50 per cent. of pension due is payable to displaced provincial government servants, servants of States and local bodies in West Pakistan excluding West Punjab has recently been extended?

(b) What is the nature of extending that scope?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The relief scheme originally applicable to persons who had migrated to India upto 30th September, 1948 has now been extended to cover persons who migrated to India upto 31st March, 1951.

CHARTERING OF STEAMERS FROM MAINLAND TO ANDAMANS

*856. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what are the annual costs of chartering and

hiring steamers from mainland to Andaman Islands and vice versa?

(b) What is the expenditure generally of a single trip up and down journey in chartering steamer of S. S. Akbar type between the mainland and the Andaman Islands?

(c) What amount of cargo and how many Government passengers are transhipped between the mainland and the Andamans Islands and what is approximately the fares of such cargo and passengers, if transhipped through private vessels?

(d) Have any attempts been made by Government to encourage private shipping enterprise between the mainland and the Andamans Islands?

(e) If not, is any such scheme in the offing?

(f) Is the practice followed hitherto economical and commercial?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the required information. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 3.]

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) Yes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many ships have been chartered, and for how long?

Shri Datar: We have chartered only two ships, the S. S. 'Maharaja', and the S. S. 'Bharatkhand'.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these two ships are running all along, or only one is running?

Shri Datar: My impression is that they are running alternately.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether in addition to these chartered ships on Government basis, the Government propose to allow private ships also to transact business between the mainland and the islands?

Shri Datar: Private parties are not coming forward; that is why we have chartered these two ships.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that there is a regular but scarce service to the Andaman Islands, may we know the reason why any chartering is necessary?

Shri Datar: Chartering is necessary because large quantities of wood

and other materials, and also a large number of persons have to be taken from the Islands to India and from India to the Islands. Secondly, the charges that are being charged by others are exorbitant, whereas we charge them at a very reasonable rate, and that is why chartering is essential.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether there is any likelihood of increasing the frequency of these trips?

Shri Datar: If there is any necessity, that question will be considered.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are we to understand that a large number of persons. A. B. C...to Z cannot be accommodated by the regular services that obtain?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we arguing the matter now? That is not the question. These services are meant for transporting timber and other things.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the market value of the two steamers, the 'Maharaja', and the 'Bharat- khand'?

Shri Datar: I cannot give their market value, but I can give the cost of chartering.

RADIO TUBES AND ELECTRICAL MATERIALS

***857. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the prospects of establishing a concern to produce radio tubes and other electrical materials, have materialised?

(b) Who are the foreign experts and foreign firms to give technical assistance or guidance in this direction and on what terms?

(c) Has any agreement been arrived at?

(d) Where is the factory likely to be located?

(e) What will be the capital and other assets of the concern?

(f) By what time is the production work likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (e). A contract has been entered into with a French Firm, namely, Compagnie Generale De Telegraphie Sans Fil, Paris for the setting up of an Electronics and Tele-communications factory in this country. It is proposed to locate the factory at Bangalore and

the total outlay involved is about Rs. 7 crores. The factory will be set up with the technical assistance of the French Firm who will send a number of experts for establishing and initially running the factory and for training Indian personnel who will take over from French personnel as early as practicable. The factory will be managed entirely by Government.

(f) 1956.

Shri Ram. Lal. Dwivedi: मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जो फ्रेंच फर्म इस काम में हिस्सा लेने जा रही है, उसका इस काम में क्या इंटरेस्ट होगा, या गवर्नरमेंट उसको क्या पेमेंट करेगी ?

Shri Satish Chandra: इस प्रश्न का उत्तर इस मेंशन में मैं करीब चार बार दे चुका हूँ। उस कम्पनी में और इंडस्ट्री में कोई हिस्सा फ्रेंच फर्म का नहीं होगा, यह बिल्कुल गवर्नरमेंट की पूँजी से शुरू की जा रही है। फ्रेंच कम्पनी सिर्फ इस में टेक्नीकल एडवाइस के लिए यहाँ पर है।

Shri Ram. Lal. Dwivedi: टेक्नीकल एडवाइस के लिये गवर्नरमेंट उनको क्या देगी ?

Shri Satish Chandra: वह एक टेक्नीकल कांट्रैक्ट है, उस कांट्रैक्ट में फिक्सेड एमाउन्ट और परसेटेज आदि है, अगर आनुरेविल मैम्बर चाहें तो मैं उनको फिर कभी बता सकता हूँ।

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know the average percentage paid to this concern of advisers, for the work done by them?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, I think I have not been properly understood. There are certain payments for services to be rendered in connection with the drawing up of the plans and other details. Then there will be certain payments in connection with the selection of plant and machinery and the services directly connected with the purchase and installation of the plant and machinery. Certain other payments will be made for technical advice and assistance rendered by that company, and so on.

Shri T. N. Singh: I wanted to know the percentages to be paid to this concern of advisers, in respect either of

output of materials or in respect of any machines purchased by them.

Shri Satish Chandra: There will be a small percentage paid to them in the initial stages of production.

Shri Gadgil: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to lay a copy of the Agreement with that firm, on the Table of the House?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Has any sum been paid to this concern in advance, or is there any agreement to make any advance payment?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir. No advance payment has been made. But as I said, all the details regarding the method of payment etc. are given in the Agreement. It is a lengthy technical document, and I do not think it will be in public interest to lay its copy on the Table of the House.

Shri Joachim Alva: What is the policy of the Government in placing the orders with the French experts, especially for defence materials, to be ordered from a Government which has got pockets in our country?

Shri Satish Chandra: That question should be put to the Minister of External Affairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question of policy can be asked during question hour.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this Agreement has been so drafted as to be enforceable by law, in case there is a breach by one of the parties?

Shri Satish Chandra: Every Agreement is subject to the jurisdiction of some law.

Shri Kelappan: For the machinery to be purchased, what is the percentage allowed to this firm?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is a fixed amount for that work. It is not on percentage basis. A fixed amount is to be paid for the technical advice and the purchase of machinery. After the factory has been set up, and has begun to manufacture the goods according to the stipulated programme a percentage on the total value of production will be paid in the initial stages for a few years.

Shri Gadgil: In view of the great interest shown by the Members of the House in the contents of the Agreement, will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of keeping a copy of it on the Table of the House?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have already said that it is not in public interest to lay a copy of that Agreement on the Table of the House. It is a lengthy technical document relating to defence industry.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May we know whether the new Minister of Defence Organisation has seen this Agreement?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): When I was in charge of the Finance Ministry, I had seen that Agreement.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said in reply to my question that all Agreements are within the ambit of some law. Of course, it is unfortunate that he thinks so. But may I ask whether Government are aware...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. We are not entering into a general discussion.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am putting a question on this, Sir. May I know whether Government are aware that there have been cases of Agreements with foreign firms, which could not be enforced?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister stated that with respect to this particular Agreement, it is enforceable by law.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I enquire whether any liquidated damages have been fixed, if this firm fails to observe the conditions of the contract?

Shri Tyagi: The difficulty in placing that document on the Table of the House is...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My question does not relate to that. My question is different. I want to know whether there has been the fixing of any damages, in case of default or breach of the Agreement.

Shri Satish Chandra: In such a case payments will not be made to the company. Moreover, the payment of a small percentage which is fixed on actual production has been included, in the agreement to safeguard against that contingency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kelappan: May I submit that my question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed more than twenty supplementaries on this question.

Shri Kelappan: But my question has not been answered, regarding the percentage allowed, for the machinery to be purchased. I wanted to know what was the amount fixed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Minister has stated, that so far as specification, giving of the plans etc., and the purchasing of the machinery etc. is concerned, a certain percentage is allowed. They are all preparatory to the manufacture of goods, which means that before goods are manufactured, these sums will be paid Supposing the firm...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we arguing that matter now?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I will put my question. Supposing the firm fulfils that part of the contract, but does not enable us to manufacture the goods, will we be entitled to any damages or not?

Shri Satish Chandra: I may again point out that there is no fixed percentage in the initial stages, as the hon. Member has stated. For drawing up the plans and for technical advice etc. payment is to be made in a lump sum. The percentage comes in only when the production has actually started. Moreover, this company is only a firm of technical advisers. Whatever has been achieved and whatever plant and machinery have been purchased belongs to us. If a particular firm of technical advisers is not able to help us, we will be free to engage other technical advisers.

Shri Kelappan: My question was, what that lump sum was?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What lump sum?

Shri Kelappan: The amount fixed.

Shri Tyagi: I have no objection in giving the figures. In fact my colleague was reluctant to place the document on the Table of the House, not because he was trying to keep any figures of expenditure from the House—House itself sanctions all this money—but it was more on strategic grounds; because in the document there is also mention of articles of strategic importance which are to be manufactured in the Factory. It is not perhaps in the public interest to put it on the Table of the House as to what is going to be manufactured.

As regards these figures, I might inform the House that about 2 lakhs will be payment for services to be rendered in connection with drawing up of plans and details of the buildings

and the construction of the factory; about 12 lakhs is the amount which shall be paid in connection with the selection of plant and machinery and services directly connected with the purchase and installation of the plant and machinery; about 40 lakhs shall be payment for technical advice and assistance rendered by the company. Payment in the nature of royalty on actual production is, as my colleague has just now said, on a percentage basis. It is 3 per cent. on the 1st crore worth of goods produced; then over one crore upto 2 crores it will be 2 per cent.; and from 2 crores and above it will be only 1 per cent. That will be commission.....(Interruptions). The agreement will be for 10 years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Joachim Alva rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will proceed to the next question. This question has been answered at length. Any hon. Member may take it up and then discuss during the debate whether it is reasonable or unreasonable. It is not in our province here during Question hour.

Shri Satish Chandra: May I add.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question. Mr. Sodhia.

CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*858. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state what was the total contribution made by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to the various educational institutions as a help for the education of children of displaced persons during 1951-52 and the current year?

(b) What was the total number of children so helped in (i) Secondary Schools and (ii) Colleges?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are any institutions directly managed by the Ministry opened for this purpose, and if so, what are they?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: No, Sir. We do not run any institution direct.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that Government intend to stop the grant for

freships to displaced persons for secondary education from 1953-54?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: No.

Shri Gidwani: Will that be continued?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know, Sir, the amount that has been granted to primary schools started by the refugees in the colonies in West Bengal?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): We sanction money to the State Governments and it is the State Governments to run the schools.

LOANS TO FARIDABAD DEVELOPMENT BOARD

*859. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state what grants and loans have been given to Faridabad Development Board during 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) What was the annual budget of this Body during the last two years?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a)—

Year	Loans	Grants
(i) 1951-52	Rs. 114.8 lakhs	Nil
(ii) 1952-53	Rs. 69.0 lakhs	Rs. 12.51 lakhs.

(b) There were no separate budget estimates for 1951-52 and 1952-53. The requirements of the Board were met according to the progress of construction works.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the constitution of the Board and what are its functions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether this Board will help the refugees there to get employment?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes.

Shri Raghavaiah: What is the percentage of interest taken by the Government on the loans given to this Board?

Shri A. P. Jain: I think it was generally 3.5 per cent., but it may vary from time to time.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the Government is aware of the fact that about 2,000 workers there are unemployed today?

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, the Government are aware that quite a large number of persons are unemployed and we are making every effort to find employment for them.

CENTRAL ELECTRO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*860. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute has started functioning and if so, what is its programme of work for the first year?

(b) Who is the Director of the Institute and where is the Institute located?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 4.]

(b) Dr. B. B. Dey, D.Sc. (London), F.R.I.C. is the Director of the Institute which is located at Karaikudi (South India).

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the outturn of work?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the Institute?

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Yes.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Institute has recently been started and the work that has been taken up has been mentioned in the statement of answer laid on the Table of the House.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know, Sir, whether any research is being carried on as regards the monozite which is lying idle and also as regards the new mineral that was found, named "Cheralite"?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These matters are not tackled by the Electro-Chemical Institute.

पुराने किले

*862. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने पुराने किले रक्षा मंत्रालय के यथार्थ नियंत्रण में हैं तथा कितने ऐसे हैं जो केवल उसकी देखरेख में हैं और जिनका उपयोग

सरकारी अथवा अर्ध-सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जा रहा है ; तथा

(ख) पुराने किलों की मरम्मत पर रक्षा मंत्रालय ने अब तक कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की है ?

The Deputy-Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the Government formulated any policy in regard to the control of these forts by the Defence Ministry—even though they may be collecting information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Questions of policy are not allowed.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am asking the Ministry of Defence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only facts may be elicited.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether it is the intention of the Government to have the "Vettimuricha Kotta" and "Kizhakke Kotta", two old forts in Trivandrum City.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With respect to details, hon. Members will kindly give intimation to them.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know, Sir, if Government have got the actual number of old forts which are existing in their possession, and if so, what is the number?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): The actual number of forts under the management of the Ancient Monuments Department comes to about 155.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : राजाओं के हाथ में अभी तक कितने फोर्ट हैं ?

श्री त्यागी : यह सवाल ऐसा है कि जिस के लिये मुझे तहकीकान करनी पड़ेगी।

Shri T. N. Singh: May I point out for your consideration one point, Sir? This question must have been asked about a fortnight or so before, and for the Government to say that it does not know what are its own properties and what is its control at this stage is rather evading answer to a question asked for information.

Shri Tyagi: The question did not pertain to the number of forts which were properties of the Government. The question was with regard to the forts which were either fully or partially occupied by the defence forces and what was being done with regard to their repairs etc., for which information has to be collected.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I seek your protection, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of protection. These are not assets which will fly away. These are assets of which lists are prepared from time to time. The hon. Minister said he would gather the information and then place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: On a point of order, Sir

Shri Matthen: When does the hon. Minister expect to collect the information asked for?

Shri Tyagi: Sir, the difficulty arises because there is no such specific item in the budget as 'expenditure on repairs of forts'. Forts are generally repaired from the General grant of Roads and houses given to the MES and therefore separate figures for fort repairs are not readily available. So it has to be found out as to how much was spent on forts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question hour is over.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On a point of order relates to this question. The question hour is over.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is very important. In answer to question No. 862 the Deputy Minister of Defence said that the figures were not available and were being collected, and in the course of the question the new Minister of Defence Organisation gave the figures. So we would like to know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can understand. Order please. Whether all these forts occupied by the Defence Services are used for semi-Governmental or Governmental purposes is the question. The hon. Minister, Mr. Tyagi, referred to those ancient monuments which have been taken possession of and which are included in forts. This is a different matter from the other question. If the hon. Member is satisfied with that there is no irrelevancy. I have no ob-

jection to allow the hon. Minister to make a statement if he thinks it necessary to explain. The first hour is intended for non-official work. The rest of the time is for official work. If the hon. Minister wants to use his own time, I have no objection. It is his own time that he is taking.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to remove one misunderstanding. My hon. colleague pleaded that the figure with regard to the money spent on the repairs of forts has to be collected for which he wanted time. The other question to which I replied was with regard to the number of forts. That was another supplementary.

Short Notice Question and Answer

TRANSFER OF CLERKS OF INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

Shri P. T. Chacko: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that forty-six lower division clerks of the Income-tax Department, who are ex-State employees have recently been transferred to States, Saurashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) If so, the reasons for this transfer; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the question of their categorization is still pending before Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The correct position is that out of 54 ex-State clerks found surplus to the requirements of the Income-tax Department, Travancore-Cochin, orders have been issued for the transfer of 16 to the Mysore unit of the Mysore-Travancore-Cochin charge, 23 to the Madras charge and 3 to the Madhya Pradesh-Bhopal charge; the particulars of the remaining 12 were to be circulated to other Central Government offices so that they may be absorbed, if possible, in these offices. No order has been issued by the Government of India for the transfer of any of these clerks to Saurashtra. But it is likely that in respect of the 12 clerks referred to above, posts have been found for a few in some Central Government office in Saurashtra, including that of the Commissioner of Income-tax of that area.

(b) The reason for their transfer is to save the staff from being retrenched for want of an adequate number of posts in the Income-tax Department within the geographical limits of the Travancore-Cochin State.

(c) No. The question of their categorization has been finalised.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know, Sir, the salary of these clerks who were transferred?

Shri M. C. Shah: These 132 clerks in the Travancore-Cochin State were getting from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. Now, they will be placed in the Rs. 55-130 grade.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that under the existing rules only Class I officers are liable to be transferred from State to State and these transfers were effected in contravention of that rule?

Shri M. C. Shah: No, Sir: there is no such rule. If necessary, these clerks are also transferable from one charge to another.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know, Sir, whether this surplus is a result of taking over a majority of the personnel of the former Income-tax Department in Travancore-Cochin in a disproportionate manner, which consisted of the Sales Tax Department and the Agricultural Income-Tax Department, instead of allotting a proportionate number of personnel to the Sales Tax Department and also to the Income-tax Department?

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes, it is a fact that the surplus is because of the Sales Tax and Agricultural Income-Tax all being combined there in the Travancore-Cochin State previously.

Shri P. T. Chacko: If that be so, will the Government consult the Travancore-Cochin Government to absorb a number of these personnel which have now become surplus in the Income-tax Department?

Shri M. C. Shah: That question was considered at a Conference held in December 1952, when the Member in charge of Excise was there with the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of the Travancore-Cochin Government. But the Travancore-Cochin Government was not prepared to accept this position.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know, whether during the integration of services, the Central Government gave an assurance to these lower-grade Government employees that they would not be transferred from the State?

Shri M. C. Shah: No, Sir; no such assurance was given.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that Mr. Mahavir Tyagi when he was Finance Minister gave an assurance that ordinarily no such transfer will

be made and the staff should be prepared to accept the transfer with all concomitant advantages of promotion? What has the hon. Minister to say about it, Sir?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): All these questions seem to be mis-conceived. The basic fact is that on a review of our requirements, we found that these clerks were surplus to the requirements and there is no rule which prevents Government from retrenching Government Servants whose services are no longer required. It was only out of consideration to them that we have made attempts to find them posts and have offered these posts to them which are now regarded as transfers by the hon. Members.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether further recruitments are being made in the Accountant-General's office in Travancore-Cochin?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Accountant-General's office is different from the Income-tax Department. Sir, we have already tried but we have been unsuccessful in getting them absorbed in the Audit Department etc.

Shri P. T. Chacko: In view of the fact that it is practically impossible for these clerks with meagre pay to go to such distant places and live there, has the Government taken into consideration the possibility of absorbing them in the Central Government departments in Travancore-Cochin, where there are some vacancies?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have already considered that question but it is difficult. Out of the 132 of the lower division, only 31 are required for the Income-tax offices. So, there were 101 who were surplus and it is not possible to absorb them there. Otherwise, we would have gladly absorbed them in other Central departments.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of what the hon. Minister said are the Government aware that in the case of peons who were originally considered to be surplus and transferred outside the State, subsequently recruitment was made through the Employment Exchange for these 12 posts, and may I know whether Government are in a position to assure us that this will not be repeated in the case of clerks?

Shri M. C. Shah: This is information that is being supplied and not a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will proceed to the next business.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED TENANTS

*837. { **Sardar Hukam Singh:**
 { **Shri Ajit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced tenants settled in the Punjab and PEPSU (separately) as tenants-at-will upto the 31st December, 1952; and

(b) whether there is any security for tenure of these tenants over and above what is guaranteed to an ordinary tenant-at-will?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Government have settled approximately 3,000 displaced tenants in PEPSU and 30,000 in Punjab as tenants-at-will.

(b) No.

DISPLACED PERSONS OF PUNJAB

*838. { **Sardar Hukam Singh:**
 { **Shri Ajit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons of Punjabi extraction who were initially allotted lands outside Punjab and PEPSU, but whose allotments were subsequently cancelled; and

(b) whether those displaced persons of Punjabi extraction, who still have allotments in Rajasthan, will be allowed to stay on?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) In case of persons allotted land under the quasi-permanent allotment system in the Punjab and PEPSU, the question of allowing them to retain the allotment outside Punjab and PEPSU can arise only after they have surrendered or finally renounced their allotment in the Punjab and PEPSU.

USE OF THE WORD "NATIONAL"

*845. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the States were instructed not to use the word "National" without the concurrence of the Centre?

(b) What is the object of issuing such instruction?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b).

In order to avoid confusion in nomenclature, the State Governments have been requested to inform the Central Government of their intention to use the term "national" in respect of any of their institutions.

SCHOOLS FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

*850. **Shri T. S. A. Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools for handicapped children in India and the number of children studying in them; and

(b) whether any survey has been made about the number of such children in the country?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) According to information available with the Government, there are 50 institutions for the blind, 42 institutions for the deaf and 3 institutions for the mentally handicapped children in the country. About 2,000 blind students, 2,000 deaf students and 100 mentally retarded children are studying in these institutions.

(b) No.

REPORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

*853. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrators of Insurance Companies appointed under Section 52-A of the Insurance Act or any of them have filed reports with the Controller of Insurance as required under Section 52-B; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place such reports on the Table of the House and state what action the Controller has taken under sub-section (2) of Section 52-B?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir, in certain cases.

(b) No, Sir. Action under Section 52 B(2) has not yet been finalised in any case.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

*861. **Shri Krishna Chandra:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether under the Technical Co-operation programme, any persons have been sent to U. S. A. for study in

modern agricultural and public health techniques, hydro-electric projects etc.?

(b) What financial assistance is given to these persons by U. S. A.?

(c) How are these persons selected?

(d) How long is this programme to continue?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire cost of training including suitable subsistence allowance and travel is met by the U.S. Government.

(c) The persons are selected by the Ministries concerned or State Governments as the case may be.

(d) This is an annual programme.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

*863. { **Shri Damodara Menon:**
Shri Kelappan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Central Board of Education so that a uniform course of studies and standard may be maintained in the various branches of learning in the different Universities; and

(b) whether the Board of Secondary Education has done anything to bring about uniformity in the standard and course of studies of Secondary Education?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The intention is to set up a Central Council of University Education; but before a final decision is taken, the matter will be discussed at a Conference of Education Ministers of States and Vice-Chancellors of Universities to be held shortly.

(b) Perhaps the hon. Member has the Secondary Education Commission in mind. The Commission has not yet submitted its report.

P.T.O. CONCESSION FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*864. **Shri Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to re-introduce the P.T.O. for Government servants; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The question is being examined.

EVACUEE PROPERTY LAW

***866. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Government made any offer to scratch the Evacuee Property legislation on a reciprocal basis; and

(b) whether Government have decided about the action to be taken with regard to this matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): As the House is aware, Dr. Qureshi, the Pakistan Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation made a statement in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly on 20th November, 1952 to the effect that the Pakistan Government were prepared to withdraw their evacuee property legislation provided the Government of India also agreed to do the same. On the following day in the course of supplementaries asked on the floor of this House the Prime Minister indicated that if such an offer came from Pakistan, he would be willing to consider it.

2. On the 26th February, 1953, we received a letter from Dr. Qureshi in continuance of his statement. In this communication, surprisingly enough, Dr. Qureshi suggested that the Government of India should first withdraw their evacuee property legislation from all but a few areas which are termed 'agreed areas' in the January, 1949 Agreement. Only thereafter would the way be paved for a consideration of the question of the withdrawal of the evacuee property legislation from those so-called 'agreed areas' in both the countries. Dr. Qureshi contended that under the 1949 Agreement, evacuee property laws were to operate only in the areas specified in it.

3. The Government of India have never accepted this interpretation of the January, 1949 Agreement. As is clear from the Agreement, the term 'agreed areas' used in it meant certain areas in which facilities for the exchange of revenue records of agricultural land, and facilities for the disposed of urban immovable and movable property were to be given. The Agreement nowhere mentions that the Government of either country will not be authorised to apply or extend its evacuee property laws to an area other than those specified areas. In fact, even when the 1949 Agreement was signed, evacuee

property law was in force in parts of India not included among those areas; and no demand was made by the Pakistan Government for the withdrawal of legislation from those other areas. The January, 1949 Agreement contains a note indicating that Pakistan desired to extend the scheme of the 'January' 1949 Agreement to apply to the property of Government servants wherever it was situated in either country. The Government of India, on the other hand, felt that while there could be no objection to applying the Agreement as a whole to either country, it would not be justifiable to make a distinction in favour of a particular class of persons as suggested by the Government of Pakistan. It will thus be seen that the contention of the Pakistan Government in regard to the limitation of evacuee property laws to the areas mentioned in the January, 1949 Agreement is altogether unfounded.

4. In effect, Dr. Qureshi's offer amounts to a demand that the Government of India should withdraw their evacuee property law from large parts of India before the Government of Pakistan could even consider making a beginning on their side. We have told the Pakistan Government that the proposal made by them is so extraordinary, that we can only draw the conclusion that they are not anxious to consider the matter.

There was therefore no substance in the statement made by Dr. Qureshi in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. For our part, we have indicated that we are prepared to consider the question of evacuee property in all its aspects, and to endeavour to come to a settlement without attaching any preliminary conditions.

LOANS GRANTED TO PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

***867. Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans granted to the Punjab Government under various counts during the last five years;

(b) the total amount of interest accrued on those loans;

(c) whether any payments have been made towards the discharge of the loans and interest thereof; and

(d) the outstanding balance under different heads of loans and the interest thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 5.]

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN ORISSA

*868. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Geological Survey has been made in the State of Orissa after the achievement of Independence till the year 1952; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results of work done by the Geological Survey of India in Orissa during the year 1947-48 and 1948-49 are given in the general reports of the survey for 1948 and 1949 respectively, copies of which are available in the Library of the House. A statement of the investigations undertaken by the Geological Survey of India in Orissa from 1949-50 to 1951-52 and the programme for 1952-53, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 6.]

Orissa.

Punjab.

Uttar Pradesh.

West Bengal.

Jammu and Kashmir.

Madhya Bharat.

Mysore.

Rajasthan.

Saurashtra.

Travancore-Cochin.

Ajmer.

Delhi.

(b) It is not proposed to open any additional recruiting centres/offices in the near future. The existing centres cater for the requirements of the whole country. The Adjutant General has, however, been authorised to shift recruiting centres/offices from one place to another if such a move will better recruitment.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*870. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that grants are given to State Governments for the establishment and development of various educational institutions?

(b) What is the basis of selecting these institutions for grants?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Under the Five-Year Educational Development Plan, Government of India have given grants to the States for certain schemes of Basic and Social Education, a part of which will be utilized by the States for development of educational institutions. The question of giving financial assistance to Universities and other institutions of higher education for advanced studies and research in non-Scientific and non-Technical subjects is under consideration.

(b) The general basis of selection is that the institutions must come within the pattern of the schemes formulated under the 5 Year Plan of Educational Development. In the case of Universities etc. care is taken to see that they are competent to undertake the type of advanced work for which grant is solicited.

भ तर्फेन्द्र

*869. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कौन कौन से राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां सैनिक भर्ती केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में उन राज्यों में सैनिक भर्ती केन्द्र खोलने का है जहां वे इस समय नहीं हैं; तथा

(ग) सन १९५२ में विभिन्न केन्द्रों में कितने रंगरूट भर्ती किये गये?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The following States have recruiting centres/officers.

Assam.

Bihar.

Bombay.

Madhya Pradesh.

Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN INDIAN
EMBASSY, WASHINGTON

605. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is a Department of Education attached to our Embassy in Washington?

(b) If so, what are its functions and the amount of money spent by it up-to-date?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes.

(b) The Education Department looks after the educational facilities and the welfare arrangements of Indian students in the Western hemisphere, and helps to foster cultural relations between India and the U.S.A.

The Department was set up in 1945. The total amount of expenditure spent on the Department year-wise is given below:—

1945-46	... Rs. 1,18,980
1946-47	Rs. 2,27,280
1947-48	... Rs. 3,86,821
1948-49	... Rs. 4,66,351
1949-50	Rs. 5,64,064
1950-51	Rs. 4,60,908
1951-52	... Rs. 3,85,240
1952-53	... Rs. 3,28,619
(Upto 31st January 1953.)	<hr/> Rs. 29,38,263 <hr/>

SCHOLARSHIPS TO INDIAN STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

606. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 418 asked on the 2nd March, 1953 and state what is the method of selection of these scholars for overseas scholarships?

(b) How many of these scholarships, if any, are reserved for the Backward Classes?

(c) Do Government have any plan to absorb these scholars in suitable positions so that full advantage of their training abroad is taken?

(d) If so, what are the principal features of that plan?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Selection for each category of scholarship is made

by a duly constituted Selection Board appointed by the Government of India.

(b) None, but if two candidates possessing equal qualifications are available, preference is given to a candidate belonging to the Backward Classes.

(c) and (d). Except for the Central State Scholarship Scheme, scholarships are generally awarded only to persons for whom employment on return is guaranteed by the authorities sponsoring them. Under the Central State Scholarship Scheme, one scholarship is awarded each year to the most meritorious candidate from Part 'C' and 'D' States, without any guarantee of employment or obligation to serve.

GRADE III STENOGRAPHERS

607. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many qualifying tests for Grade III Stenographers have so far been held according to Central Secretariat Stenographers Scheme; and

(b) how many candidates appeared and how many have been confirmed?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). No qualifying test has so far been held according to the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Scheme. Three qualifying tests were, however, held before the Constitution of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service at which one thousand, five hundred and forty-eight (1,548) candidates appeared, of whom 844 were declared qualified. Of them two hundred and fifty-five (255) have been confirmed so far in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service. Some more confirmations have been made in offices which have not participated in the Service, but that number is not readily available.

ASSOCIATION OF PRINCIPALS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

608. Shri S. C. Samanta: (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state when the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions in India was formed?

(b) What was the work done by the Association in 1952?

(c) What are the sources of its revenue?

(d) How much money was provided for in the Budget for the Association in 1951-52 and 1952-53?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) July, 1941.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 7.]

(d) Rs. 12,000 in 1951-52 and Rs. 15,000 in 1952-53.

CENSUS

609. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to State:

(a) whether any census has been taken along with the general census which took place in 1951, of persons below the ages of twenty-one who are orphans, destitutes, helpless, disabled, and have no support to steer their way in life; and

(b) if so, what are the numbers of the orphans and destitute children?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO DISPLACED PERSONS

610. Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the area of land in Punjab and PEPSU which had been allotted to displaced persons, but subsequently the allotment orders were cancelled as the allottees failed to take possession of the lands?

(b) Has the lands, so vacated, been allotted to other claimants?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

INTEGRATION OF AMRELI WITH SAURASHTRA

611. Shri Madhao Reddi: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether any representation was made to the Central Government for the integration of Amreli District, an enclave of Bombay State, with Saurashtra?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Yes. The Government have received certain representations from the Praja-Socialist Party asking for the merger of Amreli with Saurashtra.

PROMOTION OF OTHER RANKS

612. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the policy of Government in

1 P.S.D.

regard to promotion of Other Ranks to Officer Ranks?

(b) What is the percentage of officer-cadre (if any) reserved for promotion from Other Ranks?

(c) What are the qualifications, educational, physical, etc., considered necessary for promotion of Other Ranks to Officers Ranks?

(d) What is the actual percentage of officers now on the strength of the Indian Army who have been promoted from Other Ranks?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Every possible encouragement is given to Other Ranks to qualify for promotion to Officer Ranks.

(b) Ten per cent. of the annual vacancies at the Military Wing of the National Defence Academy which is the normal channel of entry to Officer Ranks, is reserved for Other Ranks.

(c) Candidates must have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and must be in good mental and bodily health. In addition, a candidate must at least be a non-commissioned officer, with not less than one year's service as trained soldier, and between 21 and 25 years of age.

(d) About 22 per cent.

OFFICERS DEPUTED FOR TRAINING ABROAD

613. Shri Punnoose: (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether officials in the employ of the Central Government or the States are being sent abroad for training?

(b) If so, how many such officials were sent during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952?

(c) Do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing (i) their designations; grades and qualifications; (ii) how these officers were selected; (iii) the nature and duration of the course undergone by them while abroad; and (iv) the countries in which they had their training?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

PRODUCTION AND STOCK OF NARCOTICS

614. Shri N. M. Lingam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what are the Narcotics produced in India and their stocks at present?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): The Government of India have statistical information only in regard to the narcotic drugs produced in the Government Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur. A statement showing the drugs produced in the Works, and the stocks as on the 31st January 1953, of such drugs, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 8.]

Other narcotic drugs are manufactured by private manufacturers strictly under the excise control of the State Governments who only are in a position to furnish the names and the stocks of such drugs.

SEVADAL PARADE IN AGARTALA

615. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sevadal Parade was organised by Shri Jiten Pal during the last Durga Puja Days in Agartala Town;

(b) whether during this parade the members of Sevadal were armed with lathis; and

(c) what steps do Government propose to take or have already taken in the matter of putting down the Sevadal violence?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Kajju): (a) A number of responsible citizens of Tripura organised some volunteers from amongst the refugees for rendering service to the refugees who arrived in large numbers in Tripura from East Pakistan as a result of the introduction of the passport system between India and Pakistan. These volunteers are understood to have organised parades in preparation for the Prime Minister's visit to Tripura. Shri Jiten Pal is the Secretary of an organisation known as All Tripura Refugee Samity. No parade was held during Durga Puja Days.

(b) Some of the volunteers carried lathies

(c) Since the Sevadal is a peaceful organisation, the question of taking steps against it does not arise.

DAILY ALLOWANCE TO RANKS ON LEAVE

616. Shri K. Subrahmanyam: (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the daily ration allowance to the Ranks when on leave is only annas eight?

(b) Has any effort been made to assess the average expense on rations of a family member of the Ranks?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The daily ration allowance for Other Ranks on leave is annas eight. The allowance is granted to enable them to defray a part of the cost of living while on leave.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

617. Shri C. R. Chowdary: (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the number of Industrial and Commercial Corporations operating in India?

(b) What is their total investment in Rupee value?

(c) What is the amount of profit obtained by British and American Companies in the years 1951-52 and in the first half of 1952-53?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement of available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 9.]

दक्षिण अमेरिका में पुरातत्व अवशेष

618. Shri Balwantrai Singh: क्या दक्षिण अमेरिका में पुरातत्व अवशेष की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण अमेरिका में, विशेषकर मैक्सिको में, भारतीय संस्कृति के पुरातत्व अवशेष प्रचुर मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं; तथा

(ख) यदि पाये जाते हैं, तो इन वह मूल्य अवशेषों के संबन्ध में अनुसंधान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Government of India have no information about any archaeological finds depicting ancient Indian culture found in South America.

(b) Does not arise.

EXTENSION OF SERVICES TO HIGH COURT JUDGES

619. Shri Shahasan Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of High Court Judges who got extensions since 1947 and also the number of retired judges who were re-appointed during this period?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Only one High Court Judge has been granted an extension of service since 1947. Twenty-eight retired Judges were re-employed by the Government of India to serve on some ad hoc Committee or Tribunal or to do some other special work during the period from 1948 to the middle of 1952.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN PUNJAB

620. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how many technical institutions were started or aided in the Punjab during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The number of technical institutions started during these years is not available. Information has been called for and will be placed on the Table of the House, in due course. A statement showing the total number of technical institutions and their distribution by management, for the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 10.]

VALUABLES OF DISPLACED FAMILIES FROM WEST PAKISTAN

621. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of displaced families from West Pakistan left their gold ornaments, jewellery and other valuables in the safe deposits of the Imperial Bank branches of Pakistan?

(b) What is the approximate number of such families and the value of these deposits on the Government record so far?

(c) What is the number of evacuee families who have left their valuables in the Imperial Bank branches in India and of what value?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The information is not readily available.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE POOL

622. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a special cadre of officers called the Finance and Commerce Pool in the Government of India;

(b) if so, the number of officers in this cadre;

(c) the object of the pool and the reason for continuing it;

(d) the Ministries and the kinds of posts under which these Pool officers were intended to be employed; and

(e) the number of said Pool officers holding posts in Ministries other than those in which they were intended to be employed?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) 36.

(c) The Pool was constituted in 1939 with the object of securing a regular supply of suitably equipped officers to undertake the specialised and increasingly complex work in the higher posts in the Finance and Commerce Departments of the Government of India, in which special knowledge, experience and outlook are necessary. The number of such posts has in fact increased. To meet the increased requirement the Finance Commerce Pool is being expanded to form a Special Administrative Pool. Another Pool of officers, the General Administrative Pool, is also being created to man the senior posts in the other Departments of the Government of India. Both these Pools, which provide for flexible interchange of officers, will constitute the Central Cadre of the Indian Administrative Service. The detailed scheme approved by Government for the constitution of this cadre was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 30th December, 1950.

(d) A Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 11.]

(e) 16.

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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

2253

2254

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 18th March, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3-9 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT re RECOMMENDATIONS OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement regarding Government's decision on the recommendations of the Dearness Allowance Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. S-13/53.]

STATEMENT RE RECOMMENDATIONS OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): With your permission, Sir. I would make a brief statement about the recommendations of the Dearness Allowance Committee.

As the House is aware, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri N. V. Gadgil was appointed in July last year for examining and reporting to Government what portion of dearness allowance at present granted to Government servants should appropriately be treated as pay. The Committee submitted its report on the 4th October, 1952 and a summary of the salient features of the Report was placed on the Table of the House on the 12th November, 1952. The Government have now

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considered the recommendations and I have laid on the Table of the House a statement showing the recommendations of the Committee and Government's decisions thereon. Sufficient number of copies of the Report are placed in the Library for the use of hon. Members.

The main recommendation of the Committee is that 50 per cent. of the dearness allowance at present granted to Government servants in various pay groups up to a pay of Rs. 750 per mensem should be treated as pay for the purposes of retirement benefits, travelling allowance, compensatory allowance, house rent allowance and recovery of rent from those employees who are in occupation of Government quarters. The Committee also recommended that the ad hoc increases in dearness allowance granted since 1947 to employees in the lower pay groups should not be reduced until the All-India cost of living index reaches the figure of 305. This in effect means that the basic minimum pay of the Central Government employees becomes Rs. 50 per mensem. These recommendations have been accepted by Government. The concessions relating to retirement benefits will cost about Rs. 4.2 crores per annum and will have effect from the 15th July, 1952. There are certain relatively minor concessions relating to the grant of higher allowances etc. as recommended by the Committee which have also been accepted. As the recalculation and readjustment of these allowances from a retrospective date would involve undue waste of time and labour which would be incommensurate with the results, it has been decided that these concessions would be applied with effect from 1st April, 1953.

I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record Government's appreciation of the valuable work done by the Committee in resolving this very complicated matter.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): This statement has been placed on the Table

[Shri Nambiar]

a long time after the Dearness Allowance Committee has reported. We have a lot of things to discuss, and this matter concerns thousands of Government employees. Therefore, I request that some time may be allotted for discussion of the Report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have so much time during the Finance Bill. We may discuss it then.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): The hon. Minister said that a sufficient number of copies of the Report are placed in the Library. In view of the enormous interest aroused by this enquiry may I make a suggestion that if any hon. Member asks for a copy, a copy may be supplied to him? We have to read it at home. We cannot read it only in the Library.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Copies may be placed not only in the Library, but some in the Notice Office also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I shall endeavour to make them available.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Would the Government consider the possibility of allotting another day, because as far as the Finance Bill is concerned, we have got only two days and as you know, during the Finance Bill so many subjects have to be discussed? So, I am just asking the Government whether they will be in a position to allot one day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is plenty of time till the 4th April. Anyhow, the suggestion has been made. Sardar Swaran Singh.

GOVERNMENT PREMISES (EVICTION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. The following are the Demands that are formally placed before the House:—

Demands Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 123, 124 and 125.

I would have been glad if the Cut Motions had been given at the Table. Hon. Members may do so within fifteen minutes, and I would have them tabulated, and the Cut Motions standing in the name of whichever hon. Member is present here will be treated as having been moved on the floor of the House.

DEMAND NO. 43—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,91,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 44—FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,84,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 45—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,54,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND NO. 47—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,26,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 124—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,96,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,21,76,000 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, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

Refusal of Supplies

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

Chartering of ships for foodgrains

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

Cheap and adequate food to the people

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Help to scarcity and famine-stricken areas

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

General policy relating to agriculture and food

Shri P. N. Rajabhoi (Sholapur—Resumed—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abolishing subsidy to reduce price of foodgrain

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Food production in Rayalaseema by providing irrigation facilities

Shri Eswara Reddi (Cuddapah): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Relief to the cyclone-affected districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Waste cultivable land for landless scheduled castes

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Tobacco crop in the hands of monopoly business magnates of Britain and other countries

Shri Nanadas (Ongole—Reserved Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Importing bad food-stuffs at uneconomic prices

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Developing fisheries in the country

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Making the tillers of the soil the owners of it

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to carry out the Grow More Food Scheme.

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Aforestation of the land which is not suitable for cultivation

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Raising certain crops in the forests without destroying them

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

Refusal of Supplies

Shri Vallatharas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

Jute policy

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sufferings of the agricultural labourers

Shri V. Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to solve the food problem

Shri Veeraswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Loans for construction of tube-wells in Maharashtra

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Protection to poor peasants and agricultural labourers

Shri Kachiroyar (Cuddalore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Irrigation canal to utilise the water of Kauveri River

Shri Vallatharas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

A Community Project in Kalathur Taluk or Thiruvaramburirkka

Shri Vallatharas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to utilise cultivable waste and the existing fallow land

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide lands to the landless agricultural population

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Preservation and improvement of the cattle wealth

Shri Nanadas: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Civil Veterinary Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

Gifts received from abroad

Shri Eswara Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Redistribution of land to remove economic inequality

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the cut motions moved are placed before the House. Babu Ramnarayan Singh. I find that he is absent. Then, Sardar Lal Singh.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): In spite of the lofty ideals.....

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): What are the lofty ideals?

Sardar Lal Singh:which are frequently indulged in, the naked truth, in all its ugliness, stands out that India is the symbol of poverty, misery, starvation, filth, disease, illiteracy and superstition. We have been bemoaning and bewildering.....

Shri Kidwai: Bewildering?

Sardar Lal Singh:that in spite of India being an agricultural country and 75 per cent. of its population being engaged in agriculture we have to prostrate before other countries for food. We have been getting food gifts from other countries. While it is good of other countries to offer us food, should it not give a rude shock to our

self-respect to accept these gifts? We have already imported about Rs. 1,000 crores worth of foodgrains, and this should be enough to lead any country to financial bankruptcy. No wonder the Prime Minister said the other day that self-sufficiency in food is our problem number one, and unless we can solve it, all the grandios schemes of ours are likely to go overboard.

Shri Kidwai: May I interrupt, and inform the House that the hon. Member was a Director of Agriculture for some time?

Sardar Lal Singh: In short, while the poverty of India is well recognised and the need for agricultural production is also appreciated, what we do not seem to appreciate sufficiently is that neither can our poverty vanish by slogans or by miracles or by import of gold from foreign countries; nor can food production be increased by mere pious wishes. Both these objectives can be achieved only by exploiting the natural resources of the country in the first instance; secondly, by getting the maximum return from our research institutes; thirdly by taking the results of the researches to the fields and meeting the viewpoint of the agriculturist; and fourthly by making agriculture a paying proposition and keeping the farmers contented.

Now, to illustrate my point of view, I shall pose a few questions for the hon. Minister to ponder over. Take first the exploitation of natural resources. Although I can cite a good many instances, I would refer to only one about which everybody is familiar, i.e., the fruit industry of India. From the point of view of climate, soil, rainfall, etc. some parts of India like Assam and others are so ideally suited for fruit growing that they should be the most prosperous and richest regions in the land and the envy of the rest of the world. Yet, how is it that they continue to be poverty-stricken and the objects of pity? Other countries not having half the facilities that India has, have developed their fruit industry tremendously. Likewise the fruit preservation industry, if properly developed, can be our leading industry. Preserved fruits, particularly mangoes, can find markets in the outside world and can bring us much needed foreign exchange to the tune of many crores of rupees. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is being done in this connection, and what stands in the way of development of this industry to the fullest possible extent

Shri Kidwai: I think the hon. Member.....

Sardar Lal Singh: I would not like to be disturbed. I would be glad to reply to all questions at the end of my speech. In fact I propose to address the Members of this House later on the development of fruit industry and I know, our friend Dr. Deshmukh is full of enthusiasm and full of ideas and will certainly give full thought to this industry.

Now coming to the research and education side, even though India is an agricultural country, even though our agriculture is primitive, even though there is dire need to modernise agriculture and we are very eager to import experts from abroad, how is it that graduates of our own agricultural colleges are rotting by hundreds? They are prepared to accept jobs of clerks. I would like to ask the Minister of Agriculture what steps they have taken to make agricultural teaching of practical utility. Is he certain that the Central Agricultural College located at Delhi is giving the kind of instruction that is needed, and that it is not a mere waste of money? I am afraid what was apprehended about five years back by a large number of agricultural experts that the agricultural education at Delhi would be of a theoretical nature than practical is coming true. I do not want to go into this matter in greater detail, as it is at present being examined by the Estimates Committee.

Then as regards research, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi has got wonderful laboratories. It is staffed with men of the highest calibre — perhaps the best in Asia—of whom we can all feel proud. But is the Minister satisfied that we are getting the maximum return for the money being spent? Then we have got the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; we have got the Commodity Committees; we have got the Central Research Institutes and we have got State Research Institutes. Is our Minister sure that there is enough co-ordination between all these and that there is no duplication? Here again I am afraid I would have to keep mum, because these subjects are under discussion by the Estimates Committee and I would not like to go further than that.

The third point is carrying results of research to the field. I would ask the hon. Minister eight or ten questions in order to indicate to him the problems that are worrying practical agriculturists. Even though culturable area in India is the smallest in the world (less than an acre per head) and there is any amount of manual labour available, how is it that our yields per acre are the

lowest in the world—in fact only a fraction of that of many other countries in case of several crops?

Shri Kidwai: In spite of Directors of Agriculture!

Sardar Lal Singh: I am sorry, Sir, if only the hon. Minister would care to listen to my suggestions, he would be rendering a greater service than by trying to side-track the issues. I would beg him to understand—or at least try to understand—my questions.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Re-served—Sch. Tribes): On a point of order: is the hon. Minister going to reply at the end, or is he going to reply from sentence to sentence?

Shri Kidwai: Whatever is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will conclude if he is allowed to proceed.

Sardar Lal Singh: The House can understand the mentality prevailing. I wanted the hon. Minister to understand the problems which are agitating the minds of practical agriculturists; instead of understanding the problems he tries to ridicule, because he thinks that is the best way to escape criticism and get over his difficulty.

As regards improved crops, although seeds of improved varieties are available for long, for many many years past, how is it that a large portion, overwhelmingly large portion of our cropped area still continues to be under inferior varieties of crops?

Shri Kidwai: Again a failure of Directors of Agriculture.

Sardar Lal Singh: Even though control measures against diseases and insect pests are known for long, yet staggering damage amounting to tens of crores of rupees continues to take place. What is being done by the Government to tackle this problem on a realistic basis? Merely tinkering with it will not do.

As regards dry farming, we all know that 85 per cent. of the area in India depends on rainfall. How is it that other countries, with much less annual rainfall than in India, are able to get far more yield than we are able to get in India? What stands in the way of our adopting the dry farming methods, so successfully followed in other countries? Then in regard to fodder, although many other countries have got much greater area for pastures, yet their pasture lands are full

of nutritious grass, whereas our pastures are denuded of any grass and they are only places of exercise for animals. I want to know what steps are being taken by Government to renovate our pastures?

Then again, we all know that we have got to maintain ten to twenty cows to get the same quantity of milk as a single cow yields in some foreign countries. Here again, I want to find out what actual steps are being taken by the Government to remedy this state of affairs, or bring about a revolutionary change? Then again we have got the problem of maimed, aged and useless animals that are roaming about here and every month they are increasing by tens of thousands. What is to be done about this, especially when we know that we have not got enough land to provide fodder for even our best cattle and food for human beings?

Then again, what steps are being taken to ensure that the major portion of the price paid by the consumer goes into the pockets of the grower? Does the hon. Minister know that even now at some places like Jullundur, potatoes are being sold at Rs. 4 a maund which hardly meets the actual cost of production. Last year the price of *gur*, because of the ban on export had gone down to Rs. 4 a maund against the control price of Rs. 20 per maund in India and the prevalent price of Rs. 25 per maund in Pakistan. As soon as the *gur* had passed out of the hands of the cultivators, the ban on export was removed and the mercantile community was able to make a great deal of profit. Can any Government, calling itself national, look at this with equanimity?

Then about credit facilities. When Government are planning to afford facilities to industrialists to borrow crores of rupees for industrial development, is anything being done to help the farmers (to secure loans) even to the extent of a fraction of what is being done in other countries? Our hon. Finance Minister was applauded in this House for providing relief in income-tax by raising exemption limits from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200 in the case of individuals and from Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 8,400 in the case of undivided Hindu families. In the case of farmers an income of Rs. 8,400 can be obtained only from an area of about 150 acres. Is there any justification why farmers getting only a few hundreds of rupees a year should not get any relief?

As regards reclamation of culturable waste land, this is our problem No. 1. I find that Government propose to establish Centrally-controlled mechanised farms. Considering that Government farms, poultry farms, dairy cattle farms, etc., which are under the Ministry are losing concerns—not experimental, but demonstration farms, —I would rather caution him lest he burns his finger a little too much. One suggestion that I can offer him is perhaps he might give half of the area to private enterprise and keep the other half under him in order to judge for himself the relative efficiency and economy in both the cases, and he will have a sort of counter-check on one another.

Lastly, all the hopes are centred round the Community Projects and the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and rightly so. But is Government aware of the general impression in the country that Government is not honest in its appeals for co-operation from non-Congressmen? Here again I can tell him that my own experience convinces me that perhaps Government could be expected to do more to win co-operation from the other side.

As regards making Agriculture a paying proposition, my questions put last year, as also the questions put a few days back even by Congress Members elicited negative replies from our Minister. When he was asked if he would be prepared to allow "the law of supply and demand" to work in the case of agriculturists, he said 'No'. When he was asked if he would be prepared to allow a planned economy to work which will guarantee to the cultivator reasonable return and also ensure the supply of these commodities to the consumer at a reasonable price, he said 'No'. When he was asked, would be fix the prices of the commodities a year in advance to enable cultivators to decide for themselves what crops it will pay them to grow, he said 'No'. When he was asked, does the price fixed meet the actual cost of production, he said he did not know, nor did he care to find out. To add insult to injury.....(Interruption). I am discussing the policy of the Agriculture Department. In my time has been taken away by him so many times.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If an hon. Member does not give way the hon. Minister can explain in the end.

Shri Kidwai: I only wanted to point out that not one question was put to me, nor did I ever say 'No'. But

[Shri Kidwai]

I offered to the hon. Member the operation of the law of supply and demand in respect of sugarcane and he did not accept.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may reply in the end.

Sardar Lal Singh: Sir, half of my time has been taken away by the hon. Minister. I would beg of you to give me more time.

As I was saying, to add insult to injury, he said he did not care to find out and added let them not grow sugarcane if it does not pay them. No Minister in any civilised country of the world can have the nerve to reply like that and still retain his job and much less the confidence and respect of the people. It is only in India that due to the helplessness of the cultivators we can hear such replies from the Ministers.

As regards target production, for the last eight years we have been hearing of many schemes, with the results too well known to us. According to the Planning Commission, in 1948, and again in 1950, there was actual decrease in production. It looked like:

मत्र बहुत गया ज्यों ज्यों दृ की

Of course I find, a statistician has recently come to the rescue of the Government, who has tried to show that there has been a slight increase of about 14 lakh tons, which comes to about 3 per cent. But the empty stomachs cry out a different tale. Soaring high prices like Rs. 20 per maund for wheat and likewise for other crops, heavy imports of food-grains of thirty to fifty lakhs of tons a year for the last so many years, and in spite of that, frequent famines, are the cruel evidence of the real position. Even now seven States are in the grip of famine which is cleverly described as 'scarcity areas'. The interesting thing is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given five minutes more to the hon. Member.

Sardar Lal Singh: Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given already.

Sardar Lal Singh: I am sorry, I have not taken five minutes more. I need only three minutes more now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given him already twenty minutes. He started at 3-15.

Sardar Lal Singh: Only three minutes more.

The interesting thing is when there is a fall in production the Government at once attributes it to certain natural causes, drought or excessive rainfall or over-population and so on. But when there is increased production it readily claims credit for it although its contribution for it may be as much as that of a man in the moon. Government is now jubilant that targets in respect of cotton, jute and sugar have been achieved and it gloats over what it calls "an all-time record" in Indian history, in regard to sugar production.

No doubt the position is very happy. Consumers are able to get any amount of sugar in open market at about ten to twelve annas as against two or three rupees a seer in black market previously. Textile mills are happy because they had previously to import eighty to ninety crores of rupees worth of cotton. In the matter of jute also, we were no more likely to remain at the mercy of Pakistan. But can Government claim any credit for the increased production? It were the remunerative prices that had brought about all this increased production. And, secondly, a sensible government with practical men at the helm of affairs, would have taken the fullest advantage of this happy position by maintaining the tempo of production, by sustaining remunerative prices to the grower and reasonable prices to the consumer, by creating foreign markets for our sugar to earn the much-needed foreign exchange; and above all to increase the general prosperity, since it does not require any great sense to realise that if the farmers are prosperous and have got greater purchasing power, business must flourish all round. Neither can our Government benefit from the experience of other countries where under similar conditions they have been able to achieve a great deal of success, nor is it prepared to formulate any plan of its own. It just makes a mess. That is all I can say.

For instance the jute price has fallen from Rs. 70 to Rs. 23 and jute growers have burnt their fingers to such an extent that they will not be prepared to listen in future to the appeals of the Government. Cotton growers have lost all charm for producing cotton of superior varieties due to fall in price. The sugarcane growers got the shock of their life when the hon. Minister acted like the Great Moghal and cut down the price by 25 per cent. against the protests of the sugarcane growers, the Indian Sugarcane Committee, the States and all the

rest of them. They follow such inconsistent policy,—in case of a small surplus, advocating subsidised exports and immediately the next day, feeling the shortage of sugar placing ban on export of sugar and *gur*, again go in for relaxation,—that we do not know what lies for this country in future!

In regard to Orissa, rice is the main and in fact the only cash crop, and cultivators are expected to contribute three lakhs of tons to the Central Pool. But the price being paid is about one-half of the imported rice price and Orissa growers will lose something like Rs. 20 crores on this account. Orissa has requested that the royalty per maund of rice supplied by that State should be raised from eight annas to one rupee, which is very reasonable.

Unless cultivators can be kept contented and the profession of agriculture is made a paying profession, there can be very little hope of any increase in the food production in spite of all our tall talk, radio talk and broadcast and the speeches that our Ministers may deliver.

Shri Kidwai: Sir, may I ask a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Dr. S. P. Mukerjee (Calcutta South-East): Sir, with what motive has the hon. Minister left his own seat and come near the speaker?

Sardar Lal Singh: I am only too glad to reply.

Shri Kidwai: I would like to know for how many years the hon. Member was a Fruit Preservation Adviser to the Government and what was the complaint about all the sugar being sold in the black market?

Sardar Lal Singh: I challenge here that during my time of three years (*Shri Kidwai: Fifteen years*) of three years, I was able to bring about such rapid development in the fruit industry which has been recognised by all people in India who know about it.

Shri Kidwai: Yet how ever there complaints?

Sardar Lal Singh: I can find a thousand complaints and charges against the Minister. No Minister in the Government of India can escape criticism or condemnation. But responsible Ministers are expected to

know better and speak in a more responsible manner.

Shri Kamungo (Kendrapara): Looking back upon the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 we can congratulate ourselves that we are very nearly turning the corner of bad food days. In the course of another couple of years, I believe we will not have to go begging and borrowing for India from different parts of the world and for this the policies of the Government have got to be appreciated. Today the danger is in the other direction. The prices are dropping and the hon. Minister said on the last occasion, in July 1952, a time may come when controls would have to be used in favour of the producers. The time has already come and I would advise the Government to take steps so that the prices may be maintained at a remunerative level. At present, the price of rice in my Province of Orissa is at a low level in spite of the fact that the basic price per unit is Rs. 65/- Rice farmers have got to offer their rice at much lower prices. The advantage of this does not go to the producer, does not go to the consumer but goes to the middleman who happens to be the procuring agent or contractor for the Government. The solution to my mind is that the sooner this monopolistic trading in foodgrains by the Government is eased, the better.

The Minister during the last Budget Session mentioned that the difference between the procurement price and the issue price was sometimes as high as 40 per cent. This is simply too high. In the grain trade, a profit of 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. is considered adequate but today in many places, the rate of difference between the procurement and the issue price to which additional amounts have got to be added, as far as the consumer is concerned, sometimes goes up to 35 to 40 per cent. In this transaction, the farmer does not benefit because he is not offered a better price. Explanations for this are that there is no storage space, transport arrangements are faulty, etc., but after all, a method must be found out. I believe if the monopoly trading by Government were eased a little bit, then by competition, the prices available to the farmer will be a little higher. All this time the prices have been settled on the basis of the prices ruling in the year 1943-44. I do not know on what basis the prices were fixed at what they were in 1943-44. In Orissa, the price for rice was fixed at Rs. 9-11-0 per maund whereas prices of rice fixed at Madras and Bengal which are neighbouring Provinces were Rs. 12/- and

[Shri Kanungo]

Rs. 15/-. In some Provinces, in 1952-53, prices were fixed at Rs. 20/- and 30/- also. I do not know what is the basis. The cost of production of rice in Madras could not be higher than in Orissa which is only a few miles away from the border and the cost of production could not be higher than in Bengal which also is just a few miles away from the border. The cost of production in any part of the country would not be as high as Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 as it was in certain Provinces like Assam and Bombay. This injustice was done in 1943-44 and it is being perpetuated. The increase in price in Orissa at least between the years 1943-53 has been only in the range of less than Rs. 2/-. The 1952-53 prices in Orissa were Rs. 11-8-6. In 1944, the prices were Rs. 9-11-0. So the difference is fairly something less than Rs. 2/-. If the prices were fixed on any rational basis either on the basis of the cost of production or on the basis of prevailing rates all over India where the prices are being pooled the pooled price ought to have been available to other Provinces also. Now, assuming that the 30 per cent. of the production is marketable as has been calculated by competent authorities, then during the period of these 8 years, the farmers of Orissa have lost Rs. 225 crores which they would have got if the prices were based on a rational way. To my mind this has happened because the farmers as such are not organised. All these 8 years prices of every commodity have risen as much as 400 per cent. and farmers have got to buy them at that price but his own product, his own production did not fetch a higher price. If it is in the interests of the community, the hardships must be shared by everybody, between organised capital and organised labour. The prices of every commodity which the consumer has got to consume have increased but in the case of the farmer alone, he has been left high and dry. I believe in future, unless the interests of the farmers are protected by the Government, the question of protection will not be solved. What I have said about Orissa applies also to other parts of India more or less. The point simply is wherever higher prices have been offered, it is because the competition of industrial wages has attracted more people to industry and increased the wages in agriculture. Therefore, the prices have to be high but by and large, the policy should be that a remunerative price should be available to the farmer. Otherwise, why should we sacrifice for the community? Why not others be asked to share the burden?

All these years, we have had an army of officials in the Civil Supply Organisations. Perhaps the number is more than in the Indian Army. I believe that the time has come when we can reduce that number. I believe, as envisaged by the hon. Food Minister in the last budget speech, that he would have taken early steps to see that the procurement and distribution of foodgrains policy is remodelled so that the consumers as well as the producers may be benefited. The very fact that we are not in critical conditions and that we do not live upon the expectation of ships arriving at the harbour should not make us complacent. Our population is increasing by leaps and bounds. Our production is not keeping pace with that. Unless we take steps from now on and very urgently, too, then, we may have to face a crisis in a different manner. The miseries of the depression years of 1929 and 1930 are still fresh in the memory of many people. We had very low prices. What was the effect? Most of the people were in a miserable condition. Land went out of the hands of the cultivators. People could not meet their commitments in rents and taxes. Those conditions should be avoided at any cost. I believe that can be done without very much complicated efforts.

The first essential is that a policy of remunerative prices for farm products should be rigidly adhered to. As early as 1946 a committee presided over by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has produced a report which gives in detail the lines on which a policy of price fixation and maintenance of prices of farm products could be followed. I do not know what happened to the recommendations of that Committee. I believe, if those recommendations are implemented, and that too at no distant date, the tempo of production can be maintained, as it has gathered momentum during the last 3 or 4 years. As far as the Indian farmer is concerned, give him a good price and leave him alone. The production of jute, sugarcane, and cotton has shown that granted a remunerative price, he can do wonders. That is not the case of Indian farmers only. That is the condition of farmers all over the world. It is not for nothing that all the prosperous countries of the world follow a policy by which they keep the prices of farm products at a level which otherwise would have sagged down. If the prosperous countries have got to do that, it is twice the reason that we should also do that, and we should do that quick enough before a recession or depression takes hold of our economy.

This is as regards the end part of it, when the harvest is ready. I say, give him a good price and leave him alone. The money is available to him only when the produce is put on the market. To produce also, he needs to be left alone after providing him with necessary funds. The funds, I am sorry to say, are just not available. Take, for example, a crop like potato. To produce potato on one acre of land, the minimum expenditure would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1200. For the cultivation of rice in one acre, the minimum cost has been calculated as something like Rs. 140. When we advocate in our Five Year Plan or through the Japanese method of cultivation to increase production, what the farmer is expected to do is to put more manure, more labour, better seed and better irrigation facilities. That means cost. Where is he going to get it from? It has been calculated that for the Japanese method of cultivation, we would require Rs. 150/- more per acre. By the way, this Japanese method is a method which is known to the Indian farmers quite well. The Tanjore farmers know it very well. It means more manure and better labour. As early as 1950, I have seen a brochure produced by the Central Institute of Rice Research, which compares the rice cultivation process of our South Indian farmers with the Japanese method. I was convinced at that time that the methods followed by our Indian farmers were in no way inferior to the methods followed elsewhere. The difference is this. The bulk of the farmers in India do not have the wherewithal to invest in a better process. If we want all the rice growers of India to take to the improved method of rice cultivation which we today call the Japanese method, the additional cost would be Rs. 150/- per acre. I am calculating Rs. 300 per acre according to the Japanese method. This has been worked out in Kora. Roughly taking it at Rs. 150/-, there are 8½ crores of acres under rice and the total comes to about Rs. 1300 crores. Where is the agency which is going to provide that? If we have not got that amount, we cannot succeed. So I again say.—I am sorry my time is up—provide facilities to the Indian farmer and leave him alone. Do not think that he is going to waste the money. Do not give him loans of fertilisers and this and that, for which he will have to go round half a dozen officers and Institutions. Give him money, trust him with an advance and leave him alone. He will produce as much as you like and as much as he can. Also take care to see that his profits do not go to other people as it

has happened in the case of sugarcane, jute and other money crops. The former is not only the producer of this crop or that, or this thing or that. He is an economic entity; he is the producer of agricultural goods. His farm economy is one; it is not a jute economy or rice economy or jowar economy; it is the economy of the farm. He has got to cultivate rice, potato, sugarcane, etc., according to the location of his land and according to his capacity. Then only he can be an economic unit and then only will the national economy improve. Again, I say give him facilities and leave him alone.

वंडित ठाकुर बास भाग्य (गुडांब) :

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कूड़ और एमी-कल्चर मिनिस्टर साहबान को जो कुछ कार्य-वाई उन्होंने अब तक की है, जब से उन्होंने अपने ओहदे सम्भाले हैं, उस के बास्ते मुबारक-बाद देता हूँ। मेरी शिकायत इन दोनों मिनिस्टर साहबान से नहीं है और इस बजह से कि मैं जानता हूँ कि जो तकारीर उन्होंने की और जो कदम उन्होंने उठाये, वे सबके सब ऐसे थे जिनके साथ कम से कम मैं सहमत था लेकिन ताहम मैं देश की जो हालत देखता हूँ उस के ऊपर आंसू बहाये बगर कोई शक्ति नहीं रह सकता। पिछले चند सालों में १२०० करोड़ रुपये सिर्फ़ बाहर से भुराक मंगाने के बास्ते खर्च हो चुके। स्टेलिंग बैलेंसेज जो दूसरी गवर्नेंट ने हमारे बास्ते जमा किये थे, उन में जिस कदर कमो बाक़ हो गयी है, उस से भी आप बलूबो बाक़िक़ हैं। जो सजाना जब हमारी हुक्मत आई मौजूद था, वह सब का सब लाली हो चुका। आज हमारे आनरेबिल क्रायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ईफ़िक्सिट क्रायनेंसिंग की बाबत सोचते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जब से हिन्दुस्तानियों ने अपने मुल्क की हुक्मत संभालो, क्यों ऐसे बाक़बात हों जिन से कि हर एक आदमी मादूसी महसूस करता है। मैं अब तक से अब करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जनीन जितमें से हम सब पैदा हुए, इस की प्रोड-प्रिटिवी कम नहीं है, यह मेरा दाव

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

है। जो किंगसं अब तक डिपार्टमेंट ने दिये खुराक के बारे में, मैं अदब से अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि वह किंगसं मानने के कानून नहीं हैं। यो मोर फूड इनकारारी कमेटी जिसको गवर्नरमेंट ने मुकर्रं किया था, उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में साफ तौर पर तहकीकात करने के बाद इस अम्ब का ऐतराफ किया है कि यह दस्त नहीं है कि देश की जमीन की प्रोडक्टिविटी कम हो गयी है। लेकिन, ताहम, हम क्या देखते हैं? हम देखते हैं कि काटन कहाँ १७ लाख बेल से ३७ लाख बेल की हद तक पहुँच गयी। इस साल जूट २० लाख बेल से ४७ लाख बेल तक पहुँच गया। शुगर पन्द्रह लाख टन की हद तक पहुँच गयी तो क्या में एक मिनट के बास्ते भी यह मानने के लिए तैयार हो सकता हूँ कि दरअस्त हमने गल्ले को ज्यादा पैदा नहीं किया। गवर्नरमेंट ने एक करोड़ नहीं, दस करोड़ नहीं, अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम ८५ करोड़ रुपया अपने ऐश्वर्यशुमार के मुनाबिक यो मोर फूड पर लाभ कर दिया और अगर हम यो मोर फूड इनकारारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को सामने रखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि पत् ४७, ४८ से लेकर सन् ५०, ५१ तक कम से कम २७ लाख टन गल्ला देश में ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है, यह उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पन्द्रहवें पैरे में दर्ज है, क्लेम डिपार्टमेंट के मुनाबिक ३८ लाख टन पैदा हुआ, लेकिन दीस परसेंट का मार्जिन देकर २७ लाख टन की बाबत उस कमेटी ने लिखा है कि इस कदर जरूर पैदा हुआ। इसके अलावा आज जो समरी हमारे हाथ में है और जो गवर्नरमेंट ने हमें भेजी है, उसमें भी लिखा है कि इस साल सन् ५२, ५३ में १२-३ लाख टन का एडीशनल फूडग्रेन्स का प्रोडक्शन हुआ, ५१, ५२ के शुमार अभी तक हमारे सामने नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम पिछले पांच छँ सालों का ऐवरेज

निकालें तो यही नतीजा निकलता है कि हमने तक़रीबन ४७ लाख टन गल्ला ज्यादा पैदा किया लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि इस साल भी २९ लाख टन गल्ला बाहर से मानने को तजबीज की गयी है। यह कंट्रोल्स क़रीब सन् ४२ और ४४ से हमें विशेष गवर्नरमेंट से किसे मैं मिले थे और यह आम रुचाल था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पैदाकार ज्यादा नहीं होती, महात्माजी ने कंट्रोल के जारी रखने पर अपने दुल व अक्सोत का इच्छार किया और उसके हिलाक अपनी आवाज बुलन्द की और कहा कि कंट्रोल इस देश को तबाह कर देंगे, उनको हृथा दो। और गवर्नरमेंट ने कंट्रोल को एक मीके पर हटाया, मार वह तजुर्बा बहुत तन्त्र साबित हुआ, कंट्रोल के हटते ही प्राइसेज एक दम से शूट कर गयीं और गवर्नरमेंट ने ऐसा रुचाल किया कि कंट्रोल के हटने से तो देश के अन्दर तबाही मच जायगी, और उस बहुत यह बात दुर्दशा भी लाती थी, क्योंकि कुछ महीने के बास्ते कंट्रोल को जो हटाया गया तो क्लीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गयीं और गवर्नरमेंट मज़बूरत कंट्रोल हटान का तजुर्बा बहुत देर तक न कर सकी और किरनय सिरे से कंट्रोल लागू कर दिया लेकिन मैं पूछा हूँ कि आज क्या हाल है। आज के दिन तो बही हालत हो रही है जैसे दूर की ज़िला छाल को फूक फूक कर पीता है। जैव निष्क्रिय साल मई के अन्दर थो किइवाई ने फूड मिनिस्ट्री का चार्ज सम्हाला और एक रिएक्शनिस्टिक अप्रोब से इस मसले की तरफ देखा और चाहा कि ऐसे इलाके मिला दिये जायें जिनको मिलाकर वहाँ की जितनी रिकवायरमेंट्स हैं वह पूरी हो सके, तो ऐसे लोग जिनके दिन में डर था और जो काशन से बहुत भरे हुए हैं, उनका दिमाग इस तरफ जाता ही नहीं, उनके दिमाग यह चीज आती ही नहीं

कि देश के अन्दर कोई रिस्क लिया जाय। और नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस बक्त उस पालिसी को पूरी तौर पर दाई नहीं किया गया और श्री किंदवर्द्दि के रिजिनेशन की चूट सुनते हैं।

श्री किंदवर्द्दि : कोई नहीं है।

पंडित ठाकुर बाल भागवत : मैं लुश हूं कि वह इससे इंकार करते हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि उनकी पालिसी सही साबित होगी। सिर्फ उन्हें उस पर मजबूती से जमे रहना है। इस देश के अन्दर हमें क्या २ नुकसान हुए वह तो हम अपने सरदार लाल सिंह साहब से उनकी स्तीच में सुन चुके, इस बक्त वह हाउस के अन्दर नहीं हैं। मैं उनकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उनका यह स्थाल कि इस देश के अन्दर फूड पालिसी के सिलसिले में जो ८५ करोड़ रुपया लचं हुआ, उससे कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ यह बात गलत है और यह तो बाक्यात को एक तरह से भुला देना है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि किसने ही मामलों में हमने ऐसी बड़ी भारी तरफकी की जो कि कोई दूसरा मूल्क स्थान कर सकता था, लेकिन हर एक मूल्क उन बाक्यात से और उन सरकारस्टान्सेज के पाबन्द है जो चारों तरफ से उसे बेरे हुए हैं। यह ठीक उसी प्रकार है जैसे आप किसी आदमी के सिर पर ली जाती हुई भेड़ को कूता कहना शुरू कर दें, कृते पर शायद असर न हो, लेकिन अगर एक आदमी सिर पर भेड़ लिये जाता हो तो उससे बार बार कहा जाव कि कूता लिये जा रहा है, तो वह वह समझने लगता है कि मेरे सिर पर कूता बैठा हुआ है। कहने का मतलब वह है हरगिज हरगिज हमारे देश में कोई गल्ले की कमी नहीं थी, हां थोड़ी सी बेहुं और राइस की कमी जकर थी, लेकिन बाज हालत

यह हो रही है कि जब देश में हर एक आदमी कहने लगता है कि गल्ले की कमी है तो यह यकीन आम तौर पर हो जाता है कि बाकी हां पर कमी है, लेकिन हक्कीकत यह है कि यहां पर गल्ले की कमी कमी नहीं थी, कमी थी अकल की, कमी थी ठीक तौर से मैनेज करने की और मामले को टैकेल करने की। सन् ४३ में बंगाल में जो अकाल पड़ा और जिसमें तीस लाल आदमी मर गये वह मैनमेड फ्रैमिन था, उसने हमारी अकल को ताले लगा दिये और हमें यह डर पैदा हुआ कि कांग्रेस सरकार के होने के बाबजूद इस देश में आदमी कीड़े बकौड़ों की तरह न मरने लग जायें, इसी डर के मारे हर एक आदमी ने यह समझा कि जो गवर्नरेंट कहती है और जो इसरे मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं वह सब का सब दुस्स्त है। हमने कास्टिंट्यूशन में दफा ३६९ को रखकर कोई अकलमंदी का काम नहीं किया है, बल्कि मैं तो यहां तक कहने को तैयार हूं कि हमने बेकूफी की है, उस दफा के मातहत सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी हमारी अपनी मिनिस्ट्री ने ले ली, काम तो करें स्टेट्स बाले और जिम्मेदारी उस के लिए हो गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया की। स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स ने सोचा कि अगर गल्ले की तादाद ज्यादा बढ़ाई तो केवलीय सरकार हमको प्रोक्योरमेंट करने के लिये पकड़ी, प्रोक्योरमेंट उन्हें करना नहीं, यह बाने मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूं बल्कि इस ग्रो भोर फूड इन्कायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है कि स्टेट्स ने गल्ले की पैदाबार कम २ दिलानी शुरू कर दी और इस बजह से उन्हें अपने वहां से ग्रेन का प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं करना पड़ा और भारत सरकार को बाध्य होकर बाहर से गल्ला मिलाना पड़ा इस डर के बारे कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कोई आदमी इस देश में शूल दे भर जाव।

श्री जी० एस० सिंह (भरतपुर- सवाई माधोपुर) : बीकानीर में आजकल गल्ला नहीं है।

पठित ठाकुर दास भार्या : जरूर कुछ इला ने ऐसे हैं जहां कि कमी रहती है, बीकानेर की बाबत अभी एक भाई ने जिक किया, लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाऊं कि बीकानेर ही नहीं, मेरा खुद अपना हिसार का जिला एक तरह से फेमिन का मरकज है और फेमिन के कारण जो मुसीबतें होती हैं उनको मैं खूब अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं, लेकिन इस सब के बाबजूद मैं कहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर कोई फूड की कमी हरिगज नहीं है। इन आंकड़ों में तकरीबन एक करोड़ एकड़ ऐसी जमीन की पैदावार शामिल नहीं है जिसको सीरियर्स नहीं कहते हैं, बीतियों तरह के अनाज वहां पर पैदा होते हैं, यह कभी नहीं सोचा गया कि इसका मारेल्स पर क्या असर होगा, हरएक मोहल्ले और शहर में जा कर देखिये कि क्या हालत है, छोटे २ दुकानदार अब अपनी रोजी नहीं कमा सकते और भूले रहते हैं क्योंकि उनकी आमदनी के जितने जरिए हैं वह तो सरकार ने कंट्रोल के जरिए अपने कब्जे में ले लिये, जितने किसान जमीदार हैं उनकी हालत इसमें शक नहीं कि पहले जैसी नहीं है, पहले से तो आज अच्छी है, लेकिन ताहम में आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसमें क्या सेंस है कि एक अरब चालीस करोड़ रुपया आज बाहर से जहांसे द्वारा अन्न लाने में फ्रेट (freight) के रूप में दे दिया जाता है, इस साल भी तकरीबन ३८ करोड़ रुपया दूसरे मुल्कों को फेट के सिलसिले में दिया गया लेकिन जब गल्ले का भाव बढ़ाने की कहा जाता है तो सरकार उसके लिए तैयार नहीं होती। मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगर हमारे जमीदारों को उनकी आधी रकम भी दे दी जाय, बीस करोड़ भी दे दी जाय तो आपकी फूट की कमी बहुत हद तक

सात्व हो सकती है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि एक साल भी बाहर के मुल्कों को आप जितना रुपया फ्रेट के रूप में दे देते हैं अगर आप वही चालीस करोड़ रुपया देश के कलटिवेट्स में दे दें तो आप देखेंगे कि आपकी फूट की कमी ही नहीं पूरी हो जायगी बल्कि आप दूसरे मुल्कों को भी एक्सपोर्ट करने के काबिल हो सकेंगे। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप की सिद्दरी फैक्टरी में जितनी पैदावार है वह आप लोन पर दे दीजिये, लोन भी मैं डर के मारे कहता हूं क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि गवर्नर्मेंट मुफ्त नहीं देगी। लेकिन अगर आप मुफ्त भी दे दें तो भी आप को पूरा कायदा होगा और वह आप को मय सुद के बापस मिल जायेगा।

जनाब वाला, एक दिक्कत है, गवर्नर्मेंट जब मामले अपने ढंग से देखती है तो मुझे एक मिसाल याद आ जाती है, मैं किसी बुरी नियत से यह सिमली नहीं दे रहा हूं, मुझे कुपड़ के दिमाग में वही सिमली आई है इस लिये आप उस का बुरा न मानें। जनाबवाला, गवर्नर्मेंट की हालत उस कुते जैसी है जोकि अपने मुंह में हड्डी को पकड़ हुए है, खून हड्डी में से आ रहा है, लेकिन दरसल वह आता है उस के मुंह से। यह अरबों रुपया, जो इस दका एक अरब २१ करोड़ है, हर साल इस देश से बाहर जाता है और दूसरे मुल्कों को मिलता है। बर्मा, जिस का कन जिक था, जिस के लिये हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर माहब ने कहा था कि वह एक फेन्डली स्टेट है, वह बर्मा जो हमारे ही मुल्क का एक हिस्सा था, उस देश की माकेंट बैल्यू के मुकाबले में हम से पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा लेता है, सिर्फ इस लिये कि इस दक्त वह जो चाहे हम से ले सकता है। मैं निहायत अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कहां तक ठीक है। गवर्नर्मेंट ने भी अपनी डिमांड व प्रान्ट की

किताबों में उतना खचं दिखा दिया और उस के बाद एक अरब २१ करोड़ की रिकवरी भी दिखला दी। यह सही है कि जो गल्ला आप मंगवाते हैं वह स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स को देते हैं और सारी कीमत जो आपने खचं की वह कन्यूमर्स से बसूल कर ली जाती है, आप समझते हैं कि आप का खाता पूरा हो गया। लेकिन आपका खाता पूरा होने में देश की क्या हालत होती है? उस पर क्या असर पड़ता है? जल्दी ही डिफेन्स का मामला आयेगा, हमारे पास एक और क्रैस्ट की फैक्ट्री नहीं है, जहाज बनाने के शिपयाड़ नहीं हैं, हमारे पास स्टील प्लांट नहीं हैं। उस देश की क्या फारेन पालिसी हो सकती है जो इतना कमज़ोर है? अगर आप चाहते हैं अपनी फारेन पालिसी बनाना तो गल्ले का बाहर से मंगाना बन्द कर दीजिये, नामुमकिन कर दीजिये। एक दफा तो हिम्मत हाथ में लीजिये। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े काशस हैं, मैं उन की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं, अपने नन्दा साहब की भी उन से कम इज्जत नहीं करता हूं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की सब से ज्यादा इज्जत करता हूं, लेकिन इन तीनों साहबान की अदम मौजूदगी में उन के पार्लियामेन्टरी मिनिस्टर साहब की स्थिरता में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का भला इसी ओर में है कि आप आइन्डा एक ग्रेन भी बाहर से न मंगवाइये। यह पोजीशन जो प्रेसिंग कमीशन ने ली है, कि हर साल तीन लाख टन गल्ला फिर भी आता रहेगा, वह वाजिब नहीं है, यह हांगिंज दूस्त नहीं है।

आप कैसे मालूम करते हैं कि आप के पास गल्ला नहीं है? क्या आप गल्ले की तादाद देखते हैं, पिछली दफा आप के स्टेट-स्टीशियन्स की बतलाई हुई सारी स्टेट-स्टिक्स गलत थी। जब आप की सारी स्टेटिस्टिक्स गलत हैं, फिर क्या बजह है

कि आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास गल्ले की कमी है। सिफ़े एक बजह हैं, और वह यह कि आप राशन्ड पापुलेशन को जो गल्ला देना चाहते हैं उस के लिये प्रोक्योरमेन्ट नहीं होता। वह इस लिये नहीं होता कि स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। अब सन् १९५५ में जब हमारे यहां की दफा ३६९ स्थित हो जायेगी तब क्या नतीजा होगा। हर एक स्टेट को अपने सूबे के बास्ते गल्ला प्रोक्योर करना पड़ेगा। जब तक यह सेट्रल गवर्नरमेंट जिम्मेदारी व इन्तजाम करती है तब तक इस मामले का हल होना नामुमकिन है। अब बहस आ गया है कि जिस तरह से डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के बास्ते हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जिम्मेदारी ली है, जरा सी रिस्क ली है, उसी तरह इस बारे में भी काम करना चाहिये। मैं सारे देश की बात आप के सामने रखता हूं। मैं गुडगांव जिले में जाता हूं। वहां के भाई और मेरे मुझ से मिलते हैं और पूछते हैं कि बाबूजी, यह क्या गवर्नरमेंट है कि हमें बोडा सा गेहूं नहीं मिलता? वह गेहूं नहीं ले जा सकते। मैं जिला हिसार का रहने वाला हूं। वहां मैं जाता हूं और लोगों से बात करता हूं। जर्मीनार जो गल्ला पैदा करते हैं बड़ी हिम्मत और मेहनत से उन को पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती। आप उस के गल्ला बाहर नहीं जाने देते। उड़ीसा के रहने वाले और मद्रास के रहने वाले मुझ से पूछते हैं कि क्यों साहब पंजाब में गल्ले की क्या कीमत है? पंजाब की कीमतों में और सारे हिन्दुस्तान की कीमतों में बड़ा फर्क है। मुझे इस देश के एक होने में बड़ा शुब्हा पैदा होता है जब मैं यह देखता हूं कि मुख्तलिक कीमतें सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। सिवा ट्रान्सपोर्ट चार्जें के हर एक हिस्से में कीमतें एक सी होनी चाहियें। तब तो मैं समझूंगा कि हमारा मुल्क एक है, बनां जो सर्केस प्राविन्सेज हैं वह बौज किये जायें और दूसरी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

प्राविस्त्रेज के अन्दर लोग मोहताज रहें और उन को गल्ला न पहुंचे ! हमें लाने को मिले ६ छठाक और मद्रास के लोगों को ४ छठाक ! यह बात कर्तव्य वाजिब नहीं है ।

इस बास्ते मेरी निहायत अदब से गुजारिश यह है कि आप इस नुक्ते न ब्राह्म से बाहर से गल्ला भंगाने पर कंट्रोल लगाइये । जमी-दारों की प्राइस मुकर्रर कर दीजिये, एक साल पहले से मुकर्रर कर दीजिये कि उस के लिये क्या प्राइस होगी । आप मिछ्ल मेन को नजायज फायदा न उठाने दीजिये । जो जमींदार पैदा करो वाला वे अपना पूरा कर ले सकता है । शायद यह हा जाय कि कीमत मार्कर करने से लैडलेस ले-रर्स को नुक्ता न पड़ेगा । जो कल्टि-बेट्स नहीं हैं उन को नक्सान होगा । मैं पंजाब की हालत से बाकिफ हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह किया गया तो इस का फायदा हर एक हरिजन को मिलेगा, हर एक गांव को मिलेगा । गांव और शहरों के अन्दर नये सिरे से नई जिन्दगी कूँक दी जायगी । हर एक आदमी यह महसूस करने लगेगा कि हमारे ऊपर से गला घोटने वाले रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स उठ गये क्योंकि जमींदार ज्यादा पैदा करेंगे, इस से सभी का फायदा होगा, कल्टि-बेटर को फायदा होगा, इस बास्ते में पहली बाब जो अब जरूर करना चाहता था वह यह भी ।

अब चंटी बज रही है, बाप कहेंगे तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा । लेकिन अगर बृश्त छोलों में दूसरा सबाल उठाऊँ is the time over ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants one or two minutes more, I have no objection.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I wanted to enter into a new subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The new subject may be left over for some other occasion.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: It will be generally admitted that the worst feature of our food administration and the food situation in the country as we find it today, has been the attitude of self-complacency, which has permeated the outlook of the Government so far. We had hoped that a change would come when the new incumbent for the ministership of Food and Agriculture came to office, because we were told that he was a man of action. But with 3.77 lakhs of people still in the grips of scarcity or near-famine conditions all over the country,—as we were informed the other day by the hon. Minister himself—we are hardly in a position to congratulate him.

What was the position when the hon. Food Minister came to office in May-June last year? Already at that time 3.63 lakhs of people in Madras, Bombay, Rajasthan, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and parts of West Bengal were in the grips of famine, euphemistically termed by our Government as 'scarcity conditions'. It could be legitimately expected that the tragic and trying experience of 1951-52, and the disillusionment and frustration through which we had passed would have a sobering effect on the presiding gods of our food administration. But unfortunately for us and unfortunately for the country, the changeover from the 'Munshian' to the 'Rafian' regime meant little change for the better, except the withering away or the disappearance from the scene of the sprightly effulgences of Vana Mahotsava, and the putting off of the dates of our attainment of self-sufficiency in food, by a few years more. In all other matters, the same complacent attitude towards the alarming short-term and long-term food positions, the same refusal to look at the basic issues with regard to food and agricultural production in their face, the same tendency to remain satisfied with make-believe tinkering measures, on the surface of things, still pervade the outlook of the Government.

We have already seen how the Budget year of 1952-53 opened in May-June last year. Nearly 3.63 lakhs of people were in the midst of famine. This has now come upto 3.77 lakhs and there are no signs of any abatement of the intensity of the affliction.

This is in spite of the fact that food stocks with the States stood at 13.1 lakhs in the beginning of the year, an increase of nearly 83.4 per cent, over the previous year. The wholesale prices of food articles again showed a tendency to move sharply upwards from the index level of 341 to 349, a rise of 8 points, in the course of one month, from May to June. They kept on steadily rising reaching to 372 points in August-September and came down no lower than 344 after the harvesting and marketing of the new crops. There has been on the other hand a steady fall in the price of cash crops and the incomes of the common people in the rural countryside in spite of all the supposedly deflationary measures which our hon. Finance Minister claims to have put into motion. The two obvious conclusions which should have been drawn were, however, lost upon the Government. The purchasing power of the people was going down in an alarming manner. It has been given out by the hon. Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture the other day that stocks were not being lifted from ration shops, and from the godowns of Government dealers. The offtake was low because there was no purchasing power in the hands of the people.

Shri Kidwai: Is that so?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Of course, we find in the report that has been handed to us that a different reason has been put forward...

An Hon. Member: At the eleventh hour.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:.....that the price in the open market is lower than the price in the Government shops, in the ration shops and in the Fair Price shops in extra-ration areas. But that might have been the situation here and there for one or two months as a result of deliberate manipulation by hoarders, but as the situation stands now...

Shri Kidwai: Yes.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:.....prices are going up all over the country. I might say that not only in the 'scarcity' areas but also in the so-called 'non-scarcity' areas, the purchasing power and incomes of the common people are going down at an alarming rate. I do not know if the hon. Minister is acquainted with these books...

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Shri Kidwai: What are those books?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I do not have the time to go into details and figures; these are a series of reports of an inquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers...

Shri Kidwai: Conducted by?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: ...conducted by the Government of India. And these are all Government publications. I might name the villages:

Village Dorwan, in Bihar State,

Village Khuntuni, in Orissa State,

Village Archikarahalli, in Mysore State,

Village Magurpara, in Assam State,

Village Khalishpur, in Uttar Pradesh,

Village Khapri, in Madhya Pradesh,

Village Pandalur, in Madras State; and

Village Brindabanpur, in West Bengal.

Shri Kidwai: What is written in those reports?

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It is not for action.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: These reports are absolutely correct—that the purchasing power of, on an average, 80 to 85 per cent. of our rural population who mostly own lands below 5 acres or are landless labourers is no more than Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per month. That gives you the income level of the common people in the countryside; and you expect that with the high price level of foodgrains where you have been able to keep them...

Shri Kidwai: It is they who produce food.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: It is they who produce the food. But they do not get food because of uneconomic holdings and low wages. That is our complaint.

Shri Kidwai: How do you come to that result?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I come to that result because they do not have the purchasing power.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): They produce.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I can speak...

Shri Kidwai: With authority.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:with a certain amount of authority—because my authority here is no less a person than the hon. the Food Minister of the Government of West Bengal.

Shri Kidwai: I am glad you quote him.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Yes. I quote him. He said that the average price of rice in West Bengal today, the average, you must remember, is Rs. 17-8-0.

Shri Kidwai: What was it last year at this time?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What it might have been last year at this time? I also ask, what was the average income of the common people last year this time? What is the rate of unemployment in the rural countryside and in the towns and in the urban areas this time compared to what it was last year? The long and short of it is that the people, our common people, the producers, whether in the fields or in the factories get too low an income to secure a full meal at the present level of prices of foodgrains.

Shri Kidwai: I am glad there is no complaint of high prices.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Anyway the hon. Food Minister is entitled to his views.

Shri Kidwai: I have not expressed any views.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: But fact stares us in the face and as another hon. Member said a little while ago, hungry stomachs cry out a different tale.

The whole difficulty in the approach of the Government lies in the fact that it has failed to relate the problem of food production with the problem of agricultural reforms. The agricultural reforms which are being undertaken in the different States just now by the Congress Governments is, in my humble opinion, nothing but a hybrid form of feudal and capitalist ownership. I have no time to go into details and I will therefore quote one to whose views, I think, the Government will show some deference. It

is a patent fact, that in spite of these land reforms the tillers of the soil have no incentive today to produce what would be sufficient to fill their and our empty stomachs. The small holdings, the uneconomic holdings persist in the country. I am quoting Mr. T. N. Singh, a distinguished Member of the Congress Party in his note of dissent to the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee. He asks whether it is possible, assuming that small holdings persist, to increase the production with a view not only to meet the demands of the people and even overtaking them within the next five years. What he says, in short, is this that the land reforms which have been effected in the different States, all the Grow More Food Campaign and other incentives which have been provided by the Government, the publicity drive, the fertiliser drive, the distribution of fertilisers, takavi loans and all these things only serve the interests of the rich farmer but so far as the common tiller of the soil is concerned, the Government has nothing to offer. Mr. T. N. Singh, of course, in very cautious language has asked the Government to act as a revolutionary Government—not to fulfil this demand or that—and has suggested many other things, which, I fear, have not yet found acceptance with this Government.

Shri Kidwai: Things are being done.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I feel that if the Government goes on tinkering with our basic food problem and the agricultural problem in the manner it has been doing for the last 5 or 6 years...

Shri Kidwai: Not months?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:we will reach...

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): There is some disturbance and it is very difficult to follow the hon. Member.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): The hon. Minister is muttering interruptions.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, the complaint does not come from the hon. Member who is speaking but others are advocating for him. The interruptions are made and they are replied to in good spirit. If the interruptions were such as would not allow the hon. Member to proceed with his speech, I myself would have interfered.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: We expect that from you, Sir. There should be a limit to this indulgence.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Anyway I feel that the way the Government is tinkering with the basic food problems and basic agricultural problems in this vast agricultural land of ours will in no time—and sooner than Government would wish it—push the country to the threshold of a total revolution, a three-fold revolution which brooks no delay—a revolution, economic, technological and sociological—in the rural economy of the country. I am afraid the Government has nothing to offer to meet the crying needs of the hour even half way or to stem or check the onrush of that revolution.

Shri Kidwai: I will be with you.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): I rise to place before the House and the Government certain suggestions with regard to food and agriculture which have drained over double the amount of this entire annual budget during the short span of the past six years. The chief factors which account for this big draining are: Firstly, the low productivity of our cattle and farms; secondly, the price uncertainty of agricultural commodities; thirdly, the non-availability of adequate agricultural credit; fourthly, the ineffective attack of the Government on the existing agricultural ills, such as the tenancy system, fragmentation of fields and primitive method of farming; fifthly, bargaining by officials in making available to the cultivator the governmental facilities such as canal and tube-well waters, the fertiliser, etc.; and sixthly, lack of co-ordination among various Government machineries which have been set up for agricultural improvements.

Shri Kidwai: I hope you will realise that they are States' functions.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Most of the time the Central Government invites State Ministers for consultation, and formulating policies.

Shri Kidwai: They resent it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Therefore, I want complete co-ordination. I would like to discuss the last point first. The Five Year Plan against the framework of which this Budget has been prepared has given top priority to agriculture. For achieving that end it is necessary that there should be complete co-ordination among the various activities of the Central and State Governments. I am glad that our hon. Food Minister is doing splendid work. He deserves due thanks for this and I sincerely thank him.

But could it be denied that but for the lack of co-ordination and co-operation from various machineries that have been set up he could have done much better and gone further ahead.

The other day I heard from my hon. friend Chowdhury Ranbir Singh that thousands of cattle are dying and lying in semi-starvation condition in Hissar concentration camp. The hon. Agriculture Minister was heard saying that they could have rendered a little help had they been informed. I say this simply to point out that there is lack of cohesion between the Central and State agricultural activities. Somebody is in charge of irrigation and another is in charge of soil conservation and land utilisation, a third person is in charge of forests, a fourth is in charge of cattle and co-operatives. These result in heavy administrative burden and overlapping of field workers. The poor Indian peasants cannot sustain such a huge overcrowding of officials most of whom always look for selling their favours and gaining something for themselves. I, therefore, demand that there should be complete co-ordination between the various State and Central Agricultural activities, and a strong solid, and responsive Department of Agriculture be brought into being so that even a card which comes from a peasant is properly attended to. The pity is that poor peasants send registered letters but they are not even acknowledged. Our Finance Minister is now going to raise even the registration fee with a plea that it will not hurt the poor. I think he is mistaken.

My second point concerns the bargaining of officials in making available to cultivators the governmental facilities. I have already pointed out to the hon. Minister here and to other persons concerned the difficulties which the peasants of my constituency and district are undergoing in getting canal water. So, I do not propose to dwell on that fact here and now. Fertilizer difficulty is another example. Everybody knows that fertiliser is being produced in plenty in Bihar. But peasants over there are hardly getting any adequate advantage out of that material.

Shri Kidwai: Why?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Because of the maladministration of the machinery that has been set up.

Shri Kidwai: Do you say that the Bihar Government is maladmnistering?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All concerned, even the Central Government.

Shri Kidwai: The Bihar Government is distributing...

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I quite admire the zeal with which the Japanese method of paddy cultivation is being propagated by the hon. Dr. Deshmukh. This Japanese method of paddy cultivation, as my hon. friend Shri Nityanand Kanungo said, requires plenty of manure, fertiliser and water. But ironically enough all these things are openly denied to the agriculturists. If Government is really sincere about propagating this Japanese method, it should be sincere enough to make available to the agriculturists all the existing facilities such as canal water and tubewell water, fertiliser and other facilities. There is not a single place in Bihar where tubewell water is properly given or canal water is properly given, and the responsibility for this lies on both the Central and the State Governments. (Shri Kidwai: No.) I say yes, because tubewell irrigation is our responsibility, and the whole Budget has been prepared in the light of the Five Year Plan, and according to the Centre's direction, the States are raising the water rates and other charges. That is why all these contradictions arise. I do not think there is any way out for the Central Government to escape its responsibility.

The bargaining which most of the officials indulge in should be put an end to, and unless and until their bloody hands are sufficiently cleaned and corrupt offices are properly broomed, there is no way out to propagate this new Japanese method. I do appreciate it, and I am all in favour of propagating it, and I wish Godspeed to this new technique. But I would urge upon the Minister and those who are concerned that they should check corruption which is rampant throughout the country.

Coming to my third point about the apologetic attack on existing agricultural ills, I should like to refer to the latest recommendations made by the Planning Commission in regard to land policy. I felt that the Planning Commission was swayed by the fear of losing agricultural production, and because of this the planners have recommended much in favour of the big landed-barons. I am afraid that before the proposed land census as envisaged in the Plan is taken, the big landowners would sell off all their surplus land and invest them in urban property and industry which the Plan-

ning Commission has unfortunately left untouched. Thus, there would be no land for redistribution among the landless agriculturists after the completion of the proposed census of land.

The substantial ownership of land will, in my opinion, retard production and increase corruption. The Planning Commission has given much importance to gift of land, but I think that so much importance should not be given to it in a planned and controlled economy. If you do no mean such an economy, you may go on indulging in what you like.

Coming to uneconomic and unconsolidated holdings, I am glad that the Planning Commission has recommended that each State should have a programme of its own for consolidating the holdings and fixing a minimum below which further sub-division should not be made. I would like this programme to be carried out effectively and efficiently, and not with much burden on the peasants, because generally in carrying out any programme unnecessary burdens and charges are put on the peasants. There should be the minimum expenditure chargeable from the peasants.

As regards the primitive methods of farming, I should say that this problem is correlated with several other factors, such as the land policy, the tenancy system, adequate credit facilities and consolidation of holdings. All these facilities are available in plenty to our agricultural farms, but then most of them—not all—do not produce results. The other day we saw some very nice farms here near Delhi. But that is not true in all cases, especially in case of the farm that lies in my area. These farms should set a better example before the peasants of the neighbouring villages, so that they too might adopt these methods and improve their primitive methods of farming.

Regarding the non-availability of adequate agricultural credit. I think that it is the greatest hindrance in the way of our agricultural improvement. What little facilities exist in the form of taccavi loans and credit through co-operatives are very discouraging. I have often found that farmers are made to stay for about five or six days at the district headquarters simply because they express their inability to please some of the officials who distribute the loans, whereas others who gratify them with at least 5 per cent. of the value of the loans are enabled to get their loans

very quickly and go home. This should be checked.

The other day we heard that the co-operatives get credit from the Reserve Bank at 1½ per cent., but they charge from the cultivators as much as 6 per cent. to 25 per cent. Much emphasis has been laid in each chapter of the Five Year Plan on forming co-operatives which are becoming a Shylock-like organization in charging interests. This high rate of interest should be checked and the farmers should not be burdened with such Shylock-like artificial organizations. It would be better if small rural banks were opened in the countryside wherefrom the framers may take some loans and wherein they may deposit their little savings with ease.

Then I come to the price uncertainty of agricultural commodities. In determining the prices of agricultural commodities, Government does not take into consideration all the factors which count, whereas in determining the prices of non-agricultural commodities like jute, cotton or sugarcane, Government takes practically each and every factor into consideration. This anomaly should be discontinued. Only then we would be able to give an incentive to agriculturists and non-agriculturists alike for producing more. Some sort of parity should also be introduced in determining prices of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities. This would give incentive to both for producing more. I would also like the Central Government to pay to the Indian agriculturists what it is paying to foreign agriculturists. Because of this denial, all the incentive is being killed.

As regards the milk yield of Indian cattle, I should say that it is so low that we cannot compare it with the yield of a foreign cow. All the required facilities are available to dairy farms run by Government, and yet most of them, for instance the Jubbulpur Dairy Farm, have collapsed and some of the rest, for instance the Dumraon Dairy Farm, etc., are not even self-supporting and are fast counting their days. Therefore, I would like pasture land and grazing fields to be provided in each village, so that the people may take advantage and keep their cattle in good health and thereby get a better yield. Then, we should also provide facilities for marketing the agriculturists' produce.

What is true about the cattle is true of our farms also. A Japanese family can very nicely live on a four or five

acre farm, whereas even a fifteen acre farm would not enable an Indian agricultural family to live well. This is because the Government officials deny all facilities and kill the incentive. We should give something concrete to the peasants. Nowadays, prices are falling rapidly and there should not be any enhancement in the rent or water rate. If possible, Government should reduce the rent and water rate and give some help to the agriculturists.

सरदार अकरपुरी (गुरदासपुर) : मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान लंबी गुलामी की वजह से बहुत कमज़ोर हो गया है। इस कमज़ोरी को जल्दसे जल्द दूर करना बहुत मुश्किल है। हम लोगों ने जो तमाम मुसीबतों के बाद आजादी हासिल की तो फिर यह स्थाल आया कि जिन लीडरों ने आजादी हासिल की है उन्हीं हाथों में सरकार आई है तो हम छलागे लगा कर कूदेंगे और बहुत जल्दी उठ जायेंगे लेकिन ऐसा कहां दूआ असल बात यह है कि मूल्क को देखने से साबित होता है कि जिस तरह सरकार हर इन्तजाम को पूरे तरीके से कर के मूल्क को उठाना चाहती है उसी तरह उसमें ऐसी ऐसी बीमारियां लगी हैं जो उस में रुकावटें पैदा कर रही हैं। हम देखते हैं कि सरकार ने जो पंच साला प्लान बनाया और अपना कर्ज़ अदा किया है लोगों के सामने एक ठोस चीज़ रखकी है उस के बाद जनता और सरकार की मुश्किलें जिम्मेदारी आ जाती हैं कि पूरे सहयोग के साथ काम कर के उस को कामयाब बनाये और मूल्क को ऊपर उठायें।

सरदार लाल सिंह जी ने और माननीय डाक्टर मुकर्जी ने भी अपनी तकरीर में कहा था कि कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के मुतालिक कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरी तहसील बटाला में कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट का काम शुरू हुआ तो वहां हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने सिवा गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिमीन की तन्त्राहां के एक पैसा भी आम सर्वे के लिये नहीं दिया। लेकिन लोगों में इतना उत्साह है, इतनी लगत है कि इस तहसील के एक हिस्से में दो लाल

[सरदार अकरपुरी]

रुपये से ज्यादा का काम हो गया है। और जब लोगों को जा कर समझाया जाता है कि यह काम तुम्हारे कायदे के लिये है तो कोई बजह नहीं नज़र आती कि ईमानदारी से कहा जाये तो लोग साथ न दें। मैं तो अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हमारे लीडर साहबान कम्प्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के प्रोग्राम के मुतालिक इतने शाकी है कि कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है, वह अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी को यहां भी और बाहर भी पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं। जिस तरह अन्दर मुखालिफ़त करते हैं उसी तरह बाहर भी मुखालिफ़त करते हैं। कम्प्यूनिस्टों के मुतालिक तो मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता उन की मुखालिफ़त इस लिये नहीं होती किसी काम के मुतालिक कि ऐसे करो या ऐसे न करो। उन को तो अपने प्रोग्राम को चलाना है। हमारे यहां हमें तकलीफ़ देते थे। बरसात में सेलाब का पानी आता था और जनता को नुकसान होता था, फ़सल बरबाद हो जाती थी। तो यह लोग गलों में ढोल डाल कर लोगों से कहते थे कि वहां काम करने में जाओं सरकार पैसा खर्च करे और वह कहते थे कि नुम क्यों जाते हो। लेकिन उन के कहने के बावजूद भी जब मौके पर दो हज़ार आदमी इकट्ठे हो गये तो भी प्रोपेर्नैला करने से न रुके। गुरुदासपुर में एक बांध बन रहा है दरिया रावी पर। उस में ७०, ८० गांवों को ज्यादा पहुँचेगा, आठ हज़ार आदमियों ने १५ तारीख से काम शुरू किया और उस के बाद लगातार ३५ सात हज़ार आदमी रोज़ाना काम करने के लिये आते हैं। इस काम के पूरे होने पर हज़ारों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी निकलेगी जिस में बड़ी कसरत से धान होगा। तो मेरे कहने का मलतब यह है कि यह जो प्रोग्राम सरकार ने हमारे सामने रखा है उस के लिये हमें अपनी अपनी कान्स्ट्रुएन्सी में जा कर अपने एम० एल० एज़ को साथ ले कर लोगों में प्रचार करना चाहिये और लोगों

ो इस काम के लिये उत्साह देना चाहिये। लेकिन यह जल्दी होने वाली बात इस लिये नहीं है कि जो मुल्क की ८६, ८७ फ़ीसदी आबादी देहातों में रहती है उस के लिये अंगरेज़ों ने कोई स्थाल नहीं किया और उन लोगों के लड़ाई स्थाल इतने हैं कि वह सारे वक्त मुकदमेवारी में ही लगे रहते हैं। यह भी फ़सल को पैदा करने के रास्ते में हावी होता है। आज सरकार ने फाइब्र इबर प्लैन के ज़रिये जो काम किया है वह ८५ फ़ी सदी आबादी को ऊपर उठाने का काम है। अगर हम दो तीन साल तक इसे कामयाबी से चला लें तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि हम इतना अनाज क्यों न पैदा कर लेंगे। न सिर्फ़ यही बल्कि हम दूसरे मुल्कों को देने के लायक भी हो सकेंगे। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी मैं कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब उस की तरफ़ तब्ज़जह देंगे।

एक सुझाव तो यह है कि ज़रायत के लिये आप ने लोन दिये हैं, ट्रैक्टर्स के लिये ट्रैयूब वेल के लिये और ऐसी ही दूसरी चीज़ों के लिये लोन जो दिये हैं उस को दे कर अपना फ़र्ज़ तो आप ने अदा कर दिया लेकिन उन की जो तकसीम होती है वह अच्छी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छा यह था कि जिन जिन इलाक़ों में कहत पड़ता है चारे और अनाज का उन इलाक़ों को वह तकावी और लोन्स ज्यादा दिये जाते। मेरा ज़िला गुरुदासपुर है, गुरुदासपुर ज़िले में एक साल में एक इंच जमीन नहीं रह जायेगी जहां पानी नहीं जायगा। वहां पानी बहुत है, लेकिन साथ ही ऐसे इलाके पड़े हुए हैं जैसे कि राजस्थान हैं, हिसार का ज़िला एंसा है जहां हर साल सैकड़ों जानवर चारा न होने की वजह से मर जाते हैं। तो जहां अकाल पड़ रहा है उन इलाकों में आप को ज्यादा तब्ज़जह

देनी चाहिये । अगर पहले नहीं दी गई तो अब देनी चाहिए ।

इस के अलावा एक और बात भी है जो कि बहुत बड़े नुक्स की है । जिन लोगों की पहुंच है वह हर जगह से तकावी ले जाते हैं । ट्रैक्टर्स भी ले जाते हैं, ट्रूब वेल को भी ले जाते हैं, बैलों को भी ले जाते हैं, रिक्लेमेशन आफलेंड की तकावी भी लेते हैं, एक आदमी सब तरह की तकावी ले जाता है और बाज लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को कुछ नहीं मिलता । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ज़िला नैनीताल में मेरा एक छोटा सा कार्म है, वहां एक छोटी तहसील खटेमा है जो नैनीताल से ८७ मील पर है । उस तहसील के एक आदमी को भी आज तक लोन नहीं दिया गया, ट्रूब वेल नहीं दिया गया, ट्रैक्टर नहीं दिया गया । जब जा कर पूछा गया कि उन को लोन क्यों नहीं मिला तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप ने कोई दरखास्त ही नहीं दी । उस तहसील में अफसर बहुत मुश्किल से पहुंचते हैं, और अगर कोई दरखास्त देने के लिये जाये तो दस, पंद्रह, बीस रुपया नैनीताल जाने में लच्च करे । तो मैं यह अज्ञ करूँगा कि यह जो तकसीम का तरीका है उस के अच्छे न होने की वजह से भी काज़ी नुकसान होता है ।

तीसरी मेरी अज्ञ यह है कि जो ज़मीन की तकसीम हो रही है उस के छोटे छोटे लित्ते बनाना हमारी यो मोर फूड स्कीम के रास्ते में बड़ी भारी रुकावट होगी । मैं देखता हूँ कि गांवों में जिन के पास पांच पांच सात सात एकड़ ज़मीन होती है वह अपना भी पेट नहीं पाल सकता और वह दो चार महीने के बाद मांगने के लिये चल पड़ता है । अगर छोटे छोटे लित्ते बना दिये गये तो उन लित्तों से कोई भी साल भर के लिये अनाव नहीं पा सकेगा । इस के अलावा एक चीज़ और हो रही है कि जिन के पास ज़मीन नहीं

है उन को पहले ज़मीन दी जाय । मेरी तज़ीज़ यह है कि जिन की गुज़र ज़रायत पर होती है उन को, लैंडलेस लेबरस को ज़मीन ज़रूर दी जानी चाहिये । लेकिन जिन के पास एक एकड़ या दो एकड़, चार एकड़ पहले से हैं और उन के एक बैल के लिये भी काज़ी नहीं है, पहले उन को एक हल की खेती पूरी कर देनी चाहिये क्योंकि वह ज़मीन को छोड़ कर कहीं जा नहीं सकते । दो तीन एकड़ ज़मीन ले कर ही बैठे रहते हैं । जिन के पास ज़मीन नहीं है वह तो कहीं जा सकते हैं, यहां से उठ कर वहां चले गये । लेकिन जिन के पास एक एकड़ ज़मीन भी है वह न तो कहीं जा सकते हैं और न कुछ और कर सकते हैं । इसलिये इन छोटे छोटे लित्तों का बनाना ठीक नहीं है । आप को आपरेंट व फ़ार्मिंग की तरफ़ कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं, यह अच्छा है, लेकिन इन छोटे छोटे लित्तों को बन्द करना चाहिये ।

एक बात अनाज पैदा करने के सीड के बारे में है । पंजाब में तो सीड की कोई तकलीफ़ नहीं है । काज़ी मिलता है । ज़रायत महकमे वाले सीड देते हैं, जो पैसा देता है वह जा कर वहां से सीड ला सकता है । लेकिन १०० पी० में एक अजीब ही तरीका है । वहां सीड मिलता है लोन पर । एक आदमी सौ मन सीड ले जाय तो चार महीने बाद १२५ मन देना पड़ता है । फ़र्ज़ कीजिये कि धान नहीं हुआ तो वह क्या करे ? वह कहता है धान नहीं हुआ, नहर में पानी नहीं था, ट्रूब वेल नहीं था, बरसात नहीं थी धान कैसे होता । तो अगर कोई लोन लिया हुआ सीड नहीं लौटा सकता तो उस को रुपये की शक्ल में हरजाना देना होता है, और वह कीमत रुपये पर १८ आने के हिसाब से ली जाती है । तो इस तरह से उनको सौ मन के लिए सौ मन ही और देना होता है । तो मैं अज्ञ करता हूँ कि इसका इन्तज़ाम होता चाहिए ।

[सरदार अकरपुरी]

सीड अच्छा नहीं मिलता । आपने सुपरबाइज़ार मुकर्रर किय हुए हैं सीड देने के लिये और सीड वसूल करने के लिये । जब काश्तकार सीड वापस लाते हैं तो उनसे कहा जाता है कि इसमें काले दाने हैं, इसमें मिट्टी है हम इसको नहीं लेंगे । वह कहता है कि मेरे पास यही है ; मैं आपसे बीज ले गया था । जो आपने सीड दिया वहीं मैंने बोया था । वह कहते हैं यह नहीं लेंगे । वह उनकी मुट्ठी में बीस पचीस रुपये देता है और वह सीड स्टोर में दाखिल कर दिया जाता है । अगले साल वही सीड दिया जाता है । तो वह बीज कैसे अच्छा हो सकता है । जो कि पहले ही खराब है ।

सारी यू० पी० में ट्रेक्टर से खेती होती है और ऐग्रीकल्चर का काम होता है । अलाहिदा अलाहिदा मैनीफैक्चर के ट्रेक्टर मंगाये गये हैं । उनके पाठ नहीं मिलते बम्बई और कलकत्ता को लिखना पड़ता है और वहां से कहा जाता है कि केबिल किया है कुछ वक्त में आ जायेगें । अगर किसी के पास आठ बैल हों और उनमें से दो बीमार हो जाय तो वह कम से कम ६ या चार बैलों से तो काम ले सकता है । लेकिन अगर एक ही ट्रेक्टर है और वह बीमार हो जाता है तो कोई नहीं पूछता और फसल गुजर जाती है ।

मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि और दोस्त को ज़रायत के मुतालिक कहना है । मेरा तो यही कहना है कि पिछले साल से ज़रायत में काफी तरक्की हुई है और अगर इसी तरह चलते रहे तो हम बहुत ज़ल्द अपने पांचों पर लड़े हो सकेंगे । लेकिन मैं इतना ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी काशज़ी कारंवाई यहां से होती है और जितना वैसा दिया जाता है उतना स्टेटों में नहीं होता और जितना काम स्टेटों में होता है उतना

डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में नहीं होता । उनका काम तो दुकानदारी करने का है, सीड देना है और खाद देना है । वह यह नहीं देखते कि क्या बीमारी है और उसका क्या इलाज है । मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि मैशिनरी को तेज करना होगा । हर काम मशीनरी को तेज करने से ही होता है । जो स्टाफ आपने रखा हुआ है उनको कहिये कि ज़रा तेज चलें तो काम अच्छी तरह चलता जायगा ।

5 P.M.

Sari Banerjee (Midnapore-Jhargram): I am having an opportunity of speaking for the first time in this House and I would like to place before you some points. I do not know whether those points will be palatable to the Treasury Benches or not, but I feel I must place them before you. Of course food is the foremost problem. It is above party politics. There is no gainsaying that. But the only point I wish to urge is that unless and until the economic standard of life in India is improved, actually the food question cannot be solved.

What I submit is that there are many fallow lands in West Bengal, which are lying fallow simply because there is no arrangement for irrigation. Vast acres of land are lying fallow and the cultivators, the tillers of the soil are repeatedly asking for irrigation arrangements, but they are getting nothing. If there is any small arrangement for irrigation and if some legislative imposition is made that the tillers of the soil could get those lands, of course at a very low rent, I think it will be of some help towards production in that Province.

Secondly, in the Finance Minister's speech I find he has said that there was a surplus storage of food in India and that it has improved much. When I read the speech I was really struck, particularly in view of the woes and miseries of the community in certain parts of Bengal. As a result of the imposition of the levy system in West Bengal, arbitrarily I should say, some part of the production which they had in the soil is taken away by Government. The result is that while the cultivators depended entirely upon the production for meeting all their expenditure, their household expenditure,

medical treatment, food and clothing, if after such hard labour some of their produce is taken away from them by the imposition of a levy, that means bringing woes and misery to them. And that has been brought about in some parts of that Province to which I draw the attention of the Food Minister, though it is a provincial matter. I would also draw the attention of the Food Minister to the Sunderban areas where, I believe, my hon. friend has made a conducted tour in 1952 and 1953. (An Hon. Member: Well conducted). Well conducted, I should say. I believe, if I am not wrong, that some officials had taken him to the places where they chose they should take him.

Shri Kidwai: That is true.

Shri Banerjee: But the real conditions and demands of the people were not made known to him.

Shri Kidwai: They were demonstrated by some Communists there.

Shri Banerjee: I ask the hon. Minister the reason why there was this famine last year, in 1952-53, in some parts of the Sunderban areas and why in some parts of West Bengal, particularly in the Jhargram-Midnapore constituency, there is scarcity of food. The reason is palpable, as I have gone through. The salt water from the sea enters into the land and that has made the lands fallow for years after years. Neither the zamindars nor the Government pay any attention to it; though representations after representations were made, but no heed was paid to the matter. I should say that this Sunderban area supplies the whole of Calcutta with food. I think my hon. friend will agree with me.

Shri Kidwai: Yes.

Shri Banerjee: If that be so, I believe this famine can be removed if some steps are taken. For instance the dykes may be repaired and embankments may be put there.

It is within my knowledge that last year the peasants and cultivators, the tillers of soil, sold their lands at a nominal price to the neighbours or to the rich. If some legislation be imposed there so that they might get the lands by paying some amounts, as was done last year in certain portions of Bengal, they would get back those lands and I think some of the problems would be solved.

Another matter I wish to bring to your notice is this. If there is ample storage of food, then why is there any scarcity of food? Why are the people not in a position to buy the necessary food?

Shri Kidwai: Purchasing power.

Shri Banerjee: Exactly. Because they have lost the purchasing capacity. I want to suggest, regard being had to the purchasing capacity of these peasants, that at least the prices may be levelled accordingly.

Shri Kidwai: It has been.

Shri Banerjee: Though it is not enormously high, it has not been levelled to that extent so as to come within the reach of the purchasing capacity of the people. I should say that the Japanese system of cultivating rice is no doubt good but my apprehension is about the way in which it will work. Will the manure and other things reach actually the tillers of the soil in time or that they will remain confined to Government Reports only.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): It will reach the cultivator. You can see it.

Shri Banerjee: But my apprehension is, will the manure required for cultivating food reach the tiller of the soil in time? I have experience of the "Grow More Food" campaign. In mofussil towns and villages, the manure used to reach the cultivators after the cultivation Season was over. The result was production was meagre. I say this from my practical experience. You kindly take note of it. Some remedy should be found out.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will not happen again.

Shri Banerjee: I would like to say one thing about the control over food-stuffs before I finish. We want progressive decontrol because it brings corruption amongst the people, it brings money to certain people like black marketeers and some people on the top. The Food Minister says the conditions are improving very well. Let there be progressive decontrol wherever it is possible.

श्री एस० एस० अग्रवाल (जिला जालौन व जिला इटावा—पश्चिम व जिला झासी—उत्तर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं खाद्य पदार्थों की अवस्था में जो तरक्की हुई है उस के लिये अपने खाद्य मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ। आज हमारी जो हालत है वह कई पिछले बवाँ से कहीं अच्छी है। यहाँ जो बहस हुई है उस में दो तरह की बातें कहीं गई हैं एक तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हमारे मुल्क में अल्प की कोई कमी नहीं थी। दूसरी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि अल्प की कमी थी और आज भी बहुत

[श्री एच० एल० अग्रवाल]

ज्यादा है। उसे बढ़ा कर कहा जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सचाई इन दोनों के बीच में है। न तो यह सही है कि भारतवर्ष में अन्न की कमी नहीं थी। बर्मा के अलग हो जाने से, पाकिस्तान के होने से, हमारी आवादी के बढ़ने से, और हमारे देहात के लोगों की परचेंजिंग पावर बढ़ने की वजह से, हमारे यहां अन्न की जरूर कमी हो गई थी। लेकिन वह कमी इतनी ज्यादा नहीं थी, जैसी कि बढ़ा कर कही जाती है। अगर अन्न की कमी नहीं होती तो छः सात वर्ष से जो हमारे इम्पोर्ट्स हो रहे हैं और जिन से कि लाखों टन गल्ला हमारे मूल्क में हर साल आ रहा है और जिस के लिये हमने १२ अरब रुपये के क्रिक्ट विदेशों में भेजे, वह गल्ला हमें कहीं न कहीं दिखाई जारूर देता। उतने गल्ले की बचत नहीं है, इसलिये साबित होता है कि कमी तो जरूर थी। लेकिन जो बढ़ा कर बतलायी जाती है, उतनी कमी नहीं थी, मैं मानता हूँ कि उतनी कमी नहीं थी। आज भी कहा जाता है कि हमारी अन्न की व्यवस्था सुधरी नहीं है, हमारे खाद्य पदार्थों की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह काफी अच्छी है। आज जो हमारे पास अन्न का स्टाक है उसे देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि हमारे पास काफी अन्न है। हमारे स्टाक की पोजीशन इस वक्त ऐसी है और अगर हम सन् १९५१-५२ के स्टाक का मुकाबला करेंगे तो हमें पता चलेगा कि जहां १९५१ के शुरू में हमारे पास १३ लाख ९ हजार टन गल्ला था वहां इस वक्त १९ लाख ११ हजार टन गल्ला है। स्टाक की पोजीशन को देखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि गल्ले की हालत इस वक्त पार साल से ज्यादा अच्छी नहीं है या पिछले कई सालों से अच्छी नहीं है। जितना स्टाक इस वक्त हमारे पास है, पिछले कई सालों में उतना स्टाक नहीं था।

हमें यह भी देखने में आया है कि सरकारी दूकानों से जो गल्ला लोग खरीदते थे उस की अगर मिकदार देखी जाय तो वह भी इस साल दूसरे सालों से कम है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि लोगों की परचेंजिंग पावर कम हो गयी थी, इसलिये लोगों ने गल्ला सरकारी दूकानों से कम लिया। लेकिन यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। जहां दूसरी चीजों के लिये यह कहा जा सकता है कि उनके रेट में कई आने से, क्रीमेंट के बढ़ने और घटने से, उन की मांग कम और ज्यादा हो जाती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि गल्ले के बारे में यह बात कहना सही नहीं है। गल्ले के बारे में अगर तेजी हो जायगी तो भी गल्ले की मांग में बहुत कम कर्के पड़ेगा और अगर मन्दी हो जायगी तो भी इसकी मांग ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती। गल्ला एक ऐसी चीज है जिस पर हर एक को ज़िन्दगी निर्भर है। अगर गल्ला न मिले, तो जैसे बंगाल में लोग मर गये थे यहां के लोगों में भी यह बात होती कि बहुत से लोग मर जाते। लेकिन मेरा स्थाल है कि गल्ले की तेजी और मन्दी से उस की मांग में कोई कर्क नहीं पड़ता। गल्ले की मांग करीब बराबर रहती है, चाहे कुछ तेजी हो जाय या कुछ सस्ता हो जाय। इसलिये परचेंजिंग पावर कम होने की वजह नहीं है, बल्कि वजह यह है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पार साल फसल अच्छी हुई, गल्ला ज्यादा पैदा हुआ। इसलिये लोगों को उसकी कम जरूरत थी और इसी लिये लोगों ने सरकारी दूकानों से कम भाव पर गल्ला मिलता था। इसलिये उन्होंने सरकारी दूकानों से गल्ला न खरीद कर दूसरी दूकानों से खरीदा। इसलिये इसका भी स्थाल करते हुए कि सरकारी दूकानों से लोगों ने गल्ला कम खरीदा, इस से भी यह साबित होता है कि हमारी कूड़ पोजीशन जो पहले थी उस से आज कहीं अच्छी है।

इसी तरह से जो प्रोडक्शन के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन कम है, में इस बात को नहीं मानता। जैसे कि, सभापतिजी, आप ने फरमाया कि यहां के स्टेटिस्टिक्स गलत हैं, वह में भी मानता हूँ। जो आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं उन में बहुत सी गलतियां हैं और उन को सही मान कर उन पर कोई नीति बनाना गलती की बात है। सच बात तो यह है कि करोड़हा लोग शल्ला पैदा करते हैं। उन करोड़हा लोगों में स्टेटिस्टिक्स लेने का कोई रिवाज हमारे यहां ऐसा नहीं है कि सही आंकड़ों को हम पा सकें। इसलिये वह बात गलत है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि यह जो कहा जाता है कि इतने दिनों की कोशिश से गल्ले की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी है यह भी बात गलत है। गल्ले की पैदावार बराबर बढ़ी है। ग्रो मोर फूड इनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि स्टेट्स ने जो पैदावार की बढ़ती बतलाई थी उतनी तो नहीं हुई, लेकिन इस में कोई शक नहीं कि सन् १९४९-५० व १९५०-५१ में जो टारगेट रखा था वह २७ लाख टन का था, उस में से १९.११ लाख टन स्टेट्स के कहने के मुताबिक पैदावार बढ़ी। लेकिन उस को भी घटा कर कमेटी ने १४ लाख टन बतलाया है। तो कम से कम दो साल में १४ लाख टन की पैदावार बढ़ी। इसी तरह से सन् १९५१-५२ में ८.८ लाख टन की पैदावार बढ़ी और यह अन्दाज किया जाता है कि सन् १९५२-५३ में १२ लाख टन की पैदावार बढ़ जायगी। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में गल्ले की पैदावार काफी बढ़ रही है और मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर यह कोशिश जारी रही तो हमारी पैदावार और भी बढ़ जायगी।

यहां पर मैं थोड़ा सा इटावा के पाइलाट प्रार्जेक्ट के बारे में जिक्र कर दूँ। क्योंकि मैं

वहां का रहने वाला हूँ, इसलिये मैं वहां का थोड़ा सा जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ।

इटावा का प्रार्जेक्ट बतौर मिसाल के इस्तेमाल किया जा सकेगा। मैं और दूसरी चीजों को न कह करके अपने चार, पांच साल के तजुर्बे से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर गेहूँ को पैदावार किस तरह से बढ़ी। सन् ४८-४९ में यह पायलेट प्रार्जेक्ट शुरू किया गया और गेहूँ के बारे में प्रयोग करके देखा गया और इस नये प्रबन्ध को बजह से जो देशी बीज से एक एकड़ में दस मन पैदा कर रहे थे उसकी जागह पर एक साल के अन्दर १६ मन पैदा हुआ, केवल ८०० एकड़ भूमि पर हमने यह तजुर्बा किया और इस तरह से ४८०० मन गल्ला हमें ज्यादा मिला। सन् १९४९ और ५० में यही प्रयोग जारी रहा और बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हुई, वहां की मामूली पैदावार जो कि नहरों के पानी से होती थी वह हिसाब लगाने से मालूम हुआ कि दस मन चार सेर की एकड़ भूमि में पैदा होती थी, वहां सिर्फ़ नया बीज देने की बजह से तेरह मन तेरह सेर की एकड़ के हिसाब से पैदा हुआ, और जब सनई की खाद मिलायी गयी तो १६ मन की एकड़ पैदा हुआ। १२०० एकड़ में हमने यह नया प्रयोग किया और इसके फलस्वरूप ४८२७ मन गल्ला ज्यादा पैदा हुआ, दूसरे खेतों में हमने सनई की खाद दी जिसका नतोजा यह निकला कि जहां एक एकड़ में दस मन चार सेर होता था वहां सोलह मन पैदा हुआ, यानी बढ़ातरी पांच मन छत्तीस सेर की एकड़ हुई, यह प्रयोग हमने १६० एकड़ जमीन में किया हमने निरन्तर तरक्की की, सन् ५१-५२ में १३ मन मामूली तौर से पैदा होना था, उसके स्थान पर २६ मन बीस सेर तक पैदा हुआ यानी, १४ मन बीस सेर की ज्यादा उपज हुई। इसलिये मैं अंत में आपसे

[श्री एच० एच० अग्रवाल]

यही निवेदन करुंगा कि इटावा में जिस तरह से पायलेट प्राजेक्ट के मुताबिक काम किया गया, और यह प्रयोग सौ गांवों में किया गया, अगर कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स जो हम चला रहे हैं, उन सब जगहों पर यह प्रयोग किया जाय तो मुझे इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारी पैदावार पहले की अपेक्षा बहुत हद तक बढ़ जायेगी।

मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता था कि जब इस तरह से हमारी फूड पोजीशन अच्छी होती चली जा रही है तो यह उचित और अवश्यक है कि हम जो कंट्रोल्स आज लगाये हुए हैं उनको ढीला करें और मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने पार साल कंट्रोलों में कुछ कमी की, लेकिन फिर भी मैं अर्ज करुंगा कि इन कंट्रोल्स से हमारे देश का बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है और हमारे लोगों का मारेल गिर रहा है और कराफ्टन और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग फैली हुई है और इन चीजों से हमारे देश के अन्दर जो विषाक्त बायमंडल पैदा होता है, वह ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें देश आगे तरक्की कर सके इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि अब बक्त आ गया है जब उनको काफ़ी ढीला किया जाय बल्कि उनको बिल्कुल खत्म किया जाय, लेकिन अगर बिल्कुल खत्म करना सम्भव न हो तो कम से कम यह तो अवश्य हो जाय कि राशन और प्रोक्योरमेंट पर से कंट्रोल खत्म हो जाय। भले ही मूवमेंट्स और होर्डिंग बोरह पर थोड़ा सा कंट्रोल रहने दिया जाय और थोड़ा एहतियात बर्त कर अगर काम किया जाये तो मेरा विश्वास है कि हम सफलतापूर्वक कंट्रोल हटा सकेंगे और हमारा देश तरक्की करेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इन सुझावों पर विचार करे और शीघ्र से शीघ्र कंट्रोलों को खत्म करे।

Shri Sankarapandian (Sankaranayinarkovil): In this country ever since the real democracy came into being with the transfer of power, we have been suffering from food shortage, on account of famine, flood and other natural calamities and consequently we have been incurring a heavy expenditure on foodgrain imports. Even now, we propose to import foodgrains worth Rs. 154 crores. Under these circumstances, it is but natural and necessary that our Government should give and has given the topmost priority to agriculture and irrigation. Prosperous agriculture is the main base on which our further economic development can be built. Because of the food shortage, Government has been compelled to introduce controls which brought with them black-marketing and corruption. Apart from this, people have to undergo a lot of difficulties as a result of the controls. I congratulate the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture for having relaxed food controls from the middle of 1952 onwards and given relief to the people. Decontrol is in operation in the Madras State for the last one year. Contrary to the expectations of the critics, the price of rice has fallen appreciably in the Madras State. But for decontrol, the prices would have soared up sky-high on account of failure of monsoon and famine conditions in the South.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has made a significant contribution towards increasing the productivity of the small units and checking the various crop diseases to which generally crops fall a victim. But, I fail to understand why the usual grant of 65-69 lakhs is reduced to 25.14 lakhs this year. Increased production of food and other raw materials is vital for our national development. When it is the fashion of the day to apply more and more scientific and mechanised methods for improving and increasing the yield, I do not understand why this grant has been drastically reduced.

I have often heard it said that our statistics are very poor so far as our agricultural economics is concerned. But, I can at the same time assert that whatever statistics are available in this country are much more reliable and comprehensive than those of other countries, looking particularly at the size of the country and the literacy standard of our farmers on whom mostly depends the success of the work of our statistical bureau. I wish to congratulate the Food Minis-

try through you, Sir, for having undertaken such a herculean task.

The Finance Minister in his Budget speech said that the food position this year is much easier than the previous year and that the stock position showed a marked improvement. I shall not pretend to hide the feelings of a number of hon. Members from the south at this rosy picture of the food position of our country. Food shortage and scarcity is mainly responsible for the large scale emigration from the villages of Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura districts. The Chief Minister of Madras, in a Press Conference on the 19th of February in Madras, said,

"You do not expect the entire population to be kept on gruel."

This is his reaction towards opening more gruel centres in the Madras State. The hon. Minister for Revenue in Madras was not exaggerating when he said,

"I saw walking corpses in the Koilpatti Taluk of Tinnevelly district."

In the southern districts of the Madras State, people are not in a position even to get enough water to drink. This is illustrated in the Madras dailies which reported that a woman, while drawing water from a well to fill only a pot, for hours together got tired and fell dead on account of sunstroke. Large amounts of chemical fertilizer are lying idle on account of famine and failure of monsoon in the South. Prices of cattle are coming down like anything in the drought affected areas. The food position may be better in the north, but it is certainly precarious in the South.

For the last few months, the Food Ministry is busy in advocating and popularizing the Japanese method of cultivation. While welcoming this enthusiasm and effort, I do not see much difference between this Japanese method of cultivation and the South Indian method of rice cultivation.

Then, I would like to say something about commercial crops. Recently, the tendency has been to be self-sufficient in all agricultural crops. While this is a good ideal, I think we must concentrate on the production of commercial crops and try to exchange the surplus of such crops with the agricultural products pro-

duced in other countries. It is my considered opinion that we must produce commercial crops more efficiently, and barter them with the surplus foodgrains of other countries. In this respect the Government should try to regulate the prices of the agricultural products in such a manner as to encourage and promote their production and specialization. I think the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture has successfully tackled the food problem and reduced the import to a great extent, that is, to say 38.6 lakh tons, and I request him to listen to the cry of the distressed people of the South, in Madras State, and make them feel that they can get timely help from the Centre.

श्री बी० चित्र (गया उत्तर) :

सभापतिजी, मेरे ल्याल में भोजन की समस्या से इस देश में खेती की समस्या ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। इस लिये कि खेती की हालत जब तक नहीं सुधरेगी, भोजन की समस्या हल नहीं की जा सकती। परन्तु जो कुछ भी कोशिश सरकार की तरफ से खेती को सुधारने के लिये हो रही है वह अच्छे ढंग से नहीं हो रही है। मैं ने जो कुछ भी जानकारी हासिल की है सरकारी कार्रवाईयों की, उस में मुझे लगतारः यही पता चला है कि हर बात में वह कुछ बक्त के बाद फेल कर जाती है। यानी गलत साबित होती है। ग्रो मोर फूड स्कीम गलत साबित हो गई और और भी स्कीमें जो आई है वह गलत साबित हो गई है। उस का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि सरकार के जो अधिकारी हैं वह ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं। मेरे ल्याल में कारण यह भी है कि सरकार किसी निश्चित नीति पर नहीं पहुंचती है और वह हर प्रकार के एक्सप्रेसिंग करती है, और इसी में मूल्क की जान निकली जा रही है। जैसे एलोपेंडी के इलाज में आज कल ऐसा होता है कि छः महीने तक बीमारी का पता ही नहीं चलता है। डाक्टर जांच करते रहते हैं और जब तक जांच खत्म होती है तब तक भरीज मर जाता है। ठीक [यही] हालत इस मूल्क की हर नमस्या की हो रही है।

[श्री बी० मिश्र]

मैं एक किसान इलाके का रहने वाला हूं, खुद तो किसान नहीं हूं लेकिन किसानों की समस्याओं से परिचित हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि इस देश के किसान अकुशल नहीं हैं, वह खेती के काम में कुशल हैं, इस में मेरी ही राय ऐसी नहीं है, आज से कुछ वर्ष पहले बृद्धि गवर्नरेंट ने एक कमिशन बनाया था रायल एग्रीकल्चरल कमिशन। उस ने यह राय जाहिर की है कि हिन्दूस्तानी किसान बहुत कुशल हैं। दुनिया के किसी मुल्क के किसान से बहुत अधिक अकुशल नहीं हैं। उसे चाहिये पानी, उसे चाहिये पैसा और उसे चाहिये ज्ञान। इस के बारिये वह खेती कर सकता है। उस को कुछ बहुत ज्यादा ज्ञान देने की जरूरत नहीं है, उसे खेती करने का ज्ञान है, साधन की कमी है, उसे पूरा करना चाहिये ऐसी मिकारिश है, उस के बाद और भी लोग हैं जिन की यही राय है। हमारे देश में बातें अधिक होती हैं। जैसे अभी हम को जो पर्व जापानी प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में मिले हैं उन को मैंने पढ़ा। मूँझे ऐसा लगा कि इस में कोई बात ऐसी नहीं है जिसे हिन्दूस्तान का किसान नहीं जानता और नहीं करता। फिर भी इस प्रणाली का नाम जापानी रखा गया है। खैर, इस से मूँझे कोई एतराज नहीं। जापानी लिखिये या मुल्तानी लिखिये। इस से क्या बिगड़ता है, काम हो जाय तो ठीक है। परन्तु जितनी बातें लिखी गई हैं वह मेरा स्थाल है कि बहुत हद तक कामयाब नहीं होंगी। इसलिये कि पिछले अनुभव यही बतलाते हैं। हां, मैं जानता हूं कि इस के लिये बहुत से अक्सर बहाल होंगे। कुछ लोगों को नौकरियां मिलेंगी। लेकिन देने का काम बहुत हो जायेगा। भगवर वह खेती का काम कितना बढ़ा सकेंगे यह में अन्दाजा नहीं कर पा रहा हूं।

डा० पी० एस० देशभूल : कोई नये अनुभव नहीं रखते जायेंगे।

श्री बी० मिश्र : बड़ी अच्छी बात है कुछ पैसा सरकार का बच जायेगा, इस में मुझे सुशी है कि नये अफसर नहीं रखते जायेंगे।

मैं जानता हूं कि मेरे इलाके में भी ग्रो मोर फूड की स्कीम के मातहत और बहुत सी स्कीमों के मातहत ऐसे कुयें बनाये गये हैं जो सौ या हजार वर्ष पहले से ही मौजूद थे।

श्री किश्वर्द्ध : पोताई तो नहीं हुई होगी।

श्री बी० मिश्र : ऊपर से भरम्भत कर दिये गये हैं। हैं वह पुराने ही, और उन को नयों में शुभार कर लिया गया है, और उस का पैसा बैंकार खर्च हो गया। खजाने से पैसा चला गया, और कुआं पहले से था ही। सिर्फ उस की तस्वीर बदल गई है। अगर इस तरह से ही पैसा खर्च होता रहा तो भोजन का सवाल कभी हल नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरी बात मुझे जो कहनी है वह यह है कि जो लीग आज खेती करते हैं वही ठीक से नहीं खा पाते। सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि जो धान बोता है वह चावल नहीं खा पाता है। इस समस्या का हल सरकार नहीं निकाल पाती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि यह समस्या कैसे हल हो पायेगी। इस वास्ते कि जो लोग खेती करने वालों में लिखे हुए हैं उनकी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है, भगवर खेती करते बहुत कम लोग हैं। फिर सबों का नाम खेती करने वालों में लिखा हुआ है। बिहार में बहुत किसान ऐसे हैं जो दस हजार धीधा तक जमीन रखते हैं। लेकिन खुद जरा भी खेती का काम नहीं करते हैं। हर असाढ़ के भहीने में वह बटाइ ले जाते हैं। सौ रुपये मालगुजारी लेते हैं एक एकड़ पर और खेत दूसरों को दे देते हैं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि जिस को १०० रुपया एकड़ मालगुजारी देनी पड़ेगी उस को कितना फायदा मिलेगा और कितना वह पैदा कर सकेगा। इस तरह के

लोग पड़े हुए हैं जिन का नाम किसानों में लिखा हुआ है। जमींदारी खत्म हो गई, मगर अभी ऐसे जमींदार मौजूद हैं जो जमींदार के नाम से बदनाम तो नहीं हैं लेकिन उन का काम जमींदारों से ज्यादा बदनामी का है। विहार सूबे के बहुत से जिले ऐसे हैं जहां किसानों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है जो बटाई का काम करते हैं। उनके पास खेत नहीं हैं लेकिन वह खेती करते हैं। वह हल रखते हैं, बैल रखते हैं, लेकिन खेत उन का नहीं है। वह इसी तरह बटाई पर खेती करते हैं और फसल कटने के बाद वह बेदखल हो जाते हैं: वह अपनी जिन्दगी इसी तरह बसर करते हैं। उन की समस्या बड़ी कठिन है। सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया बहुत बार और यहां भी बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जमींदारी उठा दी गई, मगर जमींदारी उठा देने से किसाँ का क्या हुआ इस पर किसी ने जोर नहीं दिया और न समझाया। जमींदारी उठाने से एक बात हुई है कि जमींदारी का जो नाम था वह खत्म हो गया, लेकिन दूसरे तरह के जमींदार वहां मौजूद हैं। जिन्हीं मालगुजारी वह किसान से लेते थे वही अब भी किसानों को विहार में देनी पड़ रही है। इसलिये उन किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। उन के लिये तो अपले और अफसर उसी तरह मौजूद हैं और जल्म भी उसी प्रकार जारी है जमींदारी उठ गई लेकिन किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ, इस से लोगों में उत्साह नहीं आता है। फिर वह बटाईदार हैं जिनकी अपनी खेती नहीं है। उनके बाद उनका नम्बर आता है जो हल जोतने का काम करते हैं। ये लोग साल में ६ महीने भी ठीक से काम नहीं पाते हैं। आप किसी जगह जा कर देख लीजिये। ये मुसहर और चमार जाति के लोग हैं और यह हल जोतने का काम करते हैं। उनकी जो मजदूरी होती है वह अन्न के रूप में दी जाती है। जिस रोज वह कमाते हैं उस रोज तो खाते हैं और जिस रोज काम नहीं रहा उस

रोज नहीं खाते हैं। साल में ६ महीने इन को काम नहीं मिलता। ताज्जुब यही है कि वह जिन्दा कैसे रहते हैं। उनकी तरफ लोग स्थाल नहीं करते लेकिन दर असल खेती का काम वही करते हैं। तो यह दो तीन सवाल हैं जिन पर आपको विचार करना है। एक तो यह कि खेती का काम ठीक से क्यों नहीं होता। दूसरे यह है कि जो लोग खेती करते हैं उनको मुनासिब मजदूरी मिलती है या नहीं और तीसरी बात यह है कि इसका सुधार कैसे होगा। एक बात तो निश्चित है जो लोग खेती का काम करते हैं उनको मुनासिब मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। जो हल चलाता है उसे मुनासिब मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। जो धान पैदा करता है उसे मुनासिब कीमत नहीं मिलती है और जब मुनासिब कीमत नहीं मिलती है तो उसकी दिलचस्पी नहीं रहती है। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में खेती का काम वही करते हैं जिनको और कोई काम नहीं मिलता है। जो आदमी अपने को पढ़ा लिखा और समझदार समझता है वह खेती का काम नहीं करना चाहता। अगर कोई किसान का लड़का मैट्रिक पास हो जाता है तो वह खेती नहीं करना चाहता। वह कोई कलरी या कोई घूसबोरी की नौकरी चाहता है। तो इस मुल्क में खेती वह करते हैं जो विल्कुल जाहिल और बेकार माने जाते हैं और जिनको मुल्क में और कोई रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। तो आप इन बातों पर विचार करके रास्ता निकालें अगर समझदार खेती के काम में लगेंगे तो खेती भी सुलझी हुई होगी। हां एक खतरा उस हालत में हो सकता है कि अगर समझदार लोग खेती में लग जायेंगे तो मुनासिब दाम मांगेंगे। यह खतरा सरकार को हो सकता है। मेरे स्थाल से यह भी डर है। पर समझदार लोगों को खेती में लगाना जरूरी है। इस समय खेती का सवाल सबसे टेढ़ा है। खेती की जबाबदेही उठाने के लिये कोई मिनि-

[**श्री बी० मिश्र]**

स्टर जल्दी तैयार नहीं होता है। मैं ने देखा है कि स्वराज्य आने के बाद जितने पिनिस्टर इस काम पर आये वह साल ६ महीने बाद चले गये और दूसरे कामों पर लग गये। वह खेती के काम पर नहीं रहे।

श्री किल्वर्हा : क्यों।

श्री बी० मिश्र : आप तो हैं पंगर आपके बारे में भी खतरा सुना जा रहा है। आप देखिये हमारे राजेन्द्र बाबू ने खेती का जिम्मा लिया। वह तो राष्ट्रपति हो गये। उसके बाद आये जेराम दास दौलत राम। उन्होंने कुछ समय बाद इसको छोड़ कर दूसरा काम ले लिया। बाद में आये मुशी जी। वह भी गवर्नर हो गये।

श्री किल्वर्हा : मैं नहीं हटने वाला हूँ।

श्री बी० मिश्र : यह ऐसा सवाल है जिसे कोई ज्ञानवान जल्दी कबूल नहीं करता। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आप खेती का सवाल ठीक से हल करेंगे तो ही खाद्य का सवाल हल होगा नहीं तो आप और हम भूखे रहेंगे। उसकी कोई और दबा नहीं है। इस सवाल को हल करने के लिये आप बड़े एक्सपर्ट्स से सलाह नहीं लीजिये, उनसे सलाह लिजिये जो कि सौ सी बरस से खेती करते आ रहे हैं और नहीं तो जो लोग खेती के विषय में ज्यादा बातें करते हैं उनके हाथ में हल रखाइये तब मामला ठीक होगा। यह बातें कहने के बाद अध्यक्ष जी के प्रति मैं अपनी तरफ से कृतश्ता प्रकाशित करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस सिलसिले में बोलने का भौका दिया।

Col. Zaidi (Hardoi Distt.—North-West cum Farrukhabad Distt.—East cum Shahjahanpur Distt.—South): In the last six years since our country

attained freedom, I have learnt one thing more than anything else and it is this. It is easier to attain freedom than for a people to change their mental habits and patterns of thought. I find that we continue—we the people, the Members of Parliament, and the Members of Government—to work along old grooves. I listened with interest to the speech made by an hon. Member from Punjab, who is an expert agriculturist. Listening to him made me think that we still are working under the old feeling or idea that there are two classes in this country, the class of the rulers and the class of the ruled. There was a time when we felt we were helpless, we were subjects, we were slaves, and so there was nothing we could do. And all we could do then was to blame the Government, to agitate, find fault with the rulers, and just sit back and do nothing, because we felt that there was nothing we could do. I listened with great interest to some of the questions asked by the hon. Member. These are some of the questions asked:

"Why is our production per acre so low? Why do we not go in for dry farming? Why is our land denuded of grass? Why is the milk yield of cattle so low?"

And the following question was really priceless:

"Why are potatoes selling so cheap in Amritsar this year?"

Government is responsible for everything, and the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai must answer all these questions. He should even give an explanation as to why potatoes are selling cheap in Amritsar this year. But I would ask, why should we continue to be so servile as to look to the Government for everything. Why do we have this feeling of complete dependence on these exalted gentlemen? Why do we not try and get a move on ourselves? Go to the rural areas, organise the people there. After all, we are educated, and we claim rightly that we have been elected by the people. Our voters run into lakhs, not like many countries, where 10 to 15 thousand persons can return a Member to Parliament. Every one of us has been elected by lakhs and lakhs of people. How is it that we talk with such an air of despondency about everything, and only know how to blame the Government?

Just to change the taste in the mouth, I feel that though late it might be, I should talk about one or two fine examples of work done in the rural area in my own State of Uttar Pradesh. My ancestral home is in the Meerut division. There we have a gentleman by the name Shri Fateh Singh Rana, who is a member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly. Incidentally, I may say, he happens to be a Congressman, but I am not mentioning that to claim credit for the Congress Party, but anyhow, he is a member of the U.P. Assembly, and he is a worker for the rural community in his district. In the Meerut division, he has done most wonderful work. He has organised the people and canalised their energies. He has brought about a federation of the various co-operative unions in the Meerut district. He has been responsible for the construction of about 85 tubewells already. He has taken an agency for the federation which he has created, for various things which are required by the rural community, like diesel oil, iron, cement etc. He has also started cottage industries in the villages where the federation is working. He is also teaching the rural community, to embark on a policy of pursuing trade and industry. So, there is co-operative working, and pursuing of trade and industry and collectively attending to the hundred and one needs of the rural community.

He has been eminently successful and if you speak to him, he may also cite a few examples where he blames the Government, where the authorities have let him down and may criticise the Government for things like that. But he will also tell you what he has been doing, and people in the village will tell you what he has been doing for the rural areas.

Then another example that I may give is about the work done by another friend of ours, this time not a member of the U.P. Assembly but a Member of this House. I refrain from mentioning his name. People may easily guess. He has been doing a great deal of excellent work in the Busti and Gonda districts. He has been combining village co-operative societies into a Co-operative Development Union. I will read out from a pamphlet a few lines about the way he has tried to organise the rural community in the Busti and Gonda districts:

"The object of the co-operative development plan and of the pool-

ing of different categories of village co-operative organisations has been to simplify the organisational machinery, to pool the resources, financial and otherwise, and to create a simplified machinery for undertaking further development programmes".

I may mention that this Union does not expect the Government to give any money by way of charity or by way of even grants. But naturally the Union can expect, and should expect, credit facilities from the Government, technical advice given by Government experts and things like that; but not the policy of complete, servile dependence on the Government. And this Union has undertaken to do in the next 2½ years the sinking of 100 tube wells, development of 4 cattle breeding centres, distribution of 35,000 maunds of pure and improved seed, establishment of 15 cottage industry centres, 4 sanitary workshops and a number of carpenter's workshops and so on and so forth. At this late hour of the evening I do not wish to bore the House with further details regarding the work of this Co-operative Union in the Busti district. But those who are interested may approach this hon. Member who has been busy thinking out these schemes and programmes and who now has the distinction of being a member of our Government.

Well I was saying that our pattern of thought had not changed. The biggest difficulty is that we are wedded to a spirit of individualism. We have not learnt to get together and work collectively. This is the outstanding weakness of my country and we cannot politically advance, especially as a democracy, unless we learn to work together. But this spirit of collective work we have yet to learn. And this is where I have a word to say to the Government. Well so far as the Food and Agriculture departments are concerned and so far as the 'grow more food' campaign is concerned, I would not stand here and lightly accuse the officers of neglect and incompetence and corruption and all the rest of it. I believe that we have got some very fine officers. They are as patriotic as most of us, or any of us, and I know and I believe that they to try their best to ensure progress in the country and to bring about self-sufficiency in food. But although they are a band of competent and patriotic men, the only thing which disappoints me is that they too have not changed their pattern of thought and their ways of conduct. We believe

[Col. Zaidi]

too much in the old bureaucratic pattern. There is not enough direct touch with the rural communities and more than anything else we may do a hundred and one things for the rural people, but just as we believe in Government not only for the people but also by the people, similarly in our villages and in our rural areas in the countryside, we should work not only for them but see that work is done by them. It is not enough to go and treat them as children and thrust greatness on them and thrust progress on them, in spite of themselves. Mobilise their latent enthusiasm and energy, make use of their resources, human and financial, do not give any grant or any help to people who do not organise themselves collectively and who are not prepared to do some work themselves. This is very important especially today when the hon. Finance Minister told us that a sum of 3 crores has been provided in the budget for small scale projects and village uplift. I know that rural uplift is primarily a thing to be attended to by the States; but the Centre has to guide and inspire and intervene and give a lead especially when 3 crores of rupees are going to be distributed amongst the States for rural uplift. Well be it the distribution of 3 crores or be it something which is again very near to the heart of the Finance Minister—that is, the scheme of small savings—we shall succeed much better if people feel interested in something which they can see growing and developing under their eyes. If I go to a village and say to the people, 'Buy some cash certificates. You must save a little money. It will be useful for you against the rainy day and it will also help the Government', it will fall flat. They will not understand it. But if I go to a village and say: "My brethren, come along, buy these cash certificates; if you collect Rs. 2,000, the Sircar will give Rs. 6,000 and with 8,000 we will do something in this village". I am sure that if you might have expected 100 rupees to be contributed by that village in the small savings drive, that very village will contribute perhaps a thousand and may be two thousand. So link up your contributions and your grants or generosity and solicitude for the welfare of the people with their own work and not only mobilise and make use of their energies and their resources but also let them work and let them make mistakes, if you like. Someone may say: 'They are inexperienced. They will make mistakes'. But how many blunders and how

many colossal mistakes has the Government made? How many mistakes the biggest business houses in India make? We have to educate our people. We want to bring about the establishment of a living, real and dynamic democracy in this country, and no democracy can be built up when 70 or 80 per cent. of the people who live in the rural area are not fully awake and conscious and aware. And so we should not only work in co-operation with them and do things which they can see, but give them a chance to express their opinions and their approval or disapproval. The schemes and the various projects which you adopt for the rural area should be subject to the veto or approval of the community which you propose to serve. Perhaps they will foolishly approve of something which is bad and reject something which is good. But they will learn from experience. It is the willing and warm-hearted co-operation of the people of the rural area and their full participation with all their energy and enthusiasm and resources which alone will bring about a revolution in the countryside and it is that for which I appeal to the Government.

6 P.M.

श्री चिन्नरिया (मेरेन्द्रगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा शुक्रगुराहूं कि आपने मुझे इस मौके पर बोलने की इजाजत दी। मैं फूड एन्ड एप्रीकल्चरल पालिसी का समर्थन करने के लिये लड़ा हुआ हूं और यह खुशी का विषय है कि हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने कंट्रोल्स को कुछ ढीला किया और मैं और भी अधिक खुश हूं अगर वह उनको बिल्कुल खत्म कर देंगे और तोड़ देंगे। मुझे आज खुशी हुई यह देखकर कि कुछ कंप्रेस मैन कंट्रोल्स हे खिलाफ बोले लेकिन मैं कैसे कूँदूं कि यह कंट्रोल्स गांधीवाद के खिलाफ हैं जब कि खुद गांधी जी के उत्तराधिकारी इसको चला रहे हैं। हक्की-कृत यह है कि जिस चीज़ ने मुल्क को सबसे ज्याद़ नुकसान पहुंचाया है वह चीज़ कंट्रोल है और उसके मुतालिक अभी मेरे दोस्त पंडित भारत और दूसरे कई लोग बोल मुझे उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ ज्यादा कहने

की जरूरत नहीं है. लेकिन चन्द एक बातें मैं आप की दिव्यमत में अर्जन कर देना जरूरी समझता हूं। मैं भी उस इलाके से आता हूं जहां अन्न की कमी रहती है, राशनिंग को जरूरत है और बाहर से अन्न लाने की जरूरत है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कंट्रोल के पक्ष में नहीं हूं और उसके दिरुद्ध हूं, मैं ही नहीं बल्कि हर किसान जो खेती करता है और जो छोटे ट्रेडर्स हैं वह इस कंट्रोल के खिलाफ़ हैं और यह बड़े दुक्कानों को और ताजबूब की बात है कि जब इनी बड़ी मेजारिटी ८५ फी सदी लोग इसके खिलाफ़ हैं, तो भी उनकी आवाज़ की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती और कंट्रोल्स कायम रखते जाते हैं और ट्रूल के रहते जब आप किसानों का खेती बढ़ाने में सहयोग नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि आप इस विषय में सेल्फ़ सिनियरन्ट कैसे हो सकते हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि कंट्रोल्स की बजह से और उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में खरादी होने के कारण किसान लोग बीस २ मील से अनाज लेने के लिये ऊंट तथा बैलगाड़ी लाते हैं और तीन २ दिन बहां पर ठहर कर बापिस लाली चले जाते हैं और सिवाय इसके कि डेक मार्केट से खरीद कर गुजारा करें और कोई चारा उनके पास नहीं रह जाता है, ६, ६ दफ्तर मर्हीने में आयें तो इस कंट्रोल के क्या मानी रह जाते हैं? मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी सरकार जो महात्मा गांधी को आदर्श मान कर चलना चाहती है वह किसानों के हित का क्यों ध्यान नहीं करती है, आज किसानों को अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के लिए क्यों नहीं प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है, उनको उनकी लागत के मुताबिक दाम मिलने चाहिए। आप देखते हैं कि अभी आपके यहां जूट, काटन और शुगर के प्रोडक्शन में बढ़ोतारी हुई तो क्या कारण है कि फूडब्रेस का प्रोडक्शन न बढ़े, लेकिन यह बहरी है कि उसको उचित दाम मिलें, जबतक उस ही उसको पैदावार को पूरी कीमत

नहीं मिलती तब तक वह कैसे अनाज को पैदावार बढ़ाने में उत्ताह दिखायेगा। इस के अलावा मैं यहां पर यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की एप्रीकलचरल नीति उल्टी खली है और अफसोस की बात यह है कि बोमारी कहीं पर है और इलाज किसी और जगह का हो रहा है, फ़ोड़ा किसी दूसरी जाह पर निकला हुआ है और नस्तर दूसरी जगह दिया जा रहा है, सूई खोई गई ब्रिंबेरे घर में और बूड़ों हैं बाहर गली के लैम्प पोस्ट के नीचे तो भगवतलाइये कि सूई इनको कैसे मिल सकती है आप उन स्थानों पर जहां कि बर्षा कम होती है और जहां आवे दिन नित्य अकाल पड़ते रहते हैं, वहां के नीचे तो कोई कम्पूनिटी प्राजेक्ट नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां कि खूब पानी बरसता है वहां आप यह प्राजेक्ट्स बालू करते हैं ताकि वहां और अधिक पैदावार बढ़े, लेकिन आपको उनका कोई रूपाल नहीं कि बह कहां से खायेंगे जिनके यहां कोई अनाज नहीं रैंदा हुआ, उनके पास कोई कमाई नहीं, कोई नैसा नहीं, तो अब बतलाइये कि मान लिया जाए कि आप उन स्थानों पर की पैदावार काफी बड़ा भी सके जहां पानी पहले से अधिक है और अन्न बाहर से आपको न मंगवाना पड़े, लेकिन आप वहां के इलाके वालों को क्या खिलायेंगे जहां कि कुछ पैदा नहीं हुआ है और जहां कि बकाल पड़ा है, क्या आपने कभी इसको भी सोचा कि बिलकुर्ज आपने अनाज बड़ा भी लिया तो आप उन बकाल पीड़ितों के पास समय पर कैसे अनाज पहुंचा सकेंगे? इतने हेतुन कमीशन बैठते हैं, लेकिन क्या आज तक किसी ने भी यह बताया कि कहत किन तरीकों से दूर हो सकते हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन बातों के हल के बारे में सोचे। मैं फाइबर प्लान को कामयाद देखना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की हृषि नीति कामयाद हो और यह मेरी दिली तमन्ना है कि हम जल्द से जल्द बाहर के देशों से अनाज मंगवाना बन्द करें,

[श्री चिनारिया]

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आज कार्य हो रहा है, उससे हम जो सेल्फ सफिशियेन्सी हसिल करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं कर पायेंगे। मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब को जो उन्होंने बेंजट में कृषि और फूड को आर्थिक सहायता दिलाई है, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे सन्देह है कि वह रकम जो इस मद में मंजूर हुई है वह ठीक प्रकार से वर्च भी की जायी या नहीं? जहां तक भेरा ताल्लुक है मैं दिल से इस मक्सद की कामयाबी चाहता हूँ और दिन रात में उसके लिए पश्चिम करने को तैयार हूँ, मैं ने इस मसले पर बातें सोची हैं और मैं तो इसी दरीज पर पड़ुचा हूँ कि यह जो आपनी मोजूदा पालिसी है, इसमें जब तक जेंज नहीं होगा तब तक आप अपने मक्सद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकते। मैं तो अपनी भारत सरकार की हालत ठीक एक मोर के समान पाता हूँ, जिसके सर पर शानदार कल्पी खूबसूरत गर्दन और रंगबिरंगे सन्दर पर हैं लेकिन पैर कमजूर हैं, जब पैरों की तरफ हम देखते हैं तो रोना आता है, इस गवर्नरेंट के पैर नहीं हैं और पैर क्यों नहीं हैं, उनका कारण मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। देश में क्रान्ति आई और कल्पवल्ली अंग्रेज भारत से चले गये लेकिन क्रान्ति को उससे और आगे बढ़ने की ज़रूरत भी और यह ज़रूरी था कि अंग्रेज जो अपने पीछे ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ढांचा और निकम्मी शिक्षा प्रणाली छोड़ देये थे उसमें हम क्रान्ति लाते और असलियत यह है कि जब तक हम उसमें क्रान्ति नहीं लायेंगे तबूनक मुल्क के बन्दर हम सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। मैं अपने द्वेषी द्वेष को बेताबनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह समर्थ की गति को पहचानें और इस भुलावे में न बैठे रहें कि वहां इस विश्वा में क्रान्ति आयेगी ही नहीं, क्रान्ति तो आयेगी और ज़रूर आयेगी, लेकिन फर्क यह होगा कि वहां दो लोग क्रान्ति लाये थे, वह अपने ढंग प

न लाए तो कोई दूसरे लोग उसको लायेंगे और अगर हम क्रान्ति को शीघ्र यहां नहीं लाते तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि वही होने वाला है जैसे कहा जाता है कि "राज्य करेगा खालसा आकी रहे न कोई"। इसलिये मैं फिर भी कहता हूँ कि अभी भी बक्त है कि हम सब लोग मिलकर इस पंच साला प्लान को कामयाब बनाने की कोशिश करें और यह कामयाब तभी हो सकता है जब हम उस ढांचे को उसकी आज की मनो-वृत्ति को बिल्कुल आमूल चूल से परिवर्तित न कर दें।

फूड पालिसी के बारे में अब मैं चन्द एक लक्ज कहा चाहता हूँ। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि न फूड मिनिस्टर की ज़रूरत है और न कंट्रोल की, केवल कृषि मंत्री काफ़ी है और वही सारा काम उनका सकता है, इनका ही नहीं बल्कि जितना रूपया आज हम फूड सबसिडी, और सम्बन्धित सरकारी कर्मचारियों और यो मोर प्रोग्राम पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, अगर वही रूपया हम किसानों को देते तो मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि अब से पांच वर्ष पहले ही हम गल्ले के भामले में सेल्फ सफिशियेन्ट हो गे होते। यो मोर फूड स्कीम सरकार द्वारा जिस तरह चलायी जा रही है, वह सही तरीका नहीं है और मंत्री महोदय ने भी उसको किसी हृद तक तस्लीम किया है और मुझे तो इसमें तनिक भी संन्देह नहीं है कि अगर सरकार ने मोजूदा अपनी पालिसी में तबदीली नहीं की तो तीस साल में भी हम अपने उद्देश्य तक पहुँचने में असमर्थ रहेंगे। यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि मैं मंत्री महोदय और इंडियन कॉसिल आफ एश्रीकलबरल रिसर्च आरगनाइजेशन को अपना प्लॉयट मनवा सका हूँ और उन्होंने किसी हृद तक भेरे सुझाव को मान लिया है लेकिन यह अभी देखना बाकी है कि लैटिया वह इस हृद तक मान लिया

गया है कि उस पर ठीक किया जायगा। फाइबर इयर प्लान फूड के मूलालिक पहली चीज नहीं है, सन् ४३ से वह कार्य चल रहा है और आजादी के आने के बाद उसको ठीक ढंग पर चालू किया और हमने हर स्टेट के लिए टार्जेट मुकरर्र किया और जो उस सम्बन्ध में हमने आंकड़े निकाले में नहीं कह सकता कि वह सही है या गलत है, लेकिन उसके मुताबिक ४१ करोड़ १७ लाख टन उपज इस देश की समझी गयी और २७ लाख टन अनाज बाहर से आता था, वही कमी समझी गयी।

अब हम कैसे समझें कि वह सही है या गलत है कि जो हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं वही कमी है। आज इतने बरस हो गये, १९४६-४७ से ले कर आज भी हम २९ लाख टन मंगवा रहे हैं। में तो कहूँगा कि जब तक कंट्रोल रहेंगे तब तक हम मालूम नहीं कर सकेंगे कि कमी है या नहीं।

अब दूनरी बात यह लीजिये कि हम ने इन्टेन्सिव कल्टिवेशन को खेती की उन्नति का आधार रखा। इन्टेन्सिव कल्टिवेशन कफ्ज तो बहुत सुन्दर मालूम होता है। इस के आने यह है कि हम अधिक से अधिक अन्न उत्पादें। लेकिन किस चीज से उपजायें। सब से पहली चीज तो पानी है, पानी इस देश के अन्दर नहीं है। इतनी कमी है कि करीब चालिस फी सदी देश बिल्कुल खुशक है और ८५ फी सदी देश के अन्दर नहर और ट्यूब बेल से आबपाती नहीं की जा सकती। सभ्य नहीं है, घंटी बज रही है नहीं तो मैं आंकड़ों से साक्षित करता कि किस तरह से हम सदियों की कोशिशों से सिर्फ चार फीसदी यानी ८११ मिलियन एकड़ में से कुल तीन या चार लाख एकड़ जमीन में पानी दे सके हैं। बगर चीस अरब रुपया पच्चीस साल में लार्ड कर के हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इतनी ही जमीन में पानी

पहुँचा सकते हैं, ८११ एकड़ में से सिर्फ छः, सात या आठ करोड़ एकड़ में पानी दे सकते हैं और कुल जमीन के दसवें हिस्से पर ही इन्टेन्सिव कल्टिवेशन के आधार पर अगर हम खेती कर सकें और नब्बे फीसदी जमीन को छोड़ देते हैं तो हम कैसे अन्न की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं? मुझे तो इसी में आश्चर्य होता है कि आप यह बात क्यों नहीं सोचते कि नब्बे फीसदी को छोड़ कर दस फीसदी में आप इतनी पैदावार कर सकते हैं, और उस से हम गन्ना भी लेंगे, हम जूट भी लेंगे, हम काटन भी लेंगे। अगर हम इस नब्बे फीसदी जमीन को जो कि अनाज पैदा करने वाली जमीन है, अपनी रिसर्चेज, अपनी पछिस्सिटी और अपनी एजुकेशन में छोड़ दें तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हम किसी भी तरह से कभी भी सेल्क सफिशिएन्ट हो पायेंगे। आप की तमाम की तमाम योजनाओं के और तमाम की तमाम ग्रो मोर फूड स्कीम के फेल होने का यही कारण है कि दस फी सदी पर कंसेन्ट्रेट कर के ९० फी सदी को छोड़ दिया गया। जहां बीमारी थी, जो कहते हैं, जो प्राव्लेम एरियाज थीं, उन का रूपाल नहीं किया गया है। उन के लिये न बीज है, उन के लिये न आप के पास सही बीजार हैं, न आप उन को ज्ञान देते हैं, जब कोई चीज ही उन के पास नहीं तो वह अनाज की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं; जिन को बढ़ाना या उन से तो आप बात ही नहीं करते। आप कहते हैं कि देश में कोआपरेशन नहीं है, कैसे करें कोआपरेशन? मैं अपनी बाबत कहता हूँ जो कि सब से ज्यादा इन्टेरेस्टेड खेती में था, जो खेती की उन्नति चाहता है, जो चाहता है कि किसान भूखा न रहे, वह कोआपरेट कर रहा है, आज से नहीं, तीस बरस से, और वह जयराम दास दीलत राम से मिला, मिं० मुंशी से मिला पंडित जी से मिला, अपनी स्कीम रखती, सब जगह इस के लिये मारा मारा किया, लेकिन हूँ

[श्री चिनारिय]

नहीं हुआ। तो कोआपरेशन कैसे आये ? जो आदमी रात दिन आप को कोआपरेशन देना चाहता है, उस का आप कोआपरेशन नहीं ले सकते तो एक दूर बैठा हुआ किसान आप से कैसे कोआपरेट कर सकता है ? कोआपरेशन लेना है तो सही रास्ते पर चाहिये। हम चाहते हैं कि आप की तभाम स्कीम कामयाब हों, हम चाहते हैं कि रात दिन एक कर देश के लिये । * जिस तरह से देश की आज़ादी के लिये देश के लाखों परवाने आप के पीछे भरे, उसी तरह से लाखों परवाने देश की उन्नति के लिये भी भरने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप सही तरीके अस्थाप की जिये। तभी यह चीज संभव होगी। अगर आप को मेरी बात कड़वी लगे तब भी मैं भजबूर हूँ क्योंकि यह बात सही है, और मैं कहता हूँ कि हम चाहते हैं कि कांग्रेस कामयाब हो, कांग्रेस की आइडियालोजी कामयाब हो, गांधी जी कामयाब हों, गांधीज्ञ कामयाब हो, तथा दुनिया में अपन और सही चीज कायम हो। लेकिन जब तक सही आइडियालोजी पर नहीं चला जा रहा है तो हम कैसे कामयाब हो सकते हैं ? मैं तारीफ करता हूँ कि अपने कम्यूनिस्ट भाईयों की, भले ही वह हमारे खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन उन की जो प्लेन है, जो पालिसी है, फिलासफी है वह उस पर चलते तो है। हमारी कोई प्लेन नहीं, कोई पालिसी नहीं कोई फिलासफी नहीं। हम कहते हैं कि लिंग एस्टेन्डर्ड बढ़ाना है, इस देश में अगर लिंग एस्टेन्डर्ड को आप मैटीरियलिज्म पर चलाते हैं तो कम्यूनिज्म की पालिसी ही कामयाब हो सकती है। उस के भकाबले में जो पालिसी कामयाब हुई है वह गांधीज्ञ की है। गांधीज्ञ ने आप को ताकत दी, इस मुल्क को ताकत दी, कांग्रेस को ताकत दी, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क को ही नहीं, वह दुनियां को पुरबमन कर सकती है, लेकिन जब उस को छोड़ कर चलें, उस चीज

को न चलायें तो वह कैसे कामयाब हो सकती है। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि मादर्स को लेनिन और स्टैलिन मिल गये, लेकिन गांधी को लेनिन और स्टैलिन नहीं मिले। जब तक वह नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक गांधीज्ञ कामयाब नहीं होगा और जब तक वह कामयाब नहीं होगा तब तक हिन्दूस्तान क्या दुनिया में अपन नहीं होगा।

Shri Eswara Reddy: Food being the problem of the poor man, its policy should have been dealt with with the utmost care and consistency from the peoples' standpoint, but the Government policy is not so. Since it has come into power, its policy has been reckless, bungling and anti-people. Several crores of rupees are wasted every year on the so-called Grow More Food schemes which do not yield any fruitful results. Even the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee in its report reveals that out of the target of 27 lakhs of tons, only 14 lakhs have been realised. As regards your *vana mahotsavas*, they have already become a laughing stock and I will not deal with them further. As regards imports, you mainly depended upon monopolist profiteers of America and taking advantage of your subservience they have increased the prices to soaring heights and tightened their grip on India to such an extent that it is almost endangering our sovereignty.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Your Russian wheat is as costly as the American wheat.

Shri Eswara Reddy: But it is without strings.

An Hon. Member: It is undiluted.

Shri Eswara Reddy: This year, all the wheat exporting countries, led by America, inspite of their large surpluses are demanding 2.2 dollars per bushel, whereas the price in vogue is 1.8 dollars per bushel. I understand that the Transit Grain Company of America had supplied us rotten wheat fit only for cattle, mixed with good wheat, and had made a profit of 60 cents per bushel over and above the already huge profit that they got. This is American aid, to which the Government here pays tribute in glowing terms.

As regards procurement, your targets have never been reached. You have always shown a soft corner to the zamindars and big landlords. Although they possess huge stocks, you get only a negligible quantity from them, but you fleece the poor and middle peasantry of the last grain. This has made them hostile to controls. Your rationing also is not successful, because you ignore the majority of the rural population. Supplies have been rotten and the administration has been full of corruption, favouritism and bribery. Instead of removing these evils, and making controls useful to the people you launched on de-control, which is equal to saying that you openly disown the responsibility of feeding the people. Again, drawing conclusions that the food position is better on the basis of the offtake decreasing in the Government shops and accumulation of stocks, you stopped the subsidy. The House is already aware that famine is raging all over the country and millions of people are starving.

Shri Kidwai: Millions?

Shri Eswara Reddy: Yes. The Food Minister himself has said so on the floor of the House.

Shri Kidwai: That gives you an opportunity. Some people thrive on starvation.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): As the Minister himself seems to be doing!

Shri Eswara Reddy: Though the need for food is immense, people are unable to buy it, because they have not got a pie. Their purchasing power has fallen enormously and added to this, they are unemployed. Under these circumstances, if the Government had any consideration for the people, it should have given more subsidy to the imported food-grains and brought down the prices of these food-grains to the level of the purchasing capacity of the people, so as to enable them to buy food and live at least on one meal a day. But the Food Ministry refused to sanction even that amount of Rs. 21 crores which was spent last year. This is the most unkindest cut of all.

In all your food policy one glaring fact comes to the forefront; either in controls or in decontrols you never thought that the responsibility of feeding the people is yours. It is rather worse in decontrols because here you completely disown that responsibility. All these somersaults in

your policy have brought forth with them untold sufferings, miseries and hardships to the common folk. In order to get out of this rut, I demand of the Government a thorough and complete revision of their food policy

Shri Kidwai: What is your proposal?

Shri Eswara Reddy: If the aim and object of the Government is to save the people from hunger and starvation, procure all surplus from zamindars and big landlords, punish vigorously all top-ranking black-marketeers and hoarders, open relief shops on a large scale, restore subsidy, book all corrupt officials, provide labour for all the unemployed, attract public co-operation in all your schemes at all levels and thus take complete responsibility of feeding the people.

As regards imports, I would like to remind Government of a large socialist sector of the world extending its hands of friendship and co-operation and urge upon the Government to have trade pacts with these countries so as to ease our food position.

Shri Kidwai: Will the hon. Member help us in negotiating a trade pact.

Some Hon. Members: Why not?

Shri Eswara Reddy: That should be done on Governmental level. It is both consistent with our declared foreign policy and necessary in view of the present situation.

Coming as I do from Rayalaseema, I would like to bring to the notice of Government some of the prominent features of the serious food position there and try to impress upon the hon. Minister the necessity of starting some relief measures. This year too, the four districts of Rayalaseema (that is Gudappa, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor) are greatly affected by famine. If you recollect that these areas had been in the clutches of famine since the last four or five years, you can easily imagine what an amount of suffering they had undergone and are still undergoing. In previous years at least they had some reserves and somehow they could get on with them. But this year they have nothing to fall back upon.

Shri Kidwai: That was also said last year.

Shri Eswara Reddy: No crops; no money; no employment and no support from the Government. People are already migrating.

Shri Kidwai: Where?

Shri Eswara Reddy: To Mysore, to Marmagoa, to Tungabhadra project side. Day before yesterday it was reported in a Telgu Daily that thirteen persons died of hunger in my district in a village by name Edigapalli of Rayachoti taluk.

Shri Kidwai: Which paper was it?

Shri Eswara Reddy: Visala Andhra.

Shri Kidwai: It must be a communist paper.

Some Hon. Members: Because it tells the truth?

Shri Eswara Reddy: The plight of agricultural labourers, handloom weavers and ex-toddy tappers is the worst. But what is the Madras Government doing? On plea of shortage of funds it has stopped issuing loans and has not started relief centres; on the other hand, it is practically closing all gruel centres. People are greatly perturbed at the attitude of the Government and are marching to taluk and district headquarters in thousands to represent their grievances and try to get them redressed. But the Government is not yielding. Recently in Jammalamadugu taluk 1,500 handloom workers marched on the taluk office for the revival of gruel centres. In Anantapur district thousands of sufferers went and sat down in the compounds of the taluk and district headquarter offices and never left the places till the officers came down and promised their help. When the people of Rayalaseema are being driven to such disparate position, what is the Centre doing? Of course the Ministers—including our Prime Minister—went on tours; committees toured and submitted their reports. But till now nothing substantial has been done, either to relieve the distress or to prevent such recurring famine conditions.

Shri Kidwai: It is good they have a representative like you.

Shri Eswara Reddy: The people of Rayalaseema are embittered by this attitude of the Government. They have seen all your crocodile tears; they have seen your attitude. They

want immediate help and it is your duty to help them. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to immediately declare these Rayalaseema areas as famine areas and apply the famine code and rush some of your Central stocks to these areas.

Shri Kidwai: The stocks are there.

Shri Eswara Reddy: But they are not being supplied.

Shri Kidwai: They are being supplied.

Shri Eswara Reddy: Certainly not. Government should advance a loan of at least Rs. 10 crores to the Madras Government, so that it might start relief works in Rayalaseema as well as some affected areas in Tamilnad and Northern Circars. They are also affected. Lastly if Government wants to prevent the recurrence of such famines, it should immediately take up the construction of projects such as Tungabhadra High Level Channel, Gandikota and Siddeswaram. People there are greatly disappointed and embittered that neither of these projects is included in the Five Year Plan, though there has been agitation for some decades past. Unless and until these projects are taken in hand and water supplied to Gandikota from Krishna you can never expect peaceful and contented life in Rayalaseema. These projects will give employment immediately and later guarantee regular food production.

श्री एन० एल० जोशी (इन्दौर) : स्थानापन्न अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे अपने विचार इस सभा भवन के समक्ष उपस्थित करने का अवसर दिया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रथम वक्ताओं की बड़ी कठिनाई रही है कि उनको इस सभा भवन में बोलने का बहुत ही कम अवसर मिलता रहा है। उसके कई कारण भी हैं। वक्ताओं की संख्या तो बहुत अधिक है और सभय बहुत कम। इसलिये आपकी यह कठिनाई रही है कि आप सभय नहीं दे सकते। मैं ने अपना नाम कई बार दिया भगवर मुझे अवसर नहीं मिला। दूसरे सभा भवन में अवसर यह देखा जाता है कि जो माने हुए वक्ता हैं उनको पहले अवसर दे दिया

जाता है और जो प्रथम वक्ता के रूप में कुछ बोलने वाले होते हैं उनको यह समझकर कि उनको कम अनुभव है आखिरी मीका दिया जाता है। इसलिये भी उनको बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिलता।

Mr. Chairman: There have been four or five maiden speeches today.

श्री एन० एल० जौशी : तो मैं इसमें बहुत रायदा नहीं पड़ूँगा और बहुत जल्दी इसको समाप्त कर दूँगा। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसे रेलवे मंत्री जी ने कस्ट ब्लास निकाल दिया है इसी तरह इस हाउस में जो वक्ताओं के जो दरजे हैं वह भी निकाल दिये जायें।

अब जहां तक आज के स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, अर्थात् खाद्य और कृषि का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा यह निवेदन है, अध्यक्ष महोश्य, कि अब वह समय आ गया है कि शासन को पूरी तरह से विनियन्त्रण की नीति को अपना ले रा चाहिये। जो स्थिति आज देहातों में अनाज की है उस से यह स्पष्ट नज़र आता है कि अब कोई इस की जरूरत नहीं रह गयी है कि और अधिक समय तक इस कंट्रोल को आगे चलाया जाय। देखने में बहुधा यह आया है कि जब कि कंट्रोल बहुत हृद तक लागू किया गया था, उस समय भी इस देश में अनाज की कोई कमी नहीं थी। अगर कमी थी तो इस बात की थी कि लोग किस तरह से अपने अनाज को बहार लावें। दूसरी बात यह थी कि जो कीमतें लोगों को भिला करती थी वह कीमतें बहुत कम थीं। और इस कीमत के कम होने से वह लोग जो इदा कीमत से कायदा उठाना चाहते थे, वे इतादा कीमत लेने के प्रलोभन से उस अनाज को बाहर नहीं लाते थे। इस तरह से साधारणतया कृषिम रूप से एक कमी देश में व्यापक रूप से मालूम होती थी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जैसे जैसे गये साल से विनियन्त्रण की नीति को शासन अपना रहा है उस से वह जो कुछ भी कमी महसूस

होती थी वह कमी निकलती जा रही है और ऐसा मालूम होने लगा है कि अब किसी प्रकार की देश में कमी नहीं रह गयी है। अब यह मालूम होता है कि देश समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ रहा है। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि वर्दि शासन इस नियन्त्रण की नीति को हटा लेगा तो बहुत शीघ्र ही देश में ऐसा बातावरण पैदा हो जायगा और फैल जायगा कि जो बातावरण हमें ऐसे समय में मिलता था जब कि हम महसूस करते थे कि देश में बहुत समृद्धि थी। अब भी समृद्धि की कमी नहीं है। तो मेरा स्थाल है कि शासन ने जिस नीति को अपनाया है उस को धीरे धीरे नहीं बल्कि तेज़ क्रदम बढ़ा कर इस को पूरी तौर से अपनाए और बहुत जल्द विनियन्त्रण की नीति को अपना ले तो बहुत जल्द वह बातावरण देश में उत्पन्न हो जायगा।

अब मेरे मित्रों ने जो मेरे सामने हैं कई तरह के ऐतराज़ इस के सम्बन्ध में उठाये हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि यह शासन की, केन्द्र की, पूरी तरह जवाबदेही है कि वह पूरी तरह से लोगों को खिलाए और यह जो विनियन्त्रण की नीति को अपनाती है तो यह सोच कर कि किसी तरह से उसकी जिम्मेदारी कम हो जाय। परन्तु शासन का यह कोई मक्कल नहीं है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी तरह भी शासन का यह उद्देश्य नहीं है कि लोगों को भूका मारे। बल्कि उस की नीति यह है कि कोई भी आवादी देश में ऐसा न हो कि जो खाद्य के अभाव में भूकों भर जाय। उस का उद्देश्य यह है कि कोई भी देश में अनाभाव के कारण न भरे। किसी को अन्न मिले ऐसी स्थिति वह उत्पन्न कर दे और ऐसी स्थिति को उत्पन्न करने के लिये शासन ने इस नीति को अपनाया है, यह सोचना एक गलत तरीका है। क्योंकि शासन अपनी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस करता है इसलिये शासन विनियन्त्रण

[श्री एन० एल० जोधी]

दूसरी ऐतराज की बात यह कही जाती है कि जो सबसिडी दी जाती थी उस को कम क्यों कर दिया अगर लोगों की स्थिति को ठीक करना है, क्योंकि लोगों की जो खरीदने की, क्य शक्ति, कम हो गयी है उस को सबसिडी दे कर और सहायता दे कर बढ़ाया जा सकता है सहायता दे कर उस सबसिडी को चालू करना चाहिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने गये साल इस पर पूरी बहस की और हम ने देखा कि इस सबसिडी की नीति के कारण किस तरह से रुपये का व्यर्थ खर्चा पिछले दिनों में हुआ है। यह देखा गया कि जब तक सबसिडी दी जाती रही हमारे सारे राज्य अधिक सबसिडी लेने की कोशिश करते रहे, केन्द्रीय शासन से। कोई भी उन्होंने प्रयत्न नहीं किया और कि भी तो बहुत थोड़ा प्रयत्न किया इस बात का कि वह अधिक से अधिक अन्न अपने यहां से जितने भी काश्तकार हैं उन से इकट्ठा करें। बल्कि उन्होंने यह सोचा कि अगर कि हम अधिक से अधिक अन्न इकट्ठा करते हैं तो यह कहा जायगा कि हमारे यहां तो काफ़ी उत्पादन होता है, इसलिये आपने तो यह कहा कि हमारे यहां तो ज्यादा कमी है, हमको सबसिडी दी जाय। हमारे यहां तो इतनी कमी होने से इतने रुपये की जरूरत है। और हमने यह देखा कि जैसे ही केन्द्रीय शासन ने इस नीति को बदला, अपनी इस नीति में परिवर्तन किया, वैसे ही वह मांग जो राज्यों की तरफ से केन्द्र को आती थी, वह कम हो गयी और वह जो एक शोरगुल मचता दिखाई देता था वह शोरगुल बन्द हो गया। तो हमारे सामने प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण है जिस उदाहरण से यह सिद्ध होता है कि जो नीति गये साल से शासन ने अपनाई वह कितनी हद तक कामयाब हुई।

एक ऐतराज जो कुछ भी किया जाता है वह यह है कि केबल अमेरिका से ही क्यों

अनाज मंगाया जाता है। क्यों नहीं और मुल्कों से मंगाया जाता, किसी दूसरे मुल्क से, रूस से, क्यों नहीं मंगाया जाता? तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबाल यह है कि इस शासन ने कभी भी किसी भी देश से अनाज मंगाने के सम्बन्ध में ऐतराज नहीं किया। उसकी तो एक सी ही नीति रही, उस में कोई भेद नहीं बरता कि इस देश से अनाज मंगावें या उस देश से अनाज मंगावें और इस से नहीं मंगावेंगे, उस से नहीं मंगावेंगे, उस की तो यह नीति है कि जो भी देश उस को आज अनाज देने को तैयार है उस से लेता रहा है। अब भी देखिये कि चीन से जितना भी चावल यह देश मंगा सकता है या ले सकता है उस ने लिया। चीन ने कहा कि हम इतना चावल भारत को देने को तैयार हैं तो उस ने उस चावल को मंगवाया और मंगवा रहा है। इसी तरह से कोई भी देश जो चाहता है कि वह अपना भारत को भेजे और इस देश को अगर सस्ते मूल्य पर, किसी दूसरे देश की अपेक्षा कम मूल्य पर मिलता है तो भारत जूर उस को क़बूल करेगा। तो यह कोई भेद की नीति कभी भी इस शासन ने नहीं अपनाई। तो यह सारे के सारे जो ऐतराज हैं बिल्कुल फ़िजूल हैं।

एक बड़ा ऐतराज जो अभी सामने की बैचैज से उठाया गया वह यह उठाया गया कि लोगों की क्रय शक्ति कम हो गयी, इसलिये जो राशन की दूकानों पर से अनाज पहले उठता था वह अब नहीं उठता है। लेकिन सही बात तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और साथ साथ जिस क्रीमत पर लोगों को अनाज राशन की दूकानों पर मिलता है, उस की अपेक्षा बाहर लोगों को अनाज सस्ता मिलता है। इसलिये वह सरकारी दूकानों पर अनाज लेने नहीं जाते।

यही एक मूल कारण है, यह कारण नहीं है कि लोगों की क्रय शक्ति कम हो गयी है,

हमें कहीं ऐसा सुनाई नहीं देता कि भूल के कारण क्रय शक्ति कम हो गयी हो, भूल के कारण आदमी भर गये, ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती और इस कारण यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि बास्तव में हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की उत्पत्ति बढ़ी है और यह ऐतराज कि क्रय [शक्ति कम हो गयी है, यह किसी हालत में ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता है। देहाती जीवन का जो मेरा पहले का अनुभव रहा है उसके अनुसार मैं कह सकता हूँ और मेरा जाती तजुर्बा भी यही है कि खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि किसानों को अधिक से अधिक उत्साहित व प्रोत्साहित किया जाय। और यह सब कार्य राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्ध रखता है कि वे किस तरह उसको चलाती हैं और किस तरह अपने आदमियों द्वारा उस कार्य को कराते हैं, किस तरह उनके अधिकारियों द्वारा जिलों और तहसीलों में कार्यवाहियों होती हैं और किस प्रकार से राज्य सरकार के नीचे दरजे के कर्मचारियों द्वारा पटवारियों द्वारा वह कार्य किया जाता है, इस सारे कार्य का भार राज्य सरकारों पर पड़ता है, लेकिन तो भी नियन्त्रण के नाते वह राज्य सरकार से पूछ सकते हैं कि उनकी नीति पर ठीक तरह से अमल किया जा रहा है कि नहीं, लेकिन इसके आगे केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता, वह तो अपनी नीति ही राज्य सरकारों की बतला सकता है और उस पर अमल कराना राज्य सरकारों का कर्तव्य है। इस सम्बन्ध में इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा इस बात की देख रेख कराती रहे कि जो नीतियां राज्य सरकारों ने खेती की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिये अपनाई हैं वह नीतियां बराबर लागू की जा रही हैं या नहीं, इस सम्बन्ध में वह अधिकारी पूरी तरह से देखें और मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर प्रत्येक राज्य में एक अधिकारी एक से ऐसे

अधिक अधिकारी नियुक्त हों जो इस काम को करें, तो निस्सन्देह हमें अवश्य अपने काम में सफलता मिलेगी, मैं यह सुझाव देकर कोई राज्य सरकारों के कार्य पर दोषारोपण नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह इस कारण निवेदन करता हूँ क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों के मंत्री और अधिकारी गण अनेक कामों में लगे रहते हैं, इसलिये यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि केन्द्र द्वारा ऐसे अफसर नियत किये जायं जो निरन्तर उनका ध्यान इस काम की महत्ता की ओर दिलाते रहें कि यह काम सब से आवश्यक है और पहले किया जाना चाहिये, तभी यह काम हमारा आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

इसके अलावा मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसे इलाकों को आबाद करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए जो आज बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और जो आबाद किये जा सकते हैं। मध्यभारत राज्य का उदाहरण में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, वहां काकी जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई, वह आबाद हो सकती है।

इसी तरह चम्बल बांध बनाने का बड़ा सवाल है और अगर वहां पर बांध बन जाय तो वह बड़ा उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा और राजस्थान और मध्यभारत दोनों राज्यों को मिलाकर लगभग दो लाख एकड़ से अधिक भूमि उसके द्वारा सीधी जा सकेगी और खेती की जा सकेगी, साथ ही अगर हिसाब लगाकर देखें तो आपको भालूम होगा कि जहां और बड़े 2 बांधों की बनाने में पांच 2 और दस 2 बर्बं लगेंगे वहां यह दो, चार साल में ही बनकर तैयार हो सकता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े अक्सरों के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शासन चम्बल बांध के सम्बन्ध में एक वैसा भी इस बजट में नहीं रखा है, अलबता अगले बर्बं के लिए इसको रख दिया है, क्योंकि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में जो

[श्री ए १० एल० जोशी]

पंचवर्षीय योजना है, उस पंचवर्षीय योजना में से लगभग आधा रुपया कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए खर्च हो रहा है, इसलिये यह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि यह चम्बल बांध योजना जो कि उपर को बढ़ाने के अन्तर्गत आती है इसलिए इसको जितनी जल्दी हो सके इसके लिए रुपया प्रोवाइड करके इसको पूर्ण करने की कोशिश करें। बृज में और अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। आपने जो मुझे आज बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri J. R. Mehta (Jodhpur): Speaking almost at the fag end of the day, and having even missed my usual cup of tea, not knowing when the Chair might call upon me to speak,.....

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member think that I should inform him beforehand or that nobody should speak at the end of the day? Somebody shall have to speak last.

Shri J. R. Mehta: It is not a matter of controversy at all.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not complain.

Shri J. R. Mehta: I was just commenting on facts. I should be excused if I start on a note of complaint. The other day, while speaking on the General Budget, I had referred to the lamentable tendency in certain quarters towards self-complacency, and even self-delusion, I might say, in regard to the vital problem of food. I referred to the President's address and the speech of the hon. Finance Minister, both of whom expressed satisfaction that the food situation in the country was satisfactory. All that was meant was that the stock position was satisfactory and that too only because of America's generosity in granting us a wheat loan. More recently, the Minister for Agriculture, in trying to meet an inconvenient question on the floor of the House, had, in some sort of prevarication, taken shelter behind the subtle distinction between actual production and trends of production. He maintained that though the actual production might not have increased, the trends of production were towards the increase. In the same strain, we find the Planning Commission consoling themselves and consoling the public by

referring to what they term production potential as distinguished from actual production. I respectfully submit that this sort of subtle talk and subtle phraseology is not fair to the nation as it creates a false sense of security in the country. If we have not succeeded in producing more food, we should plainly tell the country that we have not succeeded.

In this context, I do not know what I shall say to the progress reports put out day after day on the Radio and the Press, of the measures taken by the Central Government and the State Governments in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign. When I think of these reports, I am reminded of the exaggerated reports given during the last war by the British and German radios of casualties inflicted by them on their enemy. They gave the impression as if the entire British nation or the German nation as the case may be, had been wiped out perhaps twice over. I beg to say that if some gentleman had the time and the patience to total up the figures.....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): On a point of order, Sir, there is no quorum.

Shri J. R. Mehta: Shall I proceed, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may proceed; I am counting.

Shri Kidwai: We are in quorum. You may proceed. I think someone else should be called upon to speak.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may proceed. There is quorum in the House.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): There is quorum.

Shri J. R. Mehta: I was saying that if, in like manner, someone had the time and the patience to total the figures given out by the Publicity Department—the figures of tubewells sunk, canals constructed, tanks excavated and so on—it would be found that much more land than is perhaps in India has already been brought under cultivation. It is just like this:

कदम जर्मन का बढ़ता है।

फतह ब्रिटिश की होती है॥

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know what report and what paragraph we have published that he is quoting from?

Shri Kidwai: He is quoting from his imagination

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Where have we quoted figures which exceed the total acreage in India? What is the reference to?

Shri J. R. Mehta: If we total up the figures given in the radio and the press everyday, probably we will find that more land has been covered than exists in India, that no land has been left in India uncultivated.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If the hon. Member totals up the correct figures, there will not be any such thing.

Shri J. R. Mehta: It is a fact that has been admitted in the House over and over again.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should not make such a generalization as would not carry conviction.

Shri J. R. Mehta: On the floor of the House itself, it has been made out over and over again, by yourself also, that the statistics given out by the Publicity Department or the Government Departments are not accurate.

Mr. Chairman: At the same time, there must be some statistics which must be quoted, and found fault with.

Shri Kidwai: And we should be told from where they are quoted.

Shri K. K. Basu: We also should get the benefit of the doubt.

Shri J. R. Mehta: How can India attain self-sufficiency in the matter of food in the minimum time?

We had a Grow More Food Enquiry Committee some time back to go into this question, and they have cavalierly disposed of this vital problem in a single sentence. The "Grow More Food Campaign"—these are the words—has not achieved the results expected of it as it has not aroused enthusiasm in the countryside. Whose fault? And then, what about the remedy: As regards the remedy, they observe that "no aspect of rural life can be successful if treated in isolation", and they, therefore, recommend that "the present Grow More Food campaign should be enlarged so as to cover a wider plan for the development of the village life in all its aspects." In plain language this means that self-sufficiency in food can come only as a part of the integrated development of all our villages, and we have just to visualize the time needed to accomplish this task throughout the length and breadth of India, to force us to the conclusion that the remedy suggested is, at best, a long-term remedy, and will not yield any immediate results. It would appear that this view has been

approved by the Planning Commission also, and is, in fact, behind the community projects. These community projects are expected to cover about one-fourth of the total rural population during the plan period, and yet, the increase in production targets in respect of food has been put as 7.6 million tons. And to achieve this end, agriculture has been given topmost priority, and provision has been made for irrigation works, better implements, better seed, better finance, better bullocks and so on. Now, the pertinent question is: shall we or shall we not attain our objective with the help of all these measures which the Five Year Plan envisages? If you bear in mind, that all these measures are of the same pattern as those employed in the G.M.F. Campaign—only they are to be more expensive—what then is the justification for the hope that the measures envisaged in the Five Year Plan will yield better results? I venture to say, without any prevarication, that so long as you do not do away with the compulsory levy system on foodgrains, as some hon. Members have made out, so long as you do not permit the cultivator to charge his own price for the food produced by him.....

Shri Kidwai: Where is the levy?

Shri J. R. Mehta: There is compulsory levy.

Shri Kidwai: It is only in Bengal.

Shri J. R. Mehta: It is in Rajasthan also.

Shri Kidwai: There is no levy in Rajasthan, although the hon. Member comes from there.

Shri J. R. Mehta: There is a levy. So long as you do not permit the cultivator to charge his own price for the food produced by him, so long as you do not do away with most, if not, all of the present controls on movement of foodgrains, so long our hope of attaining food self-sufficiency is not going to be realised.

I am one of those who believe that this deficiency in food in India is artificial. It is artificial in the sense that if only we allow the natural forces to operate, it will disappear in no time. We can understand food deficiency being there in a country, like England for instance, which is highly Industrialised, with more population and less lands for cultivation. But surely food deficiency in a vast agricultural country like India, which is predominantly agricultural, with 80 to 90 per cent. of its population living in the villages

Shri Kidwai: Dominated by *Jagirdars* and big landlords.

Shri J. R. Mehta:.....is something very extraordinary. You are mistaken, I am not a *jagirdar*. I might remove the impression, though I do not consider all these *jagirdars* bad. Mr. Chairman, you yourself made out a case that there is no deficiency in foodgrains in this country. In the light of what I have said, I agree that there is much in what you said. In any case, it proves my plea that there is every prospect of getting self-sufficiency in food in this country, if only the methods which I have advocated are adopted.

Shri Kidwai: What are the methods?

Shri J. R. Mehta: I do not propose to enter into an academic discussion as to the merits or demerits of the controls in general. That controversy can well be solved possibly between the hon. Food Minister and the hon. Finance Minister.

Shri Kidwai: It has been settled.

Shri J. R. Mehta: We are not aware. The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture talks in the language of gradual decontrol, while for the hon. Finance Minister, these are all only adjustments.....

Mr. Chairman: Relaxations.

Shri J. R. Mehta:.....only relaxations in the nature of adjustments within the framework of the basic policy of control. I would urge with all the emphasis at my command that we will do well to understand and not ignore the fundamental psychological and economic factors which are of paramount importance in this connection.

Shri Kidwai: What is the book, the hon. Member is reading from?

Shri J. R. Mehta: I would like to say I do not at all agree with the bogey that if the policy of *laissez-faire* were followed.....

Shri Kidwai: What is the book the hon. Member is reading from?

Shri Kidwai: Dominated by *Jagirdars* the policy of *laissez-faire* is followed, the bogey of food deficiency would have been finally laid down, as a result of decontrol.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): The speech may be taken as read. (Interruptions).

Shri J. R. Mehta: If the method that I have suggested is adopted throughout India, there is every hope of getting self-sufficiency, and the necessary incentive to the cultivator will be there to produce more and more food.

In conclusion, I would crave the indulgence of the House to say one word about Rajasthan. It pains me extremely to find that in the matter of food and agriculture, as in other sectors, Rajasthan has not received a fair deal. As the hon. Minister in charge of planning admitted the other day, the possibility of quick results has played a prominent part in the selection of the community project zones. This has inevitably resulted in injustice and neglect in the case of the undeveloped areas. So far as the allotment is concerned, the allotment under agriculture is about 109.2 lakhs only which is about half of the allotment of Saurashtra, one-third of the allotment of PEPSU, and Hyderabad, and one-fourth of that of Mysore, one-fifth of that of Travancore-Cochin, and one-seventh of the allotment to Madhya Bharat, not to speak of the Part A States which have received much more.

Adopting the phraseology of the Planning Commission, I would say that Rajasthan has greater production potential and therefore not only in the interests of Rajasthan but in the interests of India as a whole Rajasthan should be accorded better treatment than it has received in this respect.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned till 2 P.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Thursday, the 19th March, 1953.