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**Saturday, March 28, 1964**  
**Chaitra 8, 1886 (Saka)**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session  
(Third Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**New Delhi**

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 28, 1964/Chaitra 8,  
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Spice Trade Delegation

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\*774. { Shri Warior:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of International  
Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Spice Trade  
Delegation had gone to Ceylon in  
December, 1963 to explore ways of  
building up preference for Indian  
spices and for increasing export of  
spices from India;

(b) if so, whether the Delegation  
has submitted any report; and

(c) the action taken by Government  
thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri  
Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the recommendations  
are being implemented and the others  
are under examination in consulta-  
tion with the Spices Export Promo-  
tion Council and the concerned De-  
partments.

Shri Warior: May I know the  
recommendations accepted and imple-  
mented by Government?

Shri Kanungo: The ones which  
have been accepted are as follows.  
Steps are being initiated to abolish the  
2704(ai) LSD—1.

'MSNS' grade of chillies. The Agri-  
cultural Marketing Adviser is being  
asked to arrange for the certification  
of the weights of the consignments.  
There are other recommendations like  
advertising and buying time on the  
Ceylon Radio; this is mostly for the  
industry or the trade to take up and  
that is being discussed with the  
organisation.

Shri Warior: Which are the spices  
which have gone down in our export  
to Ceylon, and what steps have Gov-  
ernment taken to improve the situa-  
tion?

Shri Kanungo: They have not gone  
down. The bulk of it mostly is chil-  
lies. The prices have not gone down,  
excepting that the trading pattern in  
Ceylon has been changed, because the  
bulk of the transactions is now  
handled by State organisations. There-  
fore, we are trying to have long-term  
contracts between members of the  
export councils and the buying organi-  
sation in Ceylon.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know  
the trend of export of pepper to  
Ceylon in the recent past?

Shri Kanungo: Ceylon is not one  
of the countries which has bought  
much of pepper in the past. The value  
of the pepper was just about Rs. 40  
lakhs.

श्री यशपालसिंह : क्या हमारे देश में  
जो स्पाइस की डिमाण्ड और सप्लाई है और  
सरप्लस स्पाइस पड़ा रही जाता है तो इस  
मन्त्रालय ने उसके लिए क्या सिफारिश की  
है जिससे विदेशों में हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़  
सके ?

श्री कानूनगो : उसके लिए बहुत सी  
रेकमेंडेशन्स की हैं जिससे हमारा निर्यात बढ़े

बना रहे और कैसे बड़े और विशेष कर लाल मिर्च वहां जाती है उसका निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए उसने सिफारिश की है और उस पर चर्चा भी हो रही है।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What countries constitute the major spice-import sources for Ceylon today?

**Shri Kanungo:** They have started importing from China and many other East-Asian countries.

**Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal**

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\*775. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri B. P. Yadava:**  
**Shri Dhaon:**  
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal have planned to manufacture giant steam turbines for power generators in collaboration with a British Firm M/s Associated Electrical Industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Government have approved the expansion of the Bhopal plant for the manufacture of steam turbines and turbo-alternators for a capacity of 0.6 million KW per annum with their present Collaborators, Messrs. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** क्या यह सही है कि अभी तक ईवी इन्डस्ट्रियल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल में कोई चीज तैयार नहीं हो सकी है, यदि हां, तो कब तक हम इनको बनाना शुरू कर देंगे और कब तक हम इस मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे ?

**इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी):** वहां

कुछ नहीं बन रहा है ऐसा कहना सही नहीं है। भोपाल ईवी इन्डस्ट्रियल्स लिमिटेड भोपाल में ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स, स्विचगियर्स, कैंफी सितर्स, आयल-सर्किट ब्रेकर्स और ट्रेक्शन मोटर्स आदि सब चीजें बन रही हैं।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** यह टर्बो-आलटरनेट्स कितनी तादाद में अभी तैयार हो रहे हैं और कितना उनका टारगेट है ?

**श्री प्र० च० सेठी :** एक्सपेंशन प्रोग्राम के बाद टर्बो-आलटरनेट्स ७.६ करोड़ के बनेंगे और टर्बाइंस ३.६ करोड़ की बनेंगी।

**Shri Warrior:** Was there a considerable shortfall in production or did the production not reach the target? If so, what were the reasons?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not on the general question of production of HEL; this relates only to production of turbines.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Is it a fact that the tender of the British firm, AEI was the highest and the lowest tender was disregarded? If so, why?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think that information is correct. Still I would like to have notice to give the exact answer.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** In spite of the fact that hundreds of trainees were trained by AEI, why was the training programme not planned in such a way that the trainees could have started the production of these generators all by themselves without any collaboration?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not merely training but experience which is required, and experience can be gained only when we get into production. So in the initial stages of production, we do require experienced people. If they are not available inside our country, we get foreign assistance for that.

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the giant steam turbines proposed to be manufactured include turbines for producing hydro-electricity as well as thermal electricity?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as hydro turbines are concerned, it is already in the programme and the plant is being erected. The new expansion programme is for production of steam turbines.

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** What is our present requirement of steam turbines and to what extent it will be met by HEL?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** During the Fourth Plan, it is expected that we would have a programme of 2 million kw annually. Out of that, half might be in the hydroelectric project and the other half in the steam turbine project.

#### Delegation to South East Asia

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\*776. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 691 on the 20th December, 1963 and state the steps taken to implement the recommendations of Study-cum-Sales Team of the Engineering Export Promotion Council which submitted its report after visiting some countries in the South East Asia?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** The recommendations made by the Study-cum-Sales Team of the Engineering Export Promotion Council are of a general nature, mostly meant for guidance of the trade interests themselves. The recommendations have been published and brought to the notice of the trade interests by the Engineering Export Promotion Council.

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** सभी मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन

कौंसिल ने जो रैकमेंडेशन की हैं वह जनरल नेचर की हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्टी को फिर वहाँ भेजने का क्या कारण था और उसके ऊपर कितना खर्च हुआ ?

**Shri Kanungo:** This was mostly drawn from the industry, people who are in that Export Promotion Council. Their work was to solicit business in those countries. Of course, business cannot be obtained straightway. This was to establish relationships and contacts. They have done that. They have recommended that other producing interests who are interested in those markets should do certain things, that is, get in touch with private parties, give them specifications, catalogues etc.

As regards expenditure incurred, I have not got the figures.

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या सरकार उनकी रैकमेंडेशन की कुछ बातें सदन को बतलायेगी और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है क्या वह यह बतलायेगी ?

**श्री कानूनगो :** सरकार को कुछ करना नहीं है । यह तो एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल के मंगबरों को करना है ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know what benefit this team has brought to the country, and by how much the exports have increased by the implementation of the recommendations of this study team?

**Shri Kanungo:** We cannot judge the results of one process by the figures of the trade. The fact is that our trade in this area is increasing. In the face of strong competition from more industrialised nations like Japan, China and others, we are not only holding our ground, but our exports are increasing. Last year our trade with South East Asia increased from Rs. 4.06 crores to Rs. 5.08 crores, about a crore, and I think that is a creditable development.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** धर्मी मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ नहीं करना है, एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन करें कौंसिल को करना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह डेलीगेशन बाहर गया है और उस पर सरकार का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च हुआ है, तो आखिर उससे हमारे व्यापार में कितना फ़ायदा हुआ है।

**श्री कानूंगो :** मैंने फ़ायदा तो बताया है। फ़ायदा तो बढ़ता ही रहता है।

The point is, if we have to maintain our position, we have to do all these things.

**Shri Hem Raj:** In the Report of the Ministry of International Trade it was stated that the exports to South Africa had gone down by Rs. 5 crores. May I know what steps Government have taken to rehabilitate it?

**Shri Kanungo:** We have no trade with South Africa. We have banned it.

#### Private Sector Coal Mines

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\*779. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector industries in coal mines have made considerable delay in utilising the World Bank loan in the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this has affected the programme of overall production and also the programme of modernisation of mines; and

(c) if so, whether they will be able to fulfil the production target during the Third Plan?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engi-**

**neering (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) Yes, Sir, there has been delay. A sum of Rs. 14.29 crores, out of the total loan of Rs. 16.67 crores was to be utilised by 31-7-1963. But since utilisation was found to be very slow, the World Bank was approached for the extension of the time-limit upto 30-9-1965 and this has since been agreed to.

(b) The delay that has occurred may not have any serious adverse effect on the programme of production. But modernisation has undoubtedly got slowed down and if the entire loan is now utilised by the revised date, the benefits of modernisation will be felt only in the Fourth Plan.

(c) The private sector is expected to fulfil the production target during the current Plan. To the extent, however, the demand for coal does not materialise as earlier expected, there will be a corresponding reduction in the production programme.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the private companies that have been formed by the amalgamation of small collieries are doing good work in this respect, or the independent small collieries?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Very little amalgamation has taken place because it is voluntary amalgamation, but wherever amalgamation has taken place, it has bettered the situation.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the loan that has been granted by the World Bank is to the private sector and the public sector separately?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** No, this is only for the private sector. This Rs. 14.29 crores is exclusively for the private sector.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the Government has taken note of the reaction of the private sector headed by the Chairman of the

Indian Mining Federation, charging the Government with ill-devised planning, causing accumulation in pithead stocks, and also giving encouragement to cement industries and power houses under subsidy; if so, whether Government will revise that policy?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As far as the demand is concerned, it has not increased as fast as anticipated, due to many reasons, but the pithead stock is not so high as it is imagined. Till now we have been functioning in a seller's market, so much so whatever was produced was being taken away. The pithead stocks at present do not amount to even one month's production.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** To what extent is Government responsible for the delay in the utilisation of the loan, and to what extent private industry, and how does Government propose to remove the defects which are in the governmental machinery?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** First of all, the mineowners assured us that as far as internal finance was concerned, they would be able to provide it, but later on, it was found that it would not be possible for them to raise all the necessary finances. Therefore, we had to stand guarantee for the loans which they were taking from the various banking and financial institutions. Now, after this guarantee which has been given by the Government, they are able to raise the internal finances.

**श्री विद्याम प्रसाद :** वर्ल्ड बैंक से लोन लेते वक्त क्या उसने इस देश की माइन्स के माइनाइजेशन के लिए बाहर के कुछ टैक्नीशियन्स भी भेजे थे, यदि हां, तो उन पर कितना खर्चा हुआ ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** To look into the transport aspect of the coal industry a team from the World Bank came and they surveyed the whole

thing and submitted a very useful report.

### Textile Mills

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\*781. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the textile mills which were closed due to mismanagement have been re-started;

(b) if so, the names of such mills; and

(c) the total financial aid given to those mills?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Since the beginning of 1963 the following two mills which had closed down for reasons of mismanagement and/or financing difficulties have restarted working:

(1) Messrs. Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

(2) Messrs. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Ltd., Rajnandgaon (Madhya Pradesh).

(c) No financial aid was given by Central Government to these two mills.

**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** What action is Government going to take against the organisation for such mismanagement?

**Shri Kanungo:** Are you referring to 781?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Since he has answered 780, may I request you to take it up?

**Shri Kanungo:** The two answers are the same.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question No. 780 was not put.

**Shri Kanungo:** I have replied to 781.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is reply to 781, the supplementary also is to Q. 781. Any action taken against those responsible for mismanagement?

**Shri Kanungo:** Action can be taken only under the Industries Development Act and that is that the mills are put under Administration.

**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** When do they expect to restart the remaining textile mills which were closed prior to 1963 due to mismanagement or financial difficulties?

**Shri Kanungo:** Out of 500, there are 6 or 7 mills in a bad way and out of them about 3-4 can never come up. Their licences are being revoked and they could not be restarted. Others will be started in due course.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह का कोई ब्यौरा है कि इन समाज-विरोधी तत्वों के कारण मिलें बन्द होने की वजह से कितना नुकसान हुआ ? क्या फिर भी इन मिलों को फिनांशल एड दी गई ; यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**Shri Kanungo:** There is no question of giving any financial aid; financial aid cannot be given because they are in such a bad way and they do not deserve any credit. The loss on account of closure has not been assessed.

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** How many workers were unemployed due to the closure of these two mills?

**Shri Kanungo:** About 3000-4000.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** The Minister stated that four mills were not in a position to be started and their

licences would be revoked. May I know their names? Is Budnera mills one of them?

**Shri Kanungo:** Budnera is not one of them.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** May I know their names?

**Shri Kanungo:** Better not.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** कभी तो शूगर फैक्टरी बन्द हो जाती है और कमी कपड़े की मिल बन्द हो जाती है । तो क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई कानून बनाने या कोई अन्य उपाय करने के बारे में सोच रही है, जिससे इस तरह की घटना न घटे ?

**श्री कानूनगो :** ऐसा तो कोई कानून सोचा नहीं जा सकता है और न ही हो सकता है ।

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** In view of the fact that the mills have closed down owing to mismanagement, may I know whether the State Trading Corporation is thinking of taking any step in that direction?

**Shri Kanungo:** No; it is not the function of the State Trading Corporation.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** In view of the fact that we are short of foreign exchange and we are importing textile machinery, may I know why Government has not taken care to utilise the machinery which is lying idle in these factories?

**Shri Kanungo:** Some of the machinery is in very bad condition, and in any case, we are not importing much of textile machinery. We are manufacturing.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** It was replied earlier that it was being imported.....

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes; only a portion.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has put an adjective: not much.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जिन श्रमिक मिलों में मिसमैनेजमेंट हुआ है, उनको सरकार ने टेक ओवर कर लिया है। क्या वजह है कि टैक्सटाइल मिलों में मिसमैनेजमेंट होने पर भी उन मिलों को गवर्नमेंट टेक ओवर नहीं करती है ?

श्री कानुनगो : टेक ओवर तो कर लिया है। लेकिन मैंने जवाब दिया है कि तीन चार मिलों ऐसी हैं जिनको अगर वे ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो उनके लाइसेंस कंसल कर दिये जायेंगे।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has taken any steps to bring these mills under the co-operative sector? I mean these defaulting mills.

Shri Kanungo: I would not advise any co-operative society going in for these losing concerns.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Apart from mismanagement, is it a fact that some of these textile mills have been closed down due to out-dated machinery and shortage of raw materials?

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with mismanagement only in this question.

Shri Balakrishnan: Is it not desirable that all these mills which are mismanaged are brought under the public sector?

Shri Kanungo: They are put under administration when occasion arises.

#### Production of Iron and Steel

- +  
782. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Anjanappa:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steering Group for Iron and Steel met in New Delhi on the 5th February, 1964

to work out the various aspects of the Fourth Plan on Iron and Steel;

(b) whether special measures have been devised to manufacture indigenous equipment for steel plants;

(c) whether technical institutions have been geared up to take up the teaching of special courses in steel technology; and

(d) whether any provision has been made for increased inplant training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The possibilities of indigenously manufacturing equipments for the iron and steel plants to the maximum extent possible are being explored in consultation with the manufacturers—both in the public and private sectors.

(c) and (d). A committee has been set up to study, *inter alia*, the advisability of introducing steel technology as a subject in the Mechanical Engineering courses as well as measures for increasing in-plant training facilities. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. Measures to gear up the technical institutions as well as to increase in-plant training facilities would be taken on receipt of the report.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the target of production in the fourth Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The present estimate is to reach 17.25 million tons of steel ingots in the fourth Plan.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What measures have been devised to utilise the manpower in the fourth Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The existing manpower will be utilised, but we require more manpower for which training facilities are to be further developed.



**Shri B. K. Das:** Every factory is sending a number of personnel every year to foreign countries for the training, can we not have any institute here in this country so that we can depend more and more on indigenous resources

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We are not sending now our engineers abroad for training. It was only in the initial stages. Now we have several facilities here for training, but we send abroad certain special categories of persons who have to have some specialised training.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** May I know whether the Minister has any knowledge that in India, the technical know-how in the steel industry, either in steel casting or steel re-rolling, is provided by any firm to the Indian people?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We have now consulting firms to give this technical know-how to the Indian firms.

### State Trading Corporation

\*783. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the expansion of the activities of State Trading Corporation is being considered;

(b) if so, the important aspects of such a programme; and

(c) when the programme is likely to be finalised?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No immediate programme for the expansion of the activities of the State Trading Corporation is being considered at present.

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

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Since after the State Trading Corporation had been set up, how many new articles or commodities have been brought within the sphere of State Trading Corporation?

**Shri Kanungo:** It started with only export items, and I suppose it is now handling about more than 100 items.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any review of the working of the State Trading Corporation has been made with a view to suggesting a further expansion of this programme?

**Shri Kanungo:** Every year the annual report is placed before the Parliament, and it is also constantly reviewed by the Ministry concerned.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** When the State Trading Corporation has shown definite profits and has earned good money for the use of the nation, may I know why no expansion programme has been planned and why it is not taking over more and more items?

**Shri Kanungo:** First it has got to cover as much as it can the items which it has taken up, and that itself is mouthful at the moment.

**Shri Ranga:** In view of the fact that the main purpose for which the State Trading Corporation was founded was to deal with those totalitarian countries wherein there are no private entrepreneurs and therefore you have to deal only with their governments and commercial organisations, why is it that the Government have allowed some of these Soviet countries to try and deal with our private entrepreneurs and traders here individually instead of functioning only through our State Trading Corporation? May I also know whether the Government are considering the recommendation of the Estimates Committee that there should not be two State Trading Corporations and there should be only one to deal with both the minerals and the other commodities?

**Shri Kanungo:** First of all, the assumption of the hon. Member is not correct, in the sense that the State Trading Corporation's functions were not limited as he mentioned. The function of the State Trading Corporation was to boost up the export

trade of India and that too because, whether it is East European countries or other countries, there have been monopolies, formal or informal, going up among the buyers. I think it has done admirable work in that field. As for the two corporations which have been set up this year, well, it has been explained in this House as to the necessity for doing so. Because we have to give more attention to the ore trade, a separate corporation was necessary.

**Shri Ranga:** It was after they had given their explanation here in this House that the Estimates Committee went into this matter and gave their considered recommendation on behalf of the House.

**Shri Kanungo:** The recommendations of the Estimates Committee will be considered by the Government, and a reference will be made to the Estimates Committee.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Is it a fact that Government have received representations from the private sector against expansion of the activities of the State Trading Corporation; if so, may I know whether the Government is hesitant in expanding the activities of the State Trading Corporation because of such representations?

**Shri Kanungo:** No, Sir. The objection from certain quarters of private trade to the operation of the STC is well known and that is always there. The reason for not expanding the operations of the STC, or taking over of more products by the STC., is that with the products now under the umbrella of the STC they have much more work today than what they can cope with.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** May I know whether it was not the intention of the STC, when it was formed, only to deal with East European countries in respect of bulk purchases and since then whether it has extended its tentacles to other fields of activities?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have already said that it is not correct. I would refer the hon. Member to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation which will clearly show that there is no such limitation.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Before sanctioning any further expansion of the activities of the STC, may I know whether the Government will see that they do not indulge in such activities which bring loss to the extent of 33 per cent as revealed in the report of the PAC?

**Shri Kanungo:** In trading there is sometimes loss and sometimes profits. Whether the loss could have been avoided or not is a matter of judgment. If there is any report on that, it will be considered.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** It may be a fact that the main intention of the STC was not to interfere with other countries, but at least the East European countries were supposed to have channelised their trade relations within India through the STC. There is a specific case relating to tobacco in Andhra Pradesh where the East European countries have entertained their trade through the private people and demoralised the market. May I know whether it is a fact; if so, what has been done in that respect?

**Shri Kanungo:** I do not agree with the assumption. Before the STC was set up, trade in tobacco with the East European countries was going on and still it is going on. STC also deals with tobacco, but it depends upon the particular type and terms and opportunities offered. The demoralisation which the hon. Member has mentioned has not set in.

#### Mudaliar Committee

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\*784. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
          **Shri Kapur Singh:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar Committee some time back

recommended that goods exported to Rupee payment countries should be for "home consumption" only and asked that this should be "re-affirmed at the highest level";

(b) if so, whether complaints have been received by Government that this recommendation is being ignored; and

(c) whether as a result the country has lost any foreign exchange?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The Committee recorded its understanding that there was already a clause in the Trade Agreements with the Rupee payment countries that goods exported from India would be used by them for home consumption, and recommended that this should be reaffirmed at the highest level.

(b) No, Sir. But reports have been received from sources in India and abroad that in a few cases, some of our traditional products such as de-oiled cakes, cashew nuts, jute goods, black pepper etc. have been sold by some of these countries at third country ports while in transit to destinations in East Europe. These reports have been and are being carefully examined. Such complaints have also been brought to the notice of the Governments concerned with reference to the provisions in the Trade Agreements.

(c) In the absence of precise material on this point, it is difficult to give an assessment of diversion of such exports. It is also true that against such exports also, we are importing essential items from the countries concerned.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि कौन से देश ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने हम से माल लेकर फिर उसे रिसेल कर दिया है ?

**Shri Kanungo:** There has been complaint but it has not been established.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या यह सही है कि इस रुपी पेमेंट सिस्टम से हम लोगों को फारेन एक्सचेंज में कोई खास लाभ नहीं हुआ है ?

**Shri Kanungo:** Well, we have got enough advantages, because we have been able to purchase capital goods from East European countries which otherwise it would not have been possible to do.

**Shri Ranga:** Which are those countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will give him a chance later. Shri Kapur Singh.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Since the hon. Minister is not in a position to name those countries, can he at least inform the House whether almost all those countries belong to the Communist bloc? Can he tell us at least that much?

**Shri Kanungo:** That is in the answer. The complaint is with regard to certain East European countries.

**Shri Warior:** May I know whether these re-sales are effected within the Communist bloc countries or outside the bloc also?

**Shri Kanungo:** According to the trade agreement, there should be no sale excepting to the importing country. I will explain here how difficult it is to locate. Because some of the countries are land-locked, they get their shipments from third country ports and the international bill of lading, which is accepted by all the shippers all over the world is to the effect that the cargo can be diverted anywhere. The complaints which we have received and which we are trying to examine in collaboration with the countries concerned are about three or four. We hope we will be able to find out whether there is any substance in these complaints or not.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Name the countries.

**Shri Kanungo:** East European countries...

**Shri Ranga:** Which East European countries? There are quite a large number of them.

**Shri Kanungo:** I think it is Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. That is all I have got.

**Shri Ranga:** From three or four we have come down to two.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has not got the rest.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether according to the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee reaffirmation at the highest level has been taken from the East European countries or not?

**Shri Kanungo:** Though the Mudaliar Committee mentioned this, it has also stated that it has no evidence to substantiate that allegation. Later on, we have received stray complaints and we are trying to go into them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Sir, my question has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** She might wait for another opportunity.

#### Movement of Cotton

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\*785. { **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
      **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Commissioner imposed a ban on the movement of cotton;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have assessed the likely extent of the losses to cotton growers as a result of the ban; and

(d) whether it is proposed to continue the ban or to lift or relax it?

The Minister of Industry (**Shri Kanungo**): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

As the prices had pierced the ceilings, the Textile Commissioner found it necessary to impose restrictions on the movement of one particular variety of cotton, in certain districts of Gujarat. This is only a control on the movement, and not a ban. No question of loss to the cotton growers should arise as these restrictions would not hamper movements of quantities sold at prices not higher than the ceilings. As soon as circumstances justify it, this control will be relaxed or lifted.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** May I know whether before putting a control on the movement of this variety of cotton the Textile Commissioner or the Government of India had consulted the Gujarat State as also the Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India?

**Shri Kanungo:** The responsibility of the Textile Commissioner is to see that all kinds of cotton do not pierce the ceiling which has been notified earlier and these methods are the steps to maintain that position. There might be many other steps also. In this particular case the Gujarat Government was consulted.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** What was the representation of the Gujarat Government after the ban on the movement of this variety of cotton was put, what was the representation of the Agriculture Ministry to the Industry Ministry and what step is Government going to take as you have stated in the statement that you are likely to take some steps?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not so many questions put together.

**Shri Kanungo:** The result of this restriction on movement is that prices have not shot up as was happening in January. Today the position is that movement permit for 1,97,000 bales has been issued and my latest information is that it is moving smoothly.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I hope, the hon. Minister knows that this unilateral action on the part of the Textile Commissioner causes very severe losses to the growers of cotton. There have been repeated complaints and firms have urged that before he acts in this way, he should consult the Agriculture Ministry. I would like to know if he did this in this case.

**Shri Kanungo:** As I said, the Government collectively has given the Textile Commissioner the authority and the responsibility of maintaining the prices and he can do without reference to Government.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it not a fact that on several previous occasions also those who are in charge of the cotton market at Amravati and various other places have complained that this kind of action is taken without consultation either with the local cotton growers and their associations in the market or with the Bombay or Gujarat Minister of Agriculture or even the Minister of Agriculture here?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have said that the Government has designated a particular authority to maintain prices and he does it. If he does anything wrong, certainly Government will take action.

**Shri Ranga:** Are we to understand that the Textile Commissioner can function in regard to this matter without consulting anybody just because Government has given the authority to him?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is what he has said.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** What was the rate of cotton at the time the ban was imposed, how was it lowered after the imposition of the ban and what was the extent of its lowering?

**Shri Kanungo:** When movement control was imposed the price had shot up by about Rs. 100 above the ceiling.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** How much was it lowered as a result of this?

**Shri Kanungo:** It has come to the ceiling only and that too with movement permits. It has not come below the ceiling.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I would like to know whether or not it is one of the specific responsibilities of the Textile Commissioner to safeguard against deprivation of the cotton growers of the fruits of their just labours; if not, why not and, if so, did he observe this responsibility in this particular case?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, he did it. He prevented the prices from shooting up. If the prices go down the floor, he has the responsibility of maintaining it by purchasing.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** My question was about safeguarding the interests of the grower. He has said about the prices shooting up.

**Mr. Speaker:** Professor Ranga.

**Shri Ranga:** Who fixes this ceiling price? Is it done by the Tariff Commission or by the Ministry here or by the Commissioner himself?

**Shri Kanungo:** Maximum and floor prices are settled by Government.

**Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** On what aspect restrictions are placed on different districts whereby certain districts, like, Surat and Broach, are much more affected?

**Shri Kanungo:** The restriction applies to those districts only where this particular variety of cotton grows.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** What was the representation of Gujarat Government after this order was issued? As the Government has stated in the statement that as the situation changes they will take steps, when is Government likely to act upon the representation of the Gujarat Government?

**Shri Kanungo:** The Gujarat Government had had discussions and continue to have discussions about it and they feel now the control should be removed. We are considering it.

#### Expert Committee on Cotton Fabrics

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\*786. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 439 on the 6th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Expert Committee on Cotton Fabrics has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the decision taken by Government?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). The report is still under examination.

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** May I know whether any intensive studies have been made by the expert committee regarding the cost structure of cotton fabrics, since its formation in December, 1962?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, Sir; they have been working on it. But then conditions have been changing very fast. There is a study by the Tariff Commission and there is also a study by the expert committee on exports. The conditions have changed and the study is getting complicated.

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** May I know what steps have been taken by Government to maintain the cost of cotton fabrics and to make its export competitive?

**Shri Kanungo:** Barring incentives which are offered for exports, at present we have no idea how to reduce the cost, because the prime costs have gone up.

**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** May I know what is the composition of the expert committee and whether there

is any Minister one of the members of this expert committee?

**Shri Kanungo:** No Minister is in the expert committee. I have not got the names of the members.

**Shri Bade:** Is it a fact that this committee is considering the question of yarn which is given to the powerlooms, because there is great discontentment in powerloom factories that they are not getting yarn at all?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes; they will have to consider the powerlooms, but primarily they are concerned with composite mills.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस कमेटी ने गुजरात के लघु उद्योग की फैक्टरीज के बारे में भी विचार किया है, जिनको रा मँटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है और जो इस कारण बन्द पड़ी हैं ?

**Shri Kanungo:** I do not think there is any small industry in textiles.

#### New York World Fair

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\*787. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 206 on the 14th February, 1964 and state:

(a) the total number of candidates who appeared before the Selection Board;

(b) whether any minimum qualification had been prescribed; and

(c) the numbers finally selected to man the Indian pavilion at the forthcoming New York World Fair?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 118 candidates appeared before the Selection Board for the posts of women guides.



(b) Yes. The following qualifications were laid down:

**“Qualifications:** Preferably first or second class graduates who speak English fluently.

**Experience:** Previous experience of working in International Fairs and Exhibitions and of travel in India would be considered an additional qualification.

**Age:** Not above 30 years age and not below 20 years.

(c) 20 women guides were finally selected, excluding four departmental candidates. Besides the women guides, 56 officials are being deputed to New York for duties in connection with India's participation in the World Fair.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What, Sir, was the composition, that is to say, the names and the official designations of the members of the selection board and is it a fact that, in the case of some candidates who were below or without the minimum qualifications prescribed, which were read out just now, the Board was pressurised into selecting them by the written or the spoken word of some Ministers or other high-ups, including a close relative of the highest?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Has any departure been made in the selections?

**Shri Kanungo:** My information is that no departure has been made. As far as the composition of the committee is concerned, the Chairman was Mr. S. N. Chib, Director-General of Tourism. The other members were Mr. F. C. Bhadwar and Mr. S. K. Kooka of Air India and Mr. Panikkar, Director of Exhibitions.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is the Minister prepared to lay on the Table a complete statement giving the names of all the selectees, i.e., those who have been selected together with their background and qualifications and experience and also...

**Mr. Speaker:** He might ask for the qualifications, but why background?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** All right, Sir; let him give the qualifications and experience of those who have been already selected. I hope I have made myself clear,—names of those selected together with their qualifications and experience in this line, and also together with the names and official designations of their parents or guardians?

**Shri Kanungo:** I cannot get the names of the guardians and parents.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants the names of the selectees.

**Shri Kanungo:** I can certainly place on the Table of the House the names of the persons who have been selected.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When is he going to lay them on the Table of the House? Today?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not now. He may place a statement on the Table of the House later on.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a group photograph of those selected, published in a leading daily, under the caption that most of them are related to high officials, and if so, whether Government will make the point clear as to whether the relationship of high-up officials has been or has not been one of the main considerations that influenced the selection of these candidates?

**Shri Kanungo:** My information is that these are the conditions under which the advertisements were made and selections were made. But I have no information about the newspaper picture which the hon. Member has mentioned. In any case, I am going to lay on the Table of the House the names of the persons who have been selected, and hon. Members will have to find out for themselves whether the allegations in the press are correct or not.

**Shri Tyagi:** Are there some names of selectees who had not applied according to the advertisement? May I know also the total number of personnel that are going to join this New York Fair, and the total expenditure on account of their pay and allowances?

**Mr. Speaker:** As for the expenditure, the hon. Member can go into that matter in the Public Accounts Committee after it has been reported upon.

**Shri Kanungo:** There was one departure and that was in the case of a qualified Harijan candidate.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** The hon. Minister has said that he can give the names. When these candidates apply do they not give their address? Whenever a candidate lies, he is supposed to give his address, permanent or otherwise. At least, that information can be given.

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, I shall try to give it if it is in the application.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** There are quite a number of accomplished and cultured Indian women studying and otherwise in New York, and other places in the USA. Was any chance given to them so that the foreign expenditure could have been saved?

**Shri Kanungo:** The advertisement was issued in India only, and the persons had to undergo a course of orientation for their work, in India.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Is it not a fact that in the numerous State emporia in the country, like the Cottage Industries Emporia and the different emporia run by the State Governments there are highly qualified young ladies with specialised experience and the necessary background which would have eminently entitled them to do the kind of job for which recruitment has been made now by public advertisement? May I know whether before publicly advertising for these posts,

any effort was made to find out from these emporia whether the necessary number could have been recruited from among their staff and if not, why not?

**Shri Kanungo:** From hind-sight, it seems that advertisement was not the correct procedure. But, as a matter of fact, all the institutions which the hon. Member has mentioned were circulated and were asked to send up the names of competent persons.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि विश्व मेले के अन्दर जो लड़कियां ले जायी जा रही हैं और जिनको डांसिंग की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, क्या उनको उनके मां बाप की इजाजत से ले जाया जा रहा है या स्कूल की इजाजत से ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लड़कियों की राय तो है ही ।

**Shri Kanungo:** They are major persons.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I would like to raise a point of order so as to have your ruling for future guidance. You were pleased to rule a little earlier when I put my second supplementary question that the names of parents or guardians would not be admissible....

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not say that.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I think you asked the hon. Minister not to give the names of parents or guardians....

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister has said that it will not be possible to supply that information but he has promised that he would give the address.



## Cloth Policy

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- \*790. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri S. B. Patil:  
 Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:  
 Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 362 on the 22nd November, 1963 and state the decisions since taken to modify the cloth policy in the light of the Tariff Commission's recommendations?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** No decision has so far been taken by Government on the Tariff Commission's Report which in the main is concerned with fair ex-mill prices of cloth and yarn and not on cloth policy.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** How long will it take for Government to come to a decision?

**Shri Kanungo:** I cannot promise any timelimit because it is a very complicated problem.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Has the targeted production of cloth during 1963 been achieved?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** In view of the soaring prices of cloth, what steps will Government take to expedite to get the report of the Committee?

**Shri Kanungo:** First of all, the assumption that prices are soaring is not absolutely correct. They are showing a tendency to go up. (Interruptions). But the report by itself, Government feel, will not be able to do much. Other steps have got to be taken if prices have got to be controlled. The main steps will be making the needed cotton available because 50

per cent of the cost of textiles is accounted for by that.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** What are the points highlighted by the Tariff Commission which created complications and are stopping Government from coming to a definite decision?

**Shri Kanungo:** It has got to be studied because since the Tariff Commission went into this question, conditions have changed considerably. For one thing, we are not able to import as much cotton as we want. The cotton crop is not adequate to the requirements. These are factors that have arisen afterwards.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Under the circumstances, are Government proposing to do something to supply the coarser type of cloth and ordinary cloth for the ordinary villagers and the lower income groups through ration shops or some other form under which the prices can be kept at the lowest level? Is this being given first priority?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, that is exactly what we are considering.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Keeping in view the soaring prices of even rough cloth, why have Government not tried to accept and implement the recommendations of the Commission, which step is likely to arrest the rise in prices?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have mentioned already that the recommendations of the Tariff Commission by themselves will not be able to achieve the result the hon. Member has in mind.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** The Minister stated that conditions have changed since the Tariff Commission submitted its report. Are Government considering referring the matter back to the Commission again?

**Shri Kanungo:** It is not necessary, because the amount of work they have done in cost study already is very valuable indeed.

**Shri Ranga:** When cloth is sold with price stamped on it indicating the tax portion of it, have Government calculated what percentage of the total price at which it is offered to the consumer is absorbed by Government by way of the enhanced excise duties on yarn and cloth?

**Shri Kanungo:** That is obvious. It is there.

**Shri Ranga:** He himself admitted that there is a tendency for prices to rise.

**Shri Kanungo:** I am talking of ex-mill prices.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Is the Minister aware that as a result of the difficulties like obtaining yarn and the present imposts, this industry, more than 50 per cent of which is located in Maharashtra, particularly Malegaon, is experiencing great hardship and some of the units have already gone out of production and the industry on the whole is stagnant and on the verge of extinction? If so, what relief measures, pending availability of the recommendations of the Committee, are being contemplated?

**Shri Kanungo:** I am aware there has been a shortage of higher count yarn, from 80 upwards. That was because we could not import long staple cotton in time. I think that position will be eased, and we are constantly looking into it. Regarding the counts below 80, there has not been any shortage.

**श्री बड़े :** आपने कहा कि टैरिफ कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद में परिस्थिति चेंज हो गई है और उसमें बहुत सी कम्पलीकेशन्स हैं हालांकि मशे पेपर पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि कम्पलीकेशन्स नहीं हैं लेकिन जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि बहुत सी कम्पलीकेशन्स हैं तो क्या वह यह प्रकट करने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे कौन कौन सी हैं ?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have stated some of the complications. I do not say  
2704 (Ai) LSD—2.

it is completely out of date, but certain new factors have come in, and have to be taken notice of.

**Shri Bade:** What are those factors?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have already told the House that one of the factors is shortage of exchange, which prohibits us from importing cotton as and when necessary. The other is that the production of Indian cotton is not adequate. These are factors which were not present when the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission.

#### Mineral Deposits in Kerala

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\*793. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Murli Manohar:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold, iron, lead, lignite and lime-stone deposits have been found in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) Deposits of gold, iron and limestone are known to occur in Kerala. No deposit of lead ore has been located. Occurrences of lignite are not of any economic importance.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Mineral	Place of occurrence	Remarks
1. Gold	Wynsad good-field.	Geological mapping of the gold belt was commenced at the Madras end and has now been extended into Kerala. It is too early to comment on the possible outcome.

Mineral	Place of occurrence	Remarks
2. Iron Ores	Ettakkad, Kachcheri, Malapram, Maduvallur, Nilambur and other places in Kozhikode and Plaghat districts	Reserves of 17 million tonnes of iron ores with 32 to 38 per cent iron content have so far been estimated.
3. (a) Limestone (cement grade)	Pandaretu Chemmanthimalai Nettuvangai	Reserves estimated at 0.35 million tonnes.
(b) Limestone (shall variety)	Vembanad Lake	Probable reserves of 2 to 2.5 million tonnes have been estimated.

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** May I know how Government propose to utilise these minerals which are found in Kerala State?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Just now the survey is going on. After that, it should be studied, and then we will be able to take a decision with regard to utilisation.

**Shri Warrior:** May I know how much potential has been found.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It has yet to be worked out. The survey is still going on.

**Shri Bade:** Is it a fact that Government is going to start gold mining near Kerala?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have already stated that the survey is going on, it is not yet completed; after that, if we come to the conclusion that economic exploitation is possible, then we will take a decision.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** May I know whether the survey is confined only to Kerala or the whole of India?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This question relates to Kerala, and I have given the position in regard to Kerala. In other areas also surveys are going on.

**Strike by the Workers of H.E.L.**

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**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**\*794. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal went on a strike on the 9th January 1964; and

(b) if so, their demands and how the dispute has been settled?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Bade:** There were some workers on hunger strike, and some intermediary was appointed to have a talk with the labourers and with the management. May I know what results you have obtained after that talk?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There was individual hunger strike by some of the office-bearers of one of the unions there, and the Madhya Pradesh Government intervened and the hunger strike was given up.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know if there has been any strike in H.E.L. since 1962, and if so, how many man-days were lost?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am sorry this question is limited to the strike on 9th January.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** There are these five big, mighty factories which are

under Government control—Heavy Electricals, Heavy Machinery and the three mighty steel factories. Has Government got a uniform labour policy with regard to amenities, bonus etc., so as to keep them out of trouble?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We do have labour policies, but, unfortunately, in spite of these policies, we are continuously having labour trouble in many of these factories?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a fact that in recent months particularly, the working of the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal has been plagued or bedevilled by bad labour-management relations and if so, has Government tried to have a comprehensive enquiry into this matter?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As a matter of fact there is serious trouble just now in the Bhopal factory and I am going into the matter. Two or three trade unions are functioning there and each is competing with the other. One union has been recognised as representative according to the law. The other union is trying to fight that union and have the recognition for itself. For that purpose it is adopting all sorts of illegal methods, causing us serious concern. It has to be looked into.

**श्री बड़े :** वरुंज की डिमाण्ड क्या थी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य को सवाल पूछने के लिए किस ने बलाया है !

**श्री बड़े :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य को इस तरीके से सवाल नहीं पूछने चाहिए ।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Manufacture of Agricultural Implements

\*777. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 681 on the 20th December, 1963, regarding manufacture of Agricultural Implements and state:

(a) whether negotiations with the Japanese firm for setting up the factory for manufacturing agricultural implements have since been finalised; and

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

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Stainless Steel Industry

\*778. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government under which stainless steel industry will be permitted to import stainless steel on the strength of export of manganese ore and stainless steel scraps; and

(b) the extent to which this barter deal when effected will help meet the industrial requirements of stainless steel in the country as well as resuscitate manganese mining industry?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed import of 2000 tonnes of stainless steel sheets under barter arrangements should to a large extent meet the requirements of sheets

of the stainless steel utensil manufacturing industry. However, it is difficult to say to what extent export of ore would resuscitate the Manganese mining industry as it is not yet certain how much of manganese ore will be exported. But to the extent it is exported, it should help the industry.

#### **Khadi and Village Industries Board, Orissa**

**\*780. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several lakhs of rupees have been misappropriated in the sales and production centres of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Orissa; and

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

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) It has been reported that misappropriations (inclusive of shortages) amounting to Rs. 2,88,722.18 nP. have been detected.

(b) The State Board has been taking action both departmental and through Courts of Law to deal with the persons concerned. A sum of Rs. 5,540 79 nP. has been recovered so far from some of the individuals responsible.

#### **Powerloom Enquiry Committee**

**\*788.** { Shri Jedhe:  
          { Shri M. L. Jadhav:  
          { Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the 'Powerloom Enquiry Committee' under the chairmanship of Shri Ashoka Mehta is expected to submit its report;

(b) whether the Committee has already submitted any interim report; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made therein?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) By June, 1964.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Tea Export to Switzerland**

**\*789. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swiss Government have recently abolished all customs duties on tea and if so, the steps being taken to step up exports of Indian tea to that country; and

(b) the quantity of Indian tea exported to that country during 1962 and 1963 and how far it is likely to be increased during 1964 with the recent concessions granted by the Swiss Government?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Tea Board has started a pilot campaign to promote Indian tea in Switzerland through sampling at the consumer level.

(b) Direct exports of tea from India to Switzerland were as shown below:—

1962	.. 305,000 kilograms
1963	.. 29,000 kilograms

(January-November).

The share of Indian tea imported by Switzerland from India, the U.K. and other sources on the Continent in the total imports of tea into that country, however, registered an increase from 24% in 1962 to 30% in 1963.

About the prospects of exports during 1964, it is too early to make an estimation.

#### **Three-wheeler Vehicle Industry**

**\*791. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to expand the three-wheeler vehicle industry in the country;

(b) whether there is only one factory at present;

(c) if so, whether new units have been licensed; and

(d) if so, which are those units?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present there are three factories manufacturing three-wheeler vehicles.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Export of Jute Goods to Africa

\*792. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the existing level of exports of jute goods to Africa; and

(b) the steps now being taken to boost export of our jute products to this continent?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 1,02,500 tonnes during 1962-63.

(b) A shippers' delegation will be visiting North and West African markets in April 1964 to make a study of their requirements. Quality Control and pre-shipment inspection have also been introduced on a voluntary basis with a view to ensure the quality of goods exported, to all destinations.

#### Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta

\*795. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee;**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik;**  
**Shri P. L. Barupal;**  
**Shri A. S. Saigal;**  
**Shri Chandak;**  
**Shri Ram Swarup;**  
**Shri Mohammad Yusuf;**  
**Shri Sadhu Ram;**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to nationalise Jessop and Company Ltd., Calcutta which is at present

being managed and controlled by the Union Government under Section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of nationalisation;

(c) whether any compensation is to be paid to the shareholders; and

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

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Geological Survey in Punjab

1596. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 76 on the 20th February, 1963 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the geological survey of the Kangra, Kulu and Lahaul and Spiti Districts in Punjab; and

(b) whether any examination has been made of the data so far recovered?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). The progress made so far is as follows:—

**Parbati valley:** No mineralised zone could be located.

**Garsha valley:** Detailed investigation of copper-cobalt-nickel was carried out in the Naraul region. 208.5 sq. km. was mapped on 1:26720 scale and 1.58 sq. km. was mapped by plane table on large scale. Analysis of some of the samples show 0.02 to 1.5 percent copper, trace to 0.8 per cent nickel and trace to 3 per cent cobalt. Geochemical samples show trace to 4000 parts per million of copper, trace to 250 p.p.m. cobalt and trace to 600 parts per million of nickel. A total of 7.61 metres have been drilled. Drilling operations were suspended due to snow

and will be resumed when the weather improves.

**Spiti and Lahaul areas:** In connection with the investigation of sulphur, 353 line kilometres were traversed and 0.464 sq. km. were mapped on large scale in the region of Hurling. A bed of gypsum 6 to 9 m. thick and a mineralised vein with specks of pyrite and stains of malachite have been recorded. Some sulphur was found in the gypsum in detached pockets. Further work is necessary before an estimate of the sulphur reserves can be furnished.

#### Small-Scale Units in Orissa

**1597. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small-scale units benefited by Industrial Extension Service in Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the amount of loans granted to such units in Orissa during the same period?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a)

	1963-64 (upto February 1964)
1. Number of factory visits	482
2. Number of parties given technical advice . . . . .	389
3. Number of parties given information for starting new industries . . . . .	166
4. Number of parties given assistance . . . . .	400

(b) Rs. 80 lakhs; by the State Financial Corporation and the Director of Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act. The figures relating to loans granted by the State Bank of India to small scale units in Orissa are not available.

#### Industrial Units in Orissa

**1598. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new industrial units established in Orissa during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of new industrial units proposed to be established during 1964-65 in Orissa?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No new industrial unit was established during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan in Orissa.

(b) One spinning Mill at Tora, and another at Jharsuguda, a Tile Factory at Chaudwar, a Ferro-Silicon Plant at Rayagada, and a Caustic Soda Plant at Ganjam are expected to be established during 1964-65 in Orissa.

#### Distribution of Essential Commodities in Delhi

**1599. { Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumers Association in Delhi has demanded the setting up of an Advisory Committee to advise on proper supply and distribution of essential commodities in the capital; and

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

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) There is no Consumers Association in Delhi. However, the Delhi Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd., New Delhi suggested the setting up of an Advisory Committee to the Directorate of Civil Supplies, Delhi State.

(b) A Sugar and Foodgrain Advisory Committee was constituted in January 1964 by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi to advise the Delhi



**Administration on the procurement of sugar and foodgrains in the Union Territory of Delhi.**

**Machinery for Fertilizer and Petro-Chemical Industries**

1600. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a plant for the manufacture of machinery required by fertilizer and petro-chemical industries;

(b) if so, whether it will be in the public sector; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Government have issued a letter of intent to Messrs. Fertilisers & Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye, in Kerala, which is a company owned jointly by the Government of India, Government of Kerala and a few other State Governments, for setting up a workshop for the manufacture of pressure vessels and other items of chemical equipment. Further steps for setting up additional capacity for the manufacture of various types of machinery in the light of the targets for the Third Plan and likely requirements during the Fourth Plan period, are also being pursued.

**Export of Fruits**

1601. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banana and other Indian fruits are much in demand in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the incentives and encouragements provided to Indian cultivators; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned in the export of fruits during 1962-63?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There are possibilities of developing exports of bananas and other fruit in foreign countries.

(b) A scheme for development of fruit production, has been sanctioned in all the States and the Union Territories under the Third Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, long-term loans at the rate of Rs. 300/- per acre (Rs. 500/- per acre for hilly areas) for planting new orchards and short-term loans at the rate of Rs. 55/- per acre for rejuvenation of old orchards are given to fruit growers by the State Governments. Technical advice is also rendered by the State Agriculture Departments.

(c) Rs. 60 lakhs in 1962-63.

**Export of Shoes and Chappals**

1602. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Warior:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of shoes and chappals exported during 1962-63 and 1963-64 to foreign countries;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(c) the incentives given to the manufacturers in India; and

(d) the steps taken to popularise these goods in foreign markets.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Shoes and Chappals are categorised under the generic group of "Footwear". 5.3 and 3.4 million pairs of footwear were exported in 1962-63 and 1963-64 (April-December) earning foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 270 lakhs and Rs. 253 lakhs respectively.



(c) Incentives by way of import of scarce raw materials for manufacture of footwear and machinery required for modernisation and replacement are allowed under the Special Export Promotion Scheme for Footwear. Draw-back of duty is allowed on brand basis.

(d) Display of samples of footwear in foreign exhibitions and on-the-spot study by the exports themselves for knowing the foreign buyer's requirements and preferences, are the more important steps taken to popularise Indian footwear in foreign countries.

#### Saline Water Area in Rajasthan

1603. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Srimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a saline water area has been found near Sikar (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The saline water area lies west of the Vamgar-Tatehpur-Chuwas tract. The investigations so far carried out indicate that near Sikar, the water is of good quality, but the quality deteriorates rather rapidly towards the west with increasing concentration of chlorides in the tract running through Ratangarh, Rukhasar, Sujangarh, Bidasar, Bhimsar, Charanwasi, Manasar, Kharia, etc.

#### Switch Gear Factory in J. & K.

1604. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1996 on the 20th December, 1963 and state the progress since made in the setting up of the project-

ed switch gear factory in Jammu and Kashmir?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No further progress has been made on the scheme. The proposal of the firm to change the location from Faridabad to Hiranagar in Jammu and Kashmir has been rejected.

The Jammu and Kashmir Government have intimated that they are not interested in establishing a unit for manufacture of electrical equipment.

#### Indian Oxygen Limited

1605. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oxygen Ltd. is planning substantial expansion of its existing capacities for production of oxygen as also for manufacture of nitrogen in some of its plants;

(b) the production programmes under the expansion plans; and

(c) whether Government have given consent to the schemes?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The proposals of the Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta for expansion of their oxygen capacity by 108 million cu. ft. per annum at Calcutta and 28.8 million cu. ft. per annum at Visakhapatnam and for manufacture of Nitrogen for a capacity of 9 million cu. ft. per annum at Visakhapatnam have been accepted and letters of intent have been issued.

#### Strike in Gomia Explosive Factory

1606. { Shri Subbdh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Sudhansu Das:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike in December, 1963 in the Gomia Explosive Factory;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and  
(c) the terms on which the strike ended?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). There was a strike in the Gomia Explosives factory from the 10th December, 1963, till the 26th December, 1963. The strike was started on the issue of implementation by the I.E.L. Management of the Tribunal Award. The strike was called off on the intervention of the Bihar State Government authorities.

#### Import of Tractors

**1607. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether tractors are proposed to be imported from U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the number and the price of each tractor?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1964, it is proposed to import in all 1403 tractors from U.S.S.R. The various types of tractors to be imported and the c.i.f. price per unit of each type are as indicated below:

Model	C.I.F. Unit price	Quantity
	Rs.	
1. DT-14B	3,500/-	700 Nos.
2. DT-28	6,250/-	100 Nos.
3. MT Z5	8,500/-	553 Nos.
4. Byelarus MT Z 50	10,620/-	50 Nos.

#### Minerals in West Bengal

**1608.** { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of minerals have been found out

in the district of Midnapur, West Bengal by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). Large deposits of clay and poor grades of manganese ore, ochre and soapstone besides small and unimportant occurrences of gypsum, kankar, iron ores, garnet and kyanite have been recorded in the district.

#### Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

**1609. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal have started manufacturing High Pressure Boilers;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the number of boilers to be manufactured in the current year; and

(d) whether there is any planned target of production for such boilers?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) to (d). The Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. are setting up a plant for the manufacture of High Pressure Boilers for a capacity of 0.75 million KW per annum, to suit 100/120 M.W. and larger-sized steam turbines, at Tiruverambur, Tiruchirapalli District, Madras State. Construction work started in May, 1963 and the plant is expected to commence production early in 1965.

#### Reserves of Superior Quality of Coal

**1610. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Resources Committee of the Coal Council in respect of Raniganj, Jharia and East Bokaro coalfields have worked out the

total calculated reserve of superior quality of coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Committee on Assessment of Resources have completed assessment of the reserves of coal on a qualitywise basis for the Jharia, Raniganj and East Bokaro coal-fields so far. According to their assessment, the reserves of Class I (i.e. Selected A and Selected B) coal with ash upto 17 per cent in these coal-fields are as follows:—

Jharia	661.79 m. tonnes
Raniganj	418.71 m. tonnes
East Bokaro	23.01 m. tonnes
<b>Total</b>	<b>1103.51 m. tonnes</b>

#### **Moonidhi Project in Jharia**

1611. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Moonidih Project in Central Jharia;

(b) the ultimate target of production of coking coal per annum from this project;

(c) whether the agreement for the project between the National Coal Development Corporation and the CEKOP of Poland has been finalised;

(d) if so, the terms of agreement; and

(e) whether the mine will be worked on the same method adopted by the National Coal Development Corporation in the Sudamadih deepshaft mine?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Shaft sinking operations at the Monidih mine commenced on the 17th March, 1964.

(b) This mine will have an ultimate production target of 2.00 million tonnes per annum.

(c) and (d). The National Coal Development Corporation has entered into three agreements with Messrs CEKOP of Poland. The first one is for the supply of shaft sinking equipment at a cost of Rs. 56.18 lakhs. The second one relates to the supply of project report and detailed designs and drawings, valued at Rs. 4.39 lakhs. The third one is for making available Polish specialists to supervise the shaft sinking work. Their salaries, etc., will be met by the National Coal Development Corporation.

(e) No, Sir. At Sudamdih, the mining will be carried out by using sand stowing, but a Monidih, the mining will be done by caving method.

#### **Selenite Deposits in Rajasthan**

1612. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large deposit of selenite has been found in the village of Thobe, twelve miles from Pachbadara in the Barmer district of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Selenite is known to occur in Thobe village. No new deposit has recently been discovered.

(b) According to the reports received from the Government of Rajasthan selenite occurs in a large flat depression near village Thobe in Barmer district. The reserves are estimated at about 1.5 million tons.

### U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board

1613. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan granted during the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the Uttar Pradesh State Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

(b) the amount spent out of this loan for the development of each industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):

(a) During the Second Plan . Rs. 15.10 lakhs

During the Third Plan . Rs. 53.61 lakhs

(b) Amount utilised during the Second Plan . Nil

Amount utilised during the Third Plan . Rs. 25.47 lakhs

Amount utilised industry-wise is given below:—

Industry	Amount utilised (Lacs)
	(Rs. lakhs)
1. Khadi . . . . .	0.98
2. Processing of Cereals and Pulses . . . . .	2.21
3. Village Oil . . . . .	11.22
4. Village Leather . . . . .	3.40
5. Cottage Match . . . . .	0.74
6. Gur and Khandsari . . . . .	3.52
7. Non-edible Oils and Soap . . . . .	1.47
8. Palm Gur . . . . .	0.67
9. Handmade Paper . . . . .	0.66
10. Village Pottery . . . . .	0.29
11. Fibre . . . . .	0.14
12. Carpentry and Blacksmithy . . . . .	0.17
TOTAL : . . . . .	25.47

### Price of Coffee Seeds

1614. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of coffee seeds have increased from the beginning of February, 1964;

(b) if so, the increase per kilo for retail sales for seeds and coffee powder; and

(c) the extent to which the consumers' interests have been served by this increase?

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

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

### Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta

1615. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of the persons on the Board of Management of Jessop & Company Ltd., Calcutta, control of which was taken over by the Union Government;

(b) the contributions by the shareholders of the said concern and their actual position at present;

(c) whether the prices of shares have gone up during control by Government and if so, how it compares with the prices of shares before this concern was taken over by Government; and

(d) the present market price of the shares?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2596/64].

### Steel Production in Private Sector

1616. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sanction additional steel production capacity in the private sector under the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to allow expansion of the two major steelworks in the private sector in the 4th Plan period, M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., from their existing capacities of 2 million and 1 million tonnes respectively to 3 million and 2 million respectively.

### Export of Bananas

1617. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation sent to foreign countries to boost the export of bananas has submitted its final report to Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list showing the observations and recommendations of the Banana Delegation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2597/64].

### Export of Handloom Cloth

1618. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported by the Handloom Export Organisation itself excluding its associates from August, 1963 to-date; and

(b) the quantity of handloom cloth sold within the country during the same period?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The quantity of handloom fabrics (Cotton/Silks) exported direct by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation from August, 1963 upto 29th February, 1964 is 2,36,669 yards valued at Rs. 7,05,796.

(b) The quantity of handloom fabrics sold within the country during the same period is 59,174 yards valued at Rs. 2,61,888.

### Textile Mills in Rajasthan

1619. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1963-64 for installation of textile mills in Rajasthan; and

(b) the capacity of spindles sanctioned for the mills?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). 5 Licences involving a total of 38180 spindles were issued during 1963-64 for substantial expansion of existing cotton textile mills in Rajasthan. No license was issued for setting up any new mill

### Ambar Charkhas in Rajasthan

1620. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed in Rajasthan during 1963-64;

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas which were in operation during the same period; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced during the aforesaid period?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). The required

information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

### Loans to Salt Works

1621. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans or grants have been given to any Salt Works in the country during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Details of loans sanctioned to salt works during 1963-64 are as follows:

Name of Salt Licensee	Amount of loan Rs.
1. Messrs. Appana Venkata Subbarao Ramchandra Rao & Brothers, Balacheruvu Salt Factory, Pedagantyada P.O. Via Gandhigaram, Visakhapatnam	95,000/-
2. Messrs. Kalinga Salt Industries Private Limited, Naupada (Head Office : Nayasarak, Cuttack).	99,000/-
3. Servashri Eduri Pathabhiram Reddy and Eduri Rajamma, Krishnapatam Salt Factory	20,000/-

### Khadi Commission's Publications

1622. { Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Commission sells a number of publications;

(b) if so, whether the buyer has to fill in one or two forms before he can purchase such publications; and

(c) if so, the details of the information required to be filled in the forms?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes.

(b) No. The publications are sold against specific orders received.

(c) Does not arise.

### Export of Beedis

1623. { Shri Dharmalingam:  
Shri Mulhu Gounder:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts made by the Tobacco Export Promotion Council to find alternative export markets for beedis consequent on the ban of the Government of Ceylon to the import of beedis from India have been successful;

(b) the names of the alternative countries to which the beedis are being exported at present; and

(c) whether any step was taken to persuade the Ceylon Government to reconsider their stand on this in view of the glut in beedi production in the South?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Efforts are still being made to explore new markets for Indian beedis.

(b) Malayasia and Aden.

(c) Yes, Sir, but without success.

### Co-operative Societies

{ Shri Gulshan:  
1624. { Shri Y. N. Singha:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the number of co-operative societies registered in connection with grant of permits for small scale industries during the period from 1960 to 1964?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** There is no specific registration of cooperative societies in connection with grant of permits for small scale industries. Presumably information is sought in regard to the number of industrial co-operative societies registered during the period 1960 to 1964 and the number of societies which have received permits of one kind or another to facilitate their work. This information is being collected.

#### Natural Rubber Price

**1625. Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of natural rubber is still showing a downward trend; and

(b) if so, its present price and how it compares with the price before decontrol?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The minimum prices fixed by Government for some of the grades of natural rubber and the present prices for those grades, f.o.b. Cochin, are shown below:

Grade	The minimum price fixed by the Govt.	Present price
	(for 50 Kg.)	(for 50 Kg.)
RMA 1x	161.50	162.63 to 163.73
RMA 1		
RMA 2	159.85	161.00 to 162.63
RMA 3	158.20	160.42 to 161.00

#### Export Products Pavilion, Delhi

**1626.** { Shri Pottekkatt:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to revive the Export Products Pavilion at Delhi;

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

(c) when the Pavilion will be opened?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to get suitable accommodation released for the purpose at the Exhibition Grounds on Mathura Road.

(c) It is difficult to say, at present.

#### Iron Ore Export

**1627. Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported through the ports of Karwar and Belikere during 1963;

(b) the programme for the year 1964;

(c) whether it is a fact that the trucks carrying iron ore from Hubli-Karwar and Belikere return empty and if cargo is provided for the return trip, the transportation cost of iron ore will be very much less; and

(d) whether Government received any proposal to provide cargo for the return trip from the Government of Mysore and if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 4,42,000 tonnes.

(b) 5,00,000 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Certain suggestions were made to the Ministry of Transport who are looking into the matter in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

#### Demand for Coal for Punjab

**1628. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:



(a) the demand for various grades of coal for Punjab during 1963; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The figures of the accepted demand for different varieties of coal from Punjab State during 1963, and the despatches against this demand are given below:

	Allocations	Despatches
	(Figures in wagons)	
Coal	32,896	48,303
Hard Coke	2,947	
Soft Coke	11,106	10,238
TOTAL	46,949	58,541*

\*Despatches have exceeded the allocations due to *ad hoc* allotments on account of improvement in transport position.

#### New Steel Foundry

1629. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been entered with Krupps of Germany for construction of a new steel foundry; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

#### Export to Scandinavian Countries

1630. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good market in the Scandinavian countries for our tea, coffee, spices, cotton textiles; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to step up export of these items to those countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Indian coffee is finding an increasing market in Norway and

tea in Sweden. Our spices are bought mainly by Sweden and our Cotton textiles by Denmark. A statement of exports is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2598/64].

(b) A Co-operative Societies delegation from Norway and Denmark visited India in February/March this year to explore business prospects. A similar delegation from Sweden is expected later this year. For tea, an Office has been opened in Brussels for undertaking an intensive publicity campaign in Scandinavia among other parts of West Europe. Under pressure from the Government of India and others, the Governments of all these countries have agreed to suspend the import duty on tea. Other measures to promote exports have been the encouragement of visits by businessmen, market surveys, publicity campaigns and participation in Fairs and Exhibitions.

#### Geological Survey of Manipur

1631. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Geological Survey of Manipur has been carried out for exploiting minerals;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether any concrete step has been taken to develop exploit the mineral resources on the basis of the survey; and

(d) if no survey has been carried out the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of the surveys carried out by the Geological Survey of India occurrences of asbestos, talc, limestones, copper and nickel, chromite, salt springs and lignite, have been recorded. Except limestone, no other mineral occurrence is of economic importance.

(c) No proposal in this behalf has been received.

(d) Does not arise.



**Rebate on Sale of Khadi**

1632. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal made by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission to substitute the present policy of rebate on sales by a scheme of direct payments to weavers has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to bring the new scheme into effect early in April, 1964.

**Production and Export of Salt**

1633. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production as well as the export of salt has considerably gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir. On the contrary there has been a steady increase both in production and in export of salt in the last three years.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Salt manufacturers are given every encouragement and assistance to increase production to meet the increased demands of the chemical industry for salt and to step up exports.

**Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh**

1634. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Industry be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 459 on the 21st February, 1964 and state:

(a) the names of industrial estates which are actively working at present in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) which ones have not yet started functioning;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) which localities have been declared industrial areas?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):**

(a) 1. Indore 2. Gwalior 3. Bhopal  
4. Ujjain 5. Raipur 6. Saugar  
7. Burhanpur.

(b) and (c)

Name of Industrial Estate	Reasons why the Estate has not yet started functioning
1. Jabalpur	Production could not be started for want of Power which will be available only from the middle of 1964 from the Amarkantak Thermal Station.
2. Satna	—do—
3. Durg	Estimates for the development of the land are under examination by the State Government.
4. Katni 5. Bilaspur 6. Ratlam	Construction is in progress.

(d) The State Government have not so far approached the Central Government with any such proposal.

**हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों का निर्माण**

१६३५. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार हिन्दी टाइपराइटर बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और किसके सहयोग से ; और

(ग) इसके लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

#### Powerloom Factories

1636. { Shri Jedhe:  
Shri M. L. Jadhav:  
Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of powerloom factories using cotton yarn of more than 49 looms with their locations, state-wise, and the total number of powerlooms;

(b) the number out of them working at present; and

(c) the revenue realised from those factories during 1960-61 to 1963-64 separately?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### लीपजिग मेला

१६३७. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने इस साल लीपजिग के मेले में भाग लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो व्यापारिक प्रचार के लिये कौन-कौन सी चीजें भेजी गईं ; और

(ग) मेले में बेची गई वस्तुओं का कुल मूल्य क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मेले में नीचे लिखी श्रेणियों की वस्तुएं प्रदर्शित की गई हैं:—

(१) इंजीनियरी का माल (डीजल इंजन, खरादें, बिजली के मोटर, स्वचालित करघे, कपड़ा परिष्करण मशीनें, ड्रप्लीकेटिंग मशीनें, सर्जरी के उपकरण, केबिन्स तथा तार, मापन तथा विद्युतीय यन्त्र, धातु की ढलाईयां, कपड़ा परि-मार्जक मशीनें, एम्बर कम्प्रेशर, मशीनी औजार, बैटरियां, कैमरे, बर्नर, स्टोव, एम्बर कंडीशनर, जल शीतक आदि) ।

(२) सूती कपड़े, रेशम तथा रेयन के कपड़े, ऊनी माल, हाथकरघे का माल ।

(३) रसायन, औषधें, दवाइयां, खनिज अयस्क, अन्नक, चमड़े तथा लाख के उत्पाद ।

(४) खाद्य उत्पाद, भव्यसारीय तथा भव्यसार रहित पेय आदि, जिनमें मछली, तम्बाकू और तम्बाकू के उत्पाद, गरम मसाले, टीन बन्द सब्जियां तथा फल आदि शामिल हैं ।

(५) अंगराग तथा सुगन्ध द्रव्य, उड़नशील तेल, अंगरबत्ती, प्रसाधन सामग्री ।

(६) खेल कूद का सामान, प्लास्टिक का माल, लाइनोलियम, दस्तकारी का माल (हाथी दांत, शीशम की लकड़ी, चन्दन की लकड़ी आदि की चीजें, बातिक चित्रित माल, बीडरी काम की चीज, लाख से रंगा सामान, नकली

हार आदि) कालीनें चमड़े का माल आदि कयर तथा जूट के बिछावन ।

- (७) पुस्तकें, प्रकाशित सामग्री, मान-चित्र, रेखाचित्र, फोटोग्राफ, और अन्य प्रचार सामग्री ।

(ग) मेले के दौरान लगभग ८०,००० रु० के मूल्य की वस्तुएं बेची गईं । जितने माल के सौदे हुए उनका मूल्य लगभग १४२ लाख रु० है । भारतीय व्यापारियों तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी (जी० डी० आर०) के मध्य अभी आगे भी बातचीत जारी है और उनका परिणाम भी यथासमय ज्ञात हो जायगा ।

#### Retrenchment in Khadi Commission

1638. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been served with notices of termination of services on the ground that Emergency is over;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been served with such notices; and

(c) whether the supply of blankets to the Central Government for defence purposes have been stopped?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Some employees who were recruited for the Khadi Gram Udyog Bhavan, Delhi, on a temporary and casual basis, on daily rate of wages, were informed on completion of the extra work for which they were recruited that their services would not be required after 31-3-1964. Though the expression emergency was used in the Notices, there is no connection with the National Emergency.

(b) Thirty-eight.

(c) The supply was completed.

12 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER AND PRESIDENT AYUB KHAN

**The Minister without Portfolio (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** Sir, I beg to lay copies of correspondence exchanged between our Prime Minister and President Ayub Khan in regard to the proposal for a meeting of the Home Ministers of the Government of India and Pakistan to consider the problems arising from recent communal disorder. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2593/64].

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Has any date been fixed for the meeting of the two Home Ministers in view of the importance and urgency of the problem?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Not yet; we would like that, if possible, it should be held in the first week of April.

12.01 hrs.

#### RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

**श्री बड़े (सारगोन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल यहां पर जो आग लगी थी, हम ने उस के बारे में कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया है । उस में आठ, दस लाख रुपये का नुकसान हो गया है । यह दुर्घटना दिल्ली में पार्लियामेंट के पास ही हुई है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं ने उस की इजाजत नहीं दी है । माननीय सदस्य उस को इस तरह क्यों उठाते हैं ? अगर माननीय सदस्य जैसे सीनियर मेम्बर इस तरह सवाल उठाएँ, तो मुनासिब नहीं है । वह अपने आप खड़े हो कर बात करने लगे हैं ।

**श्री बड़े :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर दस पन्द्रह लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कांटा) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने भी कालिंग एटेंशन  
नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरे  
पास आ कर उस के बारे में पूछ लें ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : लखनऊ में  
हथियारों का बड़ा कारखाना पकड़ा गया है ।  
उस में पाकिस्तानियों का हाथ बताया जाता  
है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. How  
can we proceed in this manner? I  
have requested hon. Members every  
day to come to me if they had any  
grievance. I cannot allow things like  
this.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
आप हाउस में बता दें कि किस प्रकार के कालिंग  
एटेंशन नोटिस हम को देने चाहिए, ताकि  
हम उसी तरह के कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस  
दिया करें। अगर हम को मालूम हो जायेगा,  
तो हम उसी तरह के कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस  
दिया करेंगे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ  
जायें । मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि किस तरह के  
कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस देने हैं । माननीय  
सदस्य रूलज को देखें और वह उसी तरह के  
कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दें, जिस तरह के  
रूलज के मुताबिक देने चाहियें । मैं उन में  
से कोई स्पेसिफाई नहीं कर सकता और  
आयुमेंट करना भी मेरे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल है ।  
सब को लाना मेरे लिए नामुमकिन है ।  
मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर आप भी स्पेसिफाई  
करना चाहेंगे, तो नहीं कर सकेंगे । मुझ में  
तो इतनी काबलियत भी नहीं है कि मैं कर  
सकूँ ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरे  
पास आ जायें, अगर वह मुझ से इस बारे में  
बात करना चाहते हैं, तो ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : आप मेरी  
घोंड़ी सी बात तो सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, इस वक्त नहीं ।

12.03 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED, RANCHI

The Minister of Steel, Mines and  
Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subra-  
maniam): I beg to lay on the Table a  
copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Hin-  
dustan Steel Limited, Ranchi,  
for the year 1962-63 along  
with the Audited Accounts  
and the comments of the  
Comptroller and Auditor Gen-  
eral thereon, under sub-sec-  
tion (1) of section 619A of the  
Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government  
on the working of the above  
Company. [Placed in Library.  
See No. LT-2594/63].
- (ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 268  
dated the 29th February, 1964  
under sub-section (1) of sec-  
tion 28 of the Mines and  
Minerals (Regulation and  
Development) Act, 1937.  
[Placed in Library. See No.  
LT-2595/64].

#### REPORT OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAM ON PRINTING INDUSTRY

The Minister of Industry (Shri Ka-  
nungo): I beg to lay on the Table a  
copy of Report of Indian Productivity  
Team on Printing Industry in British,  
U.S.A. and Japan. [Placed in Library.  
See No. LT-2599/64].

12.4½ hrs.

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I rise to announce Government Business during the week commencing the 30th March, 1964:

Any part discussed item of the Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper:

Discussion and voting on demands for grants relating to the Ministries or Departments of: Irrigation and Power, Supply and Technical Development, industry, Health, Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, Community Development and Co-operation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification, I have a two-fold request to make.

From the statement just read out, it appears that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation will come up next week for discussion. In this connection may I invite your attention to the report of the Ministry, presented to the House. It does not contain any material with regard to the latest communal holocaust in East Pakistan and about migrants from East Pakistan no data is given; probably it was prepared before this holocaust. So, may I request you to direct the Ministry to prepare a supplementary statement with regard to the rehabilitation plans of the Government with regard to migrants from East Pakistan.

Secondly, you were pleased to suggest last Friday, when I raised the question of the alteration of the hours of sitting of the Lok Sabha, that I should sound the other groups. I have informally sounded my colleagues here on this side and also some friends of the Congress Party, and they are agreeable to have the hours....

Mr. Speaker: He can write to me, getting their signatures.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All that I request you is, to ask the Members of the groups, representatives of the groups and of the Congress party also to meet you in your Chamber so that the matter could be finalised by you.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kotaki.

12.06 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.****MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—contd.**

Shri Liladhar Kotaki (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject of food and agriculture has been coming up before the House over and over again....

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप से एक गुजारिश करनी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य श्री कटकी बोल रहे हैं । क्या मैं उन को बन्द कर दूँ ? उन को बोल लेने दीजिये । उस के बाद वह जो कुछ कहना चाहें, कह सकते हैं ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं बोलने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ । मैं आप से एक गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य, श्री कटकी, जरा ठहर जायें । हम माननीय सदस्य, श्री व्यास, को सुन लें कि वह क्या कहते हैं ?

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिन हम ने आप से रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि आज का नान-आफिशल बिजनेस अगले दिन पर रख दिया जाये । फूड की बहस बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है । अभी अभी

फूड मिनिस्ट्री ने कुछ डिस्मिशन लिये हैं—नये जोन्स बनाये हैं। उन के बारे में हम सब को बहुत कुछ कहना है, यद्यपि एक दिन पहले बहस हो चुकी है। इस लिये मेरी गुजारिश है कि इस बहस के महत्व को देखते हुए यदि आप नान-ऑफिशियल बिजिनेस को अगले दिन को रख दें—माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत उस रोज एतराफ कर रहे थे, लेकिन इस विषय की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए वह भी मुझ से सहमत होंगे—तो हम सब को कुछ अर्थ करने का मौका मिलेगा और शासन के सामने सब बातें आ जायेंगी, जिस से वह इम्पार्टेन्ट डिजिजन्ज ले सकेगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रेजोल्यूशन के दिन तो मैं नहीं रख सकता हूँ। बिल के दिन, जो कि पन्द्रह दिनों के बाद, उस से अगले वीक, आयेगा, इस को रखा जा सकता है। अगर मेम्बर साहबान इस बात पर एग्री करें, तो मैं ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barcrackpore):** We could not follow.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that the non-official Bills that are coming up today might be taken up the week next, on the non-official day.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That is, the non-official Bills day?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, the non-official Bills day.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That means one non-official day is cut out.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is lost.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We will not agree to it. Once we agree to a programme, I have always stuck to that position. I object. (Interruption)

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, one objection is enough. It is not possible.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Speaking for myself, and

my Group, and looking to the importance of the matter, I have no objection.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I object very strongly. I will never allow any non-official business to be cut out.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. Shri Kotoki.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** I was saying that, the subject of agriculture and food has come up before this House over and over again, and in this connection, I would like to bring to the attention of the Ministry what was stated in the first Five Year Plan.

12.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The object laid down therein was that the imbalance caused after partition would be rectified and a sound basis for agriculture would be laid down during the First Five Year Plan so that we could go ahead with industrialisation in the second Five Year Plan. This object was not achieved. Again in the Second Five Year Plan itself, it was stated that although we would go ahead with industrialisation, whatever shortfall we had in agriculture would be rectified. Now, I would draw the attention of the Minister to page 70 of the Mid-term Appraisal of the third Five Year Plan. What do we find in Table II of this book? The target of foodgrains that was laid down to be achieved by the end of the third Plan was 100 million tons. But the increase during the last three years or the achievement made is not at all encouraging. I would request the Minister to tell the House how Government propose to achieve the target of 100 million tons during the remaining two years.

In the annual reports of both the departments of agriculture and food, we find that some serious steps are being proposed after the formation of the Agricultural Production Board. I

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

refer to paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 at page a and paras 31, 32 and 33 at page 10 of the Report of the Department of Agriculture, where the same subject has been repeated about the Agricultural Production Board. It is stated in these reports that similar production committees are to be constituted in various States and the process will further be continued up to the village level.

The report says that some States have already taken action. I want to know what are the States which have already taken action to implement the various programmes that this Agricultural Production Board at the Centre has worked out and what are the States that have not taken any action at all. Secondly, I want to be told when these programmes will reach the village level, so that active steps can be taken in the field for increasing our production.

I will make a few suggestions pertaining to the State of Assam, to which I belong. There is a wrong impression created that as we have too much rain, perhaps there is no need for irrigation. We do have very heavy rains for 4 months in the year and during the remaining 8 months, we do not have rain at all. The rains come in the months of June and July particularly, when we harvest the paddy and jute crops. During the last 13 or 15 years, every year the floods have created such a stagnation in the economy of the State that I will ask the Ministry and the Central Government as a whole to study the problem from that angle. I will cite some figures. Since the great earthquake of 1950 the annual average loss to crops alone has been worked out at Rs. 3 crores. The damage done by floods to roads and other public properties together with the damage done

to crops comes to an average of Rs. 5 crores every year. During 1962, it went as high as over Rs. 20 crores. Therefore, this position will have to be given very serious thought by the Government of India. I am glad that the Agricultural Production Board, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture, includes also the Minister of Irrigation and Power. Because flood has been every year damaging the crop that we grow, particularly during the harvest time, this question of flood must be tackled and tackled in a very effective way. Unless the Central Government and the Planning Commission make adequate provision, it is not possible for a State like Assam to tackle this problem.

Again, unless we control flood during the monsoons and also provide irrigation facilities enabling the farmers to grow alternative crops during the winter months, we will always face shortage of foodgrains, apart from shortage of other commercial crops like jute etc. Floods destroy both jute crop and also food crops.

Until these facilities are provided, until flood is controlled to save the crops during the monsoon months and irrigation facilities are provided enabling the farmers to raise alternative crops during the winter months, I am afraid the Centre will always have to supply food from the Centre or from other States to this area where the increase in the population as revealed in the last census has been the highest in India. Also, only recently a large number of people belonging to the minority community in Pakistan have come to Assam. We have to feed them. There are also various people coming to Assam for defence purposes. They also will have to be fed. We cannot go on feeding them by supplies from outside for the one simple reason of transport bottle-neck. Therefore, my positive suggestion is that from now on at least



serious steps should be taken to enable the growing of sufficient crop in these localities. I assure you, Sir, and the House, being a farmer myself, that when these things are there, when these facilities are provided, we will be able to grow enough food.

I will cite one example to illustrate this point. From both the report here and also the statement of the Minister of Finance in Assam we find that whenever there is a shortfall they blame the weather. Surely, the weather is there. In some places we get rains for four months as in Assam and in some other parts there are drought conditions. Therefore, both these problems have to be faced and faced squarely.

The Third Plan has stated—the report also mentions it—that no financial handicap will be allowed in implementing the programme for increasing our agricultural production, especially foodgrains. In this connection, it is very sad to find that year after year our import of foodgrains is increasing. I will refer to the Food Departments' report. On page 8 of this report some figures are given. In 1961 it was Rs. 129 crores; in 1962 Rs. 141 crores and in 1963 Rs. 183 crores. I do not know the value of the imports under PL 480 during the coming years.

Coming to irrigation, there is no major irrigation at all in this area. Though the proposal for Jamuna medium size irrigation project was mooted for the last four or five years, it has not been implemented. There is another project namely the Kopili project. The project report was finalised last year. There also the work has not started for some reason or other. I know there are some technical difficulties. But, whatever the difficulties might be, if we mean business, since the Agricultural Production Board has been formed, I want an assurance to this House from the Ministry that they are going to

achieve the targets mentioned by the end of the Third Plan.

Then, I will deal with one or two more points before I resume my seat. It is possible to increase the yield per acre and that is necessary. We will have to do it. Land does not go on expanding like rubber. Therefore, we will have to pay more attention to increasing the yield per acre. There are so many scientific ways in which we could do it. But, more than that, my own impression is, particularly in the northern region, if you stop floods from damaging crops and you provide irrigation facilities during non-monsoon months, the State will be able to sustain the present population for another five years even without taking recourse to scientific intensive cultivation. I am not arguing against adopting intensive cultivation. But, even if you have intensive cultivation, if floods come and there is no facility of irrigation, I do not know how we will grow any crops. Therefore what I urge is even though improved seeds, improved implements and fertilisers are necessary, irrigation facilities must be given top-most priority. Because, unless you do that, all the other things are not going to give you any increased yield.

I am glad to find from the Demands that provision has been made for having warehouses at 7 centres in the State. It is stated that it will be done in two phases. Already, there are some warehouses. My own feeling is that the process will have to be further extended. I have already stated why Assam, and the north-eastern region will have to be kept fully self-sufficient so that if and when the emergency which is threatening us from the north and the east materialises the population there and the defence forces might not feel any short supply in food. Therefore these warehouses are the only way we can preserve food at least for a few months to stand by till further supplies can be sent there.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

With this submission I support the Demands of the Ministry.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as many as 14 hon. Members of this hon. House excluding the Parliamentary Secretary have so far spoken in this debate. The approach of hon. Members has been rather critical, but I must say that it has been constructive too. All the same I have to submit that many of the points that have been raised had been raised when the food situation in the country was debated on the 2nd March, that is, in the early part of this month. Having regard to the nature of the subject we cannot also expect many new points to emerge; however, that would indicate that there is nothing revolutionary to suggest as far as hon. Members are concerned apart from the steps that have already been taken by Government or that are proposed to be taken by Government.

Suggestions made range from the one that had been made by the hon. Member who initiated the debate, namely, State trading in foodgrains, to the one made by Shri Reddy, namely, that there must be free trade and that any control on trade or nationalisation or anything like that would ruin the peasantry. That was his approach. Of course, from my side of the House Shrimati Renuka Ray said that the major cities of the country had to be cordoned off. That is an aspect which has been considered by the Ministry. That would mean, we would have to have heavy commitment and our stock position may not perhaps justify the cordoning of the major cities of the country.

The rise in prices during the last season has been attributed to lower or short output in the year 1962-63. Several hon. Members have voiced the opinion that there is something wrong

on the agricultural front. I am not prepared to subscribe to that opinion.

An Hon. Member: That is your difficulty.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would ask the hon. Member who has been rather very critical on the aspect of lower agricultural production one thing. In the year 1962-63 after the monsoon season was almost over I happened to tour some of the areas in Orissa, namely, Balasore and Mayurbhanj adjoining the State of West Bengal and I was distressed to find that the rice bowl of Orissa was practically a desert in several portions of those districts. I respectfully ask the hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, whether the Agriculture Ministry could have done anything in the matter. In fact, it has to be realised that the irrigated land is less than 20 per cent of the total cultivable land and the climatic conditions.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Have you provided any irrigation facilities in those areas during these years?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, they are rainfed areas, mainly dependent on monsoon and it is very rarely that crops fail in that areas.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not a single irrigation scheme has been taken up in Mayurbhanj District.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Balasore is known as the rice bowl of Orissa. Ordinarily, crops do not fail in that area. But, last year, unfortunately, the crops failed. You would realise that the situation was one of considerable loss in production to the extent of 10 per cent all over the country. Even though it was 10 per cent all over the country, it was 33 1/3 per cent loss in States like Madhya Pradesh, and the loss was fairly sizable in the deficit States of West

Bengal, Gujarat, Bihar and some other States also. But in spite of this low production of 2·8 million tons as far as rice is concerned, and nearly 1·3 million tons as far as wheat is concerned, we have been able to bring the situation under control, although the prices shot up to disturbing levels for some period, say two or three weeks, as happened in West Bengal. But I must say that the steps that have been taken by Government have yielded results, and however critical the approach may be, the achievement of Government on the food front with such a heavy loss in production is something which can only be belittled by a disregard of truth and objectivity. Either it must be pride or prejudice on the part of the hon. Member Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, or both, which must have motivated him to belittle the achievements of Government on the food front. In Orissa itself, when the prices shot up they were brought under control. In West Bengal, the prices shot up for about two to three weeks to unprecedented levels, but they were later on brought under control.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** What is the control? Instead of Rs. 50 it is now Rs. 38. That is all.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** My hon. friend who usually participates in this debate has not chosen to participate this time because the West Bengal position is quite comfortable.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** I am waiting for my chance to speak.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In fact, in West Bengal, the prices are lower than those that existed in the whole of last year. Otherwise, I am sure my hon. friend would have participated in this debate much earlier.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** I would like to know the prices during last year and now.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Let me proceed.

This is a matter which has to be borne in mind by hon. Members.

The hon. Member who initiated the debate said that Government would usually paint a rosy picture. But I might say that I am not going to paint a rosy picture, but I am going to paint a realistic picture of the situation.

The present position is that the all-India index of wholesale prices of rice has fallen from 133·1 in the third week of October, 1963 to 121·8 in the middle of March, 1964, which means a fall of about 8·5 per cent as against a decline of 4 per cent only during the corresponding period last year. In some States like West Bengal, the decline in the wholesale price has ranged between Rs. 18·50 and Rs. 50 per quintal. In Orissa, Maharashtra and Bihar, the fall has varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per quintal. In Assam, the prices have generally ruled steady. A similar trend has belatedly been visible in the southern region and Madhya Pradesh. In U.P. and Punjab, there has been some tendency to rise due to damage to the millets and wheat crops and the consequential sympathetic effect on prices. The retail prices also have shown a similar trend.

As regards the prices of wheat, they maintained very low levels, as would be seen from the figures. In August, the index number was 87·9. So, the rise has been to some extent compensatory in character. In fact, it has risen on 22nd February, 1964 to 125·1. By the middle of March, as a result of the heavy pumping in of imported wheat and other regulations, the prices have declined by 3 per cent and the index was 121·3 on 14th March, 1964. The decline has been particularly marked in the Punjab, U.P. and Delhi. Market arrivals from the new crops have already begun to influence a declining tendency in Madhya Pradesh and dependent markets while it is expected that the arrival of the new crops in U.P. and Punjab is likely to sustain the declining trend.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

The formation of wheat zones with effect from 23rd March, 1964 is likely to promote this tendency in the producing States, and the reports from the various States that we have received now indicate that there is a declining trend, and hon. Members also would have noticed from the reports in the newspapers that a substantial fall is being registered or expected in the wheat prices. This is the tendency which is noticeable in the producing States. An improvement in the situation in the other States is also noticeable. The situation in the other States, not the main-producing States but States such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and the States in the eastern zone and the States in the southern zone would be taken care of by the distribution of imported wheat from fair price shops to the extent required.

Jowar, bajra, and other cereals including gram showed a similar tendency to rise, but during the last four or five weeks, the process of decline has been manifesting itself throughout.

The present position, therefore, is that the situation has not only been brought under control, but the reverse trend has also set in due to the various measures taken by Government from time to time. At the same time, I would like to emphasise that it is not a realistic approach to expect that the prices should go down every year, although I grant that as far as the present year is concerned, with the price level which we have begun, there is considerable scope for further reduction in it.

It has to be realised that in the present context of our economy, the demand for foodgrains tends to increase year by year with increase in population and increase in per capita incomes as well as increase in the pace of urbanisation. In this situation, if in any particular year, the production of foodgrains either falls or even remains stagnant, the pressure on prices of foodgrains tends to be built up.

The production of foodgrains during 1962-63 declined to 78.7 million tons as against 81 million tons in 1961-62. Along with this, the tempo of planned investment and the defence expenditure also has increased significantly. I would beg of this House to keep this aspect also in view.

Since September, 1963, we have distributed about 3 million tons of wheat over a period of 6½ months. During the whole of 1963, we distributed only 3.8 million tons; that was more or less the level of our distribution for the whole year. During the last 6½ months we have distributed more than 3 million tons; in January this year, we have distributed 452,000 tons, and in February 563,000 tons, and in March, it is expected that the distribution may exceed even 6 lakhs tons.

I have one purpose in mentioning these figures in regard to distribution. As far as wheat is concerned, our production of wheat is around 11 million tons, and the marketable surplus of that production would be round about 3 to 4 million tons, and we distribute about 1½ times the marketable surplus, as the level of our distribution would indicate.

So, I would say that even our index of wheat prices which may perhaps stand at 124 or 125 is in a way unrealistic, because the marketable surplus, as far as indigenous wheat is concerned, is only of the order of about 3 to 4 million tons, having regard to 11 million tons of production last year. The marketable surplus this year is even less than the wheat that we distribute, which would show that the index prices as far as wheat is concerned, is rather unrealistic. We would even suggest that perhaps, the index of wheat prices has to be revised in the light of our experience and in the context of this large-scale distribution of wheat.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): Are Government proud of the distribution from the Government godowns?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** As far as the Central Government are concerned, we are not really proud of imports and distribution of imported food-grains. We want to increase the indigenous production. There is no doubt about it. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said that our policy was not farmer-oriented but foreign-oriented. But I would say that it is foreign-oriented in a way, because as far as our exports to foreign countries are concerned, the exports of agricultural products or exports of products of industries based on agriculture form about 60 per cent of our exports.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Imports also?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** So that we are proud of the fact that it is foreign-oriented.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** This is reminiscent of the colonial economy. Face the realities.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** We have registered an increase of Rs. 104 crores in 1963 from the level of export earnings in 1962. It will be found that most of this increase has been registered on account of the increase in the export of agricultural products, so that we need not be ashamed of importing some foodgrains. At the same time, when we export agricultural products, all the same we are not happy about these imports. When the imports are considered, we have also to take note of the fact that we have accepted the suggestion of this hon. House for building up a buffer stock. Is there scope for it with a production of 11 million tons internally?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. If I heard the Minister aright, he said that we are proud; later he said that we are not happy. How could these two statements be reconciled?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Proud of our exports. That shows that in spite of the apparent attention that the hon.

Member shows, he has not in fact been following what I have been saying.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You have not followed the argument.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Actually, in this matter they are shameless.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** There is no point in shutting our eyes to the realities of the situation. The main problem is of bringing down the prices further and of ensuring that during the lean period they do not shoot up. From this point of view, the lessons we have to imbibe are that the undue rise in pre-harvest prices leaves a trail of high prices even in the post-harvest season; it went up to 133 points, in the case of wheat 125 points—so that we started with high prices. The high level of lean period prices must, therefore, be forestalled. Measures must be devised to deal with producer and trade resistance and to soften the rigours of consumer preference. The shortfall in production can be met only partially by vigilance on prices and regulation of trade and the really effective remedy is to pump increasing supplies into the market. The artificial stimulus to price increases due to unrealistic procurement prices must be checked.

In fact, we have also launched on a programme by which the trade margins and activities, particularly during lean period would be kept under control. A proper watch should have to be kept on market arrivals and trade stocks and as far as possible, differences should be met by additional supplies. Temptation to black market in imported or procured stocks released to fair price shops and sold at very cheap rates as compared to market prices should be curbed.

A new feature has manifested itself in the current year, viz. sustained producer resistance generated by the high level of prices in the immediate, pre-harvest period and the expectation

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that the price trend may be more favourable to them. This tendency has to be met effectively particularly since to the bulk of market arrivals it is the medium and large producer who is a contributory and whose powers of resistance are larger.

The aim of controls and regulations must be, on the one side, to protect the producer against any fall in prices which might act as a disincentive to production and on the other, to limit the rise in prices during the lean period over the minimum post-harvest price, with the twin object of protecting the consumer and avoiding the tendency of the producer or the trader to hoard their stocks. The third objective should clearly be to prevent the trader from making any unreasonable profit or indulging in anti-social practices of hoarding and cornering of his stocks, without interfering with the process of building up of trade stocks in the post-harvest period for the lean period.

With a view to achieve these objectives, we have decided to raise the procurement prices, partly in order to attract the producer and partly to reduce the impact of low prices of procurement on the market prices. At the same time, it has to be realised that government cannot enter the market on equal terms with the trader, partly because it would have the result of pushing up prices unreasonably and partly because the distribution of procured rice costs a very substantial amount to Government in subsidies.

There has been a clamour from many Members that procurement prices be raised. We have, therefore, raised it by Rs. 2 per maund of rice.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri):** What is the basis of increasing or decreasing the price?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is based on the post-harvest prices in the last two or three years.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Not based on the cost of production?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Similarly it has been decided to make regulation of trade more effective by making licensing conditions more rigid and severe. The question of strengthening the machinery for enforcement, which has left much to be desired in the past, is under the active consideration of Government and the proposals of State Governments have been invited by the 31st March at the latest. After these are received and Government are satisfied that the machinery for enforcement would be sufficiently effective, Government would decide the manner in which the costs should be shared by Central Government and the State Governments. The draft licensing order controls the trade practically at all its weak or strong points as the case may be.

It has also been decided to step up procurement by the Central and State Governments, which is likely to exceed one million tonnes. We have put a target as far as the Centre is concerned of a procurement of 750,000 tonnes. We have already procured about 500,000 tonnes. The Government have also decided to increase the pace of imports of wheat under PL-480 and enter into arrangements for further imports in order to meet abnormal situations such as in the present year and build up buffer stocks.

The question of fixing maximum prices of cereals, particularly rice and wheat, is also under active consideration, the intention being that even during the lean period prices would not be allowed to exceed a particular level over the post-harvest prices.

The Reserve Bank has already taken action to enforce credit controls with a view to preventing traders from acquiring facilities to support hoarding and profiteering.

The success of the policy and measures that the State and the Central



Governments may devise would ultimately depend on the cooperation of the press and the public. So far as the press is concerned, it is a great vehicle of canalising public opinion in favour of cultivating a public conscience against the activities of traders and profiteers and in favour of enforcement of discipline and regulations that must back enforcement efforts. It has also a duty to perform in that it does not indirectly assist anti-social elements by creating unnecessary panic and alarm. So far as the public is concerned, it has to acquire resistance to the practices of traders and take active steps to expose them in order to help government to implement these measures. It has also to apply voluntary restraints at the time of any local or general scarcity in order not to accentuate the rigours of the economic situation. Government, therefore, are laying full emphasis on an intensive drive for more production and hope that the drive will yield results.

Whilst, therefore, the situation relating to prices is undoubtedly serious, it need not cause any undue pessimism or lack of confidence in our own ability to successfully weather the storm. Government have no doubt that the measures they have decided upon or have under consideration will enable them to deal with the situation to the farthest extent possible under the impact of monetary and fiscal policies and prevalence of other economic factors.

As regards availability in the current year, I have great pleasure to submit to the hon. House that although rice production last year fell by 2.8 million tons, this year the prospects are much better. In fact, reports from various States indicate that it will surpass the record production of 1961-62. In 1961-62, we produced about 34.8 million tons. It is estimated, on the basis of the reports we have received, that we shall reach even round about the figure of 36 million tons of rice production this year. With that availability and having re-

gard to our stock position of wheat, we hope it would be possible to keep the situation under control.

Some hon. Members referred to two or three subjects. One related to fisheries—one or two hon. Members referred to it. Usually, in the course of a debate on the food or agricultural situation, this subject is not generally dealt with because of other subjects commanding higher priority. But I would like to deal with this question in somewhat greater detail this time.

The fisheries wealth of the country is immense, whether we consider marine fisheries or inland water fisheries. There are potentialities of substantially increasing exports with a view to earning valuable foreign exchange, as also of increasing intake of fish in domestic diet with a view to increasing its richness and reducing the intake of cereals.

India has distinct advantages in promoting fisheries. India has a coast line of about 3,000 miles. Even with all the advantages that India possesses, it has to be admitted that neither in the external field, nor in the internal, has India made the progress that the position of resources of these dimensions justified. This has been due mostly to the fact that not much attention was paid either to the development of these resources or to the modernisation of our approach to that development. Our level of expenditure in the First Plan was only Rs. 2.8 crores; in the Second Plan it was only Rs. 9 crores. It was for the first time when the Third Plan was framed that the importance of both inland and marine fisheries was recognised and a multi-pronged attack on the problem was made both in inland and marine fisheries. We have provided about Rs. 29 crores in the Third Plan both in the Centre and in the States. The main object was to get out of the orthodox grooves and to make beginnings of development on modern lines. The emphasis was on mechanisation, modernisation of fishing equipment,



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provision of refrigeration and cold storage and canning, development of inland fishing resources, development of fishing harbours, improvement of technique and technology, and education and research. As there was the cry of "industrialise or perish", the cry has been voiced by fishermen now "mechanise or perish", which is a very healthy sign.

The target set for the Third Plan was 4,000 additional mechanised fishing boats. For this target, the existing boat building capacity is adequate, but the handicap has been the provision of marine diesel engines, the import of which is dependent on the availability of foreign exchange. Because of the lack of it, only 679 modern engines have been imported so far, and orders have been placed for another 400. Only recently the difficulty of foreign exchange has somewhat eased, and about 1,000 more engines would be imported in the course of the next few months, and foreign exchange for another 1,000 engines is likely to be made available in the last year of the Plan. Thus, it would be possible to import about 3,000 engines as against the target of 4,000, so that we would be realising the target only to the extent of about 75 per cent, in spite of our best efforts. These mechanised boats are of the small type. Trawler fleet of steel is necessary to penetrate into seas much farther. Attention to that aspect also is being paid.

Progress in the field of canning has been very satisfactory, and consequently the export of dry, canned and frozen marine products has been showing an upward trend. In 1961-62 the value of such exports was nearly Rs. 4 crores, in 1962-63 it was more than Rs. 4 crores, while in 1963-64 we have exceeded the figure of 1962-63 even by December, 1963. Going by calendar years, in 1963 it was Rs. 5.59 crores, while in 1962 it was only Rs. 3.52 crores. It is a per-

formance for which we can legitimately take credit.

Progress made in fishing harbours has also been sufficiently satisfactory. The construction of the first stage of harbours at Cuddalore in Madras and Veraval in Gujarat is nearing completion, while the fishing harbours at Nagapatnam, Porbunder, Zizinhom, landing jetties at Kandla and Mangalore are in various stages of construction. The survey of Beypore, Colachel and Royapuram has been completed. Fishing harbours are proposed to be constructed at Cannanore and Karwar. It is unfortunate however, that no progress has been made with the large fishing harbours, e.g. improvement of Sassoon Docks and the building of two other harbours. These are matters in which the Port Trusts come into the picture, with whom we are taking up the matter.

In education and research we have made considerable progress. We have the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, the Central Marine Fisheries Institute, Mandapam Camp, and the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin. Besides, we have the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay and the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives in Cochin. Valuable work has been done by these institutes both in the field of research and training.

It is also proposed to set up a Fisheries Corporation with a view to seeking foreign collaboration to provide technical know-how, equipment and marketing facilities and also to direct, co-ordinate and assist the development of local enterprise in the field of fisheries. Already, collaboration with foreign countries has been started by private enterprise, which has yielded useful and valuable results. The Indo-Norwegian project in particular, has been of immense benefit to the country, and

from Kerala it has now been extended to Mysore and Madras. Already, Japanese collaboration has been secured by two Indian firms and consultations are in progress with an American firm for large scale collaboration. In the field of inland fisheries also, we are taking necessary steps, but for want of adequate time, I do not deal with these aspects.

I may take a few minutes to deal with minor irrigation, as several Members have referred to it. In the field of minor irrigation, I think we can take legitimate pride at the substantial progress that has been made.

**Shri D. S. Patil:** Will be made?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Has been made.

**Shri Basappa (Tiptur):** Mysore has been making a request for Rs. 40 crores, and you have not given.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The hon. Member who spoke last also referred to the importance of irrigation. The amount that has been provided in the Third Plan under the GMF sector for minor irrigation is Rs. 174.46 crores, with a target of 9.5 million acres to be brought under cultivation, and 3.5 million acres under the C. D. sector, making a total of 12.8 million acres. Even for this target there would be a supplementary provision amounting to Rs. 38.84 crores and an outlay of about Rs. 33 crores on the co-operative sector.

As for the achievements on this front, I may submit that the outlay under the Third Plan anticipated that expenditure for the four years ending 1964-65 would be about Rs. 180 crores. In fact, that means we will be even outstripping the target as well as the financial resources that have been provided under the Plan.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha):** How much on minor irrigation?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** For the first four years we would be spending

about Rs. 180 crores at the present estimate. If some States like Mysore show better performance, we may be able to make additional resources available. So far it has been calculated that for the four years it would be Rs. 177.28 crores, or roughly Rs. 180 crores.

During the last year of the Second Plan, the annual capacity of the States to implement minor irrigation programmes was limited to about Rs. 25 crores. As a result of steps taken by the States by way of intensifying surveys and investigations, setting up unified agencies etc., the capacity would increase to about Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 crores during 1964-65. During 1965-66, the last year of the Third Plan, the tempo attained would not only be maintained, but is likely to be increased further. It is evident from this order of performance that the Third Plan provision and the physical target for minor irrigation under the GMF sector would be substantially overreached.

After taking into consideration the merits of different minor irrigation schemes, special emphasis is being laid on the following schemes: renovation of existing derelict tanks, boring of existing wells, deepening of existing wells by pneumatic equipment, installation of power pumps, particularly the electrical ones, and construction of tubewells, particularly by private parties.

One of the facts which has been frequently referred to in the course of the debate in this House, as also outside, is the high electricity rates for irrigation purposes.

13 hrs.

From the Central Government we urge that the rate for electricity supply should not, according to certain studies made by us, exceed 9 nP. per unit. Some States have already taken action to reduce the rate of electricity for agricultural consumers to below 9 nP per unit. However the rates continue to be high in the States of

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Bihar—23.44 nP in North Bihar and 15 nP in South Bihar, 15.35 in Gujarat, Maharashtra 12.45 nP., Madhya Pradesh—11.00 nP, Rajasthan—thermal 18.75 nP and Hydropower 10.00 nP, Uttar Pradesh—17.00 nP and West Bengal—13.00 nP.... (An Hon. Member: In Mysore?) It is comparatively less there. The extent of utilisation of electricity on irrigational pumping is hardly of the order of 5 to 6 per cent of the total power generated in the country. It should, therefore, be not at all difficult for the State Electricity Boards to so adjust their tariff for different types of loads that concessional rate not exceeding 9 nP per unit may be charged from the agricultural consumers. Electricity rates for agriculture constituted one of the subjects of discussion at the regional conferences held at New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Ernakulam respectively for the northern, eastern, western, and southern regions.

On the basis of the discussions at the regional conferences the States concerned, viz., U. P., Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh, are expected to take some concrete steps for bringing down the rates for electricity supplied for agricultural purposes. Subsidising of consumption of electricity for agriculture by the Centre would entail heavy financial commitments. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have estimated that on the basis of the energy sold for irrigation purposes during 1961-62 in the State in which the rate of supply is in excess of 9 nP, the total amount of subsidy to be provided for reducing the net rate payable by the consumer to 9 nP would be about Rs. 130 lakhs for the present low consumption and would increase considerably as the workload increases.

Even then, at the last meeting of the Central Agricultural Production Board, it was observed that where the high cost of production of electricity was justifiable it was reasonable

for the Central Government to bear a part of the additional cost and thus enable the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes at 9 nP per unit. That is the spirit and the States also would have to fall in line. Sir, I do not want to take more time. I thank you.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** I think he was speaking too early, when the hon. Minister said that it was an indication that prices in West Bengal were quite satisfactory as I was not speaking on the food debate. Statistics are very dangerous. He has given statistics for October and February and says that there is a decline. The skyrocketing of prices in October had reached Rs. 50. Obviously, it cannot stay at that level. But the right thing for him would have been to inform this House the price that obtained in December-January-February last year and then, this year. In December the harvest is at its height in West Bengal and it is almost finished by the end of January—a time when the prices should go down the lowest. I am quoting from *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of December 18, 1963 which says the price of rice has not gone below Rs. 37 or 35. This is something extra-ordinary. Even a Minister of West Bengal was heard to express his anxiety: if this is the price now, what will it be during the rains? On the 5th of January, the new prices were declared in West Bengal, paddy price was Rs. 14, 15 and 16 and the rice price was Rs. 25.65, 27.38 and 29.33 nP. The highest was Rs. 29.33 nP. But in West Bengal you cannot get rice below Rs. 35 generally, sometimes rarely Rs. 34 or Rs. 33. This is an extra-ordinary situation when we had a bumper crop. Even the hon. Minister stated that the rice crop was good. But prices are ruling high and there is something wrong somewhere. I am not talking of the days when we were in the midst of riots. I myself had paid Rs. 40 for rice although even in that extra-ordinary situation this

should not have been permitted to happen; but it happened. This question of State Trading in food-grains has come up again and again in this House and outside, except perhaps Shri Reddy from the Swatantra Party and probably Dr. Deshmukh feel that if we had complete and free trade things will improve... (Interruptions.) and the price of things will come down. But the majority are of the opinion that Government must go in for State trading in foodgrains. It is time that we take a proper decision and implement it in time. We must have some sort of State trading. If we keep fair price shops functioning, Government must have stocks. Time is the essence of the thing in agriculture. The other day the hon. Minister was saying: we are now thinking of taking such steps. They should not delay those steps till April or May. When it is harvest time and when paddy is in the market you have to take the decision. But it is never taken in time. Neither the floor price, nor the ceiling price for procurement or open market operations—none is stated in time. Nor have we taken a firm decision about State trading. Even in Bhubaneswar the Congress had resolution spoken about taking over through co-operatives the processing and marketing of agricultural products, especially paddy and also about progressively taking over the rice mills, so that the big profits of middlemen could be eliminated. Have any steps been taken in this regard? In this House many people say that when we say: bring down the prices, we are demanding that there should be lower prices for the producer. Our contention is that the consumer pays more and the producer does not get that price which he should get. It is the middlemen who eat it up. Therefore, there is no use saying that this is the price at which you should buy and sell. There are States where you are going to have procurement and there are States where you cannot have procurement because they may be deficit States. Why should not the open market buying done at the higher price? Have you set up 2704 (ai) LSD—4.

any machinery for dealing with these matters? What is it that you are doing? We have in Bengal what is called system of 'Dadan'. That is, giving of advances. Advance is given by the userer. He takes back, for one maund of paddy, three maunds of paddy at the time of the harvest when prices fall. It is worse in some places and it is a little better in some other places. I would say that the wisest thing for procurement or for being able to build up a buffer-stock is to give the small peasant credit. The credit must be given at the proper time. Again, time is the main factor. You must give it in the months of July and August, as far as rice is concerned, when the actual planting operation starts, and when the peasant is hard put to it. It is at this time when you have to give the credit. And this credit has to come from where? From the Government.

Actually, I was looking into the figures given by the Government regarding borrowings by the peasantry. I find one thing which is very interesting. If the hon. Minister had given us statistics of this nature it would be something. The other statistics, we do not believe at all, because they have compared the figures with those for October and February. How can you give such comparisons, before harvest and after harvest? The borrowing of peasants in the co-operative sector was about 1.2 per cent. The Government sources actually decreased from five per cent to two per cent; that from agricultural money-lenders increased from 18 per cent to 45 per cent. It is the agricultural money-lender—that is, the peasant has now become a major money-lender—it is no longer the ordinary mahajan. As a matter of fact the professional money-lenders share has come down. That figure is from 56 to 16 per cent. In other words, the figures with regard to the agricultural money-lender have

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increased. Then take the commercial banks—this is the main point—it is less than one per cent. (*Interruption*). Now, for commercial banks, it is less than one per cent. It is very, very revealing. That is why bank nationalisation is so important. Unless we are able to give credit, it is no use. We are thinking of so many things. Our peasants tell us, “give us credit and in time; give us water, and do not worry about the experts from America or from Great Britain. We ourselves will produce.” So, these two things are the most important ones.

The second point that I would urge is about irrigation. Already, we have had an answer regarding the rates of electricity. We have the DVC in West Bengal. The quarrel between the Centre and the State Government about the DVC has resulted in such a situation that as yet the tertiary and the field channels have not been dug and water is still not properly reaching out to all the fields. Something has got to be done about it. Really, the entire irrigated area seems to be utilised badly, and we must see that no burden is put on the agriculturist. In fact, I liked very much the point made by Shri K. D. Malaviya, namely, as far as the agriculturist is concerned, we should not put a burden on him. I think the agriculturist can pay back after a number of years. In fact, if Tata and Birla can take Rs. 20 crores and need not pay back any interest for a long period and the terms are ‘payable when able’ why not the poor agriculturist also have that advantage?

Then I come to one other very tricky point and that is about sugar. I am not going into the question of sugar production in detail. They say that productivity has gone up, but that is also a statistical manoeuvre. As far as foodgrains are concerned, the increase has been not

because of an increase in per acre yield but because there has been a large increase in the acreage. In my State of West Bengal, we do not worry much about sugar because that is not our staple commercial crop. Here, our Uttar Pradesh or Bihar friends always worry about this sugarcane. Even my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh worries about it! In my State of West Bengal, we do not grow much of sugarcane, but we do have one or two districts where we grow some sugarcane as, for example, in the district of Birbhum, which is one of the most poverty-stricken areas, and there, in Ahmedpur, we have one sugar mill to which the Government gave a loan of Rs. 75 lakhs and the Central and West Bengal Governments gave it for refugee rehabilitation. This Ahmedpur sugar mill has a crushing capacity of 20 lakh maunds of sugarcane for producing two lakh maunds of sugar. What is the situation there? Actually, the situation is that, for the last so many seasons, the sugarcane price of Rs. 1½ lakhs or Rs. 2 lakhs has not been paid yet. They say that the mill does not work well; that this year it worked for only a few months and then closed down. They have ended the crushing season. Actually, the workers have neither been paid the overtime wages, nor the outstandings of Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 lakhs have been paid so far as the sugarcane growers are concerned. On the other hand Government has issued an order that they have to sell two-thirds of the sugarcane in this area to the mill. But there is only one mill and the mill refuses to take it. What are they to do? So, actually in the whole area the peasants are weeping. They say, “we will not grow sugarcane.”

Thirdly, I come to the licensing of the crushers. I suppose this is one of the measures that you have taken for preventing the diversion of cane to Khandsari. I do not know, But in our State, on the general understanding that we must reduce khandsari, they

have introduced a licensing fee and this licensing fee is Rs. 150 per crusher. The peasants are in great distress and deeply agitated. They say formerly they could have for a loan of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 get the use of a crushing machine. Now, even for self-use, even for that, they have to pay a high price which they cannot afford. I can now understand a little bit, after having known the experience in my own State the feelings of certain hon. friends here who talk about the sugar cane situation. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how he proposes to increase the acreage under sugarcane and not only increase the acreage of sugarcane but how he proposes to let us have a better type of sugarcane and a better yield. If this is the situation even in a State which does not have a glut of it—it is not one of our main products—I can understand the feelings of other in this respect.

I shall now make the last point and finish, and that is with regard to land reform. On this question we have had a lot of difference. I was reading a very interesting article by Shri K. N. Raj, one of the leading economists of our country. He says:

"In the rural sector, land legislation since Independence has not made much difference to concentration in land ownership in the rural areas,—

we are prone to say that after the Land Reform Acts, actually the concentration in land has been driven out. But he continues:

"...and has in the main only induced the larger holders of land to either disguise the true position (by partitioning land among members of the same family, reporting tenants as attached labourers, etc.) or, in some cases, to take a more active interest in the cultivation of land in order to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights to others."

That is all right, but the first things is that large concentration of land

remains in disguised form. Then he goes on to say:

"The available data (such as those provided by the Planning Commission and the National Sample Survey) do not bring out adequately the extent of the concentration in land ownership. . . . They also, over-state the share of the larger units in 'operated' (as distinguished from 'owned') holding, . . . . Ownership is much more concentrated, and cultivation takes place in much smaller units, than we are led to believe by these statistics."

This is an important thing. (*Inter-ruption*). He is an eminent economist, whose services the Government have utilised on the Steel Committee.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh** (Amravati): There are so many bogus experts!

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I cannot brush it aside. I am not an economist myself. I believe this goes entirely against the theory, against the grain, of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh. But I quite agree with Dr. Raj that this is the position. Certainly, if we are to fight against unemployment, then we have got to take to this land reform seriously. As a matter of fact, the Congress is supposed to have appointed a committee to report on the matter. I do not know what it is going to report. We know the situation in the areas. This is a matter which has to be looked into, so that our dependence on foreign imports will go down. It is a completely wrong thing to say that we have to import from abroad. It is a shame that we have to import from abroad. We know what has been done under PL 480 and how much rupee money has got tied up in the American embassy. It is a sign of a backward economy, when we depend for our foreign exchange only on exports of primary produce. We shall certainly continue to try to sell it, but that is not the sign of growth. It is a sign of a backward,



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colonial economy which we should try to change.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Sir, I was going to touch upon the points which I had thought of, but I think we have to give precedence to the point which has arisen in these speeches to which we have just listened, and that is with regard to electricity rates. I know my time is limited, and so I propose, without any preliminary or preparatory or introductory remarks, to proceed straight to the subject-matter. In the case of electricity charges, as I am going to point out and urge, it is time that the Government thought of the whole matter from the point of view of the farmer.

**Shri S. K. Patil** declared here in loud terms that thereafter, from the time he made the speech here, the Government policy was going to be farmer-oriented. We have had some evidence of it in the shape of certain price support. It has done good.

But what is this price support? From whose angle? In the annual report, this is called a reasonable price. But a reasonable price is not sufficient for boosting up agricultural production in this country. It must be to the producer a remunerative price. That is the essence of the whole agricultural policy. Since we know that there are crores of farmers who cannot make both ends meet, we have got to pay the same attention to them as what we pay to the workers in industries or urban workers. We have got organisations and welfare officers for labour. But we have not thought of welfare officers for farmers. We will have to do that. We will have to look at the economy of a farmer, so that he can keep his body and soul together. If he does not, how do you expect him not only to maintain the produce, but to produce more? That is impossible. It will be stupid for us to continue to look at it in the same direction, with our imports going up and our production not making much progress, in spite of the

fact that there are so many achievements to the credit of the Ministry. They have increased minor irrigation very substantially, but where is the produce? What has happened to the yield? We have had 4½ lakh tons of ammonium sulphate, but where is the produce? There are 100 million tons of composts. What is the rate at which one ton of compost produces how much foodgrains? Where is the produce? If we look at all that, ultimately, sooner the Government will realise it, the better, namely, that you have to care for the budget of the farmers, who at least produce the surplus which you want to distribute to those who do not produce. That is the crux of the problem and therefore, the sooner Government decides to subsidise agricultural operations, wherever necessary, the better.

I do not want Government to grant subsidies which are of a general nature without any proper discrimination or proper thinking. But we will have to subsidise the agricultural operations. So far as electricity is concerned, I suggest that Government can tell every State that no farmer will be permitted to pay more than 9 pies per unit and that whatever subsidy the State Government is prepared to give below 9 pies, an equal amount will be shared by the Central Government. My friend mentioned that this will require about a crore of rupees. But what is a crore to this wasteful Government of ours? Crores and crores go into the drains. I can point out many instances. I could not prevent it. A man getting Rs. 300 today is promoted to Rs. 700 because he is the most qualified man. Day in and day out the Third Plan is swallowed mostly by higher salaries paid to the same individuals rather than increasing the efficiency of the Government. This is the kind of Government we have, whether it is the States or the Centre. So, what is Rs. 1 crore for paying directly? I may tell the House that 3 pies per unit or any concession given to the farmer does



pay dividends straightway, we have not to wait for them. So, electricity should be dealt with as I have suggested.

I am wholly against state-trading in foodgrains. As a matter of fact, we have tremendous state-trading in foodgrains. Who imports all the foodgrains that come from abroad and who distributes them? It is the Government. The state-trading experiment was foolish. As I interrupted just now, there are many bogus experts going round the Government of India who mislead the Government—even the National Development Council. It was a concrete fact; it was told by somebody—some economist—that if you take to state-trading in foodgrains, you can make Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores of profit. But what was the experience? Madhya Pradesh tried to do it, but they could not sell and they had to share a loss of Rs. 2½ crores. To the socialists, state-trading is a joke or slogan. Nationalisation of banks is going to cure everything. That is not the kind of socialism in any case I want. So, I would suggest that state-trading should be continued where it is, namely, imports should not be handled by private traders. Distribution of the stocks also should not be handled by the private traders. But the scope of state-trading should not be expanded.

I know there are some people who do not like cooperatives, but ultimately, it is the cooperatives that will discharge the job of looking after the interests of producers and consumers; it cannot be done by state-trading.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Ultimately means what?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I mean it takes time, because honest people have to be available for running the cooperatives. The trouble is everybody wants to snatch whatever advantage he can.

I would like to support my hon. friend, Mrs Renu Chakravarti, when

she said that credit is a very essential thing. In this also, I want to urge the same point. In giving credit to a small farmer, Government should take the risk of not being able to recover it at all. They will have to prepare themselves for this. The farmer has been gambling with rain and monsoon all these generations and it is time that some of this gamble is shared by Government. If you give money with the expectation that he will produce more and if there is a calamity and he cannot pay, you better straightway write it off. You should be prepared to set apart a certain amount of money for that. Unless you are prepared to take a risk, there are millions of people who are not credit-worthy; you will never give them a pie, they will never be able to come out of their starving conditions, they will never produce more and you will never be able to solve the agricultural problem of this country.

Regarding sugar, I do not like the imposition of licence fees for crushers and so on. Here also very often we are on the side of protecting the mill-owners and others who have made huge profits and deprive the initiative to the farmers. We deal with this price mechanism on *apriori* considerations and do not look to the actual thing. In fact, the whole sugar policy and sugarcane cultivation has not been at any time—I am including my own period—rationally dealt with. When these poor farmers produced more, the department came down upon them. The whole House and the Government was worried as to what to do with the surplus. So, they issued an order that there should be 10 per cent less production. It shows that very often we are not prepared to learn from our own mistakes. There have been instances in the past when the traders were clamouring for an export of 2 lakh tons of sugar, but within three months, there was black market to the extent that 1 seer of sugar was not available for less than Rs. 2½. These being there, it was rather a mistake

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not to have learnt from them and to blame the farmers or the mill-owners for having produced a record quantity of sugar.

A complaint was made that the consumption has not risen. Now the consumption has risen. Although this year's production may not fall short of the peak of 3 million tons, there is said to be scarcity and Government is thinking of rationing and so on. I for one hate rationing absolutely on principle and in every way: I do not like these zones also, because they cut at the root of the farmers getting some more profit. That is my central contention that we will have to look at the whole problem from this point. Take any particular kind of farmer; if you like, take the middle one. Of course, it was very generous of the Food and Agriculture Minister to have raised the price by Rs. 1. But that is neither here nor there. These are all small charities for which the farmers are grateful, because it does contribute a little to reduce the loss and to give some profit to somebody. But this is not the way to deal with the problem. By all means do not cause any hardship to the workers and to the urban people. Give subsidies. Subsidise them, but see that you do not kill the farmer by ad hoc price fixation which does not give a remunerative price. A reasonable price will not do. It must be a remunerative price because he must live to work harder than he had done before. You want more agricultural production.

The work, generally, in the field of minor irrigation, compost and so on, is commendable. But, unfortunately, it is not reflected in greater production. I am glad that I still hold the record of 81 million tons which my friends have not been able to exceed so far. I wish them good luck this year, and I hope they will be able to produce more.

Unless we change our policy and look at the problem from this angle

we will not be able to do that. There are some people who are frightened by the word subsidy. I claim that there is no country in the world where agriculture is not subsidised. There is no country in the world where agriculture itself is paying. It is not a paying thing, it is a foolshman's business. It may be paying probably in the very fertile land of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab with good canal irrigation and so on. It may be profitable there. But I would like to make a present of 80 acres of my land and ask them to produce consistently even Rs. 2000 per year by way of profit. The whole operation of doing it is very difficult. In Europe agriculture is profitable because of animal husbandry, and not only because of agriculture. I hope the hon. Minister who has now come to this Ministry and brought rather a fresh mind to bear upon all these problems will really take a radical view. My hon. friend, Shri Thomas complained that there was no revolutionary suggestion. My suggestion may not look revolutionary, but it will certainly revolutionise agricultural production in the country. I assure the House and I can guarantee on this point. A few resolutions were passed by the 9th and 19th conventions of the farmers. Only a few but sensible resolutions were passed. I commend them for very detailed consideration because they are practical concrete suggestions and they come from the farmers themselves. They also say that unless you look at the whole problem from this angle you will not have given any real shape to our announcement that hereafter the policy of Government in regard to agriculture will be farmer-oriented. If the suggestions they have made here are accepted, then we will not only give the farmer some relief but we will also meet the tremendous challenge that is before us. There is no greater challenge than this. Even China is not a greater challenge than the availability of foodgrains in this country. Every Member in this House

realises that. The Prime Minister has been playing with this portfolio—I would beg his pardon for saying so. This portfolio has never been given the status that it deserves. I was functioning as the Agriculture Minister but there was somebody else on top of me and I could not do what I wanted. And, underneath also there are people in the Ministry who do not understand much about agriculture. They go on advising in ways which are detrimental to agricultural production and not at all helpful.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It took ten years for you to realise that?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Those ten years will show that there was consistent progress. From 46 million tons it rose to 81 million tons. It is only after I left that the production has gone down. I would like hon. Members to examine my record and they will find that what they are trying to do by package deal and after spending lakhs of rupees I did without any expenditure by introducing Japanese method.

**An Hon. Member:** Then you must get back.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I do not want. I am very very happy where I am. I want to congratulate Shri Thomas for his elevation. He richly deserves it. He has done excellent work. I am also glad to welcome Sardar Saheb because this is his first budget. I have many expectations of him because the Prime Minister has confidence in him and so have all of us. I am sure he will justify this and really revolutionise agriculture. But he will never succeed, I tell him and I warn him, unless he looks at the whole problem from the angle of the farmer. We are rather dogmatic about it. We do not say that all that we say are absolutely correct, but here is an attitude, an approach which if adopted would solve many of the problem, remove many of the difficulties. The Government of India need not be afraid of spending

thousands of rupees by way of subsidies because this is an investment every pie of which will be returned double-fold or even three-fold if not many more. Therefore, they should not be chicken-hearted by saying what will happen to the finances of the country. If subsidies are given, if cheaper seeds are made available, if cheaper fertilisers are provided and if irrigation is provided at cheap rates the farmer will be able to produce what we expect of him.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, every time there is a rise in prices we have many discussions here on food. I would like to say that food is not the primary or essential thing. Agriculture is the most important thing and not food. This is an obvious thing. An obvious thing is so easily and so often forgotten that it needs reiteration. In India agriculture has suffered many handicaps, but none so insidious or ultimately so damaging as from a false transposition of priorities between food and agriculture. It has been food that has held the priority and not agriculture. Even the name of the Ministry is innocently indicative of the false priorities—it is Food and Agriculture Ministry. Agriculture and agriculturist have been pushed backward and Government and political administration has bogged itself in food controls, cordons and procurement. Perhaps it may be as a hang-over of the era of rationing when the concept of food was limited to the problem of feeding the urban population which was visible, more vocal and more troublesome. But they never thought about agriculture.

This is not a solved problem. Everytime there has been less production due to the vagaries of nature or bad seasons it has come up. The first and foremost thing is that there should be serious thinking and a re-orientation of the Government's policy. It is not enough if there is a change in policy in the Agricultural Ministry alone, the change should come in the policy of the whole Government. It

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must be agriculture-oriented and production-oriented. It should be less food-oriented.

In this connection I will say that we will be ill advised to divert our resources and efforts in food production. The continued dependence on PL 480 by which you went to put permanent crutches on the Indian agricultural policy, is not going to solve the problem. The first and foremost thing, as I have said, is that there should be a re-orientation of the policy.

The hon. Minister, Shri Thomas, was saying that we have given no new suggestions. He said that he has been hearing them over and over again. It may be that no new suggestions have been put forward and every time the same suggestions have been made. But why is it that every time the suggestions are not given effect to?

The second most important thing is, because of the low priority, agriculture has suffered in the matter of planning, administration, technical recruitment and other things. It is not that you do not know the causes, the reasons and the remedies. It is only lack of interest that is responsible. It is only because of the low priority that this has happened. Both the Central and the State Governments have from the very beginning been showing lack of interest. We know our problems. Great schemes are drawn up and targets are fixed. Planning in India, as Barbara Ward said, has been more of formulation than of implementation. We think more about how to do things, but we never think about how to get things done. Most of the theoretical solutions to low agricultural productivity have been known for ten years. It is known that irrigation, right fertiliser, improved seed, better implements and other things can double or even treble our output. We know that co-operatives can remove the middlemen. We know

that adequate credit facilities break the peasant's dependence on money-lenders. It is not that you do not know the essential core of any effective programme of agriculture. But the trouble is, bad implementation and false priorities in our policies not only in the agricultural department but in the whole Government. That has been the bane of our agricultural policy. The trouble lies in its patchy implementation and if any one reason more than any other lies behind the patchiness, it is lack of administrative concentration and technical skill.

When I say this, I would like to make myself clear. How far have you progressed on the technical side? How many agricultural universities and colleges you have opened and how many young people you have educated and trained so that they will become better farmers? Actually, there has been a fall in the number. Now the village level workers often know less than the farmers; so also the block development officer. Community Development does not help a farmer much to make money and in better production; it teaches him to lead a purer and better life. I think it is a job left to the philosophers and not to the Government of India.

You are asking the agriculturists to grow more of foodgrains. But what are the facilities that you are providing them? There is multiplicity of departments with no integration, confused thinking and overlapping of functions with the result that no progress is achieved in this front.

As Dr. P. S. Deshmukh has mentioned, how many Chief Ministers have you persuaded to become Agriculture Ministers? I think even in the Centre the Minister of Agriculture has not got the priority which he ought to have got. Preference is always given to the Ministry of Finance, or Industry or some other Ministry, but not to the Ministry of Agriculture. Of course, I am not

charging or blaming the Ministry of Agriculture; the fault is that of the Government as a whole, which is giving a sort of Cinderella-treatment to this Ministry. Government seem to think that agriculture has already been there, it has existed, it will exist, it does not need any particular attention. It is this faulty thinking of the Government which has placed agriculture in its present pitiable position.

How many entrants to the cadre of ICS are going to the Agricultural Service? Most of them are going to Finance or Industry. How many of your young Collectors have been told that unless they help increase the yield of foodgrains in their districts, the prospects of their future promotion will be marred? In how many cases have you fixed separate targets for each village, tehsil and district? Because you have not done it, the officers in charge of this subject are taking it easy. They do not have either the talent or the drive to get the desired results. The result is slackness and inefficiency.

In railways, in industry and in other fields if anybody fails you hold a court of inquiry. But what happens in agriculture? Nothing. Government is not interested in finding out why there is failure. You never hold any enquiry; you do not question anybody because you do not give the necessary priority to agriculture. Suppose a dam is to be built. Government should first ensure that cement is ready, iron is ready, the workers are available, roads are there, houses are provided to the workers etc. If there is failure in any one aspect, responsibility is fixed and charges are framed against Mohan Lal, X, Y or Z. I am sorry, I mentioned a name. I did not mean anybody in particular. In the case of irrigation, we first see that feeder channels are dug. But we do not have that integrated planning in agriculture. Each department functions in its own way. The fertilizer never comes in time. By the time the

improved seeds are supplied, they are not fit for sowing. This sort of disproportion between aims of policy and what is actually done would not occur if farming were approached with professional competence apparent, say, in building dams. The lack of professional bias is due to the low actual priority assigned to agriculture both in technical recruitment and in political interest. I fear the Government is treating the symptoms of the disease and not the disease itself.

India is an agricultural country and the whole economy, whether internal or external, is linked with agriculture. I do not know why we have neglected our agriculture when 80 per cent of our people depend directly on agriculture. In America, which is certainly a highly industrialised country, they gave first priority to agriculture and only afterwards to developing industries. But what is happening here? We are paying more attention to industries at the cost of agriculture. We seem to forget that agriculture is intimately connected with industry. Industry cannot be separated from agriculture. Because, no industry can be based on anything or any raw material which is not as a result of agriculture.

Do you know the demand of fertilizer, by agriculture? The other day when I asked a question on this subject, I was told by the Minister of Industries that he did not consult the Agriculture Ministry. Then what is the fertilizer for? Is it meant to feed men? What is the fun of the Industries Ministry functioning in such a water-tight compartment without any consultation with the Agriculture Ministry regarding its requirements of fertilizer? Of course, I am not saying that we should neglect our industries. Certainly, our industries are important. But then, there is the question of priority and I feel that the first priority should be given to agriculture and not to industry.

What is our production of nitrogen? Not even 26,000 tons when our target

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is one million tons. In Phosphate we have not reached even 25 per cent of our target. Neither would you permit the private sector to set up fertiliser factories to meet the requirements of your agriculture, nor would you set up the factories yourself. Why do you not give subsidy so that people in the private sector may come forward to produce enough of fertiliser? Why do you not spend sufficient money on this important industry? The difficulty is that Government spends money on unessential and unnecessary things in preference to things which are urgently required. It wants to do too many things at the same time with the result that it is jack of all trades and master of none. In the matter of priorities, agriculture should be given the first place because unless you become self-sufficient and feed your millions, you will have to depend on other countries. Food is the most important thing not only for your people but even for your economy.

The welfare of the people depends upon your feeding them and giving them security. You have neglected both. Until the invasion of China came, you did not think of defence. Perhaps, until some such thing arises in the food front, you will not give it the priority it deserves.

Lastly, there is no over-all policy in the matter of agriculture. We must make the best use of our lands. An hon. Member was saying that our policy should be foreign-oriented; perhaps, he meant export-oriented. I certainly do not pay so much attention only to self-sufficiency in foodgrains. The yield per acre in India is very poor. If only we make determined efforts to improve our agriculture according to scientific means, we can easily achieve self-sufficiency and feed our teeming millions. But our aim should not be mere self-sufficiency. Our lands can earn much more of foreign exchange by growing commodities like tobacco

and cotton. So, there should be proper agricultural planning.

Tobacco is grown in large areas in Andhra Pradesh for a long time. Neither the Ministry of International Trade, nor the Ministry of Agriculture took any pains to find out what kind or quality of tobacco has a good export market. So, the growers produced whatever they liked, and that tobacco has no foreign market. So, now there is a slump and the tobacco growers are suffering. This could very well have been avoided if only there had been proper co-ordination between the two Ministries so that the growers could have known what quality had a demand in the market and produced that quality in large numbers. Because, there is no point in producing a quality which has no market.

Coming to fertilisers, the private sector is trying for the last two years to set up factories but Government is not permitting them. Though Government had originally thought of setting up two factories, one at Visakhapatnam and another at Kothagudem it has not taken any interest in the matter so far. Neither is the Government prepared to grant them the necessary foreign exchange for establishing factories. There is also the question of nationalisation. Of course, I am not against nationalisation. But why do you not think of important things first instead of spending money on acquiring existing industries?

Because there is a good market, the Southern States of Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, were growing cash crops like cashew nut, pepper, cardamom etc. But what happened to the pepper industry? It has virtually ceased to exist because there were price fluctuations and you have not given any price support. I feel that areas which have favourable conditions for cash crops should grow them rather than foodgrains. Because,



that will bring in the badly-needed foreign exchange.

I can quote several such instances but the time at my disposal is short. I hope the Government will be more sympathetic to the agricultural sector. In every Plan and in every budget there is much of rhetoric on agriculture but nothing in action. So, I appeal to the Minister of Agriculture to assert himself. Let him not bow down to other Ministers. Let him show to them that if agriculture fails, the whole economy fails and if it survives, the whole economy survives. Otherwise, there is no hope. I feel that on the whole the approach today to agriculture can at best be called most casual and unrealistic, if not irresponsible.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री ब्रज राज सिंह ।

**श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दरखास्त है । बहुत से ऐसे मेम्बर हैं जिन को आज तक निर्वाचित हो कर आने के बाद बोलने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया है । वे भी निर्वाचित हो कर आये हैं और उन को भी बोलने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये । मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात नहीं सोचता हूँ, छोटे विचार से नहीं सोचता हूँ, बल्कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की हो, इस विचार से इस मसले पर सोचता हूँ, सारे हिन्दुस्तान की बात सोचता हूँ । हम भी नेशन के सिपाही हैं, और जवाहर लाल जी के सिपाही हैं । उस के बावजूद भी मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं आपके दामन में हमारे लिये जगह है । आप की नज़रे इनायत इधर भी होनी चाहिये ।

**श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (बरेली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य तथा कृषि के ऊपर बोलते हुए मुझे याद आता है कि इसे जितना भी महत्व आज तक दिया गया है और जितना महत्व आज दिया जा रहा है, वह बहुत कम है । अभी इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड पर बोलते हुए श्री

मनुभाई शाह ने यह बताया कि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट्स की कमाई में एग्रीकल्चर का कितना योगदान है, कितना बड़ा हाथ है । उन्होंने बताया था कि सत्तर प्रतिशत एक्सपोर्ट्स कृषि से हो रहे हैं, उन्हीं से हमें आमदनी हो रही है । इस दृष्टि से कृषि का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है । उन्होंने साथ-साथ यह भी बताया कि यदि कृषि उत्पादन केवल पांच प्रतिशत और बढ़ जाये तो एक्सपोर्ट्स से हम सौ करोड़ रुपये के क़रीब अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकते हैं । इतना महत्व इस का होने के बावजूद भी मुझे बड़ा खेद है और सचमुच यह बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है कि आप कृषि के ऊपर जो सौ करोड़ रुपया कमाने की क्षमता रखता है, सौ लाख रुपये भी खर्च करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । ऐसा मालूम देता है कि साधारण बुद्धि जो हमारे छोटे से छोटे काश्तकार, कृषक में है, वह भी आज सरकार की नष्ट हो चुकी है । जो गाय दूध देती है, उस से जो आमदनी होती है उस की आधी तो कम से कम कोई भी काश्तकार गाय को खिलाने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है लेकिन हमारी कृषि, जो सौ करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात कर के आप को दे सकती है और उस से कुछ ही कम कर के देती है, उस के ऊपर आज आप सौ लाख रुपया भी खर्च नहीं करते हैं । आप तो उस काश्तकार की तरह करते हैं जो गाय का चारा काट कर अपने कुत्ते को डबल रोटी खिला देता है । कदाचित यही कारण है कि नई दिल्ली में गाय पालने की आज्ञा नहीं, कुत्ते पालने को तो प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है ।

मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि जिसे हम इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन मानते हैं, वह प्रोडक्शन ही नहीं है । प्रोडक्शन तो केवल कृषि से ही होती है और बाक़ी के जितने भी इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स हैं, ये तो ट्रांसफार्मेशन ही कर सकते हैं । कपास को आप ले लें । उस से कपड़ा ही बन सकता है और वह बना दिया जाता है । तिलहन को आप ले लें । उस से डालडा



[श्री बजराल सिंह]

बना दिया। इस प्रकार की चीजें तो आप कर सकते हैं। परन्तु जिसे सही मानों में उत्पादन कहते हैं, वह यह नहीं है। खनिज पदार्थ आप ले लें। इन के एक्सप्लोरेशन से आप को कुछ तो मिल सकता है और कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा भी आप कमा सकते हैं। लेकिन उत्पादन आप उसे भी नहीं कह सकते हैं। भूगर्भ की जो शक्ति है, जो जहां पर चीज है, जिस को हमें भगवान ने दे दिया है, उसे हम तलाश कर सकते हैं और तलाश कर के उस का पूरा उपयोग कर सकते हैं, इस से अधिक मनुष्य की शक्ति उस के ऊपर नहीं लग सकती है लेकिन खेती ऐसी चीज है कि जिस को जितना भी आप करें, जितना भी उस का विकास करें, जितनी भी तरक्की इस के बारे में करना चाहें आप करें, खेती की उपज आप को हमेशा मिलती रहेगी।

लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है। आज इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का नारा लगाया जाता है, औद्योगीकरण का नारा लगाया जाता है, औद्योगिक क्रान्ति की बात की जाती है। मैं ने सरकार को, उच्च सरकारी अफसरों को, निम्न सरकारी लोगों को भी बार-बार एक ही बात कहते हुए सुना है कि औद्योगिक क्रान्ति होनी चाहिये। परन्तु औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के दो फजीते हम इस बीच में देख चुके हैं। मैं इस का मजाक नहीं उड़ाता हूं। लेकिन मुझे एक बड़ा ताज्जुब सा मालूम होता है और सरकार की सरल बुद्धि पर तरस सा आता है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने एक बार नहीं पचास बार कहा है कि “१७ वर्ष बीतने पर भी हम खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं कर सके इस से मेरी गर्दन शर्म से झुक जाती है” और यह कि “इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन किसी तरह से भी सम्भव नहीं है यदि किसी देश की कृषि उन्नत न हो।” परन्तु उस के बावजूद भी आज औद्योगीकरण का नारा लगाया जाता है। एक और मजेदार बात है। बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों से ले कर छोटे-छोटे अम्बर चरखे तक का नाम इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन समझा जाता है। आज

नारा औद्योगीकरण का नहीं, औद्योगिक क्रान्ति का नहीं, बल्कि कृषि क्रान्ति का लगाना होगा क्योंकि बिना कृषि क्रान्ति के औद्योगिक क्रान्ति का कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा। उस का फजीता हम देख चुके हैं रूस में। उन लोगों ने औद्योगिक क्रान्ति कर दी, उस की इतिहास कर दी, आखिरी तक उस को पहुंचा दिया, यहां तक पहुंचा दिया कि चन्द्र लोक जाने की बात वे सोच रहे हैं किन्तु यह सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी आज उन के पास खाने को अन्न नहीं है और अन्न के लिए उन्हें अमरीका और कनाडा आदि के आगे झोली पसारनी पड़ रही है। मैं इस का मजाक नहीं उड़ाता हूं, जो सही स्थिति है उस को आपके सामने रखने का मेरा मंशा है। आज हम उसी के कदमों पर चलने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम नहीं सोचते कि कृषि क्रान्ति हमारे देश में हो। हमें उस औद्योगिक क्रान्ति वाली बात को नहीं सोचना है जिस पर चल कर रूस आज इस स्थिति को पहुंच गया है, जिस पर चल कर चीन आज फेल हो चुका है। इसी को अगर हम सोचते चले गये तो हमारा भगवान ही मालिक है, पता नहीं क्या होने वाला है। इसवास्ते मैं तो कहूंगा कि हमें कृषि क्रान्ति की बात को सोचना चाहिये।

उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात जब भी सरकार के सामने आई, जब भी यह समस्या सरकार के सामने उपस्थित हुई तो इस का एक ही हल उस के सामने आया और वह हल था कि तोड़ते चलो अधिक से अधिक जमीनों को। जमीन कहीं बाहर से तो आने वाली थी नहीं, जो यहां पर भारत में थी, उस को सरकार तोड़ती चली गई। उस का नतीजा क्या निकला, इस को मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की मिसाल आप को देता हूं। शारदा और सुतिया के बीच एक लाख एकड़ भूमि जिस में जंगल था, अच्छा जंगल था, उस को काट कर मिसमार कर दिया गया, उसको गिरा दिया गया। इसी तरह

से देश के दूसरे भागों में जंगल काट दिये गये। यह एक बहुत भारी अपव्यय था क्योंकि बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टर, बड़े बड़े बुलडोजर, बड़े बड़े अफपर, बड़ी बड़ी दावतें, बड़ी बड़ी रील खींचना आदि तथा बड़े बड़े उद्घाटन, सब अपव्यय नहीं हैं तो क्या हैं। यह सब कुछ हुआ। नतीजा क्या निकला? आज जबकि कहा जाता है कि फारेस्ट रिसोर्सिस किसी भी देश में पचास प्रतिशत से नीचे नहीं जाने चाहिये, हमारे फारेस्ट रिसोर्सिस बीस प्रतिशत से भी नीचे चले गये हैं। हमें आज सोचना पड़ता है कि किस तरह से इन को बढ़ाया जाय। इसके लिए हम करते क्या हैं? हजारों लाखों रुपया खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी जाते हैं, और भी मंत्री लोग जाते हैं, पुष्पक बिमान से उड़ कर और देश के दूर दराज किनारे में जा कर किसी बड़े भवन के लान में एक पेड़ रख देते हैं, केवल एक पेड़, और उसका नाम होता है "वन महोत्सव" का उद्घाटन। लाखों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद यह उद्घाटन समारोह सम्पन्न होता है। लेकिन जैसे ही उनकी पीठ उधर से घूमती है वह वन महोत्सव सूख जाता है। इस तरह के उलटे पुलटे तरीके करके हमारी सरकार जंगल लगाना चाहती है।

हमारे पाटिल साहब ने पिछले वर्ष इसी विषय पर बोलते हुए और उसके बाद नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन पर बोलते हुए बड़े जोश के साथ कहा था कि आज तक हमारी कृषि नीति कंज्यूमर ओरियेंटेड रही है परन्तु अब वह फार्मर ओरियेंटेड बनेगी। आज हमारे ग्रामस साहब ने कोई नया शब्द भी सुना दिया और वह है फारेन ओरियेंटेड, एक्सपोर्ट से शायद उन का तात्पर्य था। अब यह क्या ओरिएण्टेड होने जा रही है, पता नहीं है, परन्तु मैं तो एक ही नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि यदि इस गवर्नमेंट के कारनामों को देखने के बाद इस को कोई सही संज्ञा या नाम दिया जा सकता है तो वह है एलेक्शन ओरिएण्टेड

पालिसी। कैसे वह एलेक्शन ओरिएण्टेड बनाना चाहती है इस को देखिये। अभी हमारे कुछ साथियों ने और कांग्रेसी नेताओं ने कहा . . .

14.00 hrs.

**एषः माननीय सदस्य :** आप की स्पीच भी तो वैसी ही है।

**श्री बजराम सिंह :** आप मुझे दुआयें दीजिये। अभी जितने कांग्रेस के बन्धुओं ने इस कृषि तथा खाद्य उत्पादन के विषय पर भाषण दिये उन्हें केवल एक ही बात की चिन्ता थी। उन्हें चिन्ता इस बात की नहीं थी कि देश में अनाज कैसे बढ़े, देश में खाद्यान्न कैसे बढ़े। उन को केवल एलेक्शन की चिन्ता थी। वे कह रहे थे कि आज तक हम ने तुम्हारी सब बात मानी। सरकार से वे कह रहे थे कि आज तक तुम्हारी बात हम ने मानी। जब कहा तब हम ने हाथ उठाया, जो कहा वैसा भाषण दिया, जो भी कहा सब मानते चले आये। लेकिन आज कैसे करें। एलेक्शन नजदीक आ रहा है। अब जनता हमें वोट कैसे देगी; कुछ तो उस के लिये करो। अर्थ केवल यह है कि सही नीति उन को आज तक सूझी ही नहीं, क्या काम करना चाहिये यह सूझा नहीं, केवल इतना सूझा कि अब एलेक्शन आ रहा है, एलेक्टोरेट को जवाब क्या देंगे, इसलिये कुछ तो किसान के लिये करो। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि अगर इस नीति का नाम एलेक्शन ओरिएण्टेड रक्खा जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

अब सिचाई के साधनों के बारे में देखिये। मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कहता। हमारे पाटिल साहब ने बड़े गर्व से कहा था कि अमरीका जैसे सम्पन्न देश भी आज सिचाई के मामले में हम से बहुत पीछे हैं, हम अमरीका से बहुत आगे हैं। आगे होने से यदि कुछ लाभ होता है, आगे होने से यदि अपनी जनता का पेट भरता है, तब तो मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ा अच्छा है। परन्तु अमरीका, के

[श्री बजराल सिंह]

आंकड़ों को तो थोड़ा सा देखिये। अमरीका को जहाँ ६० मिलियन टन अनाज अपने देश की आवश्यकता के लिए चाहिये वहाँ वह १६० मिलियन टन अनाज का उत्पादन करता है। लेकिन सरकार का कहना है कि वह हम से पीछे है। मैं उन की बात मानता हूँ क्योंकि सरकार जो है वह कार्यकुशलता में विश्वास नहीं करती। वह कार्यप्रसार में विश्वास करती है।

इरिगेशन के मामले में भी सरकार ने अपनी कुशलता बढ़ाने की चिन्ता नहीं की उन्होंने विस्तार करने की चिन्ता की है और विस्तार में वह अमरीका से बहुत आगे बढ़ गई। उन्होंने यह नहीं देखा कि इतना बड़ा जाल हम ने बिछा दिया, इतने बड़े-बड़े भाखरा और नंगल डैम हम ने बना दिये लेकिन उन में कार्यकुशलता कितनी है, उन से काश्तकार का कितना भला होता है। नहरें बना दीं, नहरों का जाल बिछा दिया लेकिन वह सूखी पड़ी रहीं, और चलीं तो उस समय चलीं जब कि बरसात का पानी भी ऊपर से बरसता हो। इस से तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अगर इस तरहकी को आप अमरीका से आगे जाना कहते हैं तो भगवान ही मालिक हैं आप का और इस देश का भी। नहरें बनीं। मैं फिर इस काम को एलेक्शन ओरिएण्टेड कहता हूँ बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ। नहरें बनाई जाती हैं, चैनेल्स निकाली जाती हैं, परन्तु किस के खेतों को पानी पहुँचाने के लिये? नेताओं के खेतों को पानी पहुँचाने के लिये, भले ही उस से रास्ते में वाटरलॉगिंग हो जाये।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आप किसी जगह का नाम बतलायेंगे क्या ?

**श्री बजराल सिंह :** मैं इन्स्टैंसेज जानता हूँ, इसलिये कह रहा हूँ। हंसने से काम नहीं चलेगा। नहर केवल ऐसी जगहों पर खोदी जाती है जहाँ से नेताओं के खेतों को पानी जाता है। अगर उस से वाटरलॉगिंग हो

जाये तो हो जाये, काश्तकार मरता है तो मर जाने दो। इस को हम कहते हैं एलेक्शन ओरिएण्टेड।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** जगह बतलाइये।

**श्री बजराल सिंह :** आप ने जगह देखी नहीं, इसलिये बतला दूंगा बाद में। मैं तो केवल इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि मैंने पिछले साल भी कृषि पर बोलते हुए बतलाया था कि यह बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ हमारे काम आने वाली नहीं हैं। उन में पैसा अधिक लगता है, समय अधिक लगता है, जमीन अधिक लगती है। बाहर से खुशामद कर के, फारेन एक्स्चेंज खर्च कर के आप को टेक्निकल नोहाऊ मांगना पड़ता है। आप के पास इसमें से कोई चीज नहीं। तब फिर उन के पीछे आप क्यों पड़े रहें? ऐसी चीज बनाने की आप कल्पना क्यों करते हैं जो आप के बस की नहीं है, और बनने के बाद भी उस का ६० फी सदी से अधिक पानी खेतों के काम में नहीं आता। आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं करते कि काश्तकार के स्तर पर उसे सुविधा दे दें। काश्तकार के स्तर पर छोटी-छोटी इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स बना दें और उन को बना कर आप काश्तकारों को दे दें। अगर ऐसा हो जाये तो मैं कहता हूँ कि ६६ फी सदी पानी वह इस्तेमाल में लायेगा और उस का कुछ लाभ आप को भी अवश्य होगा।

एक नारा और लगाया गया था हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से। उस रोज बड़ी तालियाँ बजीं थीं इस हाउस में। उन्होंने कहा था, और लाल किले पर भी कदाचित्त उस को दोहराया था और रेडियो पर जो भाषण दिया था उस में भी दोहराया था कि जो जवान हमारे फ्रंट पर लड़ रहे हैं और जो कृषक हमारे खेतों पर काम कर रहे हैं, दोनों की महत्ता में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। दोनों का महत्व एक बराबर है। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि इस की सत्यता आप कितनी निभा पाये

हैं। जो फ्रंट पर काम करता है मैं उस की मांग को कम नहीं करना चाहता, उस का महत्व घटाने की मेरी मंशा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आप को कम्पेरिटिव वैल्यू बतला रहा हूँ। जो वहाँ लड़ रहे हैं उन को अच्छे यंत्र देना चाहिये और जो यहाँ लड़ रहे हैं क्या उन को अच्छे यंत्र नहीं चाहिये। उन को भी यंत्र चाहिये। अगर उन को माडर्न वेपन्स चाहिये तो क्या यहाँ बालों को कोई पुराने यंत्र चाहिये, एन्शिएन्ट वेपन्स चाहिये। अगर उस को सर्वो और तुषार से बचाने के लिए कोट चाहिये तो क्या यहाँ पर खाल भी खिचवा कर खेत में काम करना चाहिये। अगर वहाँ पर एनर्जी कीप अप करने के लिए अच्छा भोजन चाहिये, मांस चाहिये, मदिरा चाहिये, तो क्या यहाँ भूखे पेट रह कर उसे इस फ्रंट पर काम करना चाहिये। क्या यही आप की बराबर की महत्ता है, क्या यही आप ने दोनों को बराबर महत्व दिया है।

फिर क्या होता है। आप देखिये कि गल्ले के दाम बढ़े। किस समय बढ़े। उस समय जब काश्तकार नंगा हो गया, काश्तकार के पास दाना नहीं रहा। अब खयाल आया सरकार को। यह कोई आज की नई बात नहीं है। हर साल बराबर इसी वक्त इस का रिपिटिशन हो रहा है। बराबर यही चीज दोहराई जा रही है। इसी प्रकार सरकार का दिमाग उस वक्त कंट्रोल की बात सोचता है जबकि किसान का गल्ला आने वाला है। आप ने देखा कि आज प्राइस बढ़ी। प्राइस बढ़ने के बाद सरकार के दिमाग में घंटी बजी। घंटी बजने के बाद योजना बनी और कंट्रोल लागू हुए। वह कंट्रोल कब लगाये जायेंगे, मालूम है क्या आप को। आने वाला है हमारा हारवेस्टिंग टाइम। हमारे खलिहान भरने वाले हैं। जिस समय कृषक के घर में गेहूँ होगा उस वक्त कंट्रोल के लिये सरकार तैयार हो जायेगी। अब तक तो कहीं कहीं लूपहोल्स रहे जिस में से कुछ निकलता रहा लेकिन अब सरकार एफिशिएन्सी गैदर कर

लेगी और सारे लूपहोल्स को खत्म कर के मजबूत कंट्रोल लगायेगी, जिस वक्त काश्तकार के पास गेहूँ होगा। आप ने जोन बना दिये हैं। अरे, नौ जोन बनाने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी, नौ जोन आप ने क्यों बनाये। केवल दो जोन बना दिये जाते। एक काश्तकार का और एक नानकाश्तकार का। काफी है। उस के बाद काश्तकार मांग लेगा अपनी कीमत। अगर आप को गेहूँ के बदले में एक एक स्वर्ण मुद्रा भी देनी पड़े तो आप मांग कर और ले कर खायेंगे। नौ जोन क्यों बना दिये हैं। नौ जोन बनने के बाद जो डेफिसिट एरियाज होंगी उन के लिए आप क्या करेंगे। आप उन को अपना इम्पोर्टेड गेहूँ देंगे। क्यों नहीं आप देते खाली २० परसेन्ट को अपना इम्पोर्टेड गेहूँ। आप मानते हैं कि देश में ८० फी सदी कृषक वर्ग गांवों में है। उस को भारने के लिए आप कमर कस कर बैठे हैं। अगर आप को उस को रिलीफ देनी है तो आप शहरों में रहने वाले और देहातों में भी जो बाकी २० परसेन्ट लोग हैं उन को अपना इम्पोर्टेड गेहूँ दीजिये। और बढ़ने दीजिये गेहूँ की कीमत को। उस को उस वक्त तक बढ़ने दीजिये जब तक काश्तकार अपना पूरा पैसा न बना ले। आप कितनी ही नई नई योजनायें बनायें, आप कितने ही नये साधन अपनायें, परन्तु जब तक काश्तकार को आमदनी नहीं होगी, जब तक उस को रेस्पून्सिव कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिलेगा अपनी मेहनत का, अपनी फसलों का, उस वक्त तक काश्तकार की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती, आप कुछ भी करते रहें।

आज आप के सेंटर में एग्नीकल्चर मिनिस्टर्स की एक फौज बैठी हुई है, आघा दर्जन से कदाचित ही कुछ कम हों। इसके बावजूद भी जब कोई कृषि का मामला आता है तो इस मंत्रालय से केवल एक ही ध्वनि आती है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि घोखा देने की भी कोई इन्तिहा होती है। जिस दिन से वहाँ कांग्रेस ने राज्य संभाला है, उस

[श्री बजराल सिंह]

दिन से आज तक काश्तकार ने सरकार की ओर से सदा घोखा ही झेला है। और आज तक इतने घोखे झेल चुका है कि अब नई योजना के बावजूद उसे हर समय डर लगा रहता है कि आप कहते क्या हैं और करेंगे क्या।

आपने लगान आघा करने की बात कही, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया और काश्तकार को घोखा दिया। आपने कहा कि लगान उस वक्त आघा किया जा सकता है जबकि यह जमींदार बीच में से हट जाय जोकि ५० परसेंट खा जाता है। आप ने जमींदारी उन्मूलन किया, जमींदार को दस गुना मुआवजा दिया और काश्तकार से कहा कि तुम्हारा लगान आघा करेंगे। लेकिन आप ने दस गुना ले कर भूमिधारी के राइट्स दे दिए। उस वक्त आप ने कसम खायी कि चालीस वर्ष तक लगान में इजाफ़ा नहीं होगा। लेकिन फिर उसे घोखा हुआ क्योंकि पिछले दिनों लगान बढ़ाया या दुगुना कर दिया गया।

मैं कहता हूँ कि यहाँ सेंटर में मंत्रियों की इतनी बड़ी फौज बैठी है, लेकिन आप ने राज्यों को खुला छोड़ रखा है कि जितना चाहो लूटो, खाओ और किसी भी तरह अपनी सत्ता कायम रखो। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप अपने हाथ में कुछ कंट्रोल लीजिए ताकि काश्तकार को जो सब तरफ से घोखे दिए जा रहे हैं उन से वह बच सके।

**Shri V. G. Naidu (Tiruvallur):** While rising in support of the Demands, I have to say a few words. We are now doing propaganda for doing intensive cultivation. Intensive cultivation is based on four or five things, that is, improved tools or mechanisation, improved seeds, manure and so on.

As regards improved tools, some of our top leaders think that by mechanising our farms, more unemployment

will be created and to that extent our task in giving employment to those who are unemployed will be rendered more difficult. Therefore, they do not favour mechanisation of our farms. But I should like to say that mechanisation is very essential. The reason is that everything in agriculture should be done in time, levelling, ploughing, sowing etc. Then only we will be able to increase our production. In other countries, they have 40 tractors per 1000 acres whereas here we have 0.06 tractor per 1000 acres of land we cultivate. This is a very meagre proportion. Therefore, we are not able to conduct our agricultural operations in time.

Moreover, some of the tractors that are imported are much cheaper than indigenously produced ones. This matter has to be looked into. They say in the initial stages our cost of production of tractors will be more but afterwards the cost will come down to the normal level. But I do not think we are manufacturing most of the parts here. Most of it is imported and assembled and supplied to the ryots. The cost of the assembled tractor is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times more than that of the imported one. Therefore, I would request the Government to see that some tractors are imported for the time being to fulfil our present requirements quicker. When we are importing so much of foodgrains, a portion of the funds allotted for that can also be given for import of these tractors. Unless we do that, we may not be able to cultivate in time and consequently our production target may not be fulfilled.

I know in my area that some of the farmers who have adopted improved methods of cultivation are getting the maximum yield because they are able to do all the agricultural operations in time.

Here I would also submit that most of the tractors made in India are with the result that the farmer is not able to purchase it. The price with tools

comes to Rs. 25,000—30,000 whereas an imported tractor can be had for Rs. 15,000—18,000. Hence my suggestion that some more tractors be imported to meet our requirements quicker.

Again, most of the tractors made here are used for industrial purposes. Because of its high cost, the farmer is not able to purchase it.

Now I come to improved seeds. We are in need of improved seeds. No doubt we are trying to have better varieties of seeds, but we are not able to do it. We are unable to give to the ryots the seeds that they need. I am in touch with the agriculture department for the last 30 years. Before 30 years, we had seed farm ryots everywhere. They used to be supplied with nucleus seeds and in their turn, they used to give seeds to the farmers. Now the nucleus seeds are supplied to the State seed farms, they in their turn give them to the gram sahayaks. Now, only the name is changed, but the seeds that are wanted are not supplied to the farmers. Therefore, Government should take active steps to produce more pure seeds and supply them to farmers. That will help better production.

Manure is one of the vital ingredients of agriculture. We are importing fertilisers and we are also manufacturing them here. But manure alone will not help. Before applying it to the land, the soil should be tested. The soil test will help us to use chemical manures. Not only chemical manures, but organic manure and bulk manure is also important. So their production should also be encouraged.

Of course, with the block development work going on here and there, some propaganda is being done. But it is insufficient.

If in a village where a thousand acres are under cultivation 1,000 or 500 tons of manure are produced, it is

no use, it cannot help production. Therefore, adequate steps should be taken, and more manure on a bulk scale should be supplied. The farmers should learn how to make it in bulk.

Chemical fertilisers are not supplied properly. They are dumped in places where they are not needed, and they are not within easy reach of the farmer. Thus, scarcity arises, and blackmarketing also starts. Therefore, Government should take steps to organise a committee. Already there is a committee, but it is not working in a proper manner. They must have district as well as taluk committees, see how much manure is required for each village and taluk, and distribute on that basis. There is no use dumping manure where it is not required and allowing it to lie for two or three years together.

The hon. Minister who spoke said we were spending a lot on irrigation. I agree, but is it properly utilised? That is the point. It is not properly utilised. In one village for 150 acres, they have spent about Rs. 75,000 on food production schemes. Is it necessary to spend so much? The departments have been growing. There are several departments for food production, desilting-cum-reclamation, the regular P.W.D. and then minor irrigation which is in the hands of panchayat unions. In spite of all these departments and the money we spend, even one-tenth of the work done in pre-war days in terms of rupee value is not done today. Therefore, the leakages should be plugged, and we must see that we utilise the amount properly on irrigation.

It is essential that we speed up construction of bore wells wherever possible, since a single well can irrigate 100 to 150 acres, whereas the money spent on minor irrigation schemes does not show such good results. From the bore wells we can get water whenever we want. Therefore, I ask Government to concentrate more on bore wells, as that will bring more production.

[Shri V. G. Naidu]

I do not know on what basis price fixation for foodgrains is made by Government. When we ask the State Governments, they say it is fixed by the Central Government. When we ask the Central Government, they say it is based on the State Government's recommendations, and that they are only implementing it. If they take into consideration the cost of production of the ryot, his requirements, and then fix the price, it will be proper and reasonable, but they do not do that. They simply fix the price arbitrarily. Therefore, I request them to fix the price on the basis of cost of production.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity, and I once again support the Demands of the Ministry.

**Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali):** I have always held that a major factor responsible for our lack of success on the food front has been lack of unitary control over all the activities connected with agriculture. From that point of view, I welcome the arrangement whereby the food and Agricultural Ministry has now over-all control over the allied Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Community Development.

In the same spirit, it is good that we have set up an Agricultural Production Board at the Centre in which all the Ministries are represented, and of which the Food and Agriculture Ministry is the head. In the States we have set up coordinating committees at the State and district levels.

This is all satisfactory so far as it goes, but with due deference, I should like to observe that I am not very much enamoured of these co-ordinating committees. Co-ordination always implies a spirit of adjustment, a spirit of compromise. What is needed in agriculture, as I have already stated, is unitary control, come one au-

thority exercising supreme powers. This is all the more necessary at the district level. If we want to achieve success in our programmes of agriculture and food production, then there is no way out except to have one authority at the district level, which is the master of all its surveys. The Collector must have the authority to enforce, to give instructions to all people who are connected with agriculture, and to demand that they fulfil the targets. He should also have the authority to spend all the sums within the Budget, once they are sanctioned.

Talking of co-ordination, I am surprised to find that in the co-ordinating committees which have been established in the States—I am speaking of Rajasthan—there is no what may be called people's participation. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs, nor in the fitness of things and it does not behove us who talk so much of panchayat raj and socialistic pattern of society.

The hon. Minister recently announced the formation of nine wheat zones. I submit that I am not enamoured of these zones. How many times in the past have we created these zones, reconstituted them and demolished them? The very fact that we have done so shows that at best they are only palliatives, and not a final solution of the problem. They inevitably lead to disparity in stocks and prices, and this disparity in its turn leads to smuggling. The result is that the producer in the surplus area suffers and the consumer in the deficit area suffers. It might very well be argued: is every citizen of India not entitled to getting food at the same price? From the point of view of the agriculturist, it might be argued: is he not entitled to the same price for his produce whether he lives in a surplus or a deficit area?

What are surplus States sometimes become deficit States and vice versa:



We are so much at the mercy of the vagaries of nature. There are always imbalances in supplies and prices which are taking place, and the trader instinctively reacts to these imbalances, but I am of opinion that the Government machinery, however efficient it may be, cannot react, or be so sensitive to these imbalances. Therefore, I am of opinion that unless we can regulate prices and have adequate buffer stocks, in the circumstances existing at present, we should allow free trade subject only to two conditions: firstly, important cities should be cordoned off and they should be the concern of the Centre and secondly, Government should regulate its purchases so as to counteract these imbalances and prevent them from happening. There should be an independent body at the Centres whose sole task should be to keep a check on prices and regulate them, to release stocks whenever necessary and to see that these imbalances are taken care of.

We have not to go very far to appreciate the difficulties about supplies and prices. Take sugar, for instance. There is disparity between State and State in stocks as well as prices. There are villages in my own State where sugar is sold at Rs. 3.50 per kg. Here again, I repeat the same argument that all the citizens of India are entitled to uniform treatment in the matter of supplies of sugar. I may be excused if I voice a grievance on behalf of the people of Rajasthan in this respect. I have a statement before me which shows the allotment of sugar per 1000 population in Rajasthan as well as in the adjoining States; it comes to 1017 kg. in Gujarat, 370.7 kg. in Madhya Pradesh, 758.5 in Maharashtra, 689.4 in Punjab and 297.7 in Rajasthan. I am unable to understand why this flagrant disparity in allotments to Rajasthan and other adjoining States. I have been told that it is based on the actual consumption of sugar in one particular year. As against this, I understand that it does not take into account the quantities of gur which Rajasthan consumes, supplies of which have been cut off

entirely because of the ban on gur export from U.P. I am also told that sugar which used to come by road has not been fully taken into account. In all earnestness I also submit that the fact that we might have had an unfair deal in the past is no reason that it should be continued. Therefore, the Ministry should reconsider Rajasthan's sugar quota. I can understand marginal adjustments or variations which can be attributed to different habits or customs but there is no reason for this flagrant disparity.

Rajasthan is in the throes of an unprecedented famine and it is impossible to face the situation unaided by Centre. I am happy to acknowledge the unstinted and spontaneous support which has been forthcoming to Rajasthan and I especially thank my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh for the enthusiasm which he has shown. I also take this opportunity of acknowledging the debt we owe to the Government of the United States of America for rushing grain and fodder to the famine-stricken parts of Rajasthan. While I acknowledge this, I am not very happy that even in the case of fodder we have now to depend upon foreign countries. So far we have only been getting grain. Having said what I have said, I have no heart to pick up a quarrel with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh but I do not feel happy at the news that he is trying to shift away some of the rigs which dig tubewells from Rajasthan to Gujarat.....

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Gujarat also is in the grip of famine.

**Shri J. R. Mehta:** May be, but it is no use robbing Peter to pay Paul.

**Shri Ranga:** That is right . . .  
(Interruptions.)

**Shri J. R. Mehta:** He promised to give us 250 tubewells in the dry areas of Rajasthan. I do not know how he can fulfil this programme if these rigs are taken away. I am sure Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who is shaking his head will respond to my appeal. He is shaking his head in the affirmative.

[Shri J. R. Mehta]

While I am on this subject of famines, I would like to make some general observations on this. Some parts of the country, especially Rajasthan as we are all aware, are subjected to recurring famines. Nobody has taken pains to calculate what it means, what drain it means in the shape of loss of human life and cattle life and other resources and ultimately loss to the economy of the areas concerned. A time has come when the Centre should think of having a master plan whereby we may be able to prevent, within a reasonable period, a recurrence of these famines. I think that no expenditure is too much if we can achieve that objective. There are too many things, big or small, necessary to fulfil our agricultural programme but I will mention only two things: provision of fertilisers and provision of workshops for repairs of implements. I see no reason why with all this stress in agriculture, we should not give all the fertilisers that are needed. Again, we show a lack of proper appreciation of priorities. There are so many things which could be cut off but whatever quantity of fertilisers are needed must be forthcoming. In the same way, we must have workshop in each district or within easy reach of each cultivator; it should be able to cater to his needs about repairing of implements.

Before I conclude, let me say in all seriousness that while we may be doing our best to prepare on what may be called the geographical front, we will be making the mistake of our life if we allow ourselves to lag behind on the food front. I think he will be a reckless prophet who can say that we may not be involved in some sort of hostilities, when we have not very friendly neighbours poised on our frontiers. We may, any time, be faced with a situation in which the import of food may be not only difficult but impossible. We cannot except our armies to fight on the front with hungry stomachs or starving people at the back. I think we should take serious-

ly to step up production and not only that, but to stock-pile, so that we may be prepared for any emergency.

One last word I would say; and that is, the job of the Food and Agriculture Ministry is a difficult one. It is easy to work to the accompaniment of trumpet but here, what is required is hard and unostentatious work. We have to reach the remotest villager in the remotest hamlet and we have to instil a new spirit and a new sense of vision in our agriculturists, and that is not an easy job. I am very happy to see so many of the Ministers on the Treasury Benches, and I think in no other Ministry and in no other debate have I seen so many stalwarts taking interest and sitting side by side,—Sardar Swaran Singhji in front with his Panchapyyaras in the back. I wish them all success.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Rajaram, D.M.K.—Absent. Shri Yashpal Singh.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई दिन से मैं बहस को सुन रहा हूँ। मेरी यह आशा थी कि सरकार कुछ रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइसिस किसान को देने की स्कीम रखेगी। लेकिन सरकार ने नहीं रखी। किसानों को इससे निराशा ही हुई। यह तो हो नहीं सकता है कि हमारे मंत्री जो इस जरूरत को महसूस नहीं करते हैं या उनके दिल में किसानों के प्रति समदरदी नहीं है और न ही यह हो सकता है कि इन बातों को वह समझने नहीं हैं लेकिन एक गलत पालिसी के मातहत वह काम कर रहे हैं। जिस गेहूँ को किसान से चौदह रुपये मन में सरकार ने खरीदा था, साहूकार ने खरीदा था, और जो गेहूँ उसका चौदह रुपये मन बाजार में बिका था, जो उसको जबर्दस्ती इस भाव में बेचना पड़ा था क्योंकि उसको पैसे की जरूरत थी, आज उसी गेहूँ को किसान तीस रुपये मन से कर खा रहा है। सरकार अगर इमदाद करना चाहती तो रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस

कायम करती। सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया। दूसरी तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हम किसान का हित करते हैं। किसान का हित इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है। किसान का हित तब होगा जब सरकार यह तय कर दे कि फसल के मौके के ऊपर अनाज जिस भाव से खरीदा जायेगा, साल भर तक एक रुपया फी मन से ज्यादा उस में बढ़ोतरी नहीं होगी। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक किसान को किसी हालत में भी लाभ नहीं हो सकता है।

सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि जो जबर्दस्ती चकबन्दी होती है, उसके चक्कर से उसे निकाला जाये, कंसोलिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स उसकी मर्जी के खिलाफ किया जा रहा है और इससे किसान को नुकसान हो रहा है। किसान को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये कि वह खुद आ कर कहे कि कंसोलिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स हो। लेकिन सरकार समझती है कि १७वां संशोधन संविधान का जो आ रहा है उससे किसान खेती की तरक्की कर सकता है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो वह हर्गिज नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हमारे किसी माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम हो जाये कि कल को उन्हें मंत्री-पद से हटा दिया जायेगा और वह मिनिस्ट्री से बाहर कर दिये जायेंगे तो क्या वे कोई काम कर सकते हैं या करेंगे? हर्गिज नहीं करेंगे। किसान को भी जब यह विश्वास होगा कि वह अपनी जमीन का खुद मालिक है तभी वह अधिक उत्पादन करके आप को दे सकेगा। एक दो बीघे के खेत को भी सरकार स्टेट प्रापर्टी करने जा रही है और रियासत के नाम पर उसको बदखल करने जा रही है। यह सब से बड़ा अन्याय किसान के साथ होने जा रहा है।

हमारे देश की ३८,००० मुरब्बा मील भूमि चीन ने दबा रखी है, वहाँ पर, दुश्मन का झंडा लहराता है, उसमें से तो सरकार एक इंच भी भूमि नहीं ले सकी है और शायद न ले सकती है और न ही पाकिस्तान के

कब्जे में जो हमारी भूमि है, उसको ले सकी है लेकिन काश्तकार की दो बीघा जमीन जो है, उससे भी उसको बेदखल करने के लिए वह १७वां एमेंडमेंट ला रही है।

सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि काश्तकार के अन्दर कान्फिडेंस पैदा किया जाये, किसान को विश्वास दिलाया जाये कि कल को उसकी जमीन कोओपरेटिव में नहीं चली जायेगी, उसको बेदखल नहीं किया जायेगा, उसको बाधित नहीं किया जायेगा कि वह साक्षी बेती करे। अगर उसके मन में यह चीज रहती है, उसको इस किस्म का डर रहता है तो वह हर्गिज काम नहीं कर सकेगा। सारे के सारे जो समाजवादी भाई हैं, कांग्रेस समाजवादी, लोहिया समाजवादी, हमारे कम्युनिस्ट लोग समाजवादी, हमारे काभत साहब समाजवादी, ये सब समाजवादी जब कोओपरेटिव सरकार नहीं बना सकते हैं, मिल करके कोलिशन मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बना सकते हैं, पी० एस० पी० वाले, एस० पी० वाले, कम्युनिस्ट तथा कांग्रेस वाले तमाम लोग मिल करके एक सरकार नहीं बना सकते हैं तो क्या अनपढ़ किसान कोओपरेटिव खेती चला सकता है? उस विचारे को ट्रेनिंग नहीं है। वह हर्गिज नहीं चल सकता है। सरकार लेंड रिफार्म्स लाई, बीस बार लाई—मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि जमींदार लोग वापिस आयें, राजे महाराजे वापिस आयें—लेकिन क्या यह इसाफ था कि चौबीस बीघे वाले काश्तकार को जालिम जमींदार कह कर के मिटा दिया जाये, जिन के पास २५ बीघे जमीन थी उनको पैरासाइट कह कर मिटा दिया जाये? इसका मुकाबला आप उद्योगपतियों से करें जोकि पांच पांच लाख रोजाना बैंकों में जमा करते हैं। किसान के साथ आपको न्याय करना होगा। अगर किसान को न्याय नहीं मिलेगा तो गेहूं का मसला हल भी नहीं होगा।

[श्री: यशपाल सिंह]

इसमें कौन सा एमरजेंसी का काम है कि गाजियाबाद का किसान अगर दिल्ली में अपना गुड़ बेचने के लिये ले आये तो वार एफर्ट्स में कमी पड़ती है, कौन सी रुकावट पड़ती है, चीन को पीछे हटाने में कौन सी रोक पड़ती है। जो मुनाफाखोर लोग हैं वे सरकार की इमदाद से मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं, तब उनको ऐसा करने का मौका नहीं मिल सकता था, जो प्राफीटोयर सरकार की इमदाद से करोड़ों और लाखों रुपया कमा रहे थे, उनको मौका नहीं मिल सकता था। इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार तो अंग्रेज के ज़माने में भी कभी नहीं हुआ कि मेरा नौकर खाने के लिए गुड़ ला रहा हो उसको पुलिस पकड़ ले और पकड़ कर जलील करे। जिस ने उसको पैदा किया वह खाने के लिए नहीं ला सकता है। लड़की के यहां, अपने भाई के यहां वह उस गुड़ को नहीं ले जा सकता है। कोओपरेटिव की आड़ ले कर लोग लाखों रुपये, करोड़ों रुपये कमायें लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के किसान से तिजारत करने वाले से उसके हकूक को छीना जाये, यह कैसे बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है।

सरकार कहती है कि चीनी की कमी है। यह हालत तब है जब कि अभी अभी चीनी की पैदावार शुरू हुई है, गन्ने की फसल चल रही है। आप एक और चीज़ को देखें। किसान का आज भी सोलह करोड़ रुपया ऐसा है जो मिल मालिकों की तरफ बकाया पड़ा हुआ है जिस को मिल मालिक अदा नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर किसान का एक रुपया या दो रुपया बिना लगान दिये हुए रह जाता है, बाकी रह जाता है तो किसान के तो हथकड़ियां पड़ जाती हैं, उसको तो जेल में डाल दिया जाता है, हवालात में बन्द कर दिया जाता है लेकिन उसका जो सोलह करोड़ रुपया बकाया पड़ा हुआ है वह उसको नहीं मिला है। ऐसी हालत में खेती की तरक्की कैसे हो सकती है। खेती की तरक्की तभी होगी जब आप किसान को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने में मदद देंगे, किसान

समझेंगे कि वाकई में वह अपनी ज़मीन का मालिक है। जब वह ज़मीन का मालिक होगा तभी खेती की तरक्की वह कर सकेगा।

आज लाखों एकड़ ज़मीन हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी है जो सैलाब की वजह से डूब जाती है। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं वहां हजारों एकड़ ऐसी भूमि है जो तुगियानी की वजह से डबी पड़ी रहती है। लेकिन फिर भी उस ज़मीन पर इरिगेशन टैक्स लिया जाता है, आबपाशी टैक्स लिया जाता है। इतना भ्रष्टाचार किसी के साथ नहीं होता है जितना किसान के साथ होता है। पानी की वजह से, बाढ़ की वजह से ज़मीन डूब जाती है फिर भी उससे इरिगेशन टैक्स लिया जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

अगर आप काहते हैं कि किसान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो तो किसान के लिए दो अरब रुपये का आप को इंतज़ाम करना होगा। उसके बैल के लिए, उसके ट्रैक्टर के लिए, उसके ट्यूबवैल के लिए दो अरब रुपये आपको अलग रखने होंगे। आप विदेशों को अन्न मंगाने के लिए कितना ही रुपया दे रहे हैं, अमरीका को आप बीस बीस अरब देते हैं और तब गेहूं खरीद कर लाते हैं। क्या आप किसान को दो अरब रुपया तकावी के लिए, बैलों के लिए, रहत के लिए, ट्यूबवैल के लिए नहीं दे सकते हैं? अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो किसान एक साल में गेहूं का इतना भारी ढेर लगा सकता है कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान खा नहीं सकेगा।

आपकी बहानेबाज़ी बहुत देर तक नहीं चल सकती है। बच्चे अधिक पैदा हो गये हैं इसलिए पैदावार में कमी पड़ गई है, इस तरह की बहानेबाज़ी से काम नहीं चल सकता है। बच्चों को रोकना भी तो सरकार की जिम्मेवारी थी। सरकार दोनों कामों में फेल हुई है। न फैमिली प्लानिंग हो सका है और न पैदावार बढ़ सकी है। बर्थ कंट्रोल भी नहीं हो सका है और न ही देश की आबादी रक सकी

है। आबादी तो केवल आत्म-संयम से, सैलफ़ कंट्रोल से ही रक सकती है। बर्थ कंट्रोल से वह नहीं रक सकती है। देश की आबादी को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए सब से बड़ी जरूरत है "धर्म युद्ध" छेड़ने की। करोड़ों आदमी आज अत्याचार का सामना कर रहे हैं, एक शिकस्त का सामना कर रहे हैं, एक कलंक का सामना कर रहे हैं और वह यह है कि ३८,००० मुरब्बा मील के ऊपर भूमि दुश्मन के कब्जे में है ये करोड़ों आदमी दुश्मन के मुकाबले में बढ़ें और चीन को पीछे हटायें, खुद अपनी बलि दें और चीन से अपना इलाका छीन लें। इस धर्म युद्ध से पापुलेशन का इलाज हो जायेगा। लेकिन आज इमर्जेंसी है गुड़ के ऊपर। छोटे से काश्तकार के ऊपर इमर्जेंसी है, छोटे से दूकानदार के ऊपर इमर्जेंसी है, छोटे से छोटे मजदूर पर इमर्जेंसी है, पांच नये पैसे का पान बेचने वाले के ऊपर इमर्जेंसी है। लेकिन आज करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा जो कमा रहे हैं उनके ऊपर कोई इमर्जेंसी नहीं है। सरकार आज भी इमर्जेंसी के सिलसिले में नहीं कह सकती कि वह सब को एक निगाह से देखती है। आज बड़े बड़े आदमियों के ऊपर कोई इमर्जेंसी नहीं है। जो कोआपरेटिव बना कर एक एक क्विन्टल पर ५७, ५७ रुपयों की मुनाफेखोरी कर रहे हैं उन के ऊपर कोई इमर्जेंसी नहीं है। सरकार का काम है इस बढ़ती हुई बाढ़ को रोकना। यह सरकार प्राफिटअरिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को रोक कर किसान को आज इस बात का विश्वास दिलाये कि रेम्पून्नेटिव प्राइसेज उसके लिये कायम होंगी। एक चीज की कीमत उसके खरीदने के बाद साल भर तक १ ६० मन से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ेगी, तब जा कर यह काम हो सकेगा।

आज किसान से आबपाशी के ऊपर १६ न० पै० फी यूनिट बिजली के लिये ज्यादा लिये जाते हैं। जब सेठ बिड़ला लेते हैं तो उन को बिजली दी जाती है ३ न० पै० फी यूनिट, जब कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट बिजली लेता

है तो उस को दी जाती है ३ न० पै० यूनिट के हिसाब से लेकिन जब किसान गेहूं में पानी देता है तो उस से सिंचाई की बिजली का खर्च लिया जाता है १६ न० पै० फी यूनिट। किसान से १६ न० पै० फी यूनिट ज्यादा लिये जाते हैं इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट के मुकाबले में। इस डिस्पैरिटी को सरकार रोके और किसान को तरक्की का मौका दे। किसान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके और उसके लिये रेम्पून्नेटिव प्राइसेज कायम की जायें। सरकार जो आज गेहूं खरीद रही है वह कहती है कि उस ने आज कीमतें नीची की हैं। कीमतें नीची नहीं की हैं बल्कि किसान के घर में जो गेहूं आ रहा है यह उस का असर पड़ा है। आज सरकार को यह कानून बना देना चाहिये कि जिस भाव पर गल्ला किसानों से खरीदा जायेगा वह भाव साल भर में १ ६० मन से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ेगा। जो लोग प्राफिटअरिंग करते हैं उन के हाथ कटवाये जायेंगे तभी किसान की तरक्की हो सकती है।

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** Sir, I am very happy that most of the hon. Members emphasised the production programme of the country and they laid greater stress on increasing agricultural production. As you know, agricultural production went up by 2.8 per cent per annum during the first Plan and by 3.8 per cent during the second Plan. The over-all target fixed for the third Plan is 30 per cent. It is a fact that the production of cash crops has gone up and the production of food-grains went down a little during 1962-63. This year, as my colleague Shri Thomas pointed out, the production of rice has been the highest i.e. 36 million tons.

Dr. Deshmukh said that when he was in the Ministry, he achieved the highest production. But he failed to think about the production of jute or cotton, because at no time before 1961

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

the production of jute and mesta reached near 80 lakh bales and the production of cotton about 53 to 54 lakh bales. The production of other crops like barley, etc. also had gone up. So also in the case of wheat production.

Mr. More spoke about the agricultural policy. Shri Thomas was quite correct in saying that we do not want only to maintain our population, but we also want to keep on expanding our exports of agricultural commodities. I agree with Mrs. Renu Chakravarty and I repudiate her also. I would submit that it is not our policy to export only raw agricultural commodities, because what we export in case of jute is mostly manufactured goods of jute. So also in the case of cotton also. It is a fact that we import some cotton to the tune of about 8 lakh bales, but our mill-factory requirement is not more than the cotton that we produce, because the mills consume only about 57 lakh bales and this year, despite severe cold wave, we are going to produce about 55 lakh bales, i.e. more than our total mill consumption and we export textile goods to the tune of Rs. 45—50 crores, and jute goods worth Rs. 150 by 160 crores.

Mr. More wanted to know what is going to be our agricultural policy. The policy is that we want to support our population and we want to provide increased ration to our population, not only ration in terms of grain, but also of protein food and to expand our export also, to keep all our factories going, because the factories support the industrial workers also. The method of increasing production is that we want to accept this intensive agricultural method, because we have limited acreage in our country and that acreage must be fully utilised. But there is a limitation also. When India and Pakistan were one, the area under irrigation was about 24 per cent. It went down 18 to 19 per cent after partition. During the first and

second Plan periods, a total irrigation potential of about 8.6 million acres was created—major and medium and another 18.5 million acres under minor irrigation. During the third Plan, we are going to create virtually 25.6 million acres of irrigation potential under the three sources—major, medium and minor. Though there has been a little difficulty in the full utilisation of irrigation potential, I am sure with the tempo that is being created under the aegis of the Agricultural Production Board, which is presided over by the Food and Agriculture Minister, this facility will be fully utilised.

Many Members including Mr. More, Shrimati Yashodara Reddy, Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy and particularly Mr. Naidu, spoke about the cost of production. My hon. friend Rangaji all the time endorses their policy and he feels that he is the only repository of the farmers' feelings. I want to tell him that we are going to stand by the farmer and our policy is that we do not want to liquidate, but strengthen the farmers and the price will be fixed on the basis of the cost of production. When Mr. More referred to the industrial wage, I am not sure about that, because these are things which will have to be carefully gone into. But I do not think it could be more than the minimum agricultural wage.

Virtually in all the State Governments have introduced minimum agricultural wage for agricultural labourers. At least that should be taken into consideration. Recently we appointed a committee—not in the sense that a new committee has been appointed—but under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, there is a committee going into this matter. All the sentiments expressed by hon. Members will be definitely borne in mind by that committee. We do not want to play any trick with the farmer. We want to give justice to him.



15 hrs.

**Shri D. S. Patil:** May I help the hon. Minister? The increase in cotton and jute production is due to the raise in the selling price of cotton and the interest-free loans that we are giving to the jute farmer. Is it not a fact?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** To some extent the hon. Member is correct. The Indian Cotton Committee has been functioning for a long time and there has been a better development in the cotton-growing areas. Cotton is grown mostly in dry areas and the per acre yield is about 112 pounds or so. In certain parts of our country, particularly Punjab, Ganganagar and other areas, where irrigation facility is available first-class cotton is being grown. In Gujarat and Maharashtra also where this irrigation facility is available first class cotton is grown. In the jute area, recently, we created a fund of Rs. 3 crores. This year we are going to advance Rs. 50 lakhs for the development of jute. Jute was mostly produced in East Bengal where the retting facility was better. In U.P., Bihar and Orissa the retting facility is not so good. So we are going to concentrate on providing this facility to the agriculturists and give interest free loans to the jute growers. To some extent we are lagging behind in jute production, in the sense of techniques and not in volume.

The other thing in regard to policy is, when I said about cost of production, we have to strengthen the peasantry. By peasantry I mean the peasant proprietors. At the same time I want suitable land reforms also. In our country more than 40 per cent of our total acreage was owned by intermediaries who were mostly absentee landlords. They have been mostly abolished.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh** spoke about forests. I also want to tell him that it is a fact that certain areas, particularly crop forest areas, have been brought under plough. In several

other areas crop forest areas have been brought under first class plantation. If he sees nearer his constituency, in the Terrai area, he will find a wonderful eucalyptus plantation and other plantations. There are also nurseries of various types of plants. During the Third Five Year Plan about 7,02,000 acres of new land will be brought under economic plantation.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh:** The same thing has happened in Dandakaranya also. Now it is found that it is not worthwhile cultivating it.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I am coming to that. The hon. Member need not worry about Dandakaranya. Quick growing species will be planted in about 1,37,000 acres. I know about Dandakaranya also. There is one of our best sal forest area—the Seranda Forest near Dandakaranya. The top soil of Dandakaranya is not so deep. The top soil is about one foot or even less in certain parts. Therefore, it is necessary that we must provide soil conservation facility etc. We will do that. When misery comes, do you think our brothers would be ousted from India? We shall have to settle them. If you want we can remove them from Dandakaranya to Bareilly, but you should have courage for it.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh:** What I said was, before clearing the forest you should make sure whether the land is cultivable or not. In Dandakaranya you cleared the forest but the land is not cultivable at all.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Today our farmers are in about 5,50,000 villages. Unless and until we provide extension facilities to them we will not be able to achieve much. We have accepted this IADP method with a view to providing all facilities simultaneously according to their production plan. It may be difficult in the first season even to frame the production plan. It may also be equally difficult to rush all the supplies to a particular farmer or to provide him with credit or marketing facilities. Gradually these



[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

facilities are increasing. There will not be a single hon. Member in this House—I say it with some amount of knowledge—who will deny that these facilities are not increasing. The package area itself is spreading. I am not at all worried about fall in production because today the harvest season is on and all my harvest might be corn. But this goes to the credit of the agriculturist that he is prepared to accept the biggest calamity without crying. But it is those people who do not know the ABC of agriculture, those who are known as the parasitic type of people, who start crying. I was very happy when Shri Brij Raj Singh said that here the facility is to tame dogs but not cow. This type of policy is there and that must be eliminated. There I agree (Interruption).

One of my hon. friends pointed out that much is spent on agricultural research. I want to spend as much as possible there, because unless and until you study every particle of the soil, every type of your plant, every breed of your cattle and also the human instinct you would not be able to give a proper type of agriculture to our people.

Then, we must have trained people and we must have institutions. So far the trend was of a different nature. Therefore, we are setting up increasing number of agricultural colleges and universities. We are going to give all facility to our research workers because on them depends our future development programme.

In that connection, I may also point out that our idea is to create an All India Agriculture Service. Today also somebody pointed out about the difficulties which our agricultural workers experience. Unless and until we put them on an all-India basis it will not be possible for them to evoke that much of respect which our other cadres are receiving.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): What is the hitch in doing all this?

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** रूरल यूनिवर-  
सिटीज की तरफ भी आपने विचार किया  
है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** हम ने हाल ही  
चार रूरल कृषि विश्वविद्यालय कायम किए  
हैं, लुधियाना में, पन्त नगर में, उदयपुरमें,  
भुवनेश्वर में। आंध्र, मैसूर और मध्य प्रदेश  
में भी बिल पास हो चुके हैं।

In that way we are going to expand the number. We want not only to increase the number but also improve the standard and quality of our graduates so that they might put in a better type of knowledge and service in our fields.

**Shri J. R. Mehta** was referring to Rajasthan. I may tell some of our hon. friends, particularly Shri Dwivedy, Leader of the PSP Party, that I want to try everybody who says that nature does not matter, climatic conditions do not matter in the field of agriculture. I want to take them to Rajasthan to carry on their experiments and see whether they can do anything, because if they could create such conditions in Gurgaon, Bhivani and Mahendragarh in Punjab, they can do it elsewhere also.

The utmost that we can do is to provide water to about 20 per cent of the land. The other 80 per cent is unirrigated. About 150,000 square miles of our land are covered either by desert or by the Himalayas. We are applying our mind to the question how to provide food to people who are suffering from lack of food.

**Shri Ranga:** What about Saurashtra?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I thought the leader of the Swantantra party knows that Saurashtra is in Gujarat.

In Kutch we are at present carrying on work on 50 tube wells under the Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation and they are going to be completed very soon. We are in constant touch with the Government of Gujarat in regard to fodder and food to the cattle rearers as well as the cattle. In Rajasthan we have opened relief centres for fodder in virtually all the 13 districts which have been affected by scarcity conditions; so also in the borders of neighbouring States, because more than a lakh of their cattle have gone to other areas. In response to the request of the Rajasthan Government, there was an inter-departmental meeting here and we are now considering the digging of 250 tube-wells, particularly in the areas which are going to be suggested by the State Government. Here I want to make the announcement that the Government of India have taken a decision to construct 250 tube-wells in scarcity areas of Rajasthan as an emergency measure. The Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation, which is meant for constructing irrigation wells, will undertake this work in collaboration with the State departments concerned as a special case. The expenditure incurred will be by way of central assistance; may be loans.

Then, we have provided fodder to 4 or 5 districts in the Terai area, particularly to Bhivani and the adjoining district, to which Shri Bagri, who is not present here now, made a reference. Some of the areas are having irrigation facilities. About 50 villages of Bhivani tehsil are given semi or full irrigation facilities. Every village can take advantage of it.

Then, it was suggested that farmers must be given tractors at cheaper rates. I fully endorse that idea. But, it must be remembered, that we are not self-sufficient in the manufacture of tractor. Of course, some licences have been issued for the production of more tractors, but it will take some time. The manufacture of tractors in 1963 was only about 2,000 or perhaps a little less. We are going to

import 4,000 tractors this year from various countries.

15.14 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

We want to standardise them because we do not want to have too many types. All the same, we should have a dozen or 15 varieties, because we have different types of climate and soil in our country.

Then, the hon. Member, Shrimati Yashoda Reddy, referred to tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh. I know the difficulties of tobacco-growers. I was in Hyderabad recently and I learnt their difficulties. We have requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh to look into this question. It is very keen to help them. I hope very soon it will have a resolution adopted by the State Legislature so that we might extend the central warehousing facilities and credit facilities to the tobacco growers. That Government has assured us that it is going to do it very soon. That will help the tobacco growers.

I dispute her view that the present position is due to want of correct planning. A little more of production does not mean lack of planning. The production of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh was to the tune of 1.29 lakh tons in 1961-62. In 1962-63 it has reached 1.34 lakh tons. This year the difficulty has arisen because the foreign buyers did not want the best type of tobacco that we are producing and, unfortunately, our production is mainly meant for export.

Coming to hilly areas, last year we had a conference of representatives, including Members of Parliament, in regard to the development of hilly and border areas. We are going to act on the advice of that conference. Almost all the State Governments have named their representatives to serve on that committee. We hope it will meet within a month or two and come to a final decision.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** What would be the composition of this committee?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We are yet to finalise it. As soon as it is finalised it will be announced. Anyhow, it will be according to the idea given by the Seminar at Simla.

**Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal):** Are you referring to the Hill Development Board?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes, though the name will differ a little. It will deal with the development of communications between contiguous hill areas lying in different States, between hills and planes, markets so that production from the hills can be easily moved to the markets, location of livestock and horticultural research centres in different areas for the hilly people, soil conservation programme—because that is one of the biggest headaches for them—the pattern of financial assistance etc.

When we are talking of hill development, we are also thinking of desert development by forming a desert development authority. We will finalise that very soon. We want to do the two things simultaneously, because our borders are either seas, deserts or hills. So, the most hardy agriculturists should inhabit those areas. Our best cattle and best fruits come from the hilly areas. So, it is very necessary that we pay our utmost attention to those areas.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** Another recommendation of that seminar was with regard to the constitution of a special technical service for hill areas. Has the Government considered that also?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We are having that also in mind and we might extend certain facilities. That has not been finalised. It is in the stage of consideration that agricultural workers, research workers and others who work there should have some facilities. I have myself noticed that people working in NEFA, Manipur, even in Ladakh, are maintaining two

establishments—one in Delhi, Patna or Shillong and another there. So, they are not in a position to give their full attention to their work. That also will have to be borne in mind and we would certainly not neglect that.

A point was made out here that whenever any rail accident or something of that sort happens an inquiry is instituted but no inquiry is instituted in case of failure of agriculture. I would very much welcome that an inquiry is instituted. Shri Jha is nodding his head. But at the same time the facilities that you are giving to all the workers, industrial workers as well as Government employees, that is, insurance facility, gratuity, annuity, good wage, school facility—every type of facility—the agriculturists lack all these. I want that we should at least try to bring them on a par with other workers. But I do not want to advance this as an argument against any inquiry; but I would like that this matter also should be borne in mind because they do not get any facility. I pay them a special tribute that despite the fact that the nation's attention has not gone towards the agriculturists to the extent that they deserve, they have maintained their production. Production has not gone down and I say again that it has been maintained at the level of 70 to 80 million tons. At no time India produced more than 50 million tons of grain even during the British period. When India and Pakistan were one then also both combined produced less than 50 million tons.

**An Hon. Member:** What a comparison!

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** But today they have produced that much despite lesser facilities and some negligent attitude. Shri Ram Sewakji might be knowing the conditions under which the farmers work. In courts and other places it is not very easy for a farmer to get anything done. I would, therefore, want that he should first be

provided with full facilities, not any mercy, but only what is his due.

**An Hon. Member:** Who will provide?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I am including myself.

**An Hon. Member:** That is the charge against you.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I am accepting that charge. That is the difference between....

**Shri Ranga:** I hope, his senior colleague will use his influence with the Cabinet.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** There is no question of that. Shri Ranga has never pointed out this thing despite the fact that he is in the Opposition. He always shouts about the Seventeenth Amendment and something like that....*(Interruption)*.

**Shri Ranga:** Do not go beyond your books.....*(Interruption)*.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** This is the basic point that has to be attended to. ....*(Interruption)*.

**Shri Ranga:** You have not given him the opportunity of knowing what I was saying. He has misunderstood me and goes on the wrong track. He seems to think that he is an agitator. We want this Government and his Cabinet Minister to support him in every manner. Why does he think that we are not supporting him?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** There is no question of your not supporting me.. ....*(Interruption)*.

**Shri Ranga:** Just because you happen to be a Minister now.....*(Interruption)*. So many other Ministers have come and gone. You will also go....*(Interruption)*.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I do not want to give the field to you so that

you may reap a big harvest of the ignorant farmer....*(Interruption)*.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Government has so far neglected the agricultural sector.....*(Interruption)*.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** If I say this, why do you get agitated? You did not tell this thing....*(Interruption)*. Why should you feel that I should not say this? ....*(Interruption)*.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The whole theme of my speech was that you are not providing facilities to the agriculturist to the extent that you give attention even to the industrialist.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** You listen to me first and then analyse.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** But it is your duty to provide that.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That I realise. Therefore I am saying that to that extent the Government must see that agriculturists also get the facilities. There comes the farmer-oriented policy.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Where is the indication of that?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That must be done and we are acting on that line. When I said about the agricultural university, expansion of extension services to every village, provision of expanded credit and linking of credit with production and processing I mean all those things. I want to eliminate all the ills that exist and all the ills which are not noticeable to Shri Ranga and Shri Dwivedy....*(Interruption)*. After that you see what is going to be the production in our country.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** We will be happy.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** On a point of order. The rule says that the Chair should call only those who rise in their seats.

**An hon. Member:** It is a valid point.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am afraid, the hon. Member was not perhaps watching Shrimati Sahodrabai's movement. She was about to get up.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** About to get up does not mean that she had got up. If the Lok Sabha does not abide by the rules, who is expected to abide by the rule? This point has been raised a number of times. We find that even the names of those hon. Members are called who are not present here at that time.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** As several speakers are desirous to speak and this is a very important subject, I move for extension of this debate by three hours more.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** We all agree.

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall convey the request to the proper authority.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** A motion has been placed before the House and the House has agreed. There is no question of conveying the request.

**Mr. Chairman:** If it is a formal motion, you will have to give notice. That is the usual procedure. I take it that it is the sense of the House. Already an extension has been granted and if further extension is to be granted, other factors have got to be taken into consideration. I will request all hon. Members of the House that they need not get agitated. I also realise the feelings of hon. Members. Let the debate continue. As it is, the hon. Minister is not going to reply today. There is ample opportunity for pressing this demand.

**Shri Ranga:** We have no objection to extension of time for this Demand

provided that the House sits longer whenever it wants to. We do not want this time to be taken out of the time given to other Demands.

**श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) :** चैयरमैन साहब, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ। इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हाउस के मेम्बरों को बोलने में बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है। कई माननीय सदस्य चार दफ़ा बोल चुके हैं। अब अगर किसी महिला को मौका मिला है, तो उन को तो हमदर्दी होनी चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं काश्तकार की लड़की हूँ और काश्तकारी करने वाले घर में महिलायें बहुत काम करती हैं इसलिये उन को काश्तकारी का अच्छा अनुभव होता है। हमारे देश में कम से कम वही होना चाहिये। कम खेती करने वाले घरों में महिलायें ज्यादा काम करती हैं। उनको हर सुविधा होनी चाहिये। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में इस साल पानी बहुत कम बरसा है, वर्षा बहुत कम हुई है। सागर दमोह, बांदा, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, छत्तपुर आदि में वर्षा कम होने की वजह से फसल बहुत कम हुई है। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि किसानों का इस साल का लगान माफ़ कर दिया जाना चाहिये। उन से इस साल लगान बिल्कुल नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ पर किसान ने अगर पांच मन बीज डाला था तो मुश्किल से दस मन गेहूँ ही हुआ होगा। किसान रो रहे हैं। उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं है। इस वास्ते लगान इस साल का उनका माफ़ कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

आपको चाहिये कि आप गेहूँ के दाम निर्धारित कर दें। किसान की खलिहान में जब गल्ला आता है और उसको जब वह बाजार में ले जाता है तब वहाँ पर व्यापारी लोग उसको कम दाम में खरीद लेते हैं और खरीद करके अपने घर भर लेते हैं। बाद में जब जनवरी-फरवरी का महीना आता है उस वक्त उसको दुगुने या उससे भी अधिक दामों पर

बेचते हैं। जनवरी-फरवरी से पहले वे गल्ला घरों से निकालते ही नहीं हैं। किसानों को व्यापारी लोग कम दाम दे कर चूसते हैं। किसानों के घर में कुछ नहीं बचता है। इसवास्ते हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी को सोचना चाहिये कि फ़सल आने के पहले वह दाम निर्धारित कर दें, फ़रवरी, मार्च में दाम निर्धारित कर दें ताकि किसान का गल्ला कम दाम में न बिकने पाये।

अन्न की समस्या आज बहुत विकट है। आज लोगों को बहुत कष्टों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बीकानेर में जब काम-राज साहब गए थे तो मैं भी गयी थी। राजस्थान में जनता को बड़ी तकलीफ़ है। वहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, मवेशी मर रहे हैं। ऐसे जो स्थान हैं, वहां आपको क्रदम उठाने चाहियें, वहां लोगों को तथा मवेशियों को खाने के लिये देना चाहिये, उनकी मदद करनी चाहिये।

अगर आपने शहरों का ही ध्यान रखा, और देहातों की समस्या व किसान की समस्याओं को हल नहीं किया तो भविष्य में बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के लिये जाती हूं तो जिन लोगों ने वोट दिया होता है, और जिन्होंने नहीं भी दिया होता है, वे भी शिकायत करते हैं कि जब वोट का समय आता है तब तो आप कहती हैं कि लगान माफ़ होगा, गल्ला सस्ता होगा, गाय भेंस के लिये चरागाह का प्रबन्ध होगा, लेकिन हो तो कुछ भी नहीं रहा है। अंग्रेजों से जब हमने राज्य प्राप्त किया था उस वक्त नारा लगाते थे कि लगान माफ़ होगा, नहरें खोदी जायेंगी, गाय भेंस के लिये चरागाह का इंतजाम किया जायगा, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। लगान भी दुगुना या ड्योढ़ा बढ़ गया है। जनता में इन सब बातों को लेकर बड़ा असन्तोष है।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय जब जिले का या प्रांत का दौर करने जाते हैं तो रैस्ट हाउस

में जा कर ठहरते हैं। देहातों में जायें तो उनको असली हालत का पता चले। लेकिन वे तो रैस्ट हाउस में जा कर ठहरते हैं ताकि कहीं उनको लून लग जाय। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि उनको गांव में जाना चाहिये, वहां जा कर उनको किसानों की तकलीफ़ को समझना चाहिये, उनकी तकलीफ़ों को दूर करना चाहिये। किसान इस वक्त बड़े भयभीत हैं। उनकी तरफ बहुत सा रुपया बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, तकावी का, बीज का, बघिया का, बैल का इत्यादि। कलैक्टर या तहसीलदार उनको आज बहुत परेशान कर रहे हैं। उसके बैल नीलाम किये जा रहे हैं, ज़मीन नीलाम की जा रही है। उसको कचहरी में ले जाते हैं और पटवारी, तसहसीलदार किसान को जिस तरह से परेशान करते हैं उसका लेखा मैं नहीं दे सकती हूं, उसको मैं बयान नहीं कर सकती हूं। आज भ्रष्टाचारी का ही बोलबाला है। जब तक सौ रुपया या पचास रुपया या पच्चीस रुपया लेखपाल को या पटवारी को न मिले तब तक खाते में से नम्बर वे लोग नहीं निकालते हैं। कचहरी में उनको परेशान किया जाता है। कहीं-कहीं आदिवासियों को या हरिजनों को या भूमिहीन किसानों को ज़मीन दी भी गई है तो जो नाम-पट्टा है वह उसको भी दे दिया जाता है और फिर पहले को कंसिल कर किसी दूसरे को भी दे दिया जाता है। जिस ने सौ, दो सौ रुपये पटवारी को दे दिये उसी को पट्टा मिल जाता है। आप को ऐसे काम करने चाहियें जिन से भूमिहीनों को ज़मीन दी जा सके और वे सुरक्षित रह कर उस पर काश्तकारी कर सकें। जो भी काम आप करें, सोच विचार करके करें।

तकावी का जब बटवारा होता है तो जो बड़े-बड़े किसान होते हैं उनको तो वह मिल जाती है लेकिन जो चार या पांच एकड़ वाला किसान होता है, उसको नहीं मिलती है। अगर वह पांच एकड़ में अच्छी फ़सल पैदा करता है तो क्या कारण है कि उसको नहीं

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

दी जाती है। उसको आप दीजिए। उसके पीछे दलाल लगे रहते हैं, बड़े-बड़े काश्तकार छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों को पनपने नहीं देते हैं। मैं सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि आप ऐसे कदम उठावें जिन से काश्तकारी को बढ़ावा मिले।

मध्य प्रदेश में सागर, दमोह आदि में कोई नहर नहीं है। भगवान पर ही वहाँ के लोग भरोसा करते हैं। अगर समय पर वर्षा हो जाती है तब तो उनकी फसल ठीक हो जाती है, नहीं तो वह नष्ट हो जाती है। आपको चाहिये कि ऐसे इलाकों के अन्दर भी आप नहरें खोदें जहाँ की भूमि उपजाऊ है और जहाँ और भी अधिक अच्छी फसल हो सकती है। इससे किसानों को भी सुविधा मिलेगी, उनकी आर्थिक दशा भी सुधरेगी। नर्मदा में आपने एक भीला बांध सागर बँड्डा तहसील में बनाया है, लेकिन उससे सागर दमोह, जबलपुर आदि को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुँच सकता है क्योंकि वे इलाके तो बहुत दूर हैं। सागर में भी आप नहरों का प्रबन्ध करें जहाँ फसल अच्छी पैदा होती है ताकि गवर्नमेंट को भी आमदनी हो और किसानों को भी सहूलियत हो। इससे हमारे जो जवान फौज में अड़े हुए हैं, फौज में काम कर रहे हैं, देश के रक्षा प्रयत्नों में अपना योगदान कर रहे हैं, उनको अच्छी फसल गेहूँ की खाने को मिलेगी और हमारे देश की रक्षा भी अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगी।

कहीं-कहीं पर तो आपने स्वर्ग लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। हमारे जो मन्त्री लोग हैं उन्होंने तो भविष्य अपना क्षेत्र सुरक्षित कर लिया है, अच्छा काम अपने लिये कर लिया है ताकि भविष्य में वे हार न सकें। लेकिन उन एरियाज या क्षेत्रों की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है जहाँ से एम० पी० लोग आते हैं, जो ज्यादा बोलते नहीं हैं, जो अंग्रेजी जानते नहीं हैं। अगर आपको किसी ने अंग्रेजी में "थैंक यू वैंरी मच" कह दिया तो उसके लिए

तो आपने अच्छा काम कर दिया लेकिन जो हिन्दी में बोला उसका कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। पेपर वाले भी, कभी कभी अगर हिन्दी वाले बोलते हैं तो उसको लिखते ही नहीं हैं, लिखते लिखते उनकी कलम ही रुक जाती है और अगर अंग्रेजी वाले बोलते हैं तो बड़ा लम्बा चौड़ा लिख कर अपने आप छाप देते हैं।

मैं आपको कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप शहरों को छोड़ कर देहातों में जायें जहाँ किसान रहते हैं। अगर किसान को आपने सहूलियत नहीं दी और किसान की काश्तकारी को आपने बढ़ावा नहीं दिया, वहाँ उद्योग धंधे स्थापित नहीं किये तो यह न आपके लिए और न ही हमारे लिये अच्छा होगा। आज काश्तकार के पास वर्ष में छः महीने करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं होता है। वहाँ पानी की नहरें नहीं हैं जिससे वे दुगुनी फसल पैदा करके आपको दे सकें। इसलिए आप उनके लिये उद्योग धंधे चालू करें ताकि छः महीने जो वे खाली रहते हैं, उनमें इन उद्योग धंधों में काम करके कुछ कमाई कर सकें ताकि बाद में वह पैसा वे काश्तकारी में लगा सकें और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें।

अब मैं खाद के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। खाद जो दिया जाता है वह बड़े-बड़े लोगों को दे दिया जाता है, छोटे लोगों को नहीं दिया जाता है। छोटे किसानों को भी खाद मिलना चाहिये। जब आप तकावी और बीज का वितरण करते हैं, उस वक्त भी आपको छोटे लोगों का ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

15.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में बुला कर उनको रुपया नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। आप ऐसी योजना बनायें कि कस्बे, बस्ती में जाकर दस, बीस आदिमियों को इकट्ठा करके उनको तकावी, बीज आदि दें। बीज भी उनको समय पर मिलना चाहिये। आजकल बीज उनको



उस वक्त मिलता है जब फसल बोई जा चुकती है। नवम्बर, दिसम्बर में उनको बीज दिया जाता है, जबकि फसल अक्तूबर में बो दी जाती है। इस बीज को बे बेच कर गहने इत्यादि बनवा लेते हैं, जेवर इत्यादि बनवा लेते हैं। आप ऐसी योजना बनायें कि उनको तकावी का रुपया अक्तूबर में मिल जाये। आजकल उनको रुपया मार्च में आप देते हैं, जब ३१ मार्च सिर पर होता है, तब देते हैं। तब न कुआं बनता है, न तालाब और न ही नहरें। इसलिए जो कार्य है, वह सही नहीं होता है। देहात के लोगों के लिए आप नलकूप बनवायें, कुएँ खुदवायें, तालाब बनवायें ताकि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके। हर तरह की सहूलियत आप काश्तकार को दें ताकि उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

खलिहानों से गल्ला जब मण्डी में आता है तो जो कर्मचारी लोग हैं वे अपने फायदे की बात तो करते होंगे लेकिन गरीब जनता की, किसान की फायदे की बात नहीं करते हैं, उसको सही दाम नहीं दिलाते हैं। आपको देखना चाहिये कि जो गवर्नमेंट आफिसर हैं उनकी जेब में तो पैस नहीं चले जाते हैं, दूसरों को भी सही दाम मिलते हैं या नहीं मिलते हैं। उन पर आपको निगाह रखनी चाहिये। अष्टाचारी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ आपको कड़ी कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये, जो व्यक्ति काश्तकार के साथ अष्टाचार करता है, चाहे वह पटवारी हो या तहसीलदार हो या लेखपाल हो, उस पर कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिये। इन लोगों ने अगर सही किस्म का काम नहीं किया तो भविष्य में क्रान्ति उठेगी। इनसे किसान बड़े परेशान हैं। काश्तकार को वह नक़्शा दे दिया जाना चाहिये जो पटवारी बनाये ताकि वह उसके पास रहे और पटवारी के पास जाने की उसको जरूरत न पड़े। हर एक बीज के लिए नम्बर लेने के लिए जब पटवारी के पास वह जाता है तो उसको बहुत परेशान किया जाता है। कितना उसको

परेशान होना पड़ता है, मैं ब्यान नहीं कर सकती हूँ।

कई बार देखा गया है कि जो एम० ए०, बी० ए० करके आता है उसको मन्त्री नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है, उसको खेती का अनुभव नहीं होता है। मन्त्री जब तक काश्तकार नहीं होगा, खेत से निकला नहीं होगा, तब तक देश का सुधार नहीं हो सकता है, खेती का सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। काश्तकारी जो करता है उसको बहुत अनुभव होता है। मैं आपके ऊपर लांछन नहीं लगती हूँ। आपको अनुभव है। सरदार साहब पंजाब से आये हैं, उनको भी बहुत अनुभव है।

मैं यह भी जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि महिलायें जो खेती का बहुत सा काम करती हैं, उन को हर सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये। जिस का पति मर गया है, जो विधवा है, जिस के छूटे-छूटे बच्चे हैं उसको तकावी नहीं मिलती है, उसको बीज नहीं मिलता है, पटवारी उसको परेशान करता है, लेखपाल उसको परेशान करता है, तहसीलदार उसको परेशान करता है। विधवाओं का आप को ब्याल रखना चाहिए। अगर उनको इस तरह से परेशान किया जाएगा तो काश्तकारी में बाधा पड़ेगी। आपको देखना चाहिये कि उसको पैसा मिल रहा है या नहीं, उसको प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है या नहीं। यहां से तो कोई बीज पास हो जाती है लेकिन वहां जो अफसर हैं उन अफसरों के गलत कामों से किसानों व जनता का काम नहीं बन पाता है। अफसरों के ऊपर निगाह रखी जाये। सब अफसर बेईमान नहीं हैं लेकिन दस, पांच ऐसे जरूर हैं जिन को तनख्वाह तो मिलती है १२५ रु० मासिक लेकिन वह साल भर में १०,००० रुपये की कार खरीदते हैं। बतलाइये कि यह रुपया वहां से आया। अगर हम एम० पी० जायें और वहाँ वि० साहब यह बमी है, वह कमी है इसे ठीक कर दो, तो कहते हैं कि हां,

[ श्रीमती सहदेवरबाई राय ]

बाई साहब, ठीक है कर देंगे लेकिन करेंगे कुछ नहीं। कांग्रेस वाला ज.येगा तो कुछ नहीं करेंगे लेकिन अगर कोई जनसंघ वाला जायेगा तो झट उस काम को कर देंगे। उन लोगों का काम जल्दी हो जाता है। हमारे कांग्रेस वाले कहा करते हैं लेकिन उनकी बात कोई ठीक तरह से नहीं सुनता। इसलिये उन लोगों के ऊपर जो कि अफसर हैं उन पर निगाह रखनी चाहिए। अष्टाचार इतना उन में है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है वह लोग ईमानदार आदमियों के मामले में सही तौर पर काम नहीं करते बहुत सी चीजें तो हमारे भाइयों ने वह दी हैं लेकिन फिर भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिन को मैं यहां पर कहना चाहती हूं। देहात में आज कल पुराने हल चलते हैं, वहां पर लोहे के हल दिखे जाने चाहियें, वहां ट्रैक्टर दिए जाने चाहियें। अभी एक ट्रैक्टर शायद २,००० रु० का है जिस को एक पुरुष चलाता है। एक एक गांव को ऐसे ट्रैक्टर दिये जायें वहां पर लोगों को अच्छे बीज दिये जायें, और समय पर दिये जायें। वहां के लोगों के लिये कुएं खोदवाये जायें, मलकूप बनाये जायें।

आज जो लोग किसानों के लाभ की बातें करते हैं उनको उनके पास जाना चाहिये। आज बंगलों में सोने का समय नहीं है। आज काश्तकारों के पास उनकी जगह है। इस समय गल्ले के भाव बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं। और भी जनता में बहुत सी बातें कहीं जाती हैं जिन को मैं यहां नहीं कह सकती। उनको आश्वासन दिया जाये कि सही तरह से काम होगा और काश्तकार का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

हमारे इलाके में बिजली लगवानी चाहिये जिस में कि बिजली के जार से काश्तकारी बढ़े। आज हम देखते हैं कि शहरों में घर घर में बिजली लगाई गई है। वहां पर घर घर में बिजली लगाने की क्या जरूरत है। आज बिजली देहातों की तरफ क्यों नहीं जाती। वह काश्तकारों की तरफ क्यों नहीं

जाती जो कि गेहूं पैदा करते हैं, आलू पैदा करते हैं, टमाटर पैदा करते हैं, दूसरी सब्जियां पैदा करते हैं और देश के विकास में मदद करते हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार को इसका ध्यान नहीं है। आज गवर्नमेंट भारत सेवक समाज जैसी संस्था खोल कर इतना पैसा क्यों खर्च करती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उसको ऐसी संस्थाएँ बन्द कर देनी चाहियें। देहातों में जितने ग्राम सेवक मिलें उनको भरती करना चाहिये। अगर दूसरे लोग जो शहरों में रहते हैं गांवों में जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि उनको लू लगती है और इसलिए वे वहां नहीं जायेंगे। वे घर में बैठे रहते हैं और पूरी हल्ला खाते रहते हैं। ग्राम सेवक ऐसे होने चाहिये जो कि वहां पर ठीक से काम कर सकें। पटवारा ऐसे होने चाहियें जो कि जनता को परेशान न करें किसानों को वास्तविकारी के लिये समय पर च.जे मिलनी चाहिये। लकड़ा मिलनी चाहिये। घर बनाने के लिए सीमेंट मिलनी चाहिए। इस की परवाह नहीं कि देहातों में शक्कर नहीं मिलती। वह नहीं मिलती तो न मिले लेकिन अगर चीजें त. मिलें। आज शहरों के लिये सब कुछ है देहात के लिये कुछ नहीं जैसे कि गांवों में रहने वालों के लिये किसी चीज की जरूरत नहीं है।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर तीन सालों के अन्दर हमारे क्षेत्र में या डिस्ट्रिक्ट या तहसील में काश्तकार की हालत अच्छी नहीं होती तो हम देहात में मूह नहीं दिखा सकते। काश्तकार हम को लानत देता है कि बाई, कुआं नहीं खुदवाया, तकावी नहीं मिली। कभी उनको तहमीलदार मारता है कभी उनके बैल ले जाता है। डकैत एरिया में काश्तकार को बड़ी परेशानी है। भले काश्तकार डकैत एरिया में रह नहीं सकते इसलिये वह शहर की तरफ भागते हैं। सरकार ऐसे कदम उठाये कि उनको हथियार दिये जायें, जिस से कि वे गांवों की रक्षा करें, खेतों की रक्षा करें और अच्छी तरह से

कास्त कर सकें और हर समय वे आप अपनी रक्षा कर सकें ।

**Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti):** I thank you for giving me a chance to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I assure you I shall not take more than five minutes.

I only want to emphasise one point, that is the need for a thorough change-over from the old types of implements to new scientific agricultural implements. If we want to increase production, we must effect this change-over. In this connection, I wish to draw attention to the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research which states in the context of the need to increase food production that there must be a changeover from the old method of cultivation to modern methods employing scientific and technical implements.

There is no possibility of extending the area under cultivation very much. Even if we bring all the suitable waste land into cultivation, it will amount to only a few million acres. So for a population of 460 millions, if we have to produce the food we require from an acreage of 330 millions, only intensive cultivation is the answer. We have to consider in what way we can increase production in the areas already under cultivation. There are two ways. One is the introduction of gigantic tractors and big machines. The other is to use small, scientific modern types of implements and appliances. I think it will not be useful to employ the big machines because they can be profitably used only in tilling big holdings. In our country, 90 per cent of the holdings are of less than 5 acres. For cultivating these small holdings, what we need is the modern type of yokes and other implements, small tractors of 5 or 10 HP etc. '

Are we supplying these small implements to our farmers? Wherever Ministers go, they ask farmers to give

up the old type of wooden yokes and other implements, and take to the modern type of yokes and other implements. But I want to ask: when they ask farmers to use modern implements, have they supplied them these implements? Have sufficient fertilisers been supplied to them? When I approached the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, for a small tractor, he was kind enough to tell me 'I have given licences to four private companies to manufacture tractors'. This was last year. When I approached him this year, he said, 'Now only the companies are arranging production'. I do not know when the companies will go into production. But what about my immediate need? That does not satisfy my hunger.

It is a matter of gratification that our Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering has a very big achievement to its credit in the matter of steel production. It has achieved the miracle of producing steel from ore and stone. But at the same time, it has not taken keen interest in producing agricultural implements which are needed by our farmers. It is my earnest request to that Ministry and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to see that this vital need of farmers is fulfilled.

I am glad the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has placed orders in Japan for the import of 4,000 small tractors. But I would also request them to see that these modern implements, small tractors etc. are produced indigenously so that we can supply them in sufficient numbers to our farmers.

As regards price policy, I have no objection to Government fixing prices of foodgrains and effecting control over them. But in doing so, they must also fix prices of other articles that the farmer has to buy. This has to be done; otherwise, he has to spend more money on other commodities he needs while the price of his own produce is controlled.

[Shri Balakrishnan]

I am very glad that Government has expressed its intention of taking over the rice mills. I welcome it. All of a sudden it cannot be introduced; only through a slow process, step by step, it can be introduced. This taking over of rice mills is one of the steps to introduce socialism. But I want to tell the Government that after all it is a petty industry, where the investment is from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000. So, if you take over all the rice mills all of a sudden, there will be a lot of administrative trouble and expense, and Government will have to spend money on it. So, if Government wants to take them over, I humbly submit to them that they should do it in a few selected areas, and do it on a trial basis. After finding the result and some experience, they can take over the whole thing.

**श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिय) :**  
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद है कि कई बार प्रयत्न करने के बाद आज मुझे ऐसे विषय पर बोलने का अवसर मिला है जिससे मेरा बड़ा सम्बन्ध है। मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ अन्न की समस्या या खेती की समस्या प्रायः हर साल रहती है और उसकी गूँज इस सदन में भी कभी कभी आ जाती है।

बहरहाल इस समय मैं आप का ध्यान और आप के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि विरोधी पार्टियों की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है, वैसी संकटपूर्ण स्थिति तो नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा कि सरकारी रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है, स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है। इसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार केवल सरकार को ही नहीं कह सकते, बल्कि उनको भी जिम्मेदार ठहराएंगे जो सदन के अन्दर समय-कू-समय ऐसी बातें पैदा करते हैं जिनसे बाहर के लोगों पर यह प्रभाव पड़ता है कि देश के अन्दर अन्न का संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है और अन्न बहुत ही कम हुआ है। इसका लाभ दूसरी तरफ के लोग उठाते

हैं, जिनका सम्बन्ध न तो कांग्रेस से है और न विरोधी पार्टियों से है। ये लोग न तो कृषक हैं और न वे हैं जो बहार से अनाज मंगा कर जनता को देते हैं, यानी सरकार। ये वे लोग हैं जो फसल के समय सस्ता अनाज ले कर एका कर लेते हैं और जिस समय भी सदन के अन्दर ऐसी बात होती है या मौसम खराब होने की वजह से फसल खराब होती है, तो जो रुपये इन्होंने लगा रखा है उस से नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और इस तरह रुपये इनके घर जाते हैं।

चाहे विरोधी पार्टियाँ इस समय कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन मैं उनका विशेष रूप से ध्यान अर्कषित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसविदे पर यहाँ बहस हो रही थी तो पी० एस० पी० के नेता ने इस सदन में कहा था कि पिछले दस वर्षों में यानि पहली और दूसरी योजना में, देश के अन्दर ४० प्रतिशत अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ी है। लेकिन अब सरकार को दोष दिया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रकृति पर तब न सरकार का जोर है और न विरोधी पार्टियों का। जब पी० एस० पी० के वह नेता यह बात मान चुके हैं कि देश में अन्न की पैदावार ४० प्रतिशत बढ़ी, तब हम सरकार को यह दोष नहीं दे सकते कि उसने कुछ नहीं किया। उसने प्रकृति से लड़ने की पूरी कोशिश की, लेकिन सूखा और पाले से अनाज की पैदावार में कमी तब हो जाती है। इसके लिए कोई सरकार या कोई सदस्य या कोई नागरिक दायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन जो योजना बनाती है और जो इस बारे में सदन का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, उसको किसान की आर्थिक हालत को देख कर उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजनाएँ बनानी चाहिए। हमको एक तरफ तो इस बात का दुख है कि सरकार या कमीशन

किसान को प्रकृति से होने वाले नुकसान से बचाने में असमर्थ होते और दूसरी ओर जब यह कहा जाता है कि अन्न का संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है तो मुनाफ़ाखोर नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाते हैं। और इसके लिए कुछ हद तक विरोधी पार्टी के लोग जिम्मेदार हैं।

अब मैं कुछ पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ, चाहे वह योजना की बात हो या हमारी सरकार की बात या संसद की बात हो। आज देश में ८० प्रतिशत आदमी कृषि से सम्बन्धित हैं। इन में से ७० प्रतिशत तो कृषि में लगे हुए हैं और दस प्रतिशत कृषि से सम्बन्धित कामों में लगे हैं। आज देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का आधे से अधिक भाग कृषि से आता है लेकिन फिर भी कृषि पर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता जितना उद्योग धंधों पर। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि हर प्रदेश के आकड़े मंगा कर देखे और खास कर प्लानिंग कमिशन को आदेश दे कि वह देखे कि प्रति व्यक्ति कितना रुपया कृषि के लिये खर्च किया गया है और कितना रुपया इंडस्ट्री के लिये खर्च किया गया है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूँ। वहाँ कृषि पर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है और उद्योग पर बहुत अधिक खर्च किया गया है। ऐसे ऐसे उद्योगपति हैं जिन पर सरकार का एक एक करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। मैं किसी खास व्यक्ति की बात नहीं कहता। लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कृषि पर देश के ८० प्रतिशत नागरिक निर्भर करते हैं और जो उद्योग राष्ट्र की अन्न समस्या को हल कर सकता है उसकी ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए उतना नहीं दिया जाता है।

हमने देखा कि पहली और दूसरी योजनाएं इंडस्ट्री आरिएण्टेड थीं, और तृतीय योजना की भी वही दशा है। इसलिए, चौथी योजना प्रारम्भ होने से पहले मैं कृषि मंत्री से कहना

चाहता हूँ कि वह कृषि पर जोर दें ताकि राष्ट्रीय आय में से कृषि पर अधिक खर्च किया जाए, केवल इंडस्ट्री पर ही विशेष ध्यान न दिया जाए। अगर इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा तो देश की खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। हम देख रहे हैं कि सन् १९४८ से औसतन हर साल लगभग एक अरब रुपया का ग़ल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है, जब तक सरकार कृषि पर विशेष ध्यान नहीं देगी यह बराबर आता रहेगा, और अन्न की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। हमारी ओर चर्चों का एक्सपेंडेंस चाहिए भले ही बढ़ जाये, लेकिन कृषि पर ध्यान दिए बिना कृषि की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। कुछ उद्योग धंधों का तो आधार ही कृषि है जैसे जूट उद्योग है या कपड़ा उद्योग है। इस कच्चे माल के बारे में भी हम तब तक आत्म निर्भर नहीं हो सकते जब तक कि कृषि पर पूरी तरह ध्यान न दिया जाए।

मैंने कहा कि उद्योग को अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है और खेती की ओर कम ध्यान दिया जाता है, इसका एक प्रमाण यह है कि सारे देश में उद्योग धंधों के लिए बिजली का भाव कुछ है और खेती की सिंचाई के लिए बिजली का भाव महंगा है। जब दोनों कामों के लिए बिजली पैदा करने की लागत समान है तो भावों में अन्तर क्यों है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है इसकी उपयोगिता सरकार सिद्ध नहीं कर सकती। जिस उद्योग पर देश के ८० प्रतिशत लोग निर्भर करते हैं उसके लिए बिजली महंगी होने से लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। इस अन्तर को दूर करना चाहिए।

आप खेती के लिए फरटीलाइज़र का, नहर का और ट्रयब वेल का प्रबन्ध करते हैं, लेकिन एक छोटी सी बात है जिसका महत्व भी कम नहीं है, उस ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। वह है खेती की चकबन्दी। जिस चाल से इस काम को हम कर रहे हैं उससे तो इसको पूरा करने में १५ या २० साल का समय लगेगा। प्लानिंग कमिशन

[ श्री विश्वनाथ राय ]

ने इस काम के लिए बहुत कम रकमा रखा है। चकबन्दों के बिना किसानों को खेती करने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है, उसका अनुभव हम उनके प्रतिनिधि होते हुए भी पूरी तरह नहीं कर पाते हैं। एक किसान के लिए दूर दूर के खेतों में जाकर काम करना बड़ी समस्या होती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए फाटीलाइजर और सिंचाई आवश्यक है वहां खेतों की चकबन्दों भी अति आवश्यक है। इस समस्या को हल करने से किसान का बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can finish his speech on Monday.

16 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

श्री रामसेनक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपध्यक्षा महोदय, मैं ३२वें गैर सरकारी समिति के प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ और च.ह.त. हूँ कि सदन इसे स्वीकार करें।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th March, 1964."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.0½ hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of article 217) by Shri Abdul Ghani Goni.

**Shri Abdul Ghani Goni** (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I beg

to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.01 hrs.

#### PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of sections 1 and 15, etc.) by Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti** (Dhanbad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

16.01½ hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of articles 84 and 173) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker,** Sir, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

\*Published in Gazette of India, dated 28-3-64.



Sir, My Bill seeks to provide an upper age limit for the lower houses of legislatures at the Centre and in the States and secondly, to provide certain minimum educational qualifications for candidates to the Houses of Legislatures, candidates to Parliament and to State legislatures. As I have stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill is intended to discountenance the growth of gerontocracy in our young democratic republic, because it is antithetic or contradictory that in the modern age, in the later half of the 20th century in our young democratic republic, we should by any means, unwittingly though, countenance the growth of gerontocracy. What is gerontocracy? Its etymology goes back to the Greek language. Democracy, aristocracy, autocracy—these have their own connotation and they are well known to you, Sir, and to my colleagues in the Houses, but perhaps gerontocracy is not so well-known a term, and some of my hon. friends may not be familiar with this term—gerontocracy. Gerontocracy in short means Government by old people. There is a homophonous word in Sanskrit—I believe it is in Hindi also—jara, jaratha. I think the old Greek had some sort of affinity with Sanskrit, because the root word in both languages is similar jara, jaratha, geronto—So, in gerontocracy, there is this 'jara' and then 'cracy'. As democracy, means rule by the people, 'demos'.....

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** The Sanskrit word is jara.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is what I said; you have been absent minded; you were not attentive perhaps; I said jara, jaratha.

**Shri Shinde (Kopergaon):** Will Mr. Kamath define jara?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You have not read my Bill apparently, but I will try to enlighten you anyway. Have a little patience. Just as the word democracy means the rule by

the people, aristocracy, by rich people, aristocrats, and autocracy, rule by one man, dictator, so also gerontocracy means rule by old people. My hon. friend Shri Shinde ejaculated, what is old age, how do you define old age, what is the age limit you prescribe? I know there is no hard and fast rule. There are old men and women, who put younger people to shame by their energy and activity. We have, Sir, in our own country today, fortunately, the Prime Minister himself. He is not 75 yet and my Bill puts the limit at 75. But even at the age of 74 he displays much activity and energy,—and earlier he has demonstrated an activity and energy, physically, unsurpassed, if not unequalled. And we have got a living example here in the Houses, Babuji Aney, who is much older, who is 84. Any one of us who has been watching work in the House will be astonished at the energy and the attentive manner with which he listens to the debate, follows every word and every phrase and jumps up in his seat with a vigour which a younger man might envy, with vigorous gestures that mock at the Treasury Benches and also makes his own comments on various matters. But when we recognise, admire and honour the exceptional compatriots of ours, the law is made or is intended for the vast majority of the people; law does not take into account exceptions, but only the gearliness of mankind.

You are very well aware, Sir, that in England, some centuries ago, in the Napoleonic period, William Pitt the Younger became Prime Minister at the age of 24 and carried on till he was 44 when he died. Had there been a provision that nobody could enter the British Parliament unless he was 25 years of age, if that was the minimum age for election to the British House of Commons, poor Pitt the Younger would have had no chance at the age of 24 when he became Prime Minister.

But, Sir, we legislate for the vast majority of people and the law does



[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

not take into account exceptional individuals. Even then as a safety provision, I have sought to provide this upper age limit only for the lower houses and not for the upper House, Rajya Sabha here and the Vidhan Parishads in the States.

Dealing with the question raised by Mr. Shinde, our ancient scriptures have tried to deal with this question: who is a vriddha? He is not a vriddha, who is old only in years. Here inside the dome, Sir, there is a very impressive inscription which all of us who have eyes open must have seen. How does it read:

“न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धा  
वृद्धा न ते ये न वदन्ति धर्मम्  
धर्मस्यः नो यत्र न सत्यमस्ति  
सत्यम् न यत् तत् छत्रम् ऋषेति ॥”

Who therefore is a vriddha? Vriddhas are not those who do not speak Dharma; not necessarily those who are old in age but those who speak in accents of Dharma, they are the true vriddhas.

There is an old fable about Saraswati Muni in the Shanti or Anushasan Parva of the Mahabharata. When all the elders of Saraswati Muni fled for their lives, this young boy of 12 stayed on with courage on the banks of the Saraswati river. He braved; all those 12 years of terrible famine, on the banks of the river, living on fish only. He lived thus for 12 years, while the other Munis had left and fled away. When they came back after 12 years, they wanted to boss over him, now a young man. The elders had fled for their lives but this young man of 12 stuck on and he was now 24. What he said was:

न तेन वृद्धो भवति यो नास्य पलितं शिरः ।

यो वै युवाश्चोद्यन्तस्तं देवा रक्षन्ति विदुः ।

That is, or you grey-haired people, white-haired people, you cannot teach me, because you have shown fear. You have shown cowardice in your action. I am your teacher, and so learn from me. They recognised

the force of his argument and sat at his feet and learnt,—the young man of 24.

Therefore, I would like to lay down a criterion, and that is, the old Hindu shastras, Indian Dharma, has recognised the four Ashrams: Brahmacharya, Grahastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa. One can be an activist in mind and body during the Vanaprastha stage, but Sanyasa, renouncing every mundane activity, commences according to the scriptural injunction, at the age of 75. Therefore, irrespective of whether the buddhi, is on the Vriddhi or not on the increase or decline, I want to provide that this age of 75 must be recognised as the upper age-limit when every Member, every person, a politician or otherwise, should take Sanyasa and may function as an adviser, if and when his advice is sought for. That is with regard to the first part of my Bill. That is to say, the upper age-limit should be 75 for membership of the lower Houses of the State Legislatures and of Parliament.

Now, I come to the second part of the Bill which is perhaps more controversial than the first part. That is with regard to the educational qualification which I seek to prescribe for Members of Parliament and State legislatures. This point, as you very well might recollect, was agitated in the Constituent Assembly and in the provisional Parliament also. In the subsequent debate it has not raised in that form, but in the Constituent Assembly it was raised in the form of amendments to the relevant articles, but ultimately you know it was defeated. But the President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in his valedictory address, his final address, to the Constituent Assembly—he made a long speech and I would not like to tire the patience of the House by reading long extracts—made a very cogent and a very fundamental observation. He said:

"There are only two regrets which I must share with the hon. Members of the Constituent Assembly. I would have liked to have some qualifications laid down for members of the legislatures. It is an anomaly that we lay down high qualifications to those who administer or help in administering the law, but for those who make the law we have no qualifications whatsoever..."

That is the part which is relevant to the subject-matter of my Bill.

Then, Dr. Ambedkar who replied to the debate once in the Constituent Assembly, and later in the provisional Parliament also when the resolution was moved by my then hon. colleague, Prof. K. T. Shah, in which many members on both sides of the House took part, dismissed this issue, may I say, half in jest and half in earnest—(Interruption). Shri K. C. Sharma perhaps recollects the manner in which it was done. Dr. Ambedkar said, "Let me make it clear at the outset, that I do not regard ignorance as a virtue." But then he went on to plead with the House a strange argument which was accepted later on; it was not accepted, I believe, in heart and mind, but he had his way; the majority accepted and the motion was defeated. Dr. Ambedkar said in effect: "Neither Mr. K. T. Shah nor Mr. Kamath nor I are the masters." We are not the masters in this democracy. The masters are outside the House, the millions of electors, who send us here; they are the masters in our democracy; and if they think that an uneducated person or even an illiterate person or even a deaf and dumb person can represent them better and more effectively, then we, the so-called educated people, then, if they think so, who are we to come in their way? We are mere servants; they are the masters. "Who are we to come in their way?" That argument passed muster at that time, but I do not think that should pass muster now, because much has hap-

pened, and much water has flowed down the Ganga and the Yamuna since 1950. Though I know the policy of the Government is halting and half-hearted, yet in spite of that, our Republic has made fairly rapid strides on the road to education and literacy, *saksharata*, and I think within another five to ten years, we can confidently look forward to illiteracy being wiped out, and some sort of minimum educational standards being attained in this country. Even the Constitution—I forget the number of the article—provides that the State shall endeavour to give free and compulsory education till the age of 14 to all citizens of this country. We hope that directive will be implemented in the very near future. It would not take very many years for this directive to be implemented, I trust.

As I have said, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to my Bill, we should consider the incongruity of the position which requires high educational qualifications in the case of those administering the law and those who judge and interpret the law,—the same sentiments which Dr. Rajendra Prasad expressed in the Constituent Assembly while the law-maker is under the Constitution exempt from any educational qualification whatsoever.

I remember a jocular remark made by a colleague in the Constituent Assembly or in the provisional Parliament when this matter was before the House. He said that the only qualification which a law-maker at that time—not now, I hope,—had to have was that he should be good at law-breaking, and a good law-breaker could become a law-maker as well. I do not think that holds good today, with so much progress in education and literacy in our country.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

There are four amendments in my name. Two of them are verbal and are minor ones: namely, to substitute "Fifteenth" for "Fourteenth" year, "1964" for "1963". Amendments Nos. 3 and 4, however, seek to exempt the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were unfortunately kept very backward and have been denied all facilities, even human treatment, not to speak of civilised treatment, during the 150 to 200 years of foreign rule, British rule—so it is not their fault—from the operation of this provision relating to the educational qualifications, both for membership of Parliament and State legislatures, for such period or as long as period as the reservation of seats for them in Parliament and the legislatures remains in force. I have sought to make the period of exemption coterminous with that period. I do recognise that they are at the moment labouring under severe handicaps with regard to education, but I look forward to that day when all these reservations will disappear and they and the so-called caste Hindus and the other Indian people will become one in every sense, culturally, socially and educationally. We will be really happy to usher in that dawn when the reservations will have been done away with, having regard to the fact that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have attained the same standards....

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): (Khammam): On a point of order, Sir. There is no quorum.

Some Hon. Members: There is quorum.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Probably the Lady Member being new to the House may not know the conventions. Generally question of quorum is not raised during Private Members' business.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I counted and there are only 34.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum. He may continue.

An Hon. Member: Very bad at counting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was referring to my amendment seeking to exempt scheduled tribes and scheduled castes from this educational qualification.

Before I close, may I invite the attention of the House to the fact that I have collected some material with regard to the age of Ministers of Governments of various countries. The U.S.A., which is one of the two most powerful countries in the world, has got the youngest Cabinet, so to say, whose average age comes to less than 54. Even in the U.K. the age of the Prime Minister today is only 60, and the age of no Minister is above 67 or 68. In most of the countries whose figures I have got here—the Reference Branch could not give me more material—so far as the Commonwealth countries—Australia, Canada and U.K. etc., are concerned, the ages of the various Prime Ministers are 69, 66 and 60.

An Hon. Member: What about West Germany?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not got it here.

The President of the United States is only 55 and the other Members of his team—the Secretaries,—are aged 55, 54, 47, 38, 44, 44, 45, 52, and 53. My hon. friends are interested in U.K. The age of the Prime Minister Sir, Alec Douglas Home is 60. The ages of other Ministers are 61, 56, 58, 47, 60, 56, 47, 54, 59, 53, 43, 56, 55, 51, 40, 50, 46, 43, 39, 45 and 44. I would not tire the House by reading the figures regarding other countries.

I would like to say just one word about the educational qualifications obtaining in other countries of the world where there are written Constitutions.

In Britain, we have no written Constitution, but there is universal literacy in U.K. and USA, and the question therefore does not arise. But let us see the position in the so called backward countries, compared to which our country is far advanced. In Bolivia, a Deputy, i.e., a Member of Parliament must be able to read and write Spanish. A person who can only sign his name and write certain characters shall not be deemed to be able to write. In Ceylon the position is that any person not otherwise disqualified shall be qualified to have his name in the electoral rolls, provided he is able to read and write English, Sinhalese or Tamil. That is the position in Ceylon, which is a backward country compared to ours.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore City): Now Tamil has gone.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not know about that. In Chile, a candidate to Parliament must know how to read and write. In Guatemala, to be a Deputy of the Congress, a person must enjoy all his rights of citizenship, be over 21 years of age and also know how to read and write. In some countries, they should be educated, and also have an educational diploma.

In our Constitution there is no provision for even a minimum qualification of literacy for candidates. I am not talking about the prescription of qualifications for electors in our country, because we have got to make a lot of leeway and it will take years for hundred per cent electors to be literate. But certainly as Dr. Rajendra Prasad said in the Constituent Assembly, it is very anomalous that the Constitution should lay down that on the one hand, we should have high qualifications for those who administer, judge and interpret the law, but no qualifications whatsoever for the makers of law. I think it is high time that this anomaly was ended, and this Parliament gave serious thought to this matter and took the first step on the road to real progress.

I would only like to add before I close that this Bill that I have placed before the House does not necessarily represent the view or the policy of the party which I have the honour to represent in this House—the Praja-Socialist Party. I, Sir, have been a fighter for this in the Constituent Assembly and also in the Provisional Parliament and it is in the spirit of following up what I did till 1951 that I have moved this Bill before the House. I do hope that my colleagues on both sides of the House, on the Congress Benches as well as on this side, will lend their weighty support to the measure which I have brought before the House. I, therefore, commend it for the unanimous acceptance of this House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

**Shri Khadilkar** (Khed): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker,** Sir, I do not know whether the mover of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill is serious or he has just brought forward this motion in a somewhat half-hearted or light-hearted.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Are you serious in opposing it or even in speaking on it

**Shri Khadilkar:** He has announced that so far as his measure is concerned his party has dissociated itself from the measure that he is sponsoring. In our country, traditionally, we have reverence for age and we have gone to such a limit that there is a well known adage:

वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयं वरितं

It means that those people who are advanced in age, their doings need not be questioned. It means that in our country old age and wisdom are supposed to go together. Therefore, to lay down a law that man must be of such and such an age to function properly in this House is something which it is very difficult to support. When I look at both the Houses, I

[Shri Khadilkar]

find that there are—because modern legislative business has become too technical and the subjects are so vast—many of us who are, without any disrespect to any hon. Member of this or the other House, in many respects, politically or economically or from the point of view of making law, illiterate. Therefore, mere literacy to be made a qualification has very little meaning.

We know—perhaps the hon. Member, Shri Kamath will recall what qualification his mother had—that most of our mothers though illiterate—I am very serious about it—

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am talking of the candidates and not of the voters.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Though they were illiterate, they were having a greater commonsense and wordly wisdom to guide their own families and advise their children. After all, law is codified commonsense, as it is said. If we are to look at it from this angle, there are many hon. Members who might be silent but who grasp the meanings of certain measures that are brought before the House.

**An Hon. Member:** Let us hope so.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Let us take any other country, for instance, the mother of Parliament, Britain. He has quoted several instances, Take West Germany. We know the man who recently retired—Dr. Adenauer. He was 85. Churchill when he retired was more than 75. But after that age he was able to produce a monumental book called the History of the English-speaking people. What does it indicate? Even in this House—he may not be functioning as enthusiastically as some others; he may not be raising points of order or compelling the House to raise the question of quorum—we have Dr. Aney. He is 85. He may not play all those things that I mention on the floor of the House. But still I maintain that he is equally alert or more alert than my hon.

friend Shri Kamath who stands on his head in the morning and looks at the world from a different angle.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Your Prime Minister also does it. You are not in good company. I am in good company.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** Sir, I rise on a point of order. Is it permissible and parliamentary to make invidious distinctions between individual Members of this against House as the speaker is doing?

**Shri Khadilkar:** Not at all.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If he did that *asna* he would function better than the way in which he does.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Sir, therefore, in all seriousness, I or any Member of this House who has given sufficient thought to this question, would not take this measure very seriously. That is my approach to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill that he has brought before this House.

I want to make only one more point. In the public life of India, it is not merely age that is important. Sometimes we come across situations where quick action is called for. There may be a certain view point or a certain perspective that a young mind is capable of taking, and perhaps age sometimes might be his handicap. Therefore, there should be a combination of age and youth so that the ship of the State would be kept on an even keel.

I would plead with Shri Kamath on this occasion that he is raising a good discussion by bringing forward this measure. So far as literacy is concerned, as I said, in this country we are pledged to have hundred per cent literacy in the next Plan. Let us hope that we shall reach that target. But mere literacy has very little meaning. There are so many other things

in life like the capacity and receptivity of mind to understand things, understand the implications of measures that come before the House. That is more important than mere literacy. Therefore, prescribing qualification of literacy or qualification of age and barring people after 75 has very little meaning.

I may give you one instance. Take the case of the former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. I have seen him functioning on occasions. His mind was so alert that perhaps he would have put to shame many of us including Shri Kamath, because he grasped all the intricacies of planning and all the economic implication of planning. Take the instance of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, a man of very high standing in the world of scholarship and one of the leading academicians, if I may say so. Leave aside his activities in some other fields. He has functioned and he is today functioning with alertness. When I heard him at Viswabharati, when he delivered his address there, I could realise that his mind is capable of grasping not only the problems, not only the petty matters that we discuss here on many occasions, but he is capable of grasping all the implications of wider issues that are facing humanity.

As I said before, Shri Kamath has done one good thing. He has brought this measure before the House and given us an opportunity to put forward our views on this important matter.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Sir, may I point out that Shri Khadilkar, unwittingly, inadvertently, perhaps without meaning it, cast aspersions on the deliberations of the House, in the last sentence, if I heard him correctly, he said "on the petty matters this

House discusses". I would like to say, Sir, that this House discusses nothing but what is of the highest importance.

**Shri Khadilkar:** I qualified that by saying "on many occasions" and I am prepared to stand by it.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि श्री कामत ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह उन के दिल की नीति नहीं है और इसी लिए मुझे उस का विरोध करने में दुःख नहीं है, नहीं तो मुझे बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ जाती क्योंकि निकट भविष्य में मैं और श्री सुरेन्द्र द्विवेदी एक होने जा रहे हैं।

इस विधेयक में जो माननीय कामत ने...

**Shri Khadilkar:** The period of courtship is going on?

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** हम कम उम्र हैं नहीं तो औरों से भी कर सकते थे।

इस विधेयक में दो व्यवस्थायें हैं, एक तो उम्र की और एक शिक्षा की योग्यता को। जहाँ तक शिक्षा की योग्यता की बात है वह लोक सभा के लिये कुछ रखी है और राज्य विधान सभा के लिए कुछ रखी है। उन्होंने कहा कि हाउस आफ पीपल के लिए शिक्षा का स्तर सैपेन्डरी एजुकेशन कम से कम होना चाहिये। इस का मतलब हम यह समझते हैं कि वह आदमी अंग्रेजी पढ़ा लिखा होना चाहिये।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** जी नहीं।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** हिन्दुस्तान के सिलसिले में तो इस का यही अर्थ होगा कि वह आदमी अंग्रेजी पढ़ा लिखा हो और जब हम अपने देश को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि यहां अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोगों की प्रतिशत २ है और उन में भी बहुसंख्या ऐसे लोगों की है



## [श्री रामसेवक यादव]

कि जो पढ़ तो गए हैं लेकिन ठीक से मुंह तोड़ मरोड़ नहीं पाते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को वह सदस्य होने का अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। यह तो उस एडल्ट फ्रेंच इज के सिद्धान्त के, जिसको हम ने स्वीकार किया है, विपरीत जाता है और इस से जनतन्त्र को जबरदस्त खतरा पहुंच सकता है।

अभी अगर कोई आदमी उर्दू, या हिन्दी जानता हो, तामिल जानता हो; तेलगू जानता हो, बंगला या मराठी आदि जानता हो, तो वह इस सदन का सदस्य हो जाता है। पर चाहे उस में इतनी योग्यता हो कि वह किसी भी मंत्रालय को ठीक तरह से चला सकता हो, लेकिन अगर वह अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता तो उस को मंत्री नहीं बनाया जा सकता। तो अब तक तो यह अंग्रेजी भाषा की रोक केवल मंत्री बनने के लिये ही थी, लेकिन माननीय कामत साहब ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो अंग्रेजी पढ़ा लिखा न हो, इस सदन का सदस्य बनने से भी बाँधत करना चाहते हैं। इस विधेयक का अर्थ तो यही है। योग्यता का क्या मतलब होता है? अभी श्री खाडिलकर ने बतलाया कि कानून का सीधा सम्बन्ध बुद्धि से होता है, साधारण बुद्धि से सम्बन्ध होता है। इस तरह के कानून को समझने की सब को बुद्धि होती है। गांधी जी ने तो कहा था कि ज्ञान मनुष्य और जानवर के बीच विवेक किस से होता है, और उस का विवेक उन्होंने बतलाया कि मनुष्य का होता है बुद्धि, साधारण बुद्धि, चीजों को समझने की क्षमता और जानवर को यह क्षमता नहीं होती है लेकिन कामत साहब से मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन का आखिर को तो आई०सी०एस०दिभाग ही ठहरा जो उन्होंने मनुष्य मनुष्य में भी भेद कर डाला। उन्होंने एक बगैर पढ़े मनुष्य और एक अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे मनुष्य के बीच में यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर भेद किया है। यह जो उन्होंने

मनुष्य मनुष्य में भेद किया है उस के कारण मैं उन के इस सुझाव का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं कामत साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपने तर्क को सिद्ध करने के लिए कभी भी सरकार के उस तर्क को मजबूत न करें क्योंकि जब हम शिक्षा पर बोलते हैं तो यह कहते हैं कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा देशवासियों को देने की रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है और वह तेज नहीं है और लोगों को शिक्षित करने में काफी समय लगेगा। आज इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध विधायकों के लिए जब लगाना चाहते हैं तो वह इस के लिए यह तर्क दे रहे हैं कि अगर लोगों को यह मालम हो जाएगा कि विधायक की उम्मीदवारी के लिए उन का शिक्षित होना आवश्यक शर्त है तो उस मारे लोग जल्दी ही शिक्षित हो पायेंगे। लेकिन मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन का यह तर्क सही नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, इस देश में एक बार इस तरह की चीज आई थी कि और कहीं यह उसी दिमाग की उपज तो नहीं है जो इस तरह का प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का मुझाव श्री कामत दे रहे हैं? इस देश के कुछ बड़े नेताओं ने यह तर्क दिया था कि इस देश में जनतन्त्र इसलिए सफल नहीं हो सकता है, कामयाब नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि यहां पर अनपढ़ लोगों को भी वोट देने का हक हासिल है। इसलिये वोट देने का हक केवल पढ़े लिखे लोगों को ही होना चाहिये। जो अनपढ़ हैं और जो शिक्षित नहीं हैं उन्हें यह अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिये। अगर यह उस की शुरुआत है तो उस के बहुत भयंकर परिणाम निकलेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जहां अंग्रेजी या अपनी भाषा कभी चलती है और जिन को कि केवल १ प्रतिशत: या दो प्रतिशत: व्यक्ति ही जानते थे और वह ग्राम तौर पर एक जाति विशेष के होते थे, तो इस तरह से एक जाति विशेष के उन लोगों का दूसरी तमाम जातियों पर वर्चस्व कायम है। इस तरह से इस देश में जनतन्त्र टूट



जायगा और तनाशाही कायम हो जायेगी;  
क्योंकि एक ही बादशाहत रहेगी।

अगर श्री कामत अपने देश के इतिहास के पन्नों को उलटें तो उन्हें पता चल जायेगा कि इस देश में ऐसे ऐसे योग्य और कुशल शासक हो गये हैं जिनको कि आप शिक्षित नहीं कह सकते हैं और हालांकि वह क, ख, ग, या अलिफ़ वे, पे भी नहीं पढ़े थे लेकिन वे योग्य शासक अपने जपाने के सिद्ध हुए। इसलिए विधायकों के लिए इस तरह का शिक्षा का प्रतिबंध लगाना जनतंत्र के विकास के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है और यह उस पर कुठाराघात ही करेगा।

दूसरी क़ैद उन्होंने उम्र की लगाई है। मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि यह उम्र का कम होना या अधिक होना उस आदमी की कर्मण्यता या अकर्मण्यता के बारे में निश्चय नहीं करती है। यह हो सकता है कि एक २५ साल और ५० साल की अपेक्षा ६० या ६५ साल का व्यक्ति इस जगह के लिए अधिक योग्य सिद्ध हो सकता है। वह अपने से कम उम्र वालों की अपेक्षा इस जिम्मेवारी को हो सकता है अधिक अच्छी तरह से निभा सकने में समर्थ हो। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह शिक्षा और उम्र सम्बंधी शर्तें जो कि विधायकों की उम्मीदवारी के लिए कामत साहब ने लगाई हैं वे बिल्कुल निरर्थक और बेमतलब हैं। मैं पुनः चेतावनी देना चाहूँगा कि इन शर्तों के बहुत से खतरनाक नतीजे निकलेंगे और मैं माननीय सदस्य से अपील करूँगा कि वे अपने इस बिल को वापिस लेंगे और आगे इस पर चर्चा नहीं चलायेंगे।

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support this Bill. Parliamentary democracy will degenerate into mobocracy if educational qualifications are not laid down for legislators. Attempts should

be made to approximate to the ideal of the philosopher-king, as envisaged by Plato in his Republic, as far as it is possible to do so under the existing circumstances. In the Constituent Assembly I had suggested that educational qualifications should be laid down for legislators.

A candidate for the post of a deputy magistrate must be a graduate. Are we to understand that the office of a legislator is less important than that of a deputy magistrate? A member of the Lok Sabha has to grapple with the problems of foreign policy, defence, banking, currency, trade and commerce. Unless he is a graduate, he cannot do so.

Shri Kamath's Bill is the first step in the right direction. The position today is that Ministers and Government servants rule this country. This state of affairs cannot continue for long. Bureaucratic rule will lead to totalitarianism in this country. We stand for administrative decentralisation. The M.P. and the M.L.A. will have to exercise all the powers of a Chief Minister and a Cabinet Minister in their constituencies if the goal of administrative decentralisation is to be achieved. They can perform this task if they are highly educated. If only educated people are to stand as candidates for the legislative bodies, the result will be utter simplification of the machinery of election. Today all kinds of people stand as candidates to confuse the judgment of the elector.

**श्री बड़ै (खारगोन) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कामत जो यह बिल लाये हैं मैं उस बिल का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। कामत साहब ने इस में पहले ही यह ब्रैकैट डाल दिया है कि यह बिल मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं आया है क्योंकि वे अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि साधारण जनता उस हालत में प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को कोसेगी और वह उसके विरुद्ध हो जायेगी। इसी वास्ते उन्होंने यह ब्रैकैट डाल दिया है कि यह मेरी स्वतंत्र ओपीनियन है और यह

[श्री बड़े]

मेरी पार्टों की तरफ से नहीं रखा जा रहा हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में कांस्टिट्यूशन बनाने में कामत साहब का काफ़ी हाथ था और मैं चाहूँगा कि जब इस पर व्हस हुई थी तो उन्होंने इस बारे में अपना क्या मत दिया था? अगर इस तरह से हायर सेकेंडरी आदि का स्टैण्डर्ड हम लेजिस्लेटर्स के वास्ते रख दें तो उसका तो मतलब यह हो जाता है कि केवल हिन्दी पढ़ा हुआ उतकी उम्मीदवारों के योग्य हों नहीं पायेगा क्योंकि वगैर निचली जमातों से अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा लिये वह हायर सेकेंडरी पास ही नहीं हो सकता है। अगर उसे इंग्लिश नहीं आती है तो वह हायर सेकेंडरी पास ही नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसा होने से केवल २० प्रतिशत लोग ही पाँलिग्रामेंट अथवा विधान सभाओं में जगह मिल सकेगी बाक़ी ८० फ़ीसदी को वहाँ पर जगह नहीं मिलेगी।

श्री कामत ने बहुत से अन्य देशों का उदाहरण दिया है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की परिस्थिति उन देशों से भिन्न है। उनका मालूम होना चाहिए कि हमारे यहां के जो काश्तकार हैं वे हम लोगो से कहीं अधिक प्रैक्टिकल विजडम रखते हैं। वे इतना ही नहीं बकोलों को आकर बतलाते हैं कि आप ऐसे नहीं बल्कि इस तरह से आरगू कोजिये। वहाँ तो बुक्स इन बुक्स एंड सरमन्स इन स्टोंस वाली बात है। उन अनाड़े लोगों को जो अक्ल और प्रैक्टिकल विजडम रखती है वह यहां बहुत से पढ़े लिखे लोगों को नहीं रखती है। उन्होंने यह तर्क दिया कि आखिर इन्हीं विषयकों से ही तो मिनिस्टर्स होते हैं इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि वे मैट्रिक या ग्रेजुएट हों। लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूँगा कि कांग्रेस जोंकि देश की सब से बड़ी पार्टी है उसका अध्यक्ष कहां ग्रेजुएट है? यदि कोई व्यक्ति बिना ग्रेजुएट हुए कांग्रेस का अध्यक्ष बन सकता है और देश का नेतृत्व कर सकता है तब एक विधायक बगैर ग्रेजुएट या मैट्रिक हुए किस तरह से लेजिस्लेचर में अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं

निभा सकता है? कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ही तो कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट्स के लिए पालिसी ले डाउन करते हैं और उनका अनुसरण कांग्रेस सरकारों को करना पड़ता है और जब इतने बड़े पद पर एक ऐसा व्यक्ति रह सकता है जोंकि ग्रेजुएट नहीं है तो फिर एक विधायक के लिए इस तरह की शर्त क्यों लगाई जा रही है? इस तरह की शिक्षा की शर्त रखने से तो हमारे आदिवासियों और हरिजन भाइयों के लिए जोंकि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन लोगों के लिए पाँलिग्रामेंट और विधान सभाओं के दरवाजे बंद हो जायेंगे। इसलिए यह शर्त रखने की उनकी पालिसी ठीक नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को इससे एग्जम्प्ट कर दिया है।

श्री बड़े: लेकिन भाइ जाति जो बिल्कुल बैकवर्ड है वह इसमें नहीं आते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इनको भी इसकी छूट मिले और यह भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की कैटेगरी में आ जायें। मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार से ८० परसेंट लोगों को इस तरह की शर्त रख के जोंबन्धित किया जा रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है।

जहां तक ७५ वर्ष की एज लिमिट रखने का प्रश्न है, माननीय सदस्य ने अगे साहब का नाम लिया और कहा कि ऐसी दो चार एक्सेम्पशन्स हो सकती हैं। लेकिन कोई एज ग्रुप तो होना चाहिये। मैं ने देखा है कि वृद्धावस्था में लोग जब इकट्ठे होते हैं, तो उन में अधिकतर डाइवाटीज, रमेटीज्म और हाई ब्लड प्रेशर वगैरह का ही डिस्काशन चलता है। मैंने ५५ साल से उपर के बहुत से आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० अफ़सरों को देखा है कि जब वे मिलते हैं, तो अपने कपटों और दुखों आदि की बात करते हैं और उन में डाइवाटीज, रमेटीज्म और हाई ब्लड प्रेशर की ही चर्चा ज्यादातर चलती है उन आफ़िसरों को ५५ या ६०

वर्ष के बाद रिटायर कर दिया जाता है। इस बिल में माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, ने जो ७५ वर्ष की एज लिमिट रख दी है, उस से मेरा विरोध नहीं है।

जहां तक एडुकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, क्या हमारे दोस्त, श्री कामत, यह चाहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर होने के लिए व्यक्ति को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने जाना चाहिये और जब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन कहे कि वह व्यक्ति मिनिस्टर बनने के योग्य है, तभी उस को मिनिस्टर बनाया जाये? मेरी दृष्टि में माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, बहुत ज्यादा योग्यता रखते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यद्यपि वह आई० सी० एन० हैं, किन्तु ऐसे बहुत से लोग होंगे, जोकि उन से अधिक योग्यता रखते हैं और फिर भी आई० सी० एन० नहीं बन पाए हैं। क्या हमारे माननीय सदस्य उन को यहां आने से रोकना चाहते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में एडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज होते हुए लोगों को इस सदन का सदस्य बनने से वंचित करना ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो बिल आया है, वह पिछड़ी हुई मन की दशा का एक निर्देश है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दूसरे देशों में इस प्रकार की लिमिट रखी गई है। लेकिन हम को देखना चाहिए कि उन देशों में एडुकेशन किन्ती है। लिट्रेसी का परसेंटेज ज्यादा होने के कारण वहां यह व्यवस्था ठीक हो सकती है, लेकिन जब यहां पर एडुकेशन ज्यादा नहीं है, तो फिर इस प्रकार की लिमिट रखना ठीक नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, ने कहा है कि जो लोग एड्युकेटेड नहीं हैं, उन को बोट देने का अधिकार तो होगा, लेकिन वे पार्लियामेंट में नहीं आ सकते हैं। इस वक्त पार्लियामेंट में जो मेम्बर हैं, उन में बहुत से ऐसे हैं, जो मजदूर क्लास के हैं। क्या माननीय सदस्य उन को बाहर रखना चाहते हैं?

**Shri Nath Pai:** It does not apply to the present Parliament.

**श्री बड़े :** आगे चल कर वह उन को यहां आने से रोकना चाहते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं

है। यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि कांस्टीट्यूएण्ट एसेम्बली में उन के जो विचार थे वे क्यों बदल गए हैं। मैं एज लिमिट का विरोध नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन एडुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रतिबन्ध वह लगाना चाहते हैं, उस का मैं विरोध करूंगा।

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill. It is wrong in intellectual conception and does not accord well with human experience. What the human organisation should be was first defined by Aristotle. He used two expressions, namely, *isonomia* and *democratia*. *Isonomia* meant equal justice to everybody and *democratia* meant that every citizen will have equal right in the governance of his country. So, equal justice implies equal right and equal right implies and includes the right to governance. So, it is wrong in conception that such a provision should at all have been allowed in any Constitution in the modern age of any country whatsoever.

Explaining this position I may come to the practical experience of man. There are two things, namely, strong commonsense and the keen sensitiveness of man. They are not even limited by literacy. A man who does not go by letters may have strong commonsense and may have keen sensitivity to learn things from experience if his eyes are open. Mere literacy means learning things from experience. The more educated a man is the more he depends upon the experience of other people. It was right some 50 or 100 years back but to depend upon the experience of others and the view of the learned men now when the world passes so swiftly is not safe. Every day every minute the world is changing and the man who writes the book works for ten years. By the time the book goes to the press and comes into the hands of the literate men, the world has changed and that book has very little value. So, it is not very safe to depend upon the educated people. It is much better to depend upon the

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

strong commonsense and strong sensitivity of the human experience. So, mere literacy or even education does not go far enough.

As to age, modern medical aid and environmental control have done away practically to the fullest extent the debility of age. There are two great instances of Churchill and Adenauer, the architects of modern international structure. They did their best even in old age. Some very great works of art and literature are written by people in their old age. So, in the modern age, age does not at all affect the capacity of man. Therefore this proposition of Shri Kamath does not hold good in the modern set of circumstances and I oppose the Bill.

**Shri A. N. Vidyalankar** (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at first I thought that I would support Shri Kamath's Bill but after mature thought, I think, I cannot support it. What do we need in our legislatures? We need wisdom and commonsense. This gift is enjoyed even by those who are called uneducated. I have noticed and, I think, all friends must have noticed it that the peasants in the rural areas talk much more commonsense than our so-called educated people. They have keen commonsense. They have power of observation. They have the capacity to profit from experience. This, I think, our educated people lack very much today. Most of our educated people today are—I do not want to use a strong word myself—but Huxley called them, "educated fools". Many modern educated people lose their commonsense. Their education has rather degenerated them than improving them. In history we find many instances of so-called illiterate people being very good administrators. For instance, Maharaja Ranjit Singh is said to be absolutely "illiterate", and uneducated in the sense in which we nowadays call men educated. But he was a very good and capable administrator. Prophet Mohammed was "illiterate"; in the sense Shri Kamath would define one as "literate"; but

still we know how he changed the whole course of thought of humanity. Therefore, I think that this condition which Shri Kamath wants to impose will not work; on the contrary, it will rather take away a valuable right from the masses.

17.00 hrs.

At present, our educated people have formed a kind of aristocracy of the educated people who cannot express their thoughts properly in the language of the people. We the educated people are at present cut off from the masses. If we impose such a condition as Shri Kamath has in mind, then it would mean that we shall practically disqualify all those people; and millions of people would be disqualified who are capable and who have the capacity to properly run the administration. Although we educated are in a minority, we call them incapable and uneducated and so on, but really speaking, we are only an educated aristocracy and nothing more. I do not want that this so-called aristocracy, the educated aristocracy who because of their qualification in a particular language, namely the English language, have begun to call themselves educated, should take away all the rights from the masses.

Our Constitution gives the people the right, and it expects that they should exercise their right in unhindered and unhampered manner. I think that that right should remain. At present they have the choice, and they should continue to exercise that choice. We should try to develop the capacity among the people so that they could exercise a better choice. They should be the judges. Why should we arrogate to ourselves the judgment and say 'No, we shall decide who should come and we should decide what should be his qualifications'. Therefore, I think that the people's right to choose should be left unhindered and unfettered. Our Constitution gives that right to them. If we want things should improve, we

should educate the masses, and we should improve the quality of the present-day education which is merely literacy and not education. Proper education is that which gives the people the capacity to run the affairs of the State and to run their own government. At present our education is not giving us that capacity. That capacity should be improved, and we should evolve a method by which we can improve that capacity.

I am, therefore, opposed to the Bill that Shri Kamath has moved for consideration.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):** My hon. friend Shri Kamath has moved an important amendment to the Constitution. He has rightly clarified that he does not represent the viewpoint of the PSP. I also would like to clarify that as the PSP stands, this is not the policy of the PSP. As I am opposing the Bill, I want to place before the House the policy of the party in this regard.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I made my position very clear in my speech.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** As Shri Kamath has rightly said, this is a period allotted for private Members' Bills, and any private Member can say whatever he likes. So, there should not be any barriers of any party.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** And no party whips also.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Every Member has freedom. My hon. friend Shri Kamath goes to the further extent of saying that there should not even be party whips as far as private Members' business is concerned. If that policy is approved by the ruling party, it would be a good thing. As Acharya Vinoba Bhave has rightly said, there should not be whip after the elections. We cannot expect the ruling party to stop issuing the whip on all matters, but as far as the private Members' Bills or resolutions are

concerned, if the ruling party and all the parties can sit across a table and decide to remove the whips, it would be better, and a new tradition and a new convention will be created and a healthy democracy will develop.

**Shri Shinde:** Will democracy be workable then?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You may give it a trial.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** At the time of the framing of the Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar had rightly said that we had no right to take away the privilege of the millions of people who were uneducated. They are the masters and we cannot deprive them of the right to become the Members of the Legislative Assembly or of Parliament only on the ground that they are not educated.

If you look at the statistics, less than 23 per cent of our people are educated. So if we deprive the majority of the population of this right, what will happen?

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Nothing will happen!

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** At the same time, look at the progress of education. To achieve the target of 100 per cent we will not be able to eradicate illiteracy. If you look at the census figures recently published, the number of illiterate persons in 1961 is more than it was in 1951.

**An Hon. Member:** Growth of population.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Growth of population, and failure to remove illiteracy combined. This Government could not remove or decrease illiteracy in the last ten years.

**Shrimati Rau Chakravartty (Barackpore):** Population will grow. What can you do?

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Illiteracy will also grow. If we go on at this rate,

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

even in the next 25 years we will not be able to remove illiteracy from the country. On the other hand, there will be more illiterates.

So this amendment of Shri Kamath's should not be accepted, and I oppose it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** The proportion should be maintained according to age. All young Members only should not be allowed.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** The country cannot afford to lose the benefit of the wisdom and experience of people above the age of 75. Even when Shri Kamath, who as some friends have said, is wise and intelligent, attains the age of 75, we would still like to have his counsel.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I would not like to come here then.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** We see Dr. Aney in the House. I am sure people who are 30, 35 or 40 are nowhere near him in energy and enthusiasm. Certainly, we would like to have the experience and advice of people like Dr. Aney.

Here I am reminded of what is said in the first chapter of the Gita. Duryodhana was feeling depressed because of his own sins. He was afraid to face the mighty army of the Pandavas. So he said: "See, every one of them is a mighty warrior equal to Bhishma". Seeing the predicament of Duryodhana, the aged Kuru, Bhishma, chieftain of the Kauravas and the great grandfather of Kauravas and Pandavas, roared like a lion and blew his conch.

It is also said that age is what one feels, not what one appears to be. In other countries, big countries, like America, Britain and Russia, they do not impose any such restrictions on

age. They use the wisdom and experience of old people for the benefit of their countries.

As regards education, I think Shri Kamath is also interested in study of spiritualism. What is the mind? There are great faculties in the hand. Mere possession of an SSLC qualification is not going to add to or subtract from the intelligence, integrity or wisdom of a person. It is from birth to birth, if we have faith in the cycle of births and rebirths. It is an accumulation which is released at a certain stage. Certainly we have had such an experience in the field of administration. Kamaraja Nadar has shaken the whole world by his plan, he is not an SSLC or a graduate. Sometimes all the graduates have to bend their heads before illiterate persons whose capabilities and intelligence are far superior, which we cannot account for. I would even go to the extent of saying that life is the real teacher. For instance, a woman of experience in the house cooks much better than any of us can. Nobody is a *sarvajna*. A man may have the qualification of SSLC but still be imperfect because he lacks vast experience in life, and it is experience that is the real teacher.

The great Prophet Mohammed was an illiterate, and he gave Islam to the whole world. Joan of Arc was also an illiterate, but she could lead masses. So, I feel it is no use insisting upon such qualifications.

At the same time, I would assure our friend Shri Kamath that in due course we are going to eradicate illiteracy, and I am sure in future, in ten years or so, whoever comes to this House will be only educated and not uneducated.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagao):** I am afraid I am not able to support the Bill seeking to amend the Constitution as proposed by my hon. friend



Shri Kamath, on account of the very grave and serious possibilities that such an amendment holds out to the very existence of democracy in this country, because once we accept or adopt any classifications or distinctions, no matter whether it relates to education or age, we run the risk of rit behind the amendment moved by future ruling parties to the detriment of democracy itself and for establishing in this country the so-called democracy of the elite.

Obviously, I can appreciate the spirit behind the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Kamath, but imposing such a condition is dangerous and risky, and by adopting any such distinction we may be playing into the hands of the future rulers of this country. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

The first and foremost consideration is this. If the electorate feel enough confidence in the people who want to represent them either in the Lok Sabha or the legislative assemblies, they will vote for them. The criteria of age, education etc., will definitely weigh with them when they decide to vote for a particular candidate or not. They are the best judges of those whom they would like to have as their representatives in the legislative assemblies or Parliament.

I may recall here that years ago this very question had been posed before the Father of the Nation, and, as far as my information goes, he ruled that everybody who was an adult must have his say in the affairs of the country. This principle should continue as laid down by him, because as already another hon. friend has pointed out, we are not going to have full literacy in this country very soon, not even in another hundred years.

As such I oppose the Bill.

Shri Tyagi: I beg to oppose this Bill. I may inform hon. friends in Parliament . . .

Shri Namblar: His hair is not yet grey, but mine is!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is nothing left!

Shri Tyagi: That is true. My hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has a happy smile on her face because she thinks she will oust others. Being the youngest Member she is happy. In fact, this is a communist trick, supporting Shri Kamath. They always want to divide the country, and now they want to divide the country on an age basis.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not fair.

Shri Tyagi: For the educational qualifications, I protested; Mr. Kamath was there when the Constituent Assembly was discussing it. There was such a proposal to fix matriculation. I immediately protested. I said: how can you disqualify me; my highest educational qualification has been that I have passed the 7th class failure examination and I will be disqualified immediately. I protest on behalf of millions of illiterates. So, many people are disfranchised immediately as soon as this will be passed and then is it possible for this Parliament to be really democratic representative body, if these people are not represented? What are the villagers meant for? Only to vote for the urban people? As if the villagers have no right of citizenship here, they can only vote but they or their sons cannot come? It looks as if it is the day of Shajahan when Shajahan's sons were trying to dethrone Shajahan so that they can get the gadi. What is this? The younger generations are part and parcel of the family? Why do you create a cleavage between the old father and the son or the grandson, rivalry between them? Suppose there were Rabindra Nath Tagore here, he could not come.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no; he could go to Rajya Sabha.

Shri Tyagi: Because Mr. Kamath would not allow that. This is un-



[Shri Tyagi]

necessary, ridiculous and we should have no such age. We must take the best benefit of the long experience of people who have seen things. It is for the electorate to decide as to who is fit and who is not fit to come. With these words, I oppose this Bill.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, it was not my intention to take any special pains to come to the aid and assistance of my hon friend, Shri Kamath; he has not only strong legs of his own to stand on, but very strong arms to defend himself. But after having heard the arguments advanced in this House, I am persuaded that it is only proper that I should get up to have the pleasure of associating myself with the Bill of Mr. Kamath in its entirety.....

**Shri Tyagi:** What is my hon. friend's age? Younger Members are all associating themselves.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Mr. Kamath strikes a very refreshing note of mature sanity, and the qualifications which Mr. Kamath purposes to impose upon the mature Members of this House should be considered as justified.

**Shri Tyagi:** They are both ICS people . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We were—not, we are.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** There are two elements in his Bill: one which seeks to impose an age limit upon the Members of the lower House and the other that seeks to impose certain minimum educational qualification on these Members. With regard to age, it has been argued that there have been aged people who have been in charge of administration and they have discharged their duties with great competence. True. It has also been said that age gives maturity, wisdom, and

other such qualities, and the traditions of our country support acceptance of guidance of the aged and also aged people being in places of authority. I concede the force of these arguments. But, my hon. friend, Shri Kamath's Bill does not negative or repudiate these contentions on the contrary, it seeks to meet certain peculiar requirements that the present political situation in this country has generated. It is the problem of gerontocracy that is assuming alarming proportions in this country which the hon. Member's Bill seeks to encounter. Therefore, to try to advance such arguments as have been advanced, is not altogether relevant to the aim and purpose which Mr. Kamath's Bill has in view.

With regard to the educational qualifications which this Bill seeks to impose, it must be understood and it must be remembered, as it does not seem to have been appreciated by many hon. Members, that these educational qualifications are sought to be imposed upon those who seek elections to one single House, namely, the House of the People, the House of people's representatives. It does not impose any such restriction on the other House and nor does it impose any restriction on the right of vote.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Does he want less qualified people in the other House?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Lady Member had her say.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** After I have finished, the hon. lady Member may be allowed to have her say once again. I will now finish. The educational qualifications which Shri Kamath's Bill seeks to impose are on those who want to seek admission to this particular House. It, therefore, is not proper; it, therefore, is not logical to say that this Bill amounts to an attempt to deprive any citizen from participating in the democratic

processes of this country. This argument has been advanced, and it is not only ill-conceived but is entirely irrelevant to the provisions of the Bill which is now before the House.

It has also been argued, and names have been mentioned, that many old people, many illiterate people, have shown great competence and that they have done great things for this country. This does not bear upon the basic argument on which the Bill of Shri Kamath is based.

**Shri Bade:** Shri Kamaraj's name has been mentioned.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Shri Kamaraj and Maharaja Ranjit Singh have been mentioned. These people are exceptions. When we are trying to make laws, we think in terms of rules and not in terms of exceptions, and rules are never derived from exceptions.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** 10 lakhs of people cannot sit in judgment over this House. (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. lady Member cannot get up like that and go on interrupting.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** As far as the hon. lady Member is concerned, I am prepared to add or accept some kind of amendment or proviso to this Bill to the effect that lady Members may not be subject to the type of restrictions which this Bill seeks to impose!

I would finish my speech by making a reference to Maharaja Ranjit Singh whose name was mentioned by Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar. Shri Vidyalkankar said something about Maharaja Ranjit Singh being illiterate and also not educated. It is not true, Maharaja Ranjit Singh could read fluently.

**Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:** I did not say he was uneducated. I said he was not 'educated' in the sense in which Shri Kamath wants legislators to be educated.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Maharaja Ranjit Singh may not have passed a secondary education test. But he could fluently read scriptures written in Gurmukhi. He could dictate elaborate memoranda in Persian language. Therefore, I would like to correct this wrong impression the hon. Member has sought to create. I support heartily the Bill introduced by Shri Kamath.

**श्री श्रीकार सास बेरवा (कोटा) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस के बारे में बहुत संक्षेप में कहना चाहूंगा कि श्री कामत जो यह बिल हाउस में लाये हैं उस से मैं कदापि सहमत नहीं हो सकता हूं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि वे चाहते हैं कि इस हाउस के अंदर प्रजातंत्र खत्म हो जाए और पिछड़े आदमियों को बिलकुल चांस न मिले और केवल ५. १० फ्रीसदी लोगों का ही यहां पर अधिकार रहे।

देखने में तो यह आया है कि जितने अधिक कानून बने हैं उतने ही अधिक जर्म व तरह तरह की बेइमानियां बढ़ी हैं। जितने अधिक डाक्टरों और अस्पताल देश में बने हैं उतने ही अधिक इस देश में लोग रोगग्रस्त होते हैं और उतनी ही तरह तरह की नई नई बीमारियां पैदा हो रही हैं। जितने ज्यादा कंट्रोल और रेशनिंग आदि की जाती हैं उतनी ही अधिक जम खोरी और मनाफाखोरी देश में बढ़ी है और उतना ही अधिक महंगाई में वृद्धि हुई है। इसलिए जितने ज्यादा कानून बनते जाते हैं उतने ही ज्यादा अपराध भी बढ़ते जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा तो कहना है कि अगर इसाक का क.म

[श्री अंकारलाल बेरवा]

उन से कराना है तो इसमें उन्होंने आदमियों को लेना चाहिये जोकि बहुत ज्यादा शिक्षित व बाहर के कानून न पढ़े हुए हों। यहां के कानून की व्यवस्था आप उन लोगों से करायें जोकि यहां गांवों में रहते हैं, गांवों के जीवन का उन्हें ज्ञाती अनुभव है वे इस काम को अधिक अच्छी तरह से कर सकेंगे। इसीलिए मांवी जी ने कहा भी था कि गांवों में न्याय दिलाने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतें होनी चाहियें और उन के द्वारा यह काम करवाया जाय। अगर जैसाकि श्री कामत चाहते हैं विधायकों की उम्मीदवारी के लिए यह हुंजर सैंकड़ों या ग्रेजुएट होने की कैद रखी गई तो इस का परिणाम यह होने वाला है कि देश का वह ५, १० फ्रील्डो ऊंचा तबका ही लेजिस्लेचर्स में आ सकेगा और जिस तरह से अंग्रेजों के वक्त में हम लोग गुलाम बने हुए थे अब इन की गुलामी करेंगे। ऐसी शतं लगा कर आप ८० फ्रील्डो जनता जोकि पिछड़ी हुई है और अशिक्षित है उन के लोगों का यहां पर आने का मौका नहीं देगे और यह थोड़ा सा ५, १० फ्रील्डो तबका उनको सदा के लिये गुलाम बना कर रखे रहेगा। इसलिए मैं श्री कामत के इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

17.23 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair.]

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill and in doing so, with your leave, I wish to draw the attention of House to the Statement of Objects and Reasons wherein it is stated that the Bill is intended to discountenance the growth of gerontocracy in our young democratic Republic. As has been pointed out by Shri Kamath, the very word is from 'jara'.

जरामरणमोक्षाय मामाश्रित्य यतन्ति ये।

is the sloka in Gita also. The Bill, according to the statement of objects

and reasons, seeks to discountenance the growth of gerontocracy and it also seeks to ensure that a Member of Parliament or of a State Legislature will possess a minimum qualification. Such minimum qualification, in the opinion of the mover of the Bill, is necessary and desirable, particularly in view of the incongruity of the position which requires high educational qualifications in the case of those who administer and judge the law, while the law-maker is, under the Constitution, exempt from any educational qualification whatever.

Both these provisions of the Bill seem to be based upon two assumptions neither of which is, however, warranted by facts. The first assumption seems to be that the number of members of the House of People or of a State Legislative Assembly who are more than 75 years of age is gradually increasing, but the hard fact is that in the present House of the People there is only one Member who is more than 75 years old. He is Dr. Aney. I always think of him as a wise rishi. He is as earnest and zealous as anybody else. Nobody is more zealous and more earnest than that great rishi, from whose advice we all benefit. Names of other elders have been referred to by other speakers and it is not necessary for me to repeat them. May God preserve in good health Dr. Aney for many years to come. He was born on 29th August, 1880 and he is in his 84th year. He has seen a thousand full moons and may he live to see many more full moons!

If out of a total strength of more than 500 Members of the House of the People, only one Member is more than 500 Members of the House of the said that gerontocracy is in a process of growth in our young democratic Republic. In the first and second Lok Sabha also, the position was not very different. Though no correct

figures are available about the State Legislative Assemblies in this respect, it is not unreasonable to presume that the position in the State Legislative Assemblies will also be more or less the same.

It may be mentioned here that in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, during the period between 1918 and 1951, about 7.5 per cent of the members of the House of Commons belonged to the age-group of 66 to 80. Sir Winston Churchill, who is in his 89th year still continues to be a member of the House of Commons. Gladstone was still Prime Minister at the age of 84 and Charles Pelham Villiers retained his seat in the House of Commons for 63 years until he died at the age of 96. Lloyd George was a member of the House of Commons at 81. Then, the value of wisdom and counsel which grow out of experience should not be lost sight of. To quote from the *Mahabharata*,

न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धाः

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Vrid-dhas not by age, but those who teach Dharma.

**Shri C. B. Pattabhi Raman:** That has been our approach and we have not been the worse for it. It cannot be gainsaid that the experience of old men contributes to the general stock of collective wisdom of the community.

Thus, in the first place, there is no indication or evidence of the growth of gerontocracy in our young democratic Republic, and, in the second place, it cannot be postulated that presence of old men in a representative assembly like Lok Sabha or a State Legislative Assembly can prove to be a real obstacle to the growth of our young democracy.

For some reason which is not patent, he would like to reserve seats

in the Rajya Sabha for people above 75. But I do not wish to comment upon it. Many hon. Members have commented upon it.

The second assumption seems to be that the majority of the Members of Parliament have not passed the secondary education test and the majority of the Members of the State Legislatures have not passed the primary education test. While here also no figures are available in respect of the State Legislatures, the figures available in respect of the Houses of Parliament completely belie this assumption. The break-up on educational basis of the 488 members of the present Lok Sabha whose biographical sketches are available is as follows: Up to elementary standard, the number of members is 2; Middle to high school standard—56; above high school standard—369; educational qualifications not indicated—58. The percentages are: 0.39 per cent, 11 per cent, 72.1 per cent, 0.59 per cent and 11.6 per cent. The break-up on educational basis of the 474 Members of the Second Lok Sabha whose biographical sketches are available is as follows: Up to elementary standard—46 Members or 9.3 per cent; Middle to high school standard—64 Members of 13.6 per cent; Above high school standard—342 Members of 72.5 per cent and educational qualifications not indicated—24 or 0.5 per cent.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to one thing. I was shocked when my learned friend who was referring to Columbia said that he was not going to draw on the examples of England, America or other advanced countries where there is practically no illiteracy at all. He gave the example of Columbia and other States and referred to them as, if I may use his expression, the "so-called backward countries". We in India may be poor in material possessions, but we are rich in culture and heritage. We have the oldest civilisation. You go to

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

Rome today, you will not see Roman of the time of Caesar. It is a mixture now. If you go to Greece you will not see the Greek of the age of Pericles. My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi's many times great great grandfather might have lived during the *Mahabharata* time in India. So it is not right to call such an old civilisation as backward. When he said "backward" I am sure he referred only to material possessions.

The break-up on educational basis of the 232 members of the Rajya Sabha in 1962 whose biographical sketches are available is as follows: Up to elementary standard—2 members or 0.9 per cent; between elementary and high school standard—24 members or 10.1 per cent; above high school standard—191 or 80.6 per cent; educational qualifications not indicated—8 or 3.88 per cent. Incidentally I may say here that when Mr. Sitwell was asked to give his biographical sketch he said: "I belong to Eton and Oxford, but was educated privately away from these institutions during holidays". That is the approach of a real man of culture with regard to the so-called educational qualifications. The break-up on educational basis of the 229 members of the Rajya Sabha in 1958 is also available. There were 0.49 per cent up to elementary standard, 8 per cent up to high school standard and above high school standard there were 193 members or 83.5 per cent.

Thus the educational qualifications possessed by the Members of Parliament do not justify the second set of provisions of the Bill. With the spread of education among the electorate, it may fairly be expected that even the small percentage of Members of Parliament with lower educational qualifications will vanish within a short period of time.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the mover of the Bill has

mentioned one specific reason in support of the provisions of the Bill relating to educational qualifications of the members of our legislatures. Some hon. Members also referred to it in support of the provisions of the Bill relating to educational qualifications. His reason is that whereas the members of the administrative and judicial branches of Government are required to have high educational qualifications, the members of the legislative branch are exempt under the constitution from any educational qualifications whatever. The argument is no doubt specious but not tenable on sound scrutiny. On account of the nature of the duties the administrative and judicial branches of Government are entrusted with, the members of these two branches of Government must necessarily be experts in their own lines and therefore possess the necessary technical knowledge and professional skill. The legislative branch of Government stands on a basically different footing. The legislative branch directs and formulates policy; the administrative branch carries it out and the judicial branch interprets and enforces it. The question, therefore, is—should the personnel of the legislative branch like that of the other two branches of Government be composed of experts technically trained for the job and making a profession of it?

Frequent references have been made to Shri Kamraj, the leader of the Congress Party to which I have the honour to belong. I do not think there can be any abler leader or administrator like him. I am glad they referred to him. That is one example. It needs little reflection to find the answer: it must be in the negative. From the very nature of their functions as the voice of the community the members of the legislative branch have to speak for the entire population, for all ages, classes and conditions of people. In that case, practically the whole of the rural

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population, 82 per cent of the population of India, is shut out. Quite a large number of them will be kept out, if this is insisted upon. For this task experts with professional skill or technical knowledge are not necessary, but men of high qualities of mind, heart and character. Simply laying down a minimum educational qualification, such as the passing of a secondary or primary test, is not enough and cannot achieve these objectives. What is needed is that the people, the electorate, should be able and willing to choose men of the right type wisely and that means that education should spread as quickly as possible among the masses of the people so that they can make a choice of the right type of men and women as Members of Parliament and State Legislatures.

The mover of the Bill may, therefore, be requested to withdraw it; otherwise, it will be my painful duty to oppose it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Kamath.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbanga)** May I say a few words?

**Mr. Chairman:** No, this is the time for the reply. The reply is over.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I will reply. Further, there is still time.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I have concluded my speech early in order to enable the mover of the Bill to reply.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. There is still time.

**Mr. Chairman:** If he wanted time at the time of the general discussion, he would have got it. Now the general discussion is over and the Minister has also made his speech. Now, only the mover has got the right of reply.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** In the case of non-official business, the Minister only intervenes. It is either the mover of the Resolution or the author of the Bill that replies when the discussion is over. So, I may be given an opportunity.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I agree with him.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry, I have already called Shri Kamath.

**Shri Kamath:** Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to my colleagues on both sides of the House for the keen interest they have taken in this Bill and the active contribution they have made to the debate. I am particularly grateful to those two discriminating colleagues of mine, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad and Shri Kapur Singh, who have accorded valiant support to the Bill. Democracy, as has been well said, will perish unless there is the right to dissent and the voice of dissent is loud and strong and clear. This is the fundamental postulate for the growth of democracy.

I am glad that in this House today we three at least and one colleague who, I think, has given partial support to the Bill,—so at least three or four members of the House among those who have spoken and there are many who have not spoken—heard melodies may be sweet but unheard melodies are sweeter,—and I am sure among those who have not spoken there may be a few at least who will support the Bill that I have brought before the House—so at least three or four colleagues have raised their voice of dissent from the majority and raised it loud, and their voices have been heard in this House. This augurs well for the future of parliamentary democracy in this House. Once the voice of dissent is stifled, then democracy will have no hope and no future.

I am glad, therefore, that this Bill of mine, this humble Bill of mine, as



[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

you have. Sir, rightly stated when you were down here below—now you have just gone up above—has evoked a vigorous discussion in this House and, to that extent, I am glad that I have done a little bit of service by stimulating discussion on this very vital subject which had evoked, as I said in the course of my remarks at the time of my moving for consideration of the Bill, the interest of no less a person than Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as revealed in his final address to the Constituent Assembly. And, mind you, after he had heard the debate on all the articles which preceded before, everything was over, all the discussion was over, on the 26th November 1949 after the discussion was concluded, after the third reading was concluded, he delivered his valedictory address to the Constituent Assembly.

My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, or someone else said that this had been debated in the Constituent Assembly and asked therefore why it should be raised again. But Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Assembly, said in his final address after considering all that had been said for three years in the Assembly, that he regretted that while qualifications should be laid down for judges and for administrators no educational qualifications whatever had been prescribed for the lawmakers. It was one of his sincere regrets, he said on that occasion.

Later on in a public address in Jabāpur. I think, in 1950 at the Rotary Club where I happened to be present, he also said that adult franchise without adult education was attended with serious pitfalls and dangers. That was his view, right or wrong. Some may not agree with it, but he did say so.

**Shri Tyagi:** Does my hon. friend challenge the statement that the amendment or the proposal that the minimum educational qualification

must be matriculation was rejected in the Constituent Assembly? Was it not rejected?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I said so. But after that Dr. Rajendra Prasad made the speech. In the Provisional Parliament when the Resolution of Professor K. T. Shah was on the anvil and I was making a few observations, Shri Tyagi interrupted to ask, "Would you prefer to have qualifications for Ministers also?" Then I said, "A Minister cannot be a Minister unless he is a Member of the House". If you want to be a Minister, you must first be a Member of the House, and so the qualifications apply to his case. Then Shri Tyagi said, "But would you have a higher qualification for the Minister?" Apparently at the back of his mind, he wanted a higher qualification for Ministers than for Members.

**Shri Tyagi:** My idea was that if Members were matriculates, Ministers should be graduates.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** So, if Members have passed primary school test, you may have the secondary school test for Ministers. I hope, I have understood his mind clearly. Then, I said that the Committee could go into that. I think, Professor K. T. Shah wanted a committee to go into this matter. Thereupon Shri Tyagi said, "Include this also". that is the question of qualifications for Ministers must also be included in the terms of reference of that committee. Therefore, with all due respect to those friends of mine who have expressed a contrary view—I have great regard for them—I am really sorry today that the view expressed by an eminent patriot, a great leader, and educationist of the highest order—Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who presided over the Constituent Assembly—has not found acceptance even today.



There are some colleagues who question the propriety of having the secondary education test for Members of Parliament. Some of my colleagues said that it would make the study of English compulsory for intending candidates to Parliament. But if those colleagues had taken the trouble of moving an amendment to this and tried to make the qualifications uniform, like primary school test for Candidates to State Legislatures, I would have accepted the amendment. If they had moved an amendment to make the primary school test the minimum qualification for Members of Parliament also, I would have gladly accepted it.

I am sorry that in the earlier speech when I moved for consideration of the Bill I did not mention that even in some backward countries which have been emancipated or which have become free after India became independent, some years after that, like Laos, Syria, Sudan and Turkey—I gave the instances of some American and European countries earlier, illiterate persons are debarred from election.

**Shri Tyagi:** Bad.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not know, whether bad or good, but it is a fact. In Laos, a small, tiny, backward country when compared to India, the only persons who could be members of the National Assembly, their Parliament, are those holding certain degrees or diplomas and some classes of leading citizens.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What will be the percentage of such people in Laos?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not know. But these are the qualifications prescribed.

**An Hon. Member:** It may be 1 per cent.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That means that 99 per cent of the people would be debarred.

**Shrimati Lakshminathanamma:** Were such restrictions imposed during the British regime here?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am talking of free countries; I am not talking of slave or colonial countries. These are not slave countries or countries under the colonial system, but these are free countries today. Laos, Syria, the Sudan and Turkey are all free countries. I do not know whether they still continue the old laws, but today the electoral laws of those countries prescribe a certain standard of literacy or some educational qualification with degrees or diplomas for intending candidates to their Parliaments.

I really cannot appreciate the argument advanced by my hon. friend with regard to the problem or the issue of gerontocracy. I have not sought, nor is it my intention to do so, and in fact, it is farthest from my mind, to debar our old, aged and respected people who can advice us and guide us on the right path of dharma from Parliament. Much has been said about those who fought on the battle-field. I also know that Dronacharya was 85 when he was on the Kurukshetra battle-field, but he fought like a sixteen-year old youth. The sloka says:

आवृणक्ति दशमो वयसा अश्रितपंचकः ।

रणे पंचवत् द्रोणो बृद्ध योऽसौ वर्षवत् ॥

When he was 85 and he was on the battle-field, as young as Bapuji Aney here, he fought like a sixteen-year-old youth, just as Dr. M. S. Aney does in Parliament. But as I have said, and as my hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh has said, and also as one or two other colleagues of mine have said, law is meant for the ordinary run of mankind; we do not legislate for exceptions. That is why I have said that we have to provide that those aged persons who put many young men to shame by their energy and by their activity must find a place in Parliament. We are sending today so many young persons to Rajya Sabha.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Why should young persons be sent to Rajya Sabha? Of course, it may be necessary to send some of them there; those who have been defeated in election to this House after find a place in the Rajya Sabha. I do not mean the Congress Party alone, but I would say that all parties try to find places for such people in the Rajya Sabha.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** The Opposition also does it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do mean the Congress Party alone, but I have said that all parties do it. So, my hon. friend can be happy now, and this will give her some solace. But why should young persons be sent to Rajya Sabha? I am sure most of my colleagues will agree that those wise persons who are over 75, those who '*vadanti dharmam*,' who speak *dharma*, and who are *dharma-vits*, who are knowers of *dharma*, can certainly find an eminent place in the Rajya Sabha; they will be in Parliament and they will be in the legislatures, but in the Vidhan Parishad so far as the States are concerned, and in Rajya Sabha so far as Parliament is concerned. Therefore, I cannot understand the force of the argument 'Why do you debar them?' We are not debarring them at all, not at all, not even for a moment. They can come to Parliament, and they will be in Parliament, and they will be across the Central Hall in the other House, and we can always meet them, we can always seek their advice and guidance on various matters.

I have discovered that generally speaking, today, it is only in the primitive or tribal communities that gerontocracy reigns supreme. In the primitive or tribal communities in Africa and some parts of Polynesia and Melanesia they have gerontocracy. The older the person, 75, 80, or 85, the more is his prestige in that community. But that is so only among the primitive and tribal communities. We are aspiring for some

thing higher than that. We are not a tribal community nor are we a primitive community. Therefore, it is all the more essential, or rather I would say not 'therefore,' but *a fortiori*, for stronger reasons, that we who are on the high-road to a rigorous democracy and to becoming a mighty nation in this world, should, in agreement with what Dr. Rajendra Prasad had said as far back as 1949, when India was not as much educated or literate as she is today, —even then he uttered this sentiment—that Parliament should adopt some minimum educational qualifications for lawmakers. I am strongly of the opinion that today at least we should, in agreement with Dr. Rajendra Prasad's view adopt some minimum educational qualifications for candidates to Parliament and to State Legislatures.

One last word and I have done.

**Shri Tyagi:** As a representative of illiterates, I seek your permission to walk out.

(Shri Tyagi then left the House)

17.50 hrs.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I would only add before I close that the age limits now prescribed are arbitrary. The Constituent Assembly in its wisdom prescribed the lower age limit of 25. There was no logic or reason behind it. Some of us suggested 21, some other said 18, some others wanted 20 and still others 22. But arbitrarily, it was fixed at 25, even though in this warm, tropical country, we are supposed to mature quicker than in cold countries with Mediterranean or temperate climates. In some western countries, the lower age limit is 21. But here we fixed it at 25. There was, as I said no logic or reason behind it.

I would only like to emphasise that the *raison d'être* behind this move to fix an upper age limit for Members of this House, the Lok Sabha, and

the Vidhan Sabhas in the States, is to give scope for younger men and women to come up and take their seats in these legislative bodies. If this amendment is not accepted, it will block the entry, so to say, of younger men and women into the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas. It is in their own interest, in the interest of the younger men and women who are members or aspirants, that I seek to prescribe this upper age limit of 75. I hope that when voting takes place, the younger Members of this House will take this aspect into consideration, and realise how I have been trying to fight for their interests, so that their path to the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas may not be blocked. Once this upper age limit is accepted, those above that will not be eligible for candidature to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas.

Therefore, I see no reason why I should reconsider my attitude to both the matters specified in this Bill, namely, the gerontocracy aspect....

**An Hon. Member:** His own Party has opposed it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But others will agree. It is not a party matter; it cuts across party lines. It is a national matter; it is not a party matter.

Therefore, I see no reason to resile from the stand I have taken either on the issue of the upper age limit or on the issue of minimum educational qualifications, which I have to sought to prescribe for intending candidates to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas.

In the end, I appeal, with all the earnestness at my command with all the sincerity at my command, to my colleagues on both sides of the House to appreciate the manner in which the interests of democracy, of real progress and of national prosperity will be served by the acceptance of this Bill, and I hope that on reconsideration and mature thought....

**Shri Shinkre:** I hope he will withdraw the Bill as the House has not grown enough to appreciate his reasoning.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I hope Members on either side will vote wholeheartedly for this Bill, and that the Motion for consideration will be adopted by the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I take it that as the purpose of provoking discussion is served, the hon. Member is withdrawing the Bill with the leave of the House?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, no. I am not withdrawing.

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall have to put the motion to vote.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Before that, we must have quorum.

18 hrs.

**Mr. Chairman:** Does he raise seriously the question of quorum.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yes. Without quorum, how can we vote on it?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** He is referring to the Constitutional requirement.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is very necessary.

**Mr. Chairman:** The quorum bell is being rung.

As there is no quorum the motion before the House will be put to vote next time. The House now stands adjourned till Monday.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 30, 1964/Chaitra 10, 1886 (Saka) (Saka)*