



सत्यमेव जयते

Monday
29th March, 1954

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

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**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
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**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
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1465

1466

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Monday, the 29th March, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DISPOSAL OF ARMY SURPLUS STORES

***1355. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further stores were declared as surplus to Army requirements to the Directorate-General of Supplies & Disposals during 1953-54; and

(b) what quantity of surplus stores was cleared by the Directorate-General of Supplies & Disposals during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) During the period from 1st April 1953 to end January, 1954, the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals disposed of 18,000 tons (approximately) of surplus stores in addition to about 1,000 'B' Vehicles and 3,400 'A' Vehicles.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any quantity of unserviceable stores or scrap was cleared by the Defence Department itself directly?

Shri Satish Chandra: Except for scrap and very small quantities of stores whose book value may be less than Rs. 5,000 no other stores are

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disposed of directly by the Defence Services.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any such stores were disposed of during this year?

Shri Satish Chandra: Nothing, except the scrap, as I said.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What was the value of that scrap that was cleared by the Defence Department through its own auctioneers?

Shri Satish Chandra: I will require notice for that. Scrap in all the ordnance factories and ordnance depots etc. is disposed of by Superintendents or local Commanders.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : जो सर्पस स्टोर्स आर्डनेन्स डिपोज में जगह जगह पड़े हुए हैं, और जिनके भ्रग कराने के लिये सरकार के पास वक्तन फवक्तन याददेहानी आती रहती है, वह क्या भ्रग कर दिये गये हैं, या इसके लिये कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ? यदि किया जा रहा है, तो अभी तक कितने स्टोर्स बेचे गये हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अभी तक इन्ही बातों का जवाब मैं दे रहा था ।

दिल्ली में बच्चों का अपहरण

***१३५६. सेठ गोबिन्द दास :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सन् १९५३ में स्त्रियों के अनैतिक पण्य सम्बन्धी कितने अभियोग दिल्ली

के पुलिस विभाग एवं न्यायालयों की समीक्षा में आये ; और

(ख) इस अवधि में छोटे बालकों के अपहरण के सम्बन्ध में कितनी रिपोर्टें दिल्ली में प्राप्त हुई ?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 83.

(b) 32.

सैठ गोविन्द दास : १९५२ में इस प्रकार के जो जुर्म हुए हैं, उनकी संख्या १९५३ में बढ़ी है या बड़ी है ?

Shri Datar: In 1953 a larger number of girls were recovered. There was a large-scale raid and at one time a large number of girls were recovered. So the number is a bit larger.

सैठ गोविन्द दास : और जहाँ तक बच्चों का सम्बन्ध है ?

Shri Datar: The same number: nothing particular about it.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, what are the special effective measures taken to prevent such crimes?

Shri Datar: Government have taken special measures, first in connection with the recovery of a very large number of girls—they have been properly placed. Attempts are made to prosecute as many kidnappers as possible. A very large number of prosecutions—as many as 82—has already been launched.

सरदार एल. एस. सहगल: क्या यह सच है कि जो लोकसोशल संस्थायें हैं उनके जरिये से जो किडनैप्ड बच्चे और लड़कियाँ हैं, उनके निकालने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: I cannot follow the question: there were some insinuations, I gathered.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I shall then repeat it in English.

Is it a fact that the local social organisations are giving help for re-tracing the kidnapped girls and minor boys?

Shri Datar: They are giving considerable help.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: What are those organisations which are giving help?

Shri Datar: I have not got their names, but a number of social workers, especially lady social workers are giving us very great help.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know the number of girls that has not been recovered so far?

Shri Datar: It is very difficult to find out the exact number, but we are trying our best to lay our hands on as many as possible.

NATIONAL SAVINGS DRIVE

*1357. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the States about the progress of the National Savings Drive during the year 1953-54;

(b) whether any of the States has exceeded or expects to exceed the target fixed for the current year;

(c) whether any sum out of the proceeds of the collection has been allocated for local development purposes to any State during this year; and

(d) whether any of the States has approached the Central Government for allotment of the national saving collections this year for development in their areas?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) No, Sir; but monthly reports of collections are received from the National Savings Commissioner.

(b) The results will be known only after a few months.

(c) and (d). According to the agreed arrangements, every State receives by way of loans the amount collected in its area in excess of the target fixed for it. Against collections during 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 2½ crores has accordingly been sanctioned as loans to the States exceeding their targets. Similar loans will be sanctioned next year on the results of current year's collections.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know how far it is a fact that the Government of Bihar had approached the Central Government for allocation as loan of the entire amount of the National Savings collection in that State for this year for development purposes?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have no information with me whether the Bihar Government has asked for the entire amount to be given as loan. I do not think that even if such an application has been received this request can be acceded to, because then there will be no purpose in fixing a target for each State.

Shri N. L. Joshi: May I know whether the Madhya Bharat Government has been authorised to spend the entire amount collected for the Chambal Project?

Shri A. C. Guha: Some such arrangement with the Madhya Bharat Government was arrived at.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने सब राज्यों में औद्योगिक एजेंसी की प्रणाली फिर से जारी कर दी है, और क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस के द्वारा इस बचत प्रन्दोलन को कितना लाभ पहुंचा है ?

Shri A. C. Guha: The authorised agency system is put into practice in almost all the States. If the hon. Member wants to know the collection for each State, that question would not arise as a supplementary to this question.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the States that have exceeded the targets in this collection?

Shri A. C. Guha: If the hon. Member wants the figures for this year, I am afraid the figures for this year are not yet available and it will not be possible to have the exact figures till some time after the end of the financial year.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the amount allocated to Madhya Bharat Government as loan covers the excess over the target fixed for that State?

Shri A. C. Guha: That was a very special case for Madhya Bharat Government. I think in view of the peculiar position of that Government some exceptional arrangements were made; that cannot be made applicable to all the Governments, particularly of the Part A States.

Per-Capita EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

*1358. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether figures showing the per-capita expenditure on education incurred by the Central Government are available?

(b) If so, will Government lay a statement thereof on the Table of the House?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, for 1952-53.

(b) The per capita expenditure incurred by the Central Government during the year 1952-53 was approximately Rs. 0.23.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether figures for previous years are available, and if so, what are those figures?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am sorry the figures regarding the per-capita expenditure from the Central Government funds prior to the year 1952-53 are not readily available as the ex-

penditure incurred by the other Central Ministries is not readily available. For the satisfaction of the hon. Member we have collected the figures from the other Ministries for the year 1952-53 and they are given in the reply.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether there is any organisation in the Centre to calculate these figures after receiving the figures from the various State Governments and if so, since when has that organisation been functioning?

Dr. M. M. Das: The State Government sends those figures to us and we are to compile these figures. This is being done by the concerned departments themselves and no separate or additional staff is necessary for this.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the figures given by the Minister in reply to part (b) relate to the expenditure by the Centre for the whole of India or for the parts which are under the control of the Central Government.

Dr. M. M. Das: I understand that it is for Part A, B and C and D States.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the statewide information the per-capita expenditure incurred by him are available?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am sorry that is not with me.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the figures for various States regarding the per-capita expenditure incurred by him are available?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the same question in another form.

VISCOUNT AIRCRAFTS

*1359. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 494 on the 17th December, 1953 and state whether

it is a fact that the Viscount Aircrafts are expected here sometime next year?

(b) What are the special features of these aircrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These aircrafts are powered with Rolls-Royce Dart-Propeller-Turbine engines and are capable of undertaking flights for longer distances and at greater altitudes. They provide a greater measure of safety which is essentially required in the carriages of V. I. Ps. (Very Important Personnel). A standard Viscount aircraft is equipped with 40 seats as against 27 in a Dakota and 5 to 7 in a Devon.

And with your permission, Sir, I would like to add that these aircraft, being four-engined besides being very much faster than the existing ones, are safer.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know the time by which Government expect these aircraft to be delivered in India?

Sardar Majithia: The first is expected to be here some time in the middle of 1955, in June, I think, and the other in September, 1955.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if tenders were invited for these aircraft; if so, which countries offered tenders, and with whom the order has been placed?

Sardar Majithia: Tenders were not invited because we have to check up the performance of the aircraft available to us and select which aircraft we have to go in for. After checking up three or four types from foreign countries it was decided that this was the best available, and therefore we went in for that.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the two Dakotas which are now in use and which are to be replaced by these Viscount aircraft shall remain in use till we receive the new aircraft; and will it be safe for the present Dakotas to continue till that time?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, it is perfectly safe to keep these Dakotas in service—we take no risks with our V.I.P.'s. They will be perfectly serviceable till the new aircraft turn up—and even after that.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या हम जान सकते हैं कि वी० आई० पी० में कौन कौन से लोग आते हैं ?

Sardar Majithia: The President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence including the Minister of Defence Organisation, other Ministers of the Central Cabinet and Deputy Ministers of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and the Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force the latter subject to the availability of the aircraft.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know when this "V.I.P." started to be used in India?

Sardar Majithia: It is difficult for me to say when it started, but it is an ordinary thing; V.I.F. means very important personage.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know why the other Deputy Ministers, Ministers of State and Ministers of Cabinet rank and the Vice-President are excluded from this term?

Sardar Majithia: Because the number of aircraft is so very small, it will not be possible to make them available for all the Ministers. And even to the others I gave a rider at the end, that is, subject to the availability of the aircraft. If the aircraft are available, the Minister of Defence onwards get it, otherwise not. It is primarily meant for the two persons,

that is the President and the Prime Minister.

TAJ MAHAL GARDENS

***1360. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal that the Government of India should take over the management of the Taj Mahal Gardens from the Uttar Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Where, as in this case, the archaeological gardens form an integral part of a monument of national importance, it is necessary that the Department that looks after the monument should also manage the gardens.

I may add for the information of the hon. Member that prior to 1946, the archaeological monuments and gardens were looked after and maintained by the Central P.W.D. and the Provincial P.W.D. respectively. It was decided in 1946, that the Department of Archaeology should resume direct control over both the monuments and the gardens. Following this decision, the Delhi gardens were taken over from the Central P.W.D. in January, 1950 and now the Agra gardens are to be taken over.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the Government will refund the amount of money spent by the U.P. Government in maintaining the gardens for the last six or seven years?

Dr. M. M. Das: The U. P. Government has not spent any money at all—on the other hand, we have paid them agency charges for maintaining the gardens.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Will those agency charges be refunded?

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to take over all the gardens?

wherever there are any ancient monuments?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as part A States are concerned, there is only one garden, the Pinjore Gardens in Punjab. The Punjab Government requested the Central Government that they should be allowed to look after these Gardens for which they will not take any agency charges at all. The Central Government have given them permission to look after these Gardens and maintain them up till 1955. The matter will be considered again in 1955. There are no other gardens managed by State P.W.D. so far as Part A States are concerned. So far as Part B States are concerned, there are two gardens in Mysore and one in Rajasthan. Those three gardens are at present being maintained by the State Public Works Departments.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

*1361. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anthropological investigations on the lives and social patterns of the people of Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are being carried out;

(b) if so, the date when the work began;

(c) whether the data so far collected have been tabulated; and

(d) if so, the extent of similarities so far detected?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) Yes.

(b) In 1950 in Bengal and in 1953 in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Yes.

(d) The investigations in the two States were carried out for different purposes. Hence no comparison is possible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what sum of money has up till now

been spent in Bengal and Uttar Pradesh?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far these investigations are concerned, in Bengal during 1950-52, the total expenditure was Rs. 12,210, and in Uttar Pradesh during 1953 the total expenditure was Rs. 3,930.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether such experiments are being carried out in any other parts of India?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, experiments upon social inter group tensions have been carried out in different parts of the country; in Bombay under Prof. C. N. Vakil of the Bombay University, in Lucknow under Prof. Kali Prasad; in Punjab under Dr. Parasram; in Ahmedabad under Prof. Kamala Choudhury; in Bengal under Dr. B. S. Guha, Director of Anthropology of the Central Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In view of the fact that Government is carrying out anthropological investigations on the lives of people and on social patterns, may I know whether Government will take care to compare these with similar facts regarding people of other places to find out the results?

Dr. M. M. Das: Investigations have been carried out and are being carried out in Uttar Pradesh to find out the social patterns of communities. I do not know whether it is contemplated by the Government to compare these with the Bengal people. I will find out and inform the hon. Member.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know how it is stated that social tension is related to social patterns?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is no connection between the two.

Shri Achuthan: May I know what was the special reason for taking up these investigations in a particular State without taking up the same throughout the country at different places?

Dr. M. M. Das: For the information of the hon. Member I may say that anthropological investigations are being carried out and have been carried out in different parts of the country including States in South India also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know what was the reason for taking up this matter? Was there any committee which had pointed out the necessity of this social-tension examination? What was the particular reason for this?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government was convinced that there is a very important field about social tensions in the country where investigation should be made, and in October, 1943 they requested all the universities of the country to set up committees to consider this question. The UNESCO also came in and the Central Government with the co-operation of the UNESCO set up several teams. As I have already said, under Prof. Vakil of the Bombay University, under Prof.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to get along with only one question? The hon. Minister need not repeat what he has already said.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what assistance is being given to those persons who are engaged in anthropological studies?

Dr. M. M. Das: The investigations that have been carried out by the Anthropological department of the Central Government.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are any private persons likely to get any help?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, except those taken by the Anthropological department of the Government. The other investigations have been financed by the UNESCO.

DECLARATION OF ASSETS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*1362. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases during 1952 and 1953 in which Government officials furnished details of their own

property, and of that of their near relatives; and

(b) the number of cases in which enquiry has been made about the correctness or otherwise of the statements?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 322 asked by Shri V. P. Nayar on the 26th November, 1953, the existing rules require the officers of the Central Government Services to submit return of immovable property only at the time of their initial appointment, and subsequently whenever fresh property is acquired. Information regarding the number of returns thus submitted in 1952 and 1953 and the number of cases in which enquiries had to be made into such returns is not readily available. Its collection will involve reference to all Central Government Departments and offices throughout the country, and will take considerable time.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any Government servant has sought permission during 1952 and 1953 for acquiring fresh property?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of this.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this system of submitting returns at the time of entering service is followed while appointing Government servants or not?

Shri Datar: At the time when they enter service, that is followed. Subsequently, this is to be followed whenever property has to be purchased.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether before pensions of officers are fixed and allowed to be drawn by officers who retire, Government insist that they must furnish all this information, and may I also know whether in the case of non-compliance with these rules, Government can take any steps to see that the officers who were in service in key posts have not accumulated wealth by corrupt means?

Shri Datar: At the time of pension, generally all the questions are taken

into account. The suggestion that the hon. Member has made will also be considered when framing the new rules.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, in furnishing details of the properties acquired by near relatives, the degree of relation up to which these statements are expected to cover?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Son-in-law?

Shri Datar: The degree of relationship is, very near and dependent relationship.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there were any cases where public servants were proceeded against under section 161 and then it was discovered that they had amassed property beyond their means, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1947?

Shri Datar: Whenever an enquiry has to be made under section 161, reference is made also to all these reports and then prosecution is sanctioned.

Shri L. N. Mishra: In the statement the hon. Minister has referred to the recommendation of the Planning Commission. May I know whether any step has been taken so far to implement the recommendation of the Planning Commission regarding re-organisation of public services? If any, what are they?

Shri Datar: I have already answered the question on the floor of this House that we have taken into account the recommendations of the Planning Commission and we are framing rules for the Central Services as also the All-India Services.

TRAINING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

*1364. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of persons who qualified themselves in foreign languages during 1953 from the School of Foreign Languages?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): 102.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many interpreters have been trained in Russian and Chinese languages during 1953?

Shri Satish Chandra: Two in Russian and two in Chinese.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What are the main subjects that are taught?

Shri Satish Chandra: French, Chinese, German, Persian, Russian. It is intended to introduce Japanese, Tibetan and Burmese during this year.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस से पहले माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि तिब्बती भाषा की भी व्यवस्था की जायेगी । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उसकी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और उसमें कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जी, हां, मैंने कहा कि तिब्बती और जापानी और बर्मीज भाषा अब शुरू की जाने वाली हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने छात्र इस समय शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ?

डा० र.म. सुभग सिंह : अभी शुरू की जाने वाली है ।

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is hearing one question.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: He has already replied.

Shri Satish Chandra: I have said 102 in main answer to the question.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know the qualifications required for the teachers to teach in these languages, and whether it is a fact that there are teachers who do not know these languages?

Shri Satish Chandra: Most of the teachers of these languages belong to the same country in which the particular language is spoken. That is the general position, but there might be an exception or two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can a man who does not know a language, teach it? It is not possible to understand how there can be an exception.

Shri Satish Chandra: I said that generally the language is taught by a national of the country in which that language is spoken. In one or two cases, say Persian, an Indian may be teaching that language.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not a man who does not know the language?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir. I meant exception about nationality.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether this school is exclusively meant for Government employees only?

Shri Satish Chandra: Preference is given to service personnel and other civil servants of the Government. Others can also join.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know how many Germans, French and Chinese are teaching the languages in this School?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member likes, I may read out the list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. Somebody who knows German must teach German. The hon. Minister need not reply.

RESERVE BANK BRANCH IN LONDON

*1365. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) why a branch of the Reserve Bank of India and its agency is being continued in London;

(b) the nature of the work done by it there; and

(c) the total yearly expenditure on its maintenance?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). The

Reserve Bank of India has no agency arrangement in London, but has a branch there. It has been thought necessary to have a branch at London. The work carried out by the Bank's London branch consists of *inter alia* (i) management of the Government of India's Rupee Debt encased for payment in London, (ii) maintaining accounts of the High Commissioner for India in London; (iii) work relating to drafts drawn on the London branch by the Bank's offices in India, (iv) providing remittance facilities in favour of Indian Embassies, Government Delegations, Government Scholars, etc.

(c) The net expenditure incurred for the last three years in connection with this branch is given below:

1950-51 Rs. 1,14,333-13-4.

1951-52 Rs. 1,37,934-6-3.

1952-53 Rs. 1,10,857-5-4.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that no bank of identical status of any country maintains any branch outside its territory?

Shri A. C. Guha: I cannot say what the practice of other countries is, but we have found it necessary. The question was considered very recently and it has been decided to continue this branch in view of the work that is being done by it.

Shri Gidwani: This branch was started during the British regime, and I put a question whether the Bank of England has any branch in any part of the world outside England.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said he does not know.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that certain statutory deposits are maintained by the Reserve Bank of India, for the Bank of England?

Shri A. C. Guha: Speaking subject to correction, I do not think there is any such statutory provision. However, I should like to have notice.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is it a fact that even from the small cultivators of

tobacco tax has been realised, and in cases where the tax has not been paid, the properties of the persons concerned have been attached? (*Laughter*). I am sorry. I thought we were on S. Q. No. 1367.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is a little in advance of the House.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Particularly about tobacco.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether Government have investigated the possibility of getting all these functions performed by the Imperial Bank of India as their agents, and not in terms of having a regular branch of the Reserve Bank of India?

Shri A. C. Guha: As I have stated just now, only recently the Reserve Bank considered this question, and it has been found necessary to continue this branch. I cannot give any idea as to what course we shall take in the future. But the question was considered very recently, and for the time being, the Reserve Bank has decided to continue this branch.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION

*1366. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the area under tobacco cultivation before and after the date when the tobacco-tax was levied in Orissa State?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 91.]

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is it a fact that even from the small cultivators of tobacco, tobacco tax has been realised, and in cases where the tax has not been paid, the properties of the persons concerned have been attached?

Shri A. C. Guha: The original question refers only to the area under tobacco cultivation in the State of Orissa. I do not know whether you would consider this supplementary question relevant.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: In many cases, the taxes have been realised from the

small cultivators, and in case the tax is not paid, their properties have been attached.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is making a speech in regard to the Finance Ministry. This is with regard to the area under cultivation in the State of Orissa, but the hon. Member comes from Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, this relates to the area, while the hon. Member is asking about the cess.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: This question can be raised for Orissa also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the area exceeds a particular limit, it is not taxed.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the area, the yield from which is allowed for local consumption, is exempted from tax?

Shri A. C. Guha: Every region has got its own allotted quantity for personal consumption, which is exempted from tax. I have not got the figures now, but I do not think there is any area where exemption is not given for personal consumption.

Shri Sanganna: My question is whether any area is being exempted from tax, so far as local consumption is concerned?

Shri A. C. Guha: The exemption is generally given on the basis of certain quantities, according to the habits of the people of the locality. But I can say in a general way that we have been excluding certain areas where tobacco is sparsely grown. Small plots of land under cultivation are exempted, but I have not got the figures regarding these areas with me.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the areas that have been exempted?

Shri K. C. Sodhia rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, the hon. Member can put his supplementary.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I want to put the next question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member wanted to put a supplementary on this. Hon. Members are too much in advance of the times.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL

***1367. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill regulating the duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General as contemplated under Article 149 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration but it is not possible to say at this stage, when a bill will be introduced in the Parliament;

(c) Does not arise.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Under what Act are they being regulated now?

Shri M. C. Shah: Under an Order of 1936 as adapted by an Order of 1947.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Have not the duties and responsibilities increased considerably since that date?

Shri M. C. Shah: Those duties and responsibilities are the same as those that were being undertaken by the Auditor-General before 1950.

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of the extreme, pivotal importance of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, have Government satisfied themselves on two tests in regard to the appointment of the next holder of the office: (1) whether the best man was available from all over India irrespective of seniority; and (2) whether the man was found to be of unimpeachable character and integrity?

Shri M. C. Shah: I do not understand how this question arises.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this arise?

Shri Algu Raj Shastri: It is a mere lecture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When a question about the Auditor-General comes, then everything relating to the Auditor-General is asked: when a question about tobacco comes, then everything about tobacco is asked.

Shri S. N. Das: In view of the fact that in the departmental report for 1952-53 it was stated that a draft Bill was ready and final touches were being given to it, may I know the reason why there is so much delay in this matter? Have any suggestions from the Comptroller and Auditor-General been received with regard to this Bill?

Shri M. C. Shah: No. Suggestions from the Auditor-General have not been received as yet. It was stated in reply to my friend, Mr. Das's question earlier that there were two officers working on that. They are discussing all these questions with the Auditor-General and we expect that their report after discussion with the Auditor-General will be received soon.

बाढ़ों में रेल के स्लीपरों का बह जाना

***१३६८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १६ फरवरी, १९५४ को जम्मू से २० मील दूर अखनूर के समीप चनाब नदी में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण लकड़ी के एक लाख स्लीपर बह कर पाकिस्तान की सीमा में चले गए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें प्राप्त करने का कोई प्रयत्न किया गया ; तथा

(ग) यदि हां, तो पाकिस्तान से कितने स्लीपर प्राप्त हुए ?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) A tally of the timber scantlings left behind on our side of the river is still in progress and the exact extent of the loss will

be known only after the floating season in June. The present guess is that the loss is between 50,000 and one lakh of scantlings.

(b) and (c). The answer is in the negative.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो टिम्बर के स्लीपर्स पाकिस्तान साइड में बह कर चले गये थे उनमें से अभी तक कुछ वापिस हुए कि नहीं ?

डा० काटजू : अभी तक तो वापिस होने की मुझे इत्तिला नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question No. 1369—Shri Bheekha Bhai.

Shri Datar: Is Shri Bheekha Bhai here, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly get up and then say distinctly. Otherwise, I am not able to catch them.

Shri Bheekha Bhai is absent. Next question.

ANTI--UNTOUCHABILITY PROPAGANDA

*1370. **Shri Dhusiya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes advised Government to make some special publicity and propaganda to remove untouchability in the last Kumbh Mela at Allahabad;

(b) if so, the special steps that were taken and the amount spent in that connection; and

(c) for how many days that work continued there?

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

(b) Intensive and wide-spread propaganda against the practice of untouchability through experienced Bhajniks and Pracharaks, free dis-

tribution of sixty thousand copies of a treatise 'Harijan Smriti' which disproves the religious basis of untouchability; posters and pamphlets, dramas and pictorial displays advocating equal treatment for Harijans, inter-communal dining and gathering etc. The total amount spent was Rs. 16,557/8/-.

(c) The publicity work continued for 35 days from January 14, 1954, the first bathing day of the Kumbh Mela, till the 17th February, 1954, Ravidas Jayanti Day.

Shri Dhusiya: How many organisations other than those of Scheduled Castes and backward classes have co-operated and helped in this matter, and which are they?

Shri Datar: There was general co-operation not only from Scheduled Caste people but from others also in this work.

Shri Dhusiya: May I know who has borne these expenses, whether the Government or the several organisations?

Shri Datar: The Government have borne the expenses in regard to the activities that they carried on. We are not aware of the expenses incurred by other private organisations.

Shri Velayudhan: The Minister said that inter-communal feeding is also one of the programmes for the removal of untouchability. May I know whether inter-communal marriages is also one of the items?

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to keep this machinery as a permanent machinery?

Shri Datar: This was the machinery of the U.P. Government and whenever similar occasions arise, I imagine, the other State Governments will also carry on similar propaganda.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Government is contemplating having an institution for combating the sin of untouchability

which is very prevalent in States like Rajasthan and PEPSU?

Shri Datar: I do not follow the hon. Member's suggestion.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Constitution has promised to remove untouchability and the Government has pledged to remove it. May I know whether the Government is trying to bring about a set of preachers who will go about preaching that untouchability should not be observed?

Shri Datar: That has to be carried on by the State Governments. We have set apart a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for propaganda against untouchability. This will be increased next year and preachers and other methods also will be taken into account by the State Governments. It is for them to carry on this work.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो साहित्य वितरित किया जाता है वह किन किन भाषाओं में होता है ?

Shri Datar: In all the languages; so far as the Kumba Mela was concerned, it was in Hindi.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री मुझे बतलायेंगे कि इन्डियन फिल्मस डिबीजन के द्वारा छद्म छत दूर करने का प्रचार किया जाता है, या किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

Shri Datar: My impression is that already that work is being undertaken.

AVIATION SPIRIT

*1371. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about September, 1953, certain drawback claims on aviation spirit filed by Messrs. Burmah Shell were found to be not in order and an inquiry was started by the Collector of Customs thereon;

(b) whether it is a fact that some time thereafter the claims were sanctioned as a special case by the Central Board of Revenue even before the inquiry was completed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said claims have no relation to the quantities shown in the Export General Manifest; and

(d) if so, whether Government have inquired into the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Hon'ble Member, presumably, has some other claims in mind. A statement in respect of them is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 92.]

(d) Does not arise.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the specific direction in the Customs House Manual that no drawback claim must be paid unless the shipping bill is shown in the Manifest, may I know what were the special circumstances in which the Collector of Customs approached the Central Board of Revenue for special relaxation regarding the claims of the Burmah-Shell Company without checking the Manifest up to September 1953? What were the special reasons for the Government to accede to this unusual recommendation of the Customs Collector?

Shri A. C. Guha: This relaxation has not been done particularly in the case of the Burmah-Shell Company. This is allowed to all the oil exporters from Dum Dum and in view of the fact that the Customs authorities are fully satisfied by physical verification—some officer being present at the time of the oil being pumped into the aircraft—this Export General Manifest verification was not considered necessary. It has not been put in force in Calcutta for any export of oil—not only for the Burmah-Shell but for others also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is it a fact that the clerk on whose initiative information was sent to the Customs

Secret Service Branch and who first detected the difference between the shipping bills and the Export General Manifest was transferred for his pains?

Shri A. C. Guha: I should like to have notice for this. I can only give this assurance to the hon. Member that the amount involved in the transaction which he has referred to is only Rs. 6,000 compared to Rs. 16.42 crores paid by this company only on one item—import of petroleum in 1952-53. This amount of Rs. 6,000 must be considered very insignificant and the Company has also agreed that there was some error on the part of its officers and has agreed to pay this amount.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the Customs Secret Service Branch made an enquiry which elicited serious findings regarding high-ranking officers in relation to this company and also that the money involved was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 lakhs?

Shri A. C. Guha: The money involved was not only on this transaction but on other cases also. I have placed a statement. The money involved is now Rs. 5 lakhs.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What about the enquiry? Will the results be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not know to what particular enquiry the hon. Member refers. If he kindly gives details, I will see what can be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The enquiry by the secret police, that is what the hon. Member refers to.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am afraid the secret police investigation report cannot be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Regarding the next question, I have received intimation that the hon. Member would like it to be put by some other Member. I will come to that question at the end.

EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE FUND

*1373. **Shri Raghuramaiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to State:

(a) whether any amounts have been allotted to the Andhra State from (i) the Ex-Criminal Tribes Welfare Fund; (ii) the Fund for the Welfare of other Backward Classes, for the current year; and

(b) if so, the total amount so allotted?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes; (i) Rs. 1,50,000 for the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes and (ii) Rs. 50,000 for the welfare of other Backward Classes. Since, however, the Schemes pertaining to the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes were received very late in the year from the State Government, only a sum of Rs. 10,300 could be sanctioned. The Schemes relating to other Backward Classes have not been received so far. No funds have, therefore, been sanctioned.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether unofficial bodies have been recognised by Government for disbursement of these amounts?

Shri Datar: That is for the State Government to do. We have suggested to them that as far as possible the work should be carried on by non-official agents.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Central Government is directly spending any amounts for the backward classes' organisations?

Shri Datar: So far as the Central Government is concerned, it had set apart Rs. 20 lakhs for the backward classes, and a very large proportion of the amount has already been spent.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: May I know what amount has been set apart for the hill tribes or backward classes of the U.P.?

Shri Datar: So far as the hill tribes are concerned, they would either come under Scheduled Tribes or backward

classes and it is for the U.P. Government to settle that question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From Andhra the question seems to shift to the U.P.!

Shri B. S. Murthy: Now that the Central Government has nothing to do with private agencies carrying on reclamation work of the ex-Criminal Tribes, what steps do the Central Government propose to take, if, for instance, a State does not take interest in the welfare of the Tribes, like the Andhra State which has refused to take such interest?

Shri Datar: It is a State which has recently come into existence and it is quite likely that in the next year they would recognise private agencies for the purpose, but if they do not do, then we shall consider the question and recognise some all-India association for the purpose.

Shri Nanadas: In view of the fact that the Andhra State has come into existence only on the 1st October, may I know whether these funds sanctioned would be added on to the next year's budget?

Shri Datar: We have got separate funds for next year, but our difficulty is that all the money is not properly taken possession of by the State Government and they do not send in their schemes in time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if the amount that is not spent out of the allotted amount by the Andhra State will be allowed to be carried over by them for this purpose next year.

Shri Datar: Technically, the amount will not be carried over, it will lapse. The question will, however, be taken into account in the next year's budget allotment.

FLAG DAY FUND

*1374. **Dr. Nataraj Pandey:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount collected on Flag Day in 1952 has been duly spent; and

(b) if so, what amount was utilised for the benefit of ex-servicemen and on amenities for serving personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The 1952 collections have been disbursed, and will be spent in the course of this year.

(b) Rs. 5,45,186 have been earmarked for the benefit of ex-servicemen, and Rs. 1,98,000 for serving personnel.

GOLD PRICES

*1375. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 885 asked on the 10th March, 1954, and state:

(a) the difference in the prices of gold in India and in the foreign-occupied territories in India; and

(b) the international price of gold as compared with that in India?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) A statement giving the latest available price of gold in India and foreign occupied territories in India is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 93.]

(b) The international official price of gold is \$35 an ounce equal to Rs. 62/8/- per tola.

Shri P. C. Bose: I find from the statement that the difference in the price of gold as between the foreign possessions in India like Goa etc., and the Indian cities like Bombay and Calcutta is about Rs. 16 per tola. Has any enquiry been held by the Government of India why so much difference exists?

Shri A. C. Guha: This difference of Rs. 16 exists only in the case of Goa. In the French possessions the price is almost the same—in fact it is higher in the case of Pondicherry. The prevailing prices are: Bombay Rs. 88/12/-; Calcutta Rs. 89; Pondicherry Rs. 92/8; Karaikal Rs. 89; Mahe Rs. 89/8. I do not know what enquiry Government can make in this matter.

ASSAM URBAN AREAS TENANCY BILL

*1377. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 795 asked on the 9th December, 1953 and state:

(a) whether the meeting between the representatives of Assam Government and the Government of India with regard to the Assam Urban Areas Tenancy Bill has since taken place; and

(b) if so, what was the decision at the meeting?

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

(b) No final decision has been arrived at. But the matter is under further examination by the Government of India in the light of the discussions that took place.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Am I to understand that no decision at all was taken at the meeting?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that a Minister from Assam had come and there was a discussion regarding the objections that we had raised. Now there has been an agreement, but the Assam Government, or the Minister concerned, desires that we might draft a Bill. We have requested the Law Ministry to draft the Bill. That will be sent to the Assam Government.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know how long it will take to draft the Bill and send it?

Shri Datar: We propose to do it as early as possible—say, in the course of a month.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know for how long this matter has been pending with the Government of India—three or four years?

Shri Datar: No, it has been pending for the last four or five months.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Are Government aware of the great feeling which obtains in Assam with regard to this Bill?

Shri Datar: Government are aware of the urgency of the Bill. Therefore, they are taking all steps to expedite this.

COMPENSATION TO DEPENDENTS OF CAPT. NAM JOSHI

*1378. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total amount of compensation paid to the dependents of late Capt. Nam Joshi who was killed in the air crash at Bangalore during December 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The total amount payable by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., to the legal heirs of late Captain Namjoshi is Rs. 59,389 which includes insurance compensation of Rs. 50,000. The amount will be paid on receipt of a succession certificate or other appropriate documents which Mrs. Namjoshi has been requested by the Company to furnish.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the services rendered by the late Captain Namjoshi in the development of aircraft carrier, as also in the training of pilots, do Government propose to pay anything extra?

Sardar Majithia: I am not aware of the development of aircraft carrier.

So far as the training of pilots is concerned, he was a Pilot Instructor under Civil Aviation and the Defence Ministry has nothing to do with it. He entered the service of the Hindustan Aircraft—which as the House knows is again a public limited company—only about a year ago. It was actually on the 19th June 1952 that he entered the service of that company. In view of this and in view of the insurance compensation of Rs. 50,000 the premium for which was paid by the Hindustan Aircraft we consider it adequate compensation.

ARMED FORCES RECRUITING ORGANISATION

*1379. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state which Head Offices and Sub-Offices were closed in the re-organisation of the Recruiting Organisation of the Army during 1953-54?

(b) Were any entirely new Head Offices or Sub-Offices opened at any places during that year?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) None.

(b) No.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know before and after the reorganisation of the recruiting organisations, what was the recruitment?

Sardar Majithia: I have got the figures. The average monthly recruitment before the reorganisation for all the centres was 2,961 and the average monthly recruitment after the reorganisation is 3,624, showing an increase.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know how much amount was saved after the reorganisation was introduced?

Sardar Majithia: The amount saved annually is Rs. 1,82,460.

धूप चूल्हे (सोलर कुकर)

*१३८०. **सेठ गोविन्द दास:** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९५३ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४५८ के उत्तर की ओर निर्देश करते हुए यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वर्ष १९५३ में भारत में कितने सोलर कुकर बनाये गये ;

(ख) इसी वर्ष में कितने सोलर कुकर बेचे गये ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली में इनके विक्रय की कोई शाखा (एजेंसी) है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान उपमंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय): (क) २६४।

(ख) २२७।

(ग) मेसर्स सोलर कुकर डिस्ट्री-ब्यूटर्स, ६० चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली।

17 P. S. D.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट भी है कि जहां जहां इसका उपयोग हुआ है वह सफल हुआ है या नहीं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: सरकार के पास तो ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि इसकी उपयोगिता के बारे में लोगों की क्या राय है लेकिन हमने एक प्रयोग किया और अब उसका इंडस्ट्रियल इस्तेमाल कुछ कारखानों ने हम से ले लिया है और वह कर रहे हैं। मैं आप की इजाजत से, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहूंगा कि इसके बारे में जगह जगह थोड़ा भ्रम फैल रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह जो सूर्य रश्मि का उपयोग करने का प्रयोग है यह केवल हमारा ही मुल्क दुनिया में कर रहा है मगर दो तीन देश ऐसे हैं जो इसमें काफी काम कर रहे हैं और चूंकि भविष्य में इसकी बहुत उपयोगिता सिद्ध होने वाली है इस लिये जो काम इस समय हो रहा है उस काम को सरकार काफी उपयोगी समझती है। अभी इस सम्बन्ध में नेशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरी में काम हो रहा है और ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि इसमें काफी तरक्की हो जायेगी।

Shri Muniswamy: May I know how many firms are manufacturing these solar cookers in our country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: One firm is already manufacturing and the other is about to start or might have started.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there is any patent and if so, which company has it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The patent has been taken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and it has been sold out under certain conditions to one firm in Bombay and perhaps to another firm in Calcutta.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the present selling price of this cooker and whether these cookers can bake chapatis?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can a cooker make *chapatis*?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The selling price of the cooker has been reduced by the present manufacture to Rs. 69 per cooker. As to the cooking of *chapatis* it depends upon the efficiency of the cooker and the cook.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : बम्बई और कलकत्ता में इनका जो निर्माण हो रहा है उनमें कौन सा अच्छा है, बम्बई का या कलकत्ता का ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सभी कलकत्ते के बारे में तो कोई राय नहीं दी जा सकती ।

Shri N. L. Joshi: May I know whether agencies for selling these cookers have been established in India and other places?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: One is in Delhi as I just mentioned, namely, the Solar Cooker Distributors. I do not know about the others because sales are organised by the producers.

Shri Dabhi: The hon. Minister mentioned about the efficiency of this cooker. I would like to know the highest efficiency of this cooker.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know what the hon. Member means when he refers to the highest efficiency but if he refers to temperature attained by the cooker which has been produced by Devi Dayal Sons, perhaps it has come up to 300 candle power.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if this cooker can be utilised during the monsoon months?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Obviously not.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*1363. **Shri M. B. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to start a Central

Mechanical Engineering Research Institute; and

(b) if so, how long it will take for Government to establish this Institute?

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

(b) A Planning Committee is being set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to draw up detailed plans for the Institute which will concern itself with mechanical gadgets and implements for cottage industry and agriculture.

REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

*1369. **Shri Bheekha Bhal:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has not been able to collect and present in his report the actual number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Castes recruited in different cadres of services after the Constitution came into effect; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to collect the information State-wise for the third report?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Hitherto, information showing only the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employed in various Government offices has been included in the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, in future it is proposed to show the actual numbers also.

(b) Yes.

NETAJI SUBASH VIDYA NIKETAN

*1372. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for setting up an ad hoc committee over the Netaji

Subash Vidya Niketan at Agartala in Tripura.

(b) whether Government have received any representation protesting against this action; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). An *ad hoc* Committee was appointed in place of the old Managing Committee by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, on account of certain alleged irregularities, but the Managing Committee have made an application before the Calcutta High Court and the matter is *sub judice*. It is understood that a representation has also been made to the State Government.

INCOME-TAX (RAJASTHAN)

***1376. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount realised from the levy of income-tax in Rajasthan in 1950-51, 1952-53 and 1953-54 respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah):

Year	
1950-51	... 10,14,000
1952-53	... 64,09,000
1953-54	... 51,85,000
(upto February 1954)	

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION

***1381. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any International Art Exhibition was held in India in 1953-54;

(b) if so, when and where;

(c) how many countries participated in the Exhibition;

(d) whether any help was rendered to the exhibition by Government; and

(e) if so, what?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Resources (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir. The second International Contemporary Art Exhibition was organised by the All India Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi.

(b) It was inaugurated in New Delhi on the 5th May, 1953. Thereafter it was shown at Calcutta, Patna, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Bombay. It is now being shown at Amritsar.

(c) Twenty-seven countries.

(d) and (e). No financial assistance was given by the Government but a concession of half the public tariff rates for the carriage of the exhibits from place to place, and a concession in the fare of the two representatives of the Society accompanying the exhibition was given. The exhibits from outside were also exempted from payment of customs duty on condition that they would be re-exported within six months of their import or such extended period as may be granted by the Government.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR SPECIALISED POSTS

***1382. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that candidates are not coming forward for some highly technical or specialised posts in spite of repeated advertisements;

(b) the names of the "highly technical or specialised posts" that were filled up in 1953 through the U.P.S.C.;

(c) the number of such posts which have been filled up; and

(d) the number, if any, which still require to be filled up?

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

(b) The names of such posts for which the Union Public Service Commission attempted to obtain suitable recruits during 1953 are contained in a statement placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 94.]

(c) Of these, 29 posts have been filled.

(d) Remaining 24 posts have still to be filled.

DOLLAR PURCHASE FROM INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

*1383. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of service charges in connection with the purchase of dollars from the International Monetary Fund during 1952-53; and

(b) the agency which performs this work?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) No service charges were paid. But a sum of \$516,029 (Rs. 72,31,740) was paid as interest during 1952-53.

(b) The payment is made by Government direct to the Fund.

अफ़ग़ानी सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधिमंडल

*1384. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री डी० सी० शर्मा :
श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) अफ़ग़ानी सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने भारत में कितने स्थानों का भ्रमण किया है ; और

(ख) भारत सरकार ने इसपर कितना व्यय किया ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Asad): (a) 22.

(b) Rs. 45,000 was sanctioned for this purpose. No information is yet available regarding the actual expenditure.

LEGISLATION ON HABITUAL OFFENDERS

*1386. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have enacted measures to deal with habitual offenders; and

(b) whether any uniform Model Measure has been framed for the States to follow in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Bombay, Madras, Rajasthan, Punjab, Saurashtra, Bhopal, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa have enacted measures to deal with habitual offenders. The Madras Restriction of Offenders Act has been extended to Delhi and Ajmer States. PEPSU, Bihar, Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad have introduced such measures in their State Legislatures. West Bengal are taking steps to enact such a measure. The remaining States have taken no steps to enact such a measure as they do not consider it necessary.

(b) Yes. The draft Bill has been circulated to the States for their views.

उड़ीसा में सोने की खानें

*1387. { सेठ गोविन्द दास :
सरदार ए० एस० सहगल :
श्री बी० सी० दास :
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री हेम राज :
पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी
डा० सत्यबोधी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :

क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री ४ मई, १९५३ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८२४ के उत्तर की ओर निर्देश करते हुए यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) उड़ीसा में सोने की खानों की खोज में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ; और

(ख) किस कम्पनी को यह खोज करने का अधिकार दिया गया है ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The prospecting for gold in a strip of land measuring about 40 miles in length and approximately 1 mile in width in Champua sub-division of Keonjhar District in Orissa is being carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines. The prospecting was started in July, 1953 and is in progress. The results of Manual washing of the rock material have so far established an incidence of 3 to 4 grains per ton. These results are reported to be encouraging and it is expected that with improved methods of washing the recovery of gold may improve.

EDUCATION OFFICES AT NAIROBI

*1388. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Education Sections have been opened in the Indian Commission at Nairobi and in the Embassy at Bonn, and if so, when?

(b) What is the annual expenditure of each and what is the number of students whose interests are looked after by them?

(c) What is the total number of Indian students at both these places at present?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes. The Education Section in the Indian Commission, Nairobi, was opened in February, 1953, while the Education Section in the Embassy of India, Bonn, was opened in May, 1953.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 95.]

(c) There are no Indian students in British East Africa, while the number of Indian students in the West Germany is about 200.

LITERARY WORKSHOP, MYSORE

275. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the expenditure incurred on the literary workshop in Mysore during February, 1954?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Rs. 12,500 (approximately).

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD.

276. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay on the table of the House a Statement as on 15th January 1954 showing (i) the total number of employees in the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, with a break up for casual and regular employees, (ii) the number of employees grade-wise or category-wise in the Aircraft, and Railcoach establishments and (iii) the number of employees getting basic wages of Rs. 2 or below?

The Minister of Defence Organisations (Shri Tyagi): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 96.]

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

277. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the allotment for expenditure in different years out of the provision of Rs. 4 crores made in the Plan for rendering assistance to voluntary social organisations;

(b) what amounts were spent during the past two years of the Plan period; and

(c) what amounts have been budgeted for (i) the existing activities of social service; (ii) developing new programmes; and (iii) carrying out pilot projects?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) There is a provision of Rs. 25,00,000 for the year 1953-54, and a sum of Rs. 1,50,00,000 has been proposed in the budget for 1954-55 for Social Welfare.

(b) Nil. The Social Welfare Board set up specifically for the purpose has started functioning from this year.

(c) This question of the distribution of funds for various types of activities has been examined by the

Board very recently and out of the total amount available for the next two years, the following tentative distribution has been made:—

- (i) and (ii). Direct grant in aid to voluntary social welfare organisations to maintain proper standards and expand their programme of work including grants to private Training Institutions for training welfare workers

... Rs. 2.45 crores.

- (iii) Welfare Extension Projects ... Rs. 1.25 crores.

POSTAL CENSORSHIP IN MANIPUR

278. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Criminal Investigation Departments in Manipur have been heavily censoring all the incoming and outgoing letters to and from Manipur for the past four or five years; and

(b) if so, the reasons why censoring of letters is still required in Manipur?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

U. P. S. C.

279. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount spent by the Union Public Service Commission as advertisement charges and as remuneration to examiners during 1951-52 and 1952-53?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The Union Public Service Commission has been requested to furnish the information which

will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

साक्ष्याय की सुझाई

२८०. श्री कल्पति राम : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ५ मार्च, १९५३ को पूछे गये प्रश्नार्कित प्रश्न संख्या ४१४ के उत्तर की ओर निर्देश करते हुए यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) साक्ष्याय की सुझाई से प्राप्त वस्तुओं के संस्क्षण एवं संधारण पर १९५३-५४ में कितना व्यय हुआ और उस में क्या सुधार किये गये ; और

(ख) कलकत्ता स्थित भारतीय संग्रहालय (म्यूजियम) को इन में से कौन सी वस्तुएँ भेजी गई हैं ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Rs. 20,500.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 97.]

SMUGGLING

281. Shri L. Jageswar Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the items of smuggled goods so far detected during 1953-54 at Ledo Morch and Churachondpur on the Indo-Burma frontier;

(b) the total value of the smuggled goods; and

(c) how they were disposed of?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. O. Guha): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Date 27.11.2014

**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

**(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT**

3391

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 29th March, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3 P.M.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**ARRANGEMENTS ON THE OCCASION OF
THE I.A.F. EXERCISES ON 28TH MARCH
1954.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I have received three notices relating to "jamming of traffic" and "want of facilities" in connection with the I.A.F. exercises yesterday. Mr. Gopalan has given notice under rule 215 to call the attention of the Defence Minister. A number of other hon. Members have also given notice relating to the same matter, and they want an opportunity to discuss. Another hon. Member, Mr. N. R. Naidu has given a similar notice under rule 215 to the effect that the arrangements have been inadequate and so on. Mr. Gopalan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Under rule 215 I beg to call attention of the Defence Minister to the following matter of public importance and
163 P.S.D.

3392

I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The failure of the Government of India to take adequate steps for the health, as proper steps were not taken for drinking water, and safety of the tens of thousands of people who visited the Tilpat Range yesterday to witness the exercise of the I.A.F. and in allowing an unprecedented traffic jam for hours inconveniencing the public very much".

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hoogly): As under rule 215 there is no debate at all allowed, may I request you, Sir, to give us an opportunity to discuss the matter under rule 212 so that we can have a short discussion, having regard to the appalling breakdown?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is starting a debate without getting my permission. Let us have under rule 215 a statement. Then, if it is necessary, let us consider the other matter.

The other notices are also of a similar nature.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar Rewari): As you are aware, Sir, a number of short notice questions have also been tabled on this. I want to know which will have precedence—the short notice questions or these notices of motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Notice of the motion was given first. Mr. Gopalan's motion came the earliest. Further, it is a motion. The short notice questions have not yet been admitted. Therefore this will take precedence.

I would ask the Defence Minister if he has to say anything on this matter.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We all know, Sir, that yesterday there was a tremendous traffic jam, and we know odd facts about it. Many Members may themselves have experienced it. But I confess that I do not quite know what is sought to be discussed and how any discussion will be profitable. Undoubtedly this matter should be gone into, that is by experts and others. The real reason is, obviously, that the number of people who wanted to go there was far in excess of either the expectations or of the capacity of the roads the single road or one or two roads that go there. It is quite possible, it might be somewhat better perhaps with experience, but I do not think that any amount of experience or organisation can improve it, except building one or two roads.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Why should there have been so many invitees?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not the invitees. ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will just say this. Under this rule it is not that there should be a debate. It is 'drawing attention', which has been done by the hon. Member who gave notice. The Minister in charge may, if he likes make a brief statement now or ask for time to make a statement at a later date regarding the measures adopted etc. If he has not got the facts he may ask for time till tomorrow or day after tomorrow to place those facts. Or, if immediately he wants to make a statement he may do so.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I would gladly place such facts as I can gather before this House. I have seen this notice only about ten minutes ago and therefore I cannot say anything now. But apart from my making a statement—if it so pleases you, Sir, two or three days later I shall do that—I confess there are certain facts which are obvious. One is the inconvenience caused to a large number of people, including the Air Marshal himself, who is in charge, who could not get

there in time. An hon. Member asked why people were invited in such large numbers, but it is not the people who were invited, who created the jam, but the uninvited people.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members can see that if as is estimated, rather accurately, that three hundred thousands people were there, and about one hundred thousand people were on the roads, well four hundred thousand people were not invited; only some thousands were invited.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Was there not a public invitation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Member is right that the public was, morally speaking, asked to come; that is true, and the public came in very large numbers. There being only one single road and one or two other odd roads, it resulted in an absolute, hundred per cent jam. It might have been improved, no doubt, possibly—I cannot say—probably it will be better, but I do not think this is a matter which can be discussed profitably in the House. This is a matter which should be gone into by experts and others.

Shri S. S. More: Experts managed the whole affair.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can have no objection if the House wants to spend its time in discussing it, but I do not see how it can be discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under the Rules there is no discussion.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I understand, Sir, and, as I said, I am prepared to place such facts that I can gather, before the House, after two or three days.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of so much jamming only; from about 7:30 to 2:30 people were not able to go. One cannot say whether they were all invited, except in a general manner. People could not move forward or backward and there were a large number of children who could not get water. These are all

for the future, that there may be some better arrangements. The hon. Minister will look into this matter and make whatever information he could gather available to the House. under rule 215 no discussion or debate is called for. Therefore, in addition to whatever the hon. Minister has said just now in reply, if he wants to make any more matters clear, he may do so in two or three days.

Shri S. S. More: What happens to our request to have two hours' discussion in this matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody has asked for any discussion.

Shri S. S. More: I think all sections of this House want a discussion, and further I want to make a request that the short notice questions which have been tabled by so many Members may also be taken up with it so that we may have a complete picture

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All short notice questions with the other Motion for discussion will be forwarded to the Defence Minister so that a consolidated statement if necessary, may be made.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Not the Home Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Defence Minister is also concerned.

Shri Bansal: Sir, just now you said that the notice for discussion from Shri Gopalan was received earlier. I myself came to office at five minutes to ten and there was no one there. I want to know whether Shri Gopalan has some other door by which he has access to you.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I went to the Deputy-Speaker's house—that is the 'door'!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Gopalan gave me his Motion earlier than the others. Dr. Sinha gave me his notice of Motion a few minutes later.

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East): No, Sir, I gave my Motion first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the time I came out from inside my house, both of them, Shri Gopalan and Dr. Sinha,

were there, one with the Adjournment Motion and the other with the Motion for discussion. So far as Dr. Sinha's Motion is concerned, it is a request for fixing a couple of hours for discussion. The other was for Adjournment Motion, or Motion for immediate statement, therefore, that will have precedence. The other Motion I will consider, but that will be done only after the hon. Defence Minister has placed such of the materials as he thinks proper or is able to gather later on, before the House; but now I have adjourned it.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): Sir, in view of the.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No oral representation is allowed. I have not got any such notice.

Shri Vallatharas: It is for your decision,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no more decision; I have adjourned it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Committee in its first Report has recommended that leave of absence be granted in respect of Shri Biren Dutt, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva, Shri Sadath Ali Khan and Shri A. V. Thomas for the period indicated in the report.

The Members are being informed accordingly.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

DEMAND NO. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

DEMAND NO. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

DEMAND NO. 20—EDUCATION

DEMAND NO. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now continue discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education.

مستتر آف ایجوکیشن - اینڈ نہجریل

یونیورسٹی اینڈ سائیکلٹیک رسرچ (مولانا آزاد): جناب! پرسوں بحث میرے دوست آچاریہ کرپلائی نے شروع کی تھی - انہوں نے اپنی تقریر میں اس بات پر زور دیا کہ تعلیم کا جو سسٹم اس وقت ملک میں جاری ہے وہ نیچے سے لے کر اوپر تک درست نہیں ہے اور اس میں ریٹارنس ہونے چاہئیں - جس وقت انہوں نے یہ بحث شروع کی تو مجھے خیال ہوا کہ غالباً وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ایجوکیشن سسٹری نے ادھر ریٹارنس کا جو قدم اٹھایا ہے اور ابھی جنوری میں سینیٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن نے جو کارروائیاں کی ہیں اس پر بحث کریں اور اس بارے میں کچھ اپنی تجویزیں پیش کریں - لیکن مجھے کو یہ دیکھ کر تعجب ہو کہ انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ ہم نے ایک کمیشن بتھایا تھا یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کے لئے - پھر ایک کمیشن بتھایا گیا سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کے لئے اور اب شاید جلد دنوں کے بعد ایک کمیشن بتھایا جائیگا پرائمری ایجوکیشن کے لئے - اس سے معلوم ہوا کہ گورنمنٹ جس تھلگ پر ایجوکیشن کا کام کر رہی ہے اس کا انہیں کوئی آئیڈیا نہیں ہے - شاید انہیں موقع نہیں ملتا کہ وہ ان چیزوں کو پڑھیں ورنہ ان کا کہنا کہ اب ایک کمیشن بتھایا جائیگا

ابتدائی تعلیم پر فور کرنے کے لئے کتنا بے معنی ہے - کیونکہ وہ جہاں تک ابتدائی تعلیم کا تعلق ہے آج نہیں آج سے پانچ برس پہلے گورنمنٹ یہ فیصلہ کر چکی ہے کہ وہ بھیسک پیٹرن کی ہوگی - تمام اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں نے یہ چیز منظور کر لی ہے اور اسی پر عمل کر رہی ہیں - اب جو سوال تھا وہ یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن اور سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کا تھا - یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن سے بھی زیادہ اہم سوال تھا سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کا - کیونکہ حقیقتاً اصلی خرابی جو ہمارے موجودہ سسٹم میں ہے وہ ہم کو وہیں تھونڈھلی چاہئے - برٹش گورنمنٹ نے یہ سسٹم اس لئے جاری نہیں کیا تھا کہ ملک کے عوام کو تعلیم دی جائے - بلکہ اس لئے جاری کیا تھا کہ ان کو خاص طرح کے انگریزی جاننے والوں کی اپنے دفتر کا کاروبار چلانے کے لئے ضرورت تھی اس کے لئے انہوں نے یونیورسٹیاں قائم کیں - یونیورسٹی کی تعلیم قائم نہیں رہ سکتی تھی جب تک کہ سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن بھی نہ ہو اور پرائمری ایجوکیشن نہ ہو - اسلئے سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کی تعلیم قائم کی گئی - لیکن وہ صرف اس لئے قائم کی گئی تھی - کہ یونیورسٹی میں جانے کا ایک ذریعہ ہے وہ میٹس ہے - یہ نہیں سوچا گیا کہ ملک کے

لاکھوں - کروڑوں باشندے جو یونیورسٹی تعلیم تک نہیں جاسکتے ان کے لئے سیکلڈری ایجوکیشن محض تعلیم میں ایک دہائی کے لئے کی جگہ نہیں رکھ سکتی بلکہ دہائی کے لئے سیکلڈری ایجوکیشن کا قیام ایسا ہونا چاہئے اور اس میں ایلمینٹ ہونا چاہئے کہ جو سو میں نوے آدمیوں کے لئے تعلیم میں دہائی کے کام دیں - محض دہائی کے کام نہ دے - نتیجہ اس کا یہ ہوا کہ ہزاری تعلیم کا پورا سسٹم غلط ہو گیا - بہر حال سب سے زیادہ ضروری چیز یہ تھی کہ سیکلڈری ایجوکیشن کے متعلق انکوائری کی جائے اور اس کے بعد سیکلڈری ایجوکیشن کو نئے سرے سے آرگنائز کیا جائے - چنانچہ کمیشن قائم کیا گیا - نو مہینے کے اندر اس نے اپنی رپورٹ پیش کر دی - اب وہ رپورٹ سہول ایڈوائزی بورڈ کے سامنے آئی - سہول ایڈوائزی بورڈ نے نومبر میں ایک کمیٹی قائم کی کہ وہ اس رپورٹ پر غور کرے - اور غور کرنے کے بعد جنوری میں بورڈ کے جلسہ کے سامنے اپنی سفارشیں رکھے - چنانچہ جنوری میں بورڈ کا پھر جلسہ ہوا - اس کے سامنے وہ سفارشیں آئیں - بورڈ نے ان کو منظور کیا اور منظور کرنے کے بعد اپنا پروگرام بنایا - یہ کہہ دینا کہ جہاں تک ایجوکیشن کے ریمارکس کا تعلق ہے کچھ نہیں ہو رہا یہ بالکل غلط

اور بے معنی ہے اور یہ بھی ایک آج کل فیشن ہو گیا ہے کہ جو شخص کہتا ہوتا ہے - نہایت ہی سستی سے بات سامنے رکھ لیتا ہے کہ ایجوکیشن کا سسٹم ٹھیک نہیں ہے - ریمارک ہونا چاہئے - لیکن باتوں کے طوطا مینا بولنے سے تو کچھ ہوتا نہیں - غور کرنا چاہئے کہ ریمارک ہو تو کس طریقے سے ہو - ایجوکیشن سسٹم نے اس پر غور کیا اور یہ دعویٰ سے کہا جاسکتا ہے کہ جو پروگرام اس نے اس وقت ریمارکس اپنے سامنے رکھا ہے وہ ہی صحیح پروگرام ہے اور ہمیں سب سے کمزوریوں نے پوری طرح سے کوآپیشن دیا تو ہم تھوڑے عرصہ کے اندر سیکلڈری ایجوکیشن کو ری آرگنائز کرینگے اور اس کے بعد جہاں تک یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کا تعلق ہے اس کے لئے بھی ضرورت تھی کہ کوئی نہ کوئی ایجنسی ایسی قائم ہو کہ جس کے ذریعہ سے ضروری ریمارکس پریکٹس میں لائے جائیں - چنانچہ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیشن مقرر کیا جا چکا ہے - وہ کام شروع کر دیا گیا ہے اور امید ہے کہ جہاں تک یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کا تعلق ہے اب نہایت تیزی کے ساتھ اس طرف قدم اٹھایا جائے گا -

اس کے بعد شری پو شوم داس تلڈن نے تقریر کی - چونکہ ایجوکیشن ریمارکس کا تذکرہ شروع ہو گیا تھا - اس لئے انہوں نے بھی کچھ الفاظ

[مولانا آزاد]

اس بارے میں کہتے - لیکن دراصل ان کا اصلی مقصد وہ نہیں تھا - اس لئے میں بھی اس پر زیادہ توجہ نہیں کرتا - میں ان سے بھی کہونگا کہ جہاں تک ایجوکیشن ریفرنسز کا تعلق ہے آپ اپنے دماغ کو تکلیف نہ دیجئے - اسے دوسروں کے لئے چھوڑ دیجئے.....

آئی ڈبیل (جیلا دھلاہباد-
پشیم) : مگر دوسرے بہت گلت سوچ رہے
ہیں، छोड़ कैसे दु ?

مولانا آزاد : اسے بھی دوسروں پر
چھوڑ دیجئے - دوسرے موجود ہیں
جو غلطی کو پکڑینگے - اس کے لئے
آپ نہیں ہیں -

آئی ایلو راء راء راء (جیلا آراءراء-
پُور و جیلا راءراء-پشیم) : यह आपका
गलत खयाल है ।

مولانا آزاد : بہر حال وہ ہندی کے
مسئلہ پر اور دراصل اس کے لئے وہ
تیار ہوکر آئے تھے - ہندی کے متعلق
میں تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک اہم
معاملہ ہے - کانستٹیوشن میں اس
کا بہرہ رسہ دلایا گیا ہے کہ پندرہ سال
کے بعد انگریزی ہتھیکی اور اس کی
جگہ ہندی زبان دیوناگری اسکریپٹ
میں آئیگی - اس لئے ہمارا فرض
ہے کہ ہم اس پر غور کریں - میں
نہایت خوش ہوتا اگر شری تلن
ہمیں بتاتے کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری
نے جو پروگرام اپنے سامنے رکھا ہے اور

کاموں کا جو ایک نقشہ بنایا ہے اس
کے متعلق ان کی کہا تجویز ہے - وہ
ایلی کچھ تجویزیں پیش کرتے -
لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا
پڑتا ہے کہ جس طریقے سے انہوں نے
اس بحث کو شروع کیا - شروع ہوتے
ہی یہ چیز بالکل واضح ہو گئی کہ
ان کے سامنے یہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ کوئی
کنستریکٹو تجویز پیش کریں - پہلے
انہوں نے ایجوکیشن منسٹری کے
خلاف اپنے دماغ میں ایک مخالفانہ
نقشہ بنایا اور نقشہ بنانے کے بعد اب
وہ اپنا ایک کیس بنانا چاہتے ہیں
اور اس کا مہتمم پیل جمع کرنا چاہتے
ہیں خواہ وہ صحیح ہو یا غلط ہو -
چنانچہ میں ابھی آپ کو بتاؤنگا کہ
انہوں نے کہا نقشہ بنایا - نقشہ یہ
بنایا کہ ان ایجوکیشن منسٹر کے متعلق
میں معلوم ہے کہ کانستٹی ٹیویٹ
اسمبلی میں جب بحث شروع
ہوئی تھی تو وہ ہندوستانی کے حق
میں تھے چنانچہ اب بھی ایجوکیشن
منسٹر جو کچھ کام کر رہے ہیں جو
کچھ مدد دے رہے ہیں وہ ہندی
کے لئے نہیں دے رہے ہیں بلکہ
ہندوستانی کے لئے دے رہے ہیں - یہ
انہوں نے نہیں بتایا.....

آئی ڈبیل : مولانا मुझे माफ करें अगर
मैं उन से कहूँ कि जिस नाप तोल के साथ मैंने
कहा था, आप भी जरा उसी नाप तोल से बात
कीजिये। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हिन्दी नहीं
चाहते। मैंने तो कुछ सेंस आफ प्रोपोर्शन को

مولانا آزاد: بحث میں پروفیسر کا لفظ کہنا ہرگز پارلیامنٹ کی زبان کے خلاف نہیں ہے۔ پروفیسر کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ بحث میں ایک شخص کہہ سکتا ہے۔

[مولانا آزاد]

انریبل ممبر نے ایک چیز کو جس روپ میں پت کیا ہے اور ہمیں کیا ہے وہ صاف نہیں - پرفریب ہے - پرفریب کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ ذرا صفائی نہیں ہے - اور اس لئے میں یہ نہیں مانتا کہ اس لفظ کا کہنا پارلیامنتری زبان کے خلاف ہے - بہر حال مجھے اس لفظ پر اصرار نہیں ہے - مجھے یہ کہنا چاہئے کہ جس شکل میں اس کو انہوں نے پیش کیا میں اس کو کچھ صحیح شکل نہیں سمجھتا - میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستانی پرچار سہا واردہا (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that I am appealing to hon. Members is that there should be no interruptions in the middle. If the hon. Member who was on his legs takes exception to any particular word or phrase, as unparliamentary, I would like to know what exactly it is. If there is nothing of that kind, I shall ask the hon. Minister to proceed.

Shri S. S. More: Our difficulty is that we cannot follow that word. (Interruptions.)

Shri Tandon: Ask the Prime Minister what the meaning of that word is.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): On a point of order. Neither has the Chair nor have we understood the meaning of that word. No decision should be given without knowing the exact meaning of that word. The hon. Minister is speaking in Urdu, though Hindi is the national language. The Chair and the House should know the meaning of that word. (Interruptions.)

آئی اےلگھو راسھ ساسھبی : مولانا نے اپنی تقریر میں دو فوجیں ہستمال کیے پہلے تو یہ کہا کہ کہاں تک دیانننننن کا نکسا سامنے بنایا۔ دوسرے یہ کہا کہ پورفرب تھنننن۔ دونوں لفظوں کے مانے ہیں 'وانٹ آف آننننن' اور 'فرائلنٹ'۔ انا-رہی میں۔ مولانا ساسھب نے ماننننن پورفرب-تھم داس ٹننن کے اوپر آننننن آف پورفرب کے ن ہونے اور فرائلنٹ چیز کے کہنے کا چارن لگایا ہے۔ اسے سراسر بات اور کیا ہو سکتی ہے۔ یہ نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔ یہ گلت مانے کائنہ کرتا ہے اور اننننن-ننٹ ہے۔ اسے واپس لیا جائے۔

مولانا آزاد : میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہر ممبر کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ کسی بحث کے متعلق یہ کہے کہ یہ بحث اس شکل میں کی گئی ہے - یا صحیح طریقہ پر کوئی چیز نہیں پیش کی گئی ہے - یہ بھی وہ کہہ سکتا ہے کہ دیانتداری کے ساتھ نہیں پیش کی گئی - اس کا جواب دینا چاہئے کہ دیانتداری کے ساتھ پیش کی گئی ہے -

آئی اےلگھو راسھ ساسھبی : انا-رہی ساسھب، اگر اتنے بڑے اور سینیئر ممبر یہاں پر ان باتوں کا پریوگ کریں اور اسے انا-رہی ساسھب کا پریوگ کریں تو اسی کی نکل تو ساسھب ساسھب بھی کر سکتے ہیں اور ان ساسھب ساسھب اور گالی گلوں کے ساسھب ساسھب اور انا-رہی ساسھب کی ساسھب نہیں ہو سکتی۔

Dr. Ram Subhas Singh: Withdraw. (Interruptions.)

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.
Let me hear the hon. Minister.

श्री टंडन : मैंने एक लफ्ज भी मौलाना के शान के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न करने का बराबर प्रयत्न किया। मैंने जो कुछ कहा था दलील दे कर कहा था।
My speech consisted only of arguments, not of abusive epithets against anyone.

मौला آزاد : بہرحال مہجے کسی خاص لفظ پر اصرار نہیں ہے۔ اگر یہ الفاظ استعمال نہ کرنے چاہیں تو میں اس پر اعتراض نہیں کرتا۔

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:
(Gurgaon): May I say a word?

مولا آزاد : میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔۔

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It means 'dishonestly' and fraudulently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister did not mean anything bad against Mr. Tandon. Further, if the words import any such meaning, he has withdrawn them.

Maulana Azad: Yes.

اب میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔۔۔۔

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): It does not mean anything more than 'misleading'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Minister proceed.

مولا آزاد : بہرحال آپ خود کہجئے کہ ہندوستانی پचार سبھا جو ہے اس کا معاملہ کس طرح منسٹری کے سامنے آیا۔ یہ سبھا دراصل گاندھی جی نے بنائی تھی۔ جیسا کل شری تلکین

جی نے بیان کیا کہ جب گاندھی جی کا ہندو سبھا سمیلن سے اختلاف ہوا آپ ان سے الگ ہو گئے۔ اور انہوں نے ایک سبھا بنائی۔ ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد اس کے چہرے میں ہوئے۔ لکا صاحب کالہنکر اور بہت سے دوسرے لوگ اس کے ممبر ہوئے۔ گاندھی جی کی زندگی میں ہی جتنے آدمی گاندھی جی کی طرف دیکھنے والے تھے ان کی بڑی تعداد اس کی ممبر تھی۔ جب گاندھی جی کا انتقال ہو گیا تو ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد نے اس کی جگہ بنائی۔ ایک یہ سوال پیدا ہوا کہ اس کو قائم رکھا جائے۔ یہ کام نہ ہوکا جائے۔ یہی رائے ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد کی تھی اور دوسرے ممبروں کی بھی کہ یہ گاندھی جی کی یادگار ہے۔ اس کو قائم رکھا جائے۔ چنانچہ اس کو قائم رکھا گیا۔ پھر اس کے بعد اس کا ایک جلسہ ہوا اس میں یہ سوال اٹھا کہ اس کی آمدنی کا ذریعہ جو تھا وہ باقی نہیں رہا۔ اگر اس کو قائم رکھنا ہے تو اس کو مدد ملنی چاہئے۔ چنانچہ ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد نے اس چیز پر گورنمنٹ کی توجہ دلائی۔ میں نے پوچھا کہ ہمیں معلوم ہو کہ کیا اسکیم ہے اور کتنے روپیوں کی ضرورت ہے۔ تو ایک اسکیم بنا کر پھٹی کی گئی تھی جس کے لئے بہت زیادہ روپیے کی ضرورت تھی۔ کہا گیا کہ دہلی میں

[مولانا آزاد]

اس کا آفس لیا جائے - اس کے ساتھ ایک پریس بھی ہو - جس کے معنی تھے کہ کئی لاکھ روپے کی نان ریکورنگ اور تقریباً ایک لاکھ روپے کی ریکورنگ مدد کی جائے - ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے اس سے انکار کیا - لیکن اس سے اس نے اتفاق کیا کہ اس کو قائم رکھنے کے لئے جو ضروری رقم ہو - گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اس کو دینے کے لئے تیار ہو جائے گی - چنانچہ ایک رقم منظور کی گئی - یہ بات بھی آپ یاد رکھئے کہ اگرچہ اس کا نام ابھی تک ہندوستانی پرچار سبھا ہے - لیکن پریکٹکلی کلم وہ جو کچھ کر رہی ہے ہندی کے لئے کر رہی ہے - چنانچہ وہ رقم منظور کی گئی - اب میں پوچھتا ہوں اچھے دوست سے کہ وہ ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد کی نسبت کیا سمجھتے ہیں - وہ ہندی کے زور دے ہیں یا حامی - وہ ہیں اس کے چیرمین اور جو اس کے اور ممبر ہیں وہ کہا ہیں -

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East): On a point of order, Sir.

ک्या پریزیڈنٹ کا نام یہاں لیا جا سکتا ہے؟ اور انکی کی بڑی کامیابی کے بارے میں کوئی خبر کی جا سکتی ہے؟ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ نہیں۔

ڈا॰ رام سونگ سیھ: اس دن بھی کہا گیا تھا، اور کہنے سے روک بھی دیا گیا تھا۔

مولانا آزاد: جس دن یہ سوال اٹھا تھا اس دن وہ پریزیڈنٹ نہیں تھے - اس کے چیرمین ہی تھے - وہ اب بھی چیرمین ہیں - لیکن جس وقت وہ معاملہ آیا تھا اس وقت پریزیڈنٹ نہیں تھے - اس لئے میں نے پچھلی باتوں کو بھان کر دیا ہے - یہ فیکٹس ہیں ان کو بھان نہ کرنے کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the grant refer to a period when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was not the President?

Maulana Azad: Yes.

جب ریمینڈیشن کی اس وقت وہ پریزیڈنٹ نہیں تھے -

प्रधानमंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य एवं रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हां। जब रिकमेंडेशन की उस वक्त वह प्रेजिडेंट नहीं थे।

Shri Tandon: The question that I raised referred to the period when he was President. Yesterday it was said by the Education Minister that it was on the recommendation of the President that the sum was allotted in the Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have understood the point of order. The House cannot be influenced by the mention of the name of the President or his association, either on the one side or the other. But, in this case, it so happens that he was the Chairman and made a recommendation at a time when he was not the President. He was an important person at that

time and it does not seem to be influenced merely because he is President today. The hon. Minister may refer to Dr Rajendra Prasad.

مولانا آزاد : کل بھی جب میں نے کہا تھا تو میں نے پریزیڈنٹ کا نام نہیں لیا تھا - میں نے کہا تھا ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد - بہر حال جس چیز پر میں آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک ہندی پرچار سبھا کا تعلق ہے جو مدد اس کو دی گئی اس سے یہ نتیجہ نکال لیتا کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری کا جھکڑ ہندوستانی کی طرف ہے ہندی کی طرف نہیں ہے - صحیح نہیں ہے - کیونکہ یہ ایک ایسی بازی ہے جو خاص حالات میں قائم کی گئی تھی - سمجھا کیا تھا کہ یہ گلامی جی کی یادگار ہے - انہوں نے مرنے سے پہلے یہ کہا تھا کہ میں اس کو ہمیشہ قائم رکھونگا چاہے میں تنہا ہی رہ جاؤں اس لئے یہ مناسب نہیں سمجھا گیا کہ اس کو ختم کیا جائے - اور جو وہ کام کرتی ہے - ہندی کے لئے کرتی ہے - ہندوستانی کا سوال نہیں ہے - تو میں یہ توجہ دلانا چاہتا تھا کہ جو مہرے دوسرے نے یہ زور دیا اور یہ نتیجہ نکالنا چاہا کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری کا جھکڑ ہندوستانی کی طرف ہے - یہ صحیح نہیں ہے -

سےٹ موہن باس (مڈلا-جبالپور
دلی): ہندوستانی کلچر سوسائٹی تو

اس سے الگ ہے۔ اس کو بھی تو مدد دی گئی ہے۔

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has heard every word that was uttered by the hon. Members the other day here. He is trying to explain. Let there be no misapprehension.

Shri A. P. Sinha (Muzaffarpur East): We listened to the speeches of Tandonji and Seth Govind Das, had as they were, silently. Why don't they let us listen to the speech of the hon. Minister? Sir, it is for you to ensure this to the House.

مولانا آزاد : اس کے بعد پھر تندن جی نے ایک دوسری انٹیم کا ذکر کیا اور اس پر بہت زور دیا - وہ یہ کہ شبلی ایکھڈمی کو اس برس ۶۰۰۰۰ روپیہ کی نان ریکرڈنگ گرانٹ دی گئی ہے - یہ ایکھڈمی کوئی ۲۵-۳۰ برس سے قائم ہے - یہ صحیح ہے کہ اس نے جتنی کتابیں شایع کی ہیں اردو زبان میں کی ہیں اور اس کی کتابوں کو گاندھی جی نے پسند کیا تھا - اس کی سرپرستی کی تھی اور کئی آرٹیکل اس کے متعلق لکھے تھے - بہر حال اس نے اردو زبان میں ایک مفید اور قیمتی کام کیا ہے - چونکہ شبلی ایکھڈمی میں جو لوگ کام کرتے ہیں وہ کانگریس موومینٹ میں شریک تھے - تو کانگریس کے لوگوں سے بھی انکی ملاقات اور ملنا جلتا ہے - کچھ آٹھ مہینے ہوئے کہ وہ بطور ایک ڈیوٹیشن کے پلڈت جواہر لال نہرو کے پاس آئے اور انہوں نے اپنی

[مولانا آزاد]

ایکھڈمی کی حالت بہان کی اور یہ کہا کہ پارٹیشن کے پہلے ان کی زیادہ تر کتابیں پنجاب اور سندھ میں جاتی تھیں - اب وہ بند ہو گئی ہیں - اور روپے کی قلت کی وجہ سے بھی ہوا الجھاؤ پیدا ہو گیا ہے - اور اب حال ہی میں روپے کی قلت کے اثر اس کو کوئی فوری مدد نہیں ملتی ہے تو اس کو ہم بند کرنے پر مجبور ہو جائیں گے - انہوں نے فوری مدد مانگی - یہ نہیں کہا کہ ہم کو ریکرننگ گرانٹ دی جائے اور ہر برس مدد دی جائے انہوں نے کہا کہ ہمارے شمار اور فگرز اس طرح کے ہیں کہ اگر ہم کو ۶۰۰۰۰ کی مدد مل جائے تو ہم ایڈجسٹ کر لیں گے اور یہ سوسائٹی قائم رہ جائیگی - پرائم منسٹر نے ایک چٹھی فائننس منسٹری کو لکھی اور ایک چٹھی ایجوکیشن منسٹری کو لکھی - اور یہ خیال ظاہر کیا کہ یہ سوسائٹی قائم رہے اور اسی طرح کام کرتی رہے - یہ اچھی بات نہیں ہوگی کہ اس تھوڑی سی رقم کی وجہ سے یہ مجبور ہو کر بند ہو جائے - اس لئے اس پر فور کرنا چاہیے - منسٹری نے بھی اس وقت یہ خیال کیا کہ یہ چھڑ بہتر نہیں ہے - اگر یہ تھوڑی سی رقم اس کو نہ دی گئی تو یہ سوسائٹی بند ہو جائیگی اور

پاکستان بھی اس کا پروپیگنڈا کریگا کہ پارٹیشن کے بعد اب ہندوستان کی ایسی حالت ہو گئی ہے کہ وہاں کوئی اس طرح کی سوسائٹی زندہ نہیں رہ سکتی - تو میں نے بھی اس سے اتفاق کیا کہ ۶۰۰۰۰ کی اینڈ نٹن ریکرننگ گرانٹ لسٹ میں اس کو دی جائے -

اب میں اس طرف آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اس معاملے پر ٹھہرنے والے سے غور کریں کیونکہ اس معاملے کا ہمیشہ کے لئے فیصلہ ہونا چاہئے کہ اس طرح کی باتوں میں ہمارا دماغ کس طرف جانا ہے - حالت یہ ہے کہ سہلنگرول گورنمنٹ قریب ساڑھے چودہ کروڑ روپے ہر سال خرچ کرتی ہے - تو اس رقم میں سے جو کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری خرچ کرتی ہے اگر ایک مرتبہ ۶۰۰۰۰ روپے کی رقم اردو کی ایک سوسائٹی کو دیدی گئی تو کیا یہ کوئی ایسی چیز ہے کہ اس پر اس درجہ شکیت کی جائے اور اسکی انلی مخالفت کی جائے - فور کریں کہ ہمارا دماغ کتنا تلک ہے کہ ہم اس ملک کی ایک دوسری زبان کو اگر ۶۰۰۰۰ روپے دیا گیا تو ہم اس کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتے اور اسکی ہم شکیت کرتے ہیں -

اردو زبان کسی ایک مذہبی گروپ کی زبان نہیں ہے - جو لوگ

اس کو بولتے ہیں ان میں ہندو بھی ہیں - مسلمان بھی ہیں - عیسائی بھی ہیں - لیکن میں اس میں نہیں جانا چاہتا - مان لہجئے کہ صرف مسلمان ہی اردو بولتے ہیں گو کہ یہ صحیح نہیں ہے - پھر بھی آخر ساڑھے چار کروڑ مسلمان ہندوستان میں بستے ہیں - اگر ایسی سوسائٹی کو جو اردو زبان کی ایک قیمتی خدمت انجام دے رہی ہے ایک مرتبہ ۶۰۰۰۰ روپیہ دیتے ہیں تو یہ کونسی ایسی چیز ہے جس کو اس قدر محسوس کیا جائے اور یہ شکایت کی جائے کہ یہ اسلمک کلچر کی ترقی کے لئے کہا جا رہا ہے - یہ جو انہوں نے اسکی شکایت کی تو کہا اس وجہ سے کہ ان کو ہندی کی محبت ہے - نہیں - ہندی سے کس کو اختلاف ہے - ہندی کی محبت میں اور ہندی کو ترقی دینے میں تو سب ایک رائے ہیں - تو وہ اس لئے یہ نہیں کہتے کہ ان کو ہندی کی محبت ہے - بلکہ اس لئے کہ وہ انہیں دیکھنا چاہتے کہ دوسری کوئی زبان آگے بڑھے - یہ جذبہ کام کر رہا ہے - اگر آپ چاہتے ہیں تو زیادہ سے زیادہ اپنا قد اونچا کر لہجئے - لیکن آپ یہ کہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ دوسرا ٹھکانا ہو جائے - اپنے قد کو اونچا کرنے کا یہ طریقہ نہیں ہے کہ دوسروں کو ٹھکانا بدلیا جائے - جہاں تک ہندی کا تعلق ہے میں آپکو یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں

کہ کوئی ایک آدمی بھی ایسا نارتھ انڈیا میں نہیں ہے جو کہ ہندی کی ترقی نہ چاہتا ہو یا ہندی کا مخالف ہو - جہاں تک نارتھ انڈیا کا تعلق ہے جو لوگ خود ہندی نہیں جانتے وہ بھی اپنے بچوں کو ہندی پڑھاتے ہیں - اگر ہندی کی ترقی کے راستے میں کوئی رکاوٹ ہے تو میں آپ سے کہونگا کہ وہ اس طرح کے مسائل کی رکاوٹ ہے -

ابھی سنہ ۱۹۴۹ کی بات ہے کہ مدراس میں ایک سوسائٹی شامل زبان کی ایسائیکلوپیڈیا بنا رہی تھی اس نے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا سے مدد کے لئے درخواست کی - گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے خیال کیا کہ یہ ایک مفید اور اچھا کام ہے - اور ۸۰۰۰۰ روپیہ اس کے لئے منظور کیا - مجھے یاد ہے کہ اس وقت کہا شور مچا تھا اور کہا کہا کہا گیا - اب یہ چیز کہ ہم نے شامل زبان کی ایسائیکلوپیڈیا کے لئے ۸۰۰۰۰ ہزار روپیہ دیا یہ کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں تھی کہ جس پر کسی کو پریشانی ہو جاتی - لیکن اس کے اندر بھی یہی جذبہ تھا - ہندی کی محبت نہیں بلکہ یہ کہ دوسری زبانوں کو کہیں آگے بڑھنے کا موقع دیا جاتا ہے - چاہتے ہیں کہ وہ باقی نہ رہے - اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ آپ ہندی کی ترقی نہیں چاہتے - دوسری زبانوں کی رکاوٹ چاہتے ہیں - یہ جذبہ غلط ہے -

[مولانا آزاد]

واقعہ یہ ہے کہ اس جذبہ کی وجہ سے ہندی اس تیزی سے ترقی نہیں کر رہی ہے جس تیزی سے اس کو ترقی کرنی چاہئے۔ جو مخالفت آج ساؤتھ میں ہو رہی ہے اس کی تہ میں کیا چیز ہے۔ ہمیں دیکھنا چاہئے کہ ہم ہندوستان کی کسی بھی زبان کی مخالفت نہ کریں۔ ہم ہر زبان کو پہلے پہلوتے دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن ہاں اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہم کو یہ خیال ہے کہ ہندی ہندوستان کی قومی زبان ہے اور ہمارا فرض ہے اور ہر ہندوستانی کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اس پر قائم رہے اور وفاداری کے ساتھ ہندی کو اونچا کرنے کی کوشش کرے۔ لیکن یہاں اس طرح کی ایٹھتھوہ اختہار کی جانی ہے جیسی کہ کئی مہرے دوست نے اختہار کی کہ اگر کسی سوسائٹی کو ۶۰۰۰۰ کی رقم دی گئی تو انہوں نے اس بات پر خاص طور پر زور دیا کہ یہ سب اسلامک کلچر کے لئے کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ بالکل غلط ہے۔ اس میں اسلامی کلچر کا کوئی سوال نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ مجھ سے یہ توقع نہ رکھیں کہ میں لہپ پوت کی اور لہٹی باتیں کروں۔ لہپ پوت کی باتیں وہ کرتا ہے کہ جس کے اندر فرض ہوتی ہے۔ مجھ سے یہ بھی خوش رہے وہ بھی خوش رہے۔ میری منسگری نہ چلی جائے۔

میرے نزدیک کوئی فرض نہیں ہے۔ مجھے کوئی فرض نہیں ہے۔ میں نے آج سے ۴۰ برس پہلے جب ان چاروں طرف بھٹھلے والے لوگوں کا پتہ بھی نہیں تھا۔ میں نے ۴۰ سال پہلے اپنی زندگی کا پروگرام ملک کی خدمت کا بنایا تھا۔ یہ میں پات کہہ رہا ہوں سنہ ۱۹۰۷ء کی جب میری عمر اٹھارہ ایس برس سے زیادہ نہ تھی اور جب میں بلکال کی ریوالوشنری پارٹی میں شریک ہوا تھا۔ اس وقت سے لے کر آج تک میری زندگی ایک کھلی ہوئی کتاب ہے کہ جو دنیا کے سامنے ہے۔ کوئی خواہش اب میرے اندر نہیں ہے۔ زندگی کا بڑا حصہ ختم ہو گیا۔ جو نہوڑا باقی ہے وہ نہ معلوم کب ختم ہو جائیگا۔ کیا چیز ہے کہ جس سے مجھے فرض ہو۔ میں آپ کو بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ایک شخص نے فرض اپنے اندر سے نکال دی تو وہ بے پناہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ دے پناہ ہے آپ سمجھ؟ نہیں سمجھ۔ بے پناہ کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ایسے آدمی کو کوئی تلوار کاٹ نہیں سکتی۔ کیونکہ ہتھیار کی کاٹ جو چلتی ہے وہ اس جسم پر چلتی ہے۔ اس باقی پر چلتی ہے کہ جس کے اندر فرض ہو۔ فرض کی کمزوری پر۔ اگر فرض نہیں ہے تو کوئی اس کو نہیں کاٹ سکتا۔

بلکہ میں آپ سے صاف صاف کہوتا کہ
ہندوستان پر - ملک پر جو مصیبت
آئی - تو نیشن تھوری اور پاکستان
بلانے کا پوائنٹ آف ویو - اور پھر
پاکستان کا بلنا - اس مصیبت کی
جتنی ذمہ داری گمراہ مسلمانوں پر
اور مسلم لیگ پر ہے اتنی ہی ذمہ داری
اس طرح کے دماغوں پر بھی ہے ۔

ایک معزز ممبر - یہ بات صحیح
ہے ۔

Shri V. G. Deshpande: The hon.
Minister should take back those
remarks.

Several Hon. Members: No. no.
(Interruptions).

مولانا آزاد : اس طرح کے دماغوں
پر بھی ہے - کیونکہ آپ اس طرح ایک
تلگ دلی کی جگہ اختیار کرتے
ہیں کہ دوسری زبان کے لئے کوئی
جگہ نہیں ہے - دوسری جماعت کے
لئے کوئی جگہ نہیں ہے - دوسروں
کے حقوق کے لئے کوئی جگہ نہیں -
تو قدرتی طور پر ان لوگوں کو کہ جو
الگ ہونا چاہتے ہیں ان کو موقع
ملے گا اور وہ ایکسپلانٹ کریں گے اور
کہیں گے کہ ایسے لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں
حکومت کیسے دے سکتے ہیں - آپ
کو معلوم ہے کہ اس چھڑ کا میں نے
مقابلہ کیا - میں نے کہا کہ
ہندوستان کا ہندو دماغ جو ہے - ہندو
مائلڈ جو ہے - وہ اس طرح کے دماغ
کو ریپریزنت نہیں کرتا ہے - اس کو

گاندھی جی ریپریزنت کرتے ہیں اور
وہ لوگ جو ان کے ساتھ کھڑے ہیں -
میں نے اس چھڑ پر مسلمانوں کی
توجہ دلائی - میں لڑا - کئی لاکھ
مسلمانوں کے دماغ میں انقلاب پیدا
کیا - لیکن پھر حال میں اس مسئلہ
میں جذبات کو کنٹرول نہیں کر سکا
اس لئے میں آپ سے کہوتا کہ ان
چھڑوں میں جب تک آپ اس طرح
ایک تلگ دماغ بنا رکھیں گے آپ اپنے
مقصد کو کامیاب نہیں کر سکتے بلکہ
آپ کے مقصد کو روز بروز نقصان
ہوگا ۔

پھر انہوں نے جو ذکر کیا تو ایک
لسٹ پڑھی تھی - لسٹ بڑی ہے -
لیکن کہا یہ ضروری نہیں تھا کہ جب
انہوں نے ہندوستانی پرچار سبھا وارڈھا
کے متعلق کہا اور شبلی اکھٹاری کے
متعلق کہا تو یہ بھی کہتے کہ ساتھ
سمیلن جس کی انہوں نے اتنی
تعریف کی تھی - آج پانچ برس سے
گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اس کو بھی گرانڈ
دے رہی ہے - ۴۰ ہزار روپیہ سالانہ
دے رہی ہے ۔

شی ڈبھن : میری یہ ارج ہے کہ میں نے کہا
ہاں ۔ آپ غلط بیانی کر رہے ہیں کہ میں نے
نہیں کہا ۔ میں نے کہا کہ پانچ سات वर्ष
سے برابر دی جا رہی ہے ۔

مولانا آزاد : جب میں نے یاد
دلائی ۔

شی ڈبھن : میں نے اسی وقت کہا ۔
आपके याद दिलाने से उसका कोई ताल्लुक

[श्री टंडन]

नहीं था। मैंने उसी वक्त कहा था, क्योंकि इस साल की रिपोर्ट में था "इज बिइंग कनसीडर्ड" तब मैंने कहा था कि ४० हजार रुपया दिया गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is emphasising the other aspect, which was not so prominently put by Shri Tandon.

मोलाना آزاد : तो میرا مقصد یہ ہے کہ جن ہندسی سبھاؤں کے لئے کہا جاتا ہے کہ نہیں دے رہے ہیں ان کو برسوں سے دے رہے ہیں اور اس کا بھی ذکر ساتھ ساتھ کرنا چاہئے تھا۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ میں نے ذکر کیا۔ لیکن جہاں تک مجھ کو یاد ہے اس وقت کہا جب میں نے توجہ دلائی۔ انہوں نے کہا۔ لیکن در مرتبہ میں نے توجہ دلائی۔ ایک تو ناگہی پر پرچارنی سبھا کے متعلق جس کے لئے گورنمنٹ نے ایک لاکھ روپیہ منظور کیا تو انہوں نے کہا کہ ہاں دیا۔ لیکن خود وہ اپنی تقریر میں جس ترتیب سے ایک کے بعد ایک ایسے استقلال کی اینٹیں چن رہے تھے ان اینٹوں میں یہ اینٹ نہیں تھی۔ میں نے جب توجہ دلائی تو انہوں نے کہا کہ نہیں نہیں اس کو بھی مدد مل رہی ہے۔

تو بہر حال - اب میں کچھ تھوڑا وقت آپ کا اور لوں گا۔ اس کے بعد سیکرٹری گورنر داس جی نے تقریر کی - کچھ معزز ممبر : اچی چھوڑائی اس کو -

مولانا آزاد : انہوں نے تقریر کرنا شروع کی کہ ہندسی کے راستہ میں اب کوئی رکاوٹ نہیں ہے - مگر دو رکاوٹیں ہیں - ایک تو انگریزی ہے اور انہوں نے کہا کہ جر لوگ انگریزی پسند کرتے ہیں میں ان کو مٹانے کا پہلہ کیا ہوا بچہ سمجھتا ہوں -

ایک معزز ممبر انگریزی پڑھے نہیں -

مولانا آزاد : اس کے بعد انہوں نے کہا کہ اردو - میری سمجھ میں یہ بات نہیں آئی کہ اردو کا یہاں تعلق کیا ہے - (Interruptions)

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): On a point of order : Is it not unparliamentary to use such language? (Interruptions)

Several Hon. Members: No.

سید गोबिन्द दास : अच्छा महोदय, वह तो एक साहित्यिक उपमा थी, मैंने उनके लिये एक साहित्यिक उपमा दी थी।

मोलाना آزاد : میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اردو کا کیا تعلق تھا - ایجوکیشن منسٹری کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے اس نے اردو کا سیکشن قائم نہیں کیا ہے - ہندسی کا سیکشن قائم کیا ہے - جو اس کا پروگرام ہے وہ ہندسی کے لئے ہے - اردو کے لئے نہیں - اردو کا کیا تعلق -

خبر - میں اب اس میں زیادہ نہیں جانا چاہتا - لیکن میں آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ بعد میں انہوں نے چھٹے چھٹے کر بہت زور دے کر ہاؤس کی توجہ اس بات کی طرف دلائی کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ سائنس کینسے انٹرنیشنل ٹرمس ہوں - یہ بہت غلط ہے - چنانچہ میں لندن گیا - مہر فرانس گیا - اور میں نے دیکھا تو مجھے معلوم ہوا کہ انٹرنیشنل ٹرمس کہیں بھی نہیں ہوں - اب مجھے کو نہیں معلوم کہ سیٹھ جی نے یہ کہسے معلوم کیا - کیا انہوں نے لندن میں جا کر اور چھوٹنگ کو اس پر انٹرنیشنل ٹرمس انٹرنیشنل ٹرمس کہہ کر پکڑا اور کوئی نہیں آیا

Seth Govind Das: On a point of personal explanation. (*Interruptions*). I am entitled to a personal explanation. I seek the protection of the Chair. (*Interruptions*.)

میں یہ بات کہی تھی....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member does not gauge the sense of feeling in the House—therefore he need not come forward with any personal explanation at present. Let him allow the hon. Minister to proceed. If any personal explanation has to be offered, I will give him a chance at the end.

مولانا آزاد: تو بہرحال مجھے کو نہیں معلوم کہ سیٹھ جی نے کیسے فیصلہ کر لیا کہ انٹرنیشنل ٹرمس

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سائنس میں نہیں ہیں جو کہ ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں - میں ان کو توجہ دلاؤں گا کہ ان کو سوچنا چاہئے کہ یہ کیا ہے - پہلے تو میں یہ بتاؤں گا کہ یہ فیصلہ ہوا کیسے - یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے یہ فیصلہ کیا - ایجوکیشن منسٹری کا اس سے کوئی تعلق نہیں - کوئی سبب نہیں کہ یہ ایسے چلیں - گورنمنٹ نے یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن میں بگڑائی - یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کمیشن نے جو رپورٹ دی اس میں اس نے یہ ریکمنڈیشن کی کہ سائنس کی تعلیم کے لئے انٹرنیشنل ٹرمس ملدی ہوں لی جائیں - یہ چھڑ آئی سلٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن کے سامنے - اس کے سامنے اس لئے آئی کہ یہ ایک ایسی بات ہے کہ جس میں اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں کے یونیورسٹیوں کے اور جو ملک میں ایجوکیشنل ٹرمس ہیں - ب کے ریپریزنٹاٹو موجود ہیں - قدرتی طور پر گورنمنٹ اس کی سفارش پر توجہ دیتی ہے - بورڈ کے سامنے یہ چھڑ آئی - اس وقت ڈاکٹر وکھوہر نے مجھے کو چٹھی لکھی اور یہ لکھا کہ میں بورڈ کا ممبر نہیں ہوں - مجھے اس بارے میں بہت سی باتیں کہنی ہیں - میں کہا کروں - میں نے ان کو کہا اگر آپ بورڈ کے ممبر نہیں ہیں تو کوئی مضائقہ نہیں - مجھے اس کی پاور ہے میں آپ کو سیشنل انویٹیشن

[مولانا آزاد]

دے کر بلا سکتا ہوں - آپ شوق سے اُٹھے اور آگے بھٹکتے ہیں حصہ لیجئے - چنانچہ میں نے ان کو دعوت دے دی اور وہ اُٹھے اور تیسرے کھلتے تک انہوں نے تقریر کی - بورڈ کے ممبروں پر یہ بات کتنی گزری - ڈاکٹر مڈالہر کھڑے ہو گئے اور کہا کہ کیا یہ ایک اسکول ہے جہاں لڑکے جمع ہیں اور ایک ماسٹر ان کو سمجھا رہا ہے - میں نے دوا - ایک اہم معاملہ ہے - ہم کو موقع دینا چاہئے کہ جو جو پوائنٹ آف ویو ہوں ابھریں اور ان پر غور ہو - چنانچہ ان کو پورا موقع دیا گیا - اس کے بعد بورڈ نے اینڈیمپلسی یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ یونیورسٹی انکوائری کمیشن نے جو سفارشات کیں ہیں کہ سائنس کے لئے ہندی میں انٹرنیشنل ترمس لئے جائیں - بورڈ اس کو منظور کرتا ہے اور اس کی سفارش کرتا ہے - اس کے بعد بورڈ کی یہ سفارش گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آئی اور پھر کھڈت میں ہم نے غور کیا اور وہاں یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ ایکسپریس ایجوکیشنل سائنس اور سائنسٹس کی ایک سہولت بلائی جائے جو ترمس کے معاملے پر غور کرے اور ترمس بلاتے - چنانچہ ایجوکیشن ملستری نے ایک بورڈ بلایا اور وہ کام کر رہا ہے - تو جو بات مجھ کو کہتی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ یہ فیصلہ

ایجوکیشن ملستری نے کیا - یہ تجربہ دراصل یونیورسٹی انکوائری کمیشن نے پھس کی - بورڈ نے اس کو منظور کیا اور گورنمنٹ نے بھی اس سے اتفاق کیا - سہتہ جی سے میں پوچھتا چاہونگا کہ ان کو سوچنا چاہئے کہ اگر سوال یہ پیدا ہو کہ سائنس کی تعلیم میں کیا کرنا چاہئے تو اس بارے میں گورنمنٹ کس کی طرف دیکھے اور کس کی رائے لے - کیا سہتہ گورنڈ داس کی رائے لے یا ان لوگوں کی رائے لے جو اس لائن میں ہیں جیسے ڈاکٹر بھٹناگر کی - ڈاکٹر کھوش کی - ڈاکٹر بھابا کی - ڈاکٹر مڈالہر جیسے سائنسدانوں کی رائے لے - یقیناً سہتہ گورنڈ داس یہ کہنے والے نہیں ہیں کہ انہوں نے اپنی زندگی سائنس کی دنیا میں بسر کی ہے - وہ مجھے بتائیں اگر انہوں نے اپنی زندگی کا ایک منٹ بھی سائنس میں بسر کیا ہو - ان کا خالی یہ کہہ دینا کہ انٹرنیشنل ترمس نہ ہوں یہ بالکل غلط ہے - ان کو سوچنا چاہئے کہ اس طرح کی دیونگری کس طرح موزوں ہو سکتی ہے -

بہر حال اب میں آپ کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لوں گا - میں چند الفاظ آپ سے کہونگا کہ یہ معاملہ کہ

۱۵ برس کے بعد سنٹرل گورنمنٹ میں انگریزی کو عتا کر ہندی کو لایا جائے۔ یہ ہماری تیوٹی ہے اور ہمارا فرض ہے کہ سچائی کے ساتھ اس کو کام میں لائیں۔ مگر کس طریقے سے کام میں لائیں۔ کیا خالی ہندی؟ ہندی کہلے بہر سے یہ کام ہو جائیگا؟ اس طرح یہ کام نہیں ہو سکتا۔ یہ کام ایک مشکل کام ہے۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن کی ایک بھاشا کو دھار کر ایک دوسری بھاشا لانا کوئی معمولی بات نہیں ہے اس کی مشکلات ہیں۔ ان پر غالب آنا چاہئے اور ان کو دور کرنا چاہئے۔ ایجوکیشن مسٹری نے اس پر سنہ ۱۹۵۱ میں غور کیا اور اس کا ایک پروگرام بنایا۔ سب سے پہلی بنیادی بات یہ تھی کہ ہم نے کتنی تھوٹیں ہیں یہ بات رکھی ہے کہ پندرہ برس کے بعد ہندی ہو جائیگی۔ اب اگر ہم نے اس پندرہ برس کے اندر ادھر کچھ ہندی کا کام نہ کیا اور پھر ہم سمجھیں کہ سولہویں برس ہندی آجائگی اور ہندی میں سب کام کاج چلے لکھا تو ہم دعوے میں ہیں۔ اس طرح پندرہ برس میں کیا پچیس اور تیس برس میں بھی ہندی نہیں آ سکتی۔ اس لئے بنیادی بات یہ ہے کہ اس پندرہ برس کے اندر ہمیں کم از کم پانچ برس ایسے نکالے چاہئیں کہ جب سنٹرل گورنمنٹ میں انگریزی کی طرح ہندی

کو بھی جگہ مل جائے۔ پوری طرح سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی تمام مسٹریوں اور تھیوٹنٹس میں چل جائے اور تمام سکولرس۔ ریپورٹیں اور گزٹ وغیرہ ہندی میں دیوناگری اسکریپٹ میں چھپنے لگیں تاکہ اس پانچ برس کے اندر ہمیں تجربے سے معلوم ہو جائے کہ کیا کیا شارٹ کٹس اور دقتیں ہیں جن کو دور کیا جانا چاہئے۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن کی زبان کے لئے ضرورت ہوتی ہے کہ اس کا ایک ساتھ ہو اور جس طرح انگریزی میں اس کا ایک ساتھ ہے ویسا ہی ہندی میں بھی تھا لیا ہے اور اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ کم از کم پانچ برس ہمیں ملے چاہئیں۔ ایجوکیشن مسٹری کے سامنے جو پروگرام ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ دس برس کے بعد گیارہویں برس سے انگریزی کے ساتھ ہندی بھی سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی زبان ہو جائیگی۔ ہمارے ساؤتھ کے دوستوں کو کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ شکایت کریں کہونکہ ہم گیارہویں برس سے انگریزی کو ہٹاتے نہیں۔ انگریزی کو ہم رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ پندرہ برس تک دھکی - لھکی اس کے ساتھ ہم ہندی کو بھی قائم رکھتے ہیں۔ اگر یہ کہا جائے اس پرکار گورنمنٹ کا خرچہ بڑھ جائیگا۔ دوگنا خرچ ہوگا تو میں کہونگا کہ ہندی کا معاملہ اتنا اہم ہے کہ اگر خرچ بڑھایا بھی تو یہ خرچہ گورنمنٹ کو خوشی برداشت کر چاہئے۔

[مولانا آزاد]

ایکمی میں کہتا ہوں کہ یہ بات نہیں ہے کہ خرچہ بڑھوگا - حالت یہ ہے کہ ناردن انڈیا کی جتنی استھتیں ہیں سب نے اپنی سرکاری بہاشا ہندی قرار دی ہے اور ہندی کی طرف وہ زور سے بڑھ رہی ہیں اور اپنے کام کو بڑھا رہی ہیں - گھارہویں برس جب سہنگرل گورنمنٹ ہندی میں کام شروع کریگی تو یہ جتنی استھتیں ہیں - یو - پی - ہے - مدھیہ بھارت و - مدھیہ پردیش ہے اور راجستھان ہے - ان تمام استھتوں کے لئے اس کی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی کہ ایک پرچہ بھی ان کو انگریزی میں بھیجا جائے - اگر تھوڑی بہت ضرورتیں ایسی ہیں انہیں کہ جن کی وجہ سے ڈپلیمیشن ہوا بھی تو جیسا میں نے آپ سے کہا یہ کام اتنا ضروری ہے کہ اسے خوشی سے گوارا کرنا چاہئے - آپ یہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ گھارہ برس کہیں - پانچویں برس ہی اسے کہیں نہ دوع کہا جائے - تب میں کہوں گا کہ یہ صحیح نہیں ہے - جس طرح یہ چھڑ صحیح نہیں ہوگی کہ گھارہویں برس سے ہندی کو شروع نہ کریں اور پوری طرح سہنگرل گورنمنٹ میں وہ نہ چھا جائے - اسی طرح یہ چھڑ غلط ہوگی کہ آپ اسے پانچویں برس شروع کر دیں - کہونکہ یہ معاملہ ایسا ہے کہ جب تک اس کے لئے ایک صحیح زمین تیار نہ ہو جائے اس وقت تک آپ

کامیابی کے ساتھ قدم نہیں اتھا سکیں گے - بہر حال ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے ہندی کے متعلق یہ پروگرام بنایا ہے - اس نے پندرہ برس کے تین پیریڈس کو دئے ہیں - پانچ - پانچ برس کے - پہلے پانچ برس کا پروگرام یہ ہے کہ ترمس بنائے جائیں اور کم از کم جہاں تک تعلیم کا تعلق ہے ہائی اسکول کے درجہ کی تمام ترمس بنائی جائیں اور ایڈمنسٹریشن کے بھی ضروری ترمس بنائے جائیں - جہاں تک استھت کی گورنمنٹوں کا تعلق ہے کوشش کی جائے کہ سہنگرلی استیج میں وہاں ہندی کھلسری ہو جائے اور عام چلتا کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے کوشش کی جائے اور تھوڑی کے ساتھ ہندی کے سہنگرس کھولیں جہاں ہندی عام ہو - اب پہلے پانچ برس میں سے تین برس گذر چکے ہیں - ان تین برس کے اندر جہاں تک اسکولوں کا تعلق ہے ہم کو خوشی ہے کہ ٹرانسکو کوچھن استھت نے پوری طرح کوآپریشن دیا اور انہوں نے باوجود اس کے کہ ہندی سے بہت دور ہیں سہنگرلی استیج میں ہندی کھلسری کر دی - اسی طریقے سے مجھے مسرت ہوئی یہ جان کر کہ مہسور گورنمنٹ نے بھی کھلسری کر دی اور اریسہ اور آسام میں بھی کھلسری ہے - صرف مدراس اور اندھ ان دو پراکٹوں میں انہوں نے سہنگرلی استیج میں ہندی کو قائم تو کر دیا

ہے - مگر ابھی آپشنل رکھا ہے -
کمپلٹری نہیں کیا ہے - لیکن جو
ریپورٹوں مل رہی ہیں ان سے معلوم
ہوتا ہے کہ کمپلٹری نہ ہونے پر بھی
کافی تعداد میں وہاں کے لوگ
ہندی زبان کو لیتے ہیں اسکے امتحان
پس کرتے ہیں اور ہمیں اُسہد ہے
کہ وہ وقت دور نہیں ہے کہ جب یہ
دونوں استھیت بھی ہندی کو سہولت
استیج میں کمپلٹری کریں گی -

श्री अल्लू राव शास्त्री : निश्चय करेगी ।

مولانا آزاد : اب جہاں تک ٹرمس
کا تعلق ہے - ۱۸ ہزار ٹرمس بن
چکے - ہمیں تاریخ کو میں نے یہ
ہورق کی بھٹک بلائی ہے - اس سے
کہا ہے کہ وہ سبھی کاموں کی رپورٹ
دے تاکہ دیکھا جائے کہ ہم آئندہ اپنے
کاموں کو کس طریقے سے بڑھا سکتے
ہیں اور کیا کیا اس میں نئے قدم
اٹھائے جا سکتے ہیں - جہاں تک
ہندی کے سہلٹرس کا تعلق ہے آپ کو
معلوم ہے کہ ہندی پرچار سبھا برسوں
سے نہایت مفید اور تہمتی کام کر
رہی ہے - تین جگہیں ایسی تھیں
آسام اُپسہ اور بنگال کہ جن میں
ابھی تک باقائدہ کوئی سہلٹر نہیں
کھولا گیا تھا - اب ایجوکیشن منسٹری
نے وہاں بھی تین سہلٹرس کھول دیئے
ہیں - تھپرس تیار کئے جا رہے ہیں
اور کوشہ کی جا رہی ہے کہ وہاں

بھی اس تھلگ پر ہندی کا پرچار
شروع ہو جائے کہ جس طرح ساؤتھ کی
دوسری استیجوں میں کیا گیا ہے -

اب میں آپ کا زیادہ وقت نہیں
لونا - لیکن دو باتیں میں جن کے
بارے میں مجھے اُسہد ہے آپ مجھے
نچازت دیں گے کہ میں چار مدت
میں عرض کر دوں - سبھی چھترجی نے
ماتہوم کے متعلق اپنی تقریر میں ذکر
کیا - ماتہوم کے متعلق سنٹرل گورنمنٹ
کو یہ بات معلوم ہے کہ وہاں ایک
گروپ موجود ہے کہ جس کی مادری
زبان بنگالی ہے اور وہ یہ چاہتا ہے
کہ اس کے بچوں کی ابتدائی تعلیم
بنگالی مہتمم کے ذریعہ سے ہو -
سالہ ۱۹۴۹ ع میں یہ معاملہ ہمارے
سامنے لایا گیا - ایک دو اور استیجوں
میں بھی شکایا ہو رہی تھی -
چنانچہ میں نے استھیت منسٹرس
کی ایک کانفرنس بلائی - اور ان کے
سامنے یہ معاملہ رکھا - کانفرنس نے
یہ اتفاق تجویز کیا کہ جن استیجوں
میں کچھ گھنٹہ بہت ایسے موجود
ہیں کہ جن کی مادری زبان وہ نہیں
ہے جو کہ استھیت کی سرکاری زبان ہے
ان کو موقع ملے کہ وہ اپنی مادری
زبان میں تعلیم حاصل کریں - اصول
یہ قرار دیا گیا - سدھانت یہ قرار
دیا گیا کہ اگر ایک اسکول میں ۴۰
لڑکے موجود ہیں یا ایک کلاس میں
۱۰ لڑکے موجود ہیں اور وہ چاہتے
ہیں کہ ایک خاص زبان کے ذریعہ

[مولانا آزاد]

سے ان کو ابتدائی تعلیم دی جائے تو اس کا انتظام ہونا چاہئے۔ ان کی یہ سفارش گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے سامنے آئی۔ گورنمنٹ نے اس کو منظور کیا اور ۹ اگست کے ریزولوشن میں اس کا اعلان کر دیا۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے پاس بہار گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے جو بھانٹاتے تھے ان میں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو یقین دلایا گیا ہے کہ بہار گورنمنٹ اس فیصلے کے مطابق کام کر رہی ہے۔

کچھ آئریبل ممبر : کر رہی ہے۔

مولانا آزاد : اب جو شکایت آپ نے کی ہے وہ بالکل دوسرا معاملہ ہے۔ اس کے متعلق میں اس وقت اس پوزیشن میں نہیں ہوں کہ کوئی رائے قائم کر سکوں۔ ہمیں سب سے پہلے معلوم کرنا چاہئے کہ بہار گورنمنٹ کا کیا بیان ہے۔ جب تک وہ ہمارے سامنے نہ آئے۔ ہم کوئی رائے نہیں قائم کر سکتے ہیں شری چٹرجی سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اگر وہ ایک شادت نوٹ میرے پاس بھیج دیں تو میں اسے بہار گورنمنٹ کو بھیج دوں گا اور معلوم کروں گا کہ اصلیت کیا ہے۔

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): I shall send it to the Hon. Minister.

مولانا آزاد : شری چٹرجی نے اپنی تقریر میں ایک معاملے کی طرف اشارہ کیا تھا۔ میں اس دن نہیں تھا جس دن میرے دوست فائیلنس منسٹر نے تقریر کی تھی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ انہوں نے اپنی تقریر میں اس طرح کا اشارہ کیا تھا کہ اس سال، ابھوکیہ

منسٹری نے دو کروڑ روپیہ خرچ نہیں ہو سکا تھا وہ چھوڑ دیا۔ میں نے منسٹری سے دریافت کیا۔ منسٹری سے دریافت کرنے پر جو اعداد نمبر شمار میرے پاس آئے ہیں ان سے مجھے معلوم ہوا کہ دو کروڑ کی بات نہیں ہے۔ لیکن ۸۴ لاکھ روپیہ کا معاملہ ضرور ہے۔ لیکن اس ۸۴ لاکھ روپیہ کا یہ حال ہے کہ اس میں جو بڑے بڑے انٹیم ہیں وہ ایسے ہیں کہ اس کے لئے ایجوکیشن منسٹری کی کوئی بات نہیں کی جا سکتی۔ کہونکہ گرانٹ کا نیچر ایسا تھا کہ روپیہ خرچ ہی نہیں کیا جا سکتا تھا۔ مثلاً ۱ لاکھ روپیہ رکھا گیا تھا سائنس انسٹیٹیوٹ بنگلور کے لئے کہ اس کے لئے ضروری سامان منگوا لیا جائے۔ یہ سامان آیا نہیں؟ اور جب سامان آیا نہیں تو روپیہ کس کو دیا جائے؟

श्री एस० एस० बोरे : सेठ गोविन्द दास को ।

مولانا آزاد : اسی طرح کہوکیہ انسٹیٹیوٹ کے لئے بھی کئی لاکھ روپیہ رکھا گیا تھا۔ سامان کے لئے۔ وہ پھر اس دفعہ نہیں آیا اور یہاں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ شائد مئی میں آ سکے گا۔ ظاہر ہے کہ روپیہ نہیں دیا جا سکتا۔ ایشیاٹک سوسائٹی بنگلور کو ہم ہر سال کچھ رقم دیتے ہیں سنسکرت کے لئے ادا کرنے اور انہیں چھاپنے کے لئے۔ چلتا پچھ ہر سال رقم رکھی جاتی ہے۔ چھ سے ہی سال شروع ہوا سوسائٹی سے

کہا جاتا ہے کہ اسکیم بھیج دو - اسکیم آتی ہے اور روپیہ دیا جاتا ہے - پورا سال نکل گیا اور اسے بار بار لکھا گیا کہ اسکیم بھیجو - لیکن کوئی اسکیم اس نے نہیں بھیجی اس لیے میں شری بہلی پرساد آئے ان سے بھی میں نے سکیم کا ذکر کیا - انہوں نے کہا ابھی تک میرے پاس اسکیم نہیں ہے - اس واسطے یہ روپیہ خرچ نہیں ہوا - یہ سمجھنا کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری کی غلطی سے یہ روپیہ خرچ نہیں ہو سکا تھیک نہیں ہوگا - اس میں بڑی بڑی رقمیں ایسی ہیں کہ جن میں روپیہ خرچ نہیں ہو سکتا تھا -

اب میں اور وقت نہیں لوں گا میں آپ کو یقین دلاؤں تاکہ دو ملٹ کے لئے بھی آپ یہ نہ سمجھیں کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے ایلا دماغ بند کیا ہے - اس کا دماغ کھلا ہے - اس نے ہر کوشش کی ہے اور آئندہ بھی کرے گی - اس کی اصلاح کرنے یا اس کا سدھار کرنے کے لئے آپ جو تجویز پیش کریں گے وہ اس کو خدشہ دلی کے ساتھ دھلکم کرے گی - لیکن آپ سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ اگر آپ کو بدگمانیاں پیدا ہوں اور کچھ چیزیں سنائی پڑیں تو آپ میرے پاس آئیں - میں دور نہیں ہوں - میں اس حال سے پانچ گز کی دوری پر بٹھتا ہوں - آپ مجھ سے مل سکتے ہیں اور پوچھ سکتے ہیں کہ

معاملہ کیا ہے - اور میں یقین دلانا ہوں کہ جہاں تک ہلدی کی ترنگی کا تعلق ہے - ایجوکیشن منسٹری اپنی دیوتی سمجھتی ہے - وہ اس دیوتی میں کوتاہی نہیں کرے گی -

سےٹ گوہنند داس : مینے بھجائیک شبد-
والی کے सम्बन्ध में एक बात कही थी, और
में फिर उसे बहुत अवध के साथ मौलाना साहब
के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। मीने यह कहा
था कि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is fully aware that after he has concluded his speech if some reference is made to portions of his speech, all that he can claim to have is that he can get up and remove a misunderstanding to that extent, in as brief and as few words as possible. No further additions should be made.

सेٹ گوہنند داس : میں ایک مینٹ کے اندر کھڑا ہوں۔ میں نے یہ کبھی نہیں کہا کہ انگلینڈ میں یا امریکا میں اس طرح کی کوئی شبد-والی نہیں ہے۔ انگلینڈ، امریکا اور انگلینڈ کی چاروں کالونیوں کی छोड़ कर, फ्रांस के एक हिस्से को छोड़ कर, जापान में, चीन में और दूसरे मुल्कों में इस तरह की कोई शब्दावली का प्रयोग नहीं होता है जिसको कि आप इन्टरनेशनल शब्दावली कह सकें। यह विषय एक्सपर्ट्स का नहीं, फैक्ट्स का है। इन्टरनेशनल शब्दावली मान कर अगर हमें लटिन के सब शब्दों को लेना है तो हजारों शब्द, लाखों शब्द हमको लेने होंगे और वह हिन्दी भाषा नहीं रह जायेगी।

लाला अजित राम (हिसार) : में आपकी इजाजत से मौलाना साहब से अजब खूब कि पंजाब युनिवर्सिटी कैम्प कालेज के ताः ३३ भी कुछ फर्मा दें।

مولانا آزاد : میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ تعلیم کو کہتا ہے - نہیں دماغی - بڑھانا چاہتی ہے - یہ معاملہ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے ہے - وہ اس پر فور کرے گی اور میں اس وقت اتنا ہی اطمینان دلا سکتا ہوں کہ حتمی الامکن اپنی طرف سے اس کی کوشش نہیں کرے گی کہ ایک چلتی ہوئی چیز کو ختم کر دے -

[English translation of the above speech.]

Minister of Education, Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Asad): Sir, my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani began the discussion day before yesterday. He emphasised in his speech that the present system of education was entirely defective and that it must be reformed. It occurred to me, when he took up the argument, that perhaps he would discuss the measures of reform suggested by the Education Ministry recently and the steps taken by the Central Advisory Board of Education in January last. I thought that perhaps he was going to offer some suggestions of his own in that behalf. But I was surprised to hear him say that we appointed a commission for University Education, a commission for Secondary Education and now perhaps after a few days we might appoint a commission for Primary Education. This shows that he has no idea of the way the Government is doing the work of education. Either he does not get the time to read these things or his remarks that now a commission would be appointed to examine Primary Education is entirely meaningless, because so far as Primary Education is concerned it was decided by the Government, not to-day but five years before, that it would follow the basic pattern. All the State Governments have accepted this and are acting accordingly. Now the question, that remained, related to University Education and Secondary Education. The

question of Secondary Education was even more important than that of University Education because, as a matter of fact, the real defect that lies in our system is to be sought therein. The British Government evolved this system not to give education to the people of our country but for the reason that they needed English-knowing persons of a special type for carrying on the work in their offices. It was for this reason that they established Universities. University Education could not exist without the co-existence of Secondary Education and Primary Education. Secondary Education was evolved only as a means of University Education. No consideration was given to the fact that for thousands and millions of persons who cannot reach upto the stage of University Education, Secondary Education will not be the 'means' but the 'end'. Secondary Education, therefore, should be of that type and contain that element which can serve as an 'end' in the education of ninety per cent of our people rather than remain a mere 'means'. The result was that the whole system of our education was misshapen. However, the most important thing was to hold an inquiry in regard to the Secondary Education and then to recognise it anew. Therefore, a commission was appointed. It submitted its report in nine months. Now the report came up before the Central Advisory Board. The Central Advisory Board appointed a committee in November to examine this report and to submit its recommendations in January to the Board at the time it holds its meeting. A meeting of the Board was held again in January. The recommendations came up before the Board. The Board accepted them and then chalked out a programme. To say that nothing is being done by way of reforms in the system of education is entirely meaningless and wrong. It has become a fashion today for any and every man to stand up and give expression to the platitude that the education system is defective. There should be reform no doubt, but tall talk leads us nowhere. What needs to

be considered is that if there be reform what should be the mode thereof. The Education Ministry considered this and it can be claimed that the programme of reform that it has chalked out for itself at present, is the only correct programme. Given full co-operation of the State Governments we will reorganise Secondary Education within a short time. So far as University Education is concerned, there was for that too the need to have some such agency by which the necessary reform could be carried out. It is known to the Honourable Members that a University Grants Commission has been appointed for this very purpose. The work has been started and it is hoped, so far as University Education is concerned, that steps will be taken speedily in that direction.

After this Shri Purushottamdas Tandon began his speech. As the discussion on education reform had already begun he too said a few words about it. But since this did not form the main burden of his speech I am also not paying much attention to it. I will urge upon him as well not to worry himself so far as education reform is concerned but to leave it to others.....

श्री टंडन (जिला इलाहाबाद पश्चिम) :
मगर दूसरे बहुत गलत सोच रहे हैं, छोड़ कैसे दूँ :

Maulana Azad: That too, you should leave to others. There are others who will detect the errors. You are not the man for the job.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़ पूर्व व जिला बलिया पश्चिम) : यह आपका गलत स्याल है ।

Maulana Azad: He was, however determined to take up the issue of Hindi; he had in fact come prepared for this. I do admit it is an important issue. It has been assured in the Constitution that English will go after fifteen years and that its place will be

taken by Hindi in Devnagari script. It is accordingly our duty to give our keenest thoughts to it. I would have been immensely pleased had Shri Tandon given expression to his reactions to the programme which the Education Ministry has set for itself and to the plan of action which it has prepared and then formulated some of his suggestions. But I am constrained to say with regret that the way he began his speech made it evident from the very beginning that he had no mind to give any constructive suggestions. First, he made out a plan, in his imagination, against the Education Ministry. Having prepared the plan he now wants to prepare his case for which he is collecting the material be it right or wrong. I will therefore let you know the plan he has formulated. His plan is to emphasise that we all know about this Education Minister that at the time the discussion started in the Constituent Assembly he was in favour of Hindustani. Therefore even now whatever work is being done by the Education Minister or whatever help is being given by him is not for Hindi but Hindustani. This was the case that he formulated.

श्री टंडन : ज़रा मौलाना मुझे बाफ़ करें अगर मैं उनसे यह कहूँ कि जिस नाप तौल के साथ मैंने कहा था, आप भी ज़रा उसी नाप तौल से बात कीजिये । मैं ने वह नहीं कहा कि हिन्दी नहीं चाहते । मैं ने तो कुछ सेंस आफ़ प्रपोज़न को सामने रख कर कहा था कि उधर ज्यादा झुकाव है । एक महज़ गुस्से में अपनी तौल न छोड़ दीजिये । तौल रखिये, और तौल रख कर बात कीजिये ।

Maulana Azad: My anger need not worry you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would only appeal to both hon. Members to address me, and not address each other.

Maulana Azad: Tandonji just now said, "I did not say this. I never meant that the Education Ministry was not doing anything for Hindi and

[Maulana Azad]

that all that was being done by it was for Hindustani. What I meant was that the greater inclination of Education Ministry was towards Hindustani." Be it as it may, I want to point out to you that this is utterly incorrect. What was the argument that he gave for this? Kindly look at the measure of honesty with which he formulated his plan. The first thing that he presented as an argument was that the Education Ministry was helping the Hindustani Prachar Sabha of Wardha. Now it is evident that the name Hindustani Prachar Sabha does not include the word 'Hindi' in it. The word that finds place in it is 'Hindustani'. It is to such an organisation that the Education Ministry is giving help. In this way he expected that the effect on the hearers will be that the Education Ministry was in fact inclined towards Hindustani as it was helping the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha. I want to tell you that this line of argument is based on 'deceptive reasoning'. I shall narrate the facts as they are 'deceptive' (*purfareb*).

श्री टंडन : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे एतराज है इस लफ्ज पर पुरफरेब के क्या मानी ? मैं कहता हूँ मौलाना साहब से कि मिनिस्टर होने से वह मुझ से ज्यादा ईमानदार नहीं होंगे । इस बात का उन को मुझ से सबक सीखना पड़ेगा । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, शिक्षा मंत्री को मुझ से सबक लेना पड़ेगा कि शब्द कैसे बोलना चाहिये । पुरफरेब का लफ्ज मेरे लिये इस्तेमाल करते हैं । गलत है । पुरफरेब वह बोल रहे हैं । इन दोनों चीजों को साथ रख कर मैं ने कहा था कि वह हिन्दी की संस्था है, हिन्दी की प्रतिनिधि संस्था है, उसे एक पैसा नहीं देते और हिन्दुस्तानी सभा को इतने रुपये ? आप एक ही न लें । आप लिस्ट पढ़ दीजिये मैं ने पढ़ा था : यह तकरीर पुरफरेब है कि एक लफ्ज को चुन लिया जाय और उस के

ऊपर यह दावा किया जाय, और कुल तकरीर का जो रौ है उस को छोड़ दिया जाय । आप पूरी फेहरिस्त पढ़ें । मैं ने पूरी फेहरिस्त पढ़ कर कहा था कि यह मेरा यकीन है ।

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What is the meaning of that word? We are not able to follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the complaint of the hon. Member?

Maulana Azad: To utter the word 'deceptive' (*purfareb*) during a discussion is certainly not unparliamentary. A Member can say during the course of discussion that the way another honourable Member has put or presented something is not clear, that it is deceptive, that it is not straight forward enough. I do not concede the contention that the use of this word is unparliamentary. In any case, I do not insist upon this word. I want to say that the way he has presented it is not proper according to my thinking. I want to tell you that the Hindustani Prachar Sabha Wardha.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All that I am appealing to hon. Members is that there should be no interruptions in the middle. If the hon. Member who was on his legs takes exception to any particular word or phrase, as unparliamentary, I would like to know what exactly it is. If there is nothing of that kind, I shall ask the hon. Minister to proceed.

Shri S. S. More: Our difficulty is that we cannot follow that word. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tandon: Ask the Prime Minister what the meaning of that word is.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): On a point of order. Neither has the Chair nor have we understood the meaning of that word. No decision should be given without knowing the exact meaning of that word. The hon. Minister is speaking in Urdu, though Hindi is the National language. The Chair

and the House should know the meaning of that word. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : मौलाना ने अपनी तकरीर में दो फ़ेजेज इस्तेमाल किये। पहले तो यह कहा कि कहां तक दयान्तदारी का नक्शा सामने बनाया। दूसरे यह कहा कि पुरफरेब तख़्क़ुल। दोनों लफ़्ज़ों के माने हैं 'वान्ट आफ आनेस्टी' और 'फ़ाइलेंट' अंगरेज़ी मौलाना साहब ने माननीय पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन के ऊपर आनेस्टी आफ पर्ज के न होने और फ़ाइलेंट चीज के कहने का चार्ज लगाया है। इस से ख़राब बात और क्या हो सकती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यह ग़लत माने कान्हे करता है और अन-फ़ार्चूनेट है। इसे वापस लिया जाय।

Maulana Azad: I think every member is entitled to say about any discussion that it has been done in a certain way or that something has not been put in the right perspective. He may also say that it has not been presented honestly. It ought to be said in reply that it has in fact been presented honestly.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इतने बड़े और सीनियर मेम्बर यहां पर इन वाक्यों का प्रयोग करेंगे और ऐसे एक्स्प्रेसन्स का प्रयोग करेंगे तो उसी की नक़ल को साधारण सदस्य भी कर सकते हैं और यहां सिवा झगड़े और गाली गलौज के सच्ची बहस और मलमन्साहत की बहस नहीं हो सकेगी।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Withdraw, (*Interruptions*).

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let me hear the hon. Minister.

श्री टंडन : मैं ने एक लफ़्ज़ भी मौलाना की शान के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न करने का बराबर प्रयत्न किया। मैं ने जो कुछ कहा था दलील दे कर कहा था।

My speech consisted only of arguments, not of abusive epithets against anyone.

Maulana Azad: In any case, I do not insist upon any particular word. If you object to the use of these words I do not insist on their use.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May I say a word?

Maulana Azad: I want to say.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It means dishonestly and fraudulently.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Minister did not mean anything bad against Mr. Tandon. Further, if the words import any such meaning, he has withdrawn them.

Maulana Azad: Yes, now I want to tell you that....

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): It does not mean anything more than 'misleading'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let the hon. Minister proceed.

Maulana Azad: Now, kindly see the manner in which the case of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha came up before the Ministry. This organisation was in fact founded by Gandhiji. As Shri Tandon explained the other day, when Gandhiji came in conflict with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan he drew himself away from it and founded the Sabha. Dr. Rajendra Prasad became its Chairman and Kaka Saheb Kalelkar and many other became its members. In the very life-time of Gandhiji a majority of those who looked towards him were its members. When Gandhiji died Dr. Rajendra Prasad called a meeting of this Sabha. The one question that came up was whether or not to continue it and it was decided that it should not be discontinued. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and other members were of the opinion that it was a memorial of Gandhiji and that it ought to be maintained. Hence it was maintained. Then afterwards, it held a meeting. The question that arose on that occasion was that the source that gave it its income existed no longer and that if it was to be kept alive it ought

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to be given some help. Accordingly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad invited the attention of the Government to this. I enquired as to what was the scheme and the amount of money that was required for it. A scheme was formulated and presented which required a very huge sum. It was suggested that its office be brought to Delhi and that it should have its own press. All this meant that it should be given the help of many lacs of rupees as a non-recurring and about one lac of rupees as a recurring grant. The Education Ministry declined to do so but it agreed that the Government of India would be prepared to grant it as much as would be necessary for its maintenance. Hence a sum was granted. It is also to be borne in mind that although it is still known as the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, whatever is being done by it in practice is for Hindi. Hence, the grant was sanctioned. Now I want to ask my friend as to what does he think of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Is he opposed to Hindi or is he one of its supporters? He is its chairman. Similarly what does he think of its other members?

Dr. S. N. Sinha: On a joint of order, Sir.

क्या प्रेसीडेंट का नाम यहां लिया जा सकता है? और उन की की हुई कार्रवाई के बारे में कोई चर्चा की जा सकती है? मैं समझता हूं कि नहीं।

डा० राम सुब्बा सिंह : उस दिन भी कहा गया था, और कहने से रोक भी दिया गया था।

Maulana Azad: The day this question came up he was not the President. He was merely a chairman of the Sabha. He still continues to be its chairman. But when the issue came up he was not the President. That is why I have narrated the past events. These are the facts. There is no question of not relating them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the grant refer to a period when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was not the President?

Maulana Azad: Yes. When the recommendation was made he was not the President.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य एवं रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): हां। जब रिकमेंडेशन की उस वक्त वह प्रेसीडेंट नहीं थे।

Shri Tandon: The question that I raised referred to the period when he was President. Yesterday it was said by the Education Minister that it was on the recommendation of the President that the sum was allotted in the Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have understood the point of order. The House cannot be influenced by the mention of the name of the President or his association, either on the one side or the other. But, in this case, it so happens that he was the Chairman and made a recommendation at a time when he was not the President. He was an important person at that time and it does not seem to be influenced merely because he is President today. The hon. Minister may refer to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Maulana Azad: Yesterday also I did not refer to the President, I referred to Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Anyway, I want to draw your attention to the fact that in regard to the aid given to the Hindi Prachar Sabha it is not right to draw the conclusion that the Education Ministry favours Hindustani and not Hindi. This body was set up in special circumstances. It was regarded as a memorial to Gandhiji. He had declared that he would keep this body functioning even if he were to do so all alone. Therefore, it was not considered proper to abolish it. And the organisation does work for Hindi. There is no question of Hindustani. I, therefore, wanted to point out that to draw any conclusions that the Education Ministry favours Hindustani is not correct.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण): हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसाइटी तो

उस से अलग है । उसको भी तो मदद दी गई है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has heard every word that was uttered by the hon. Members the other day here. He is trying to explain. Let there be no misapprehension.

Shri A. P. Sinha (Muzaffarpur East): We listened to the speeches of Tandonji and Seth Govind Das, bad as they were silently. Why don't they let us listen to the speech of the hon. Minister? Sir, it is for you to ensure this to the House.

Maulana Asad: Tandonji next referred to this year's non-recurring grant of 60,000 rupees to the Shibli Academy. This Academy continues to function for the last 30 or 40 years. It is true that all the books published by the Academy are in Urdu and that Gandhiji liked their books, patronised the Academy and wrote many articles about it. Anyway, the Academy has done useful and valuable work in Urdu. As the people working in this Academy are those who took part in the Congress movement, they have contacts with Congressmen. About eight months ago, these people waited upon Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in a deputation and explained to him the condition of the Academy. They said that prior to the partition their books were largely in demand in the Punjab and Sind but now they had lost this market and owing to differences in the value of the rupee also much complicity had been created. They stated that the condition of the Academy was so precarious that in the absence of an emergency grant of Rs. 60,000 they would be compelled to close it down. They did not ask for a recurring grant but on the basis of their figures demanded only an aid of Rs. 60,000 which would enable them to make necessary adjustments and the society could continue to function. The Prime Minister wrote a letter to the Finance Ministry and one to the Education Ministry expressing the view that this society should continue to function and that it would be undesirable that for want of such a small fund it should be

compelled to close down and suggested that the matter should be considered. The Ministry also felt that it would not be desirable if this society was not given a small fund and had to close down, and that Pakistan could exploit the fact for propaganda purposes and say that after the partition the conditions in India are such that a society of this type cannot exist there. So, I also agreed that a lump sum, non-recurring grant of Rs. 60,000 be given to this society.

I want to draw your attention to one point and I want that we should think over it in a calm and cool manner. We should once for all try to see how our mind is working. The Central Education Ministry spends about fourteen crore rupees annually and if out of this amount a sum of Rs. 60,000 is for once given to a society that works for Urdu, is it anything against which there should have been such severe complaints and such strong opposition? We should try to see in what narrow grooves our mind is working. A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been granted for another language of the country, and we cannot tolerate it and we complain of it.

Urdu is not the language of any religious group. Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others speak this language. Even if it were only Muslims who spoke Urdu—though that is not the truth—do we not have four and a half crore Muslims in India? And if a society that renders valuable service to Urdu is once given a sum of 60,000 rupees, is it anything that should be opposed and criticised as being a step for the progress of Muslim culture. Did they criticise it because they have love for Hindi? No.

Who is opposed to Hindi? All are of one mind so far as the progress of Hindi is concerned. They do not voice this criticism because they have love for Hindi but because they do not want to see any other language make progress. That is the motive behind it. If you want to rise to great heights, you are welcome to it; but in doing so do not try to dwarf others. That is not the right way. So far as Hindi is concerned, I can assure you that there is

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not a single individual in the whole of North India who does not want this language to progress or who is opposed to it. In North India even those people who do not themselves know Hindi ask their children to study this language. If anything stands in the way of the progress of Hindi, I should say it is this mental attitude. Only in 1949 a society in Madras was working on the compilation of an encyclopaedia in Tamil and it requested Government of India for help. The Government thought that they were doing a good and useful work and granted Rs. 80,000 for the society. I remember how people protested and what was said at that time. The fact that we had granted Rs. 80,000 for the preparation of an encyclopaedia in Tamil was not a thing that should have disturbed anybody. But at that time also the same strong feeling was at work. It was not love for Hindi that motivated all the criticism. The feeling was: why should another language be given an opportunity to make progress? There is a desire that no other language should continue to exist. This means that you do not want the progress of Hindi but the fall of other languages. This is a wrong attitude. It is because of this attitude that Hindi does not make progress as speedily as it ought to. What is behind the opposition that Hindi has to face in the South? We should see that we do not oppose any other language of India. We want to see every language prosper. But all the same, we must remember that Hindi is the national language of India and it is our duty, it is the duty of every Indian to be firm on this issue and make every sincere effort to develop Hindi. But a different attitude is adopted here—an attitude that my friend showed the other day when he said that a grant of 60,000 rupees to a society meant that this was done in the interest of Islamic culture. This is absolutely incorrect. No question of Islamic culture is involved in it.

I want to tell you that you should not expect me to talk in a tone of flattery. Only that man indulges in

flattery who has his axe to grind and who wants that everybody should be pleased with him and that he should not lose the office of a Minister. I have no self-interest. Forty years ago, when nobody had even heard of my friends sitting around here, I decided to dedicate my life to the service of the country. I am talking of 1907 when I was 18 or 19 years of age and joined the Revolutionary Party of Bengal. Since then my whole life has been an open book before the world. There is no desire left in me now. The larger part of my life is over. Whatever little remains will also end one day. I have no desire and no ambition now. I may tell you that when a man has no personal motive left in him, he loses his identity. I mean that such a man is immune from worldly setbacks. Such a man is unassailable by weapons because this body is assailable so long as there is self-interest in a man. Once this weakness for the self disappears nothing can harm or injure a man. I may tell you frankly that for the misfortune that befell this country as a result of the two-nation theory and the establishment of Pakistan this sort of mentality, this sort of attitude has been as much responsible as the misguided Muslims and the Muslim League.

An. Hon. Member: That is true.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): The hon. Minister should take back those remarks.

Several Hon. Members: No, no. (Interruptions).

Maulana Azad: This responsibility falls on people of such mentality also because you are treading the path of narrow-mindedness when you say that there is no place for any other language, there is no place for another community or for others' rights. It is but natural that people who want to be separate will get an opportunity which they will exploit. They will say, "How can we leave our Government in the hands of such people?"

You know that I resisted such forces. I said that the Hindu intellect in India, the Hindu mind in India is not represented by this mentality. The Hindu mind and outlook are represented by Gandhiji and others who stand by him. I drew the attention of the Muslims to this fact and waged my struggle. I brought about a revolution in the minds of lakhs of Muslims. I have not been able to control my feelings in this matter, and I must tell you that so long as you continue to have a narrow-minded approach to such matters, you cannot achieve your objective. Your objective will, on the other hand, be harmed everyday.

These people read out a list when they referred to this matter. They made mention of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha, and the Shibli Academy. Should they also not have made mention of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which they praised so much and which has been receiving an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 from the Government of India for the last five years.

श्री टंडन : मेरी यह बर्ष है कि मैंने कहा था। आप गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं कि मैंने नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा कि पाँच सात वर्ष से बराबर दी जा रही है।

Maulana Azad: Only when I reminded of it.

श्री टंडन : नहीं, मैंने उसी वक्त कहा। आपके याद दिलाने से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। मैंने उसी वक्त कहा था, क्योंकि इस साल की रिपोर्ट में था "इस बिड़ंग कनसिडर्ड" तब मैंने कहा था कि ४० हजार रुपया दिया गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is emphasising the other aspect which was not so prominently put by Shri Tandon.

Maulana Azad: What I mean to say is that for years together we have been giving grants to those Hindi institutions in regard to which it has

been said that they are not receiving any grant. A mention of this fact should also have been made. He says he did mention it but as far as I remember he mentioned it only after I had invited his attention to the fact. Actually I brought this to his notice twice, once in regard to the Nagari Pracharni Sabha for which the Government sanctioned a sum of rupees one lakh. Then he admitted that this amount had been given. But while adducing facts in support of his argument, he overlooked this thing. Only when I made reference to it he said that these institutions were also receiving the aid.

I would take a little more of your time. Thereafter Seth Govind Dass made his speech.

Some Hon. Members: Why not pass it over?

Maulana Azad: He started by saying that there were just two hurdles in the path of Hindi. One of these, he said, was English. He also said that he considered those people who had a liking for English to be the offsprings of Macaulay.

An Hon. Member: He has not read English.

An. Hon. Member: He has not read English.

Maulana Azad: Then he said that Urdu was the second obstacle. I am at a loss to understand how Urdu comes in here.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): On a point of order : Is it not unparliamentary to use such language? (Interruptions).

Several Hon. Members: No.

श्री १० बिन्दु दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तो एक साहित्यिक उपमा थी, मैंने उनके लिये एक साहित्यिक उपमा दी थी।

Maulana Azad: How is Urdu concerned with this? So far as the Education Ministry is concerned it has not created any Section for Urdu, but it has established a Hindi Section. It has chalked out a programme for Hindi and not for Urdu.

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Urdu in no way comes into the picture.

I do not want to speak any more on that. But I wish to bring it to your notice that he said at the top of his voice, "The Education Ministry has decided to keep the international terms for science. This is absolutely wrong. I went to England and to France and everywhere I found that they had not adopted the international terms". I do not understand what was the source of such information for Sethji. Did he stand at the Charing Cross of London and call "International Terms", "International Terms", but none turned up.

Seth Govind Das: On a point of personal explanation. (*Interruptions.*) I am entitled to a personal explanation. I seek the protection of the Chair. (*Interruptions.*) मैं ने यह बात

कही थी

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member does not gauge the sense of feeling in the House; therefore he need not come forward with any personal explanation at present. Let him allow the hon. Minister to proceed. If any personal explanation has to be offered, I will give him a chance at the end.

Maulana Azad: I do not know how Sethji has come to the conclusion that there are no international terms in science which we are going to retain. In the first instance, let me tell him how this decision came to be arrived at. It is not correct to say that the Education Ministry made this decision. The Education Ministry has nothing to do with it. The Government set up a University Education Commission. This Commission submitted a report in which it was recommended that for science studies international terms should be adopted in Hindi. This thing was put before the Central Advisory Board of Education. This Board is a body which represents the State Governments, the Universities and the educationists of the country.

Naturally the Government attaches value to its recommendations. When the matter was with the Board I received a letter from Dr. Raghuvira in which he said that he was not a member of the Board but he wanted to say something in the matter. I replied that it did not matter if he was not a member of the Board, that I was empowered to extend a special invitation to him and that he should gladly take part in the deliberations. So I invited him. He attended the meeting and spoke for an hour and a half. The members of the Board took it ill. Dr. Mudaliar stood up and said that it was not a school-where a teacher could teach things to the students collected there. I interrupted him and pointed out that it was a matter of vital importance and we should invite and consider all points of view. He was therefore given full chance to express himself. Thereafter the Board unanimously accepted the recommendation of the Enquiry Commission, which says that for science international terms should be adopted in Hindi. Thus they endorsed the recommendation of the Enquiry Commission. The Government received this recommendation of the Board and it was considered in a Cabinet meeting. There we arrived at the decision that a body of expert educationists and scientists be formed which should take up the work of preparation of the terms. Consequently the Education Ministry established the Board which is functioning. What I want to suggest is that it is wrong to say that the decision was made by the Education Ministry. As a matter of fact, this proposal was made by the University Enquiry Commission. The Board agreed with them and the Government also accepted the proposal. I would ask Sethji that when the question arises as to what should be done in regard to education in science, should the Government consult him or should they consult scientists like Dr. Bhatnagar, Dr. Ghose, Dr. Bhabha, Dr. Saha and Dr. Mudaliar who are already in that

line? I am sure that Sethji would never claim that he has ever in his life served in the sphere of science. Let him say whether he has devoted a single minute of his life to science. His mere statement that there should be no international terms has no value. Let him think if such Devanagari would be of any use. Anyhow, I am not going to draw too much on your time and would like to be brief. It is our duty to abolish English as the official language of the Central Government in a period of 15 years and to make earnest efforts to adopt Hindi. But how are we going to do so? Would it serve to repeat the word Hindi over and over again. Certainly it would not. It is quite a difficult task to replace one language by another in administration which is not an ordinary thing. It involves difficulties. We have to overcome and remove them. The Education Ministry considered this question in the year 1951 and chalked out a programme. The preliminary and fundamental thing was that we adopted a provision in the Constitution that Hindi shall be the official language after fifteen years. If we do not pay full attention to Hindi during these fifteen years and we think that in the sixteenth year Hindi will automatically become the official language and then all work will be done in Hindi, that is simply an illusion. In this way, not to talk of fifteen years, Hindi will not become the official language even in twenty-five or thirty years. Hence we must keep this basic fact in view that at least five years should be allotted for replacing English by Hindi in the Central Secretariat, for completely adopting Hindi in all the Ministries and Departments and for arranging the publication of all circulars, reports and Gazettes in Hindi in Devanagari script. That would enable us to have a trial and to know what shortcomings are there and what difficulties are to be encountered. For purposes of the administration it is necessary to have a specific pattern of language as we have in the case of English. Hindi will have to adopt a pattern on similar lines. This would

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take us at least five years. The Education Ministry has a programme before it that after ten years i.e. in the eleventh year, Hindi should be the official language side by side with English. Our friends from the South will have no cause for complaint because in the eleventh year we will not abolish English. We are going to keep it for full fifteen years, though Hindi will be adopted alongside with it. As for the possible objection that this would involve heavy expenditure on the part of the Government, almost double, I would say that this question of Hindi is of such a great importance that the Government should gladly bear the increased expenditure. But, let me reassure you that the expenditure will not increase to that extent. All States in Northern India have already declared Hindi to be their official language and they are advancing rapidly in their bid to realise that objective. When in the eleventh year the Central Government begins work in Hindi, it will not be necessary for them to send a single paper in English to all such States as U.P., Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. If at all the need arises to have some duplication in work, even then, as I have already said, this work is of such vital importance that we should gladly bear the extra burden. One might object and say why eleven years, why should it not be adopted in the fifth year. My reply to that is that that would be just as wrong as not to adopt it in the eleventh year. This is a matter in regard to which we cannot move ahead unless we prepare the ground. Anyhow, the Education Ministry have made their programme for Hindi. They have divided these 15 years into three periods of 5 years each. The programme for the first five years is to prepare terms. So far as education is concerned all terms upto the school standard must be finalised. Similarly, terms for administration should also be formulated. In so far as the State Governments are concerned, attempts should be made to make Hindi a compulsory subject at the secondary stage.

[Maulana Azad]

Now, three years out of the first five have already passed. During these three years, one is glad to find that in the matter of schools, Travancore-Cochin State has given us its full co-operation and, notwithstanding the fact that they are strangers to Hindi, they have made Hindi compulsory at the secondary stage. I was pleased to learn that the Government of Mysore had also made it compulsory. It is also compulsory in Orissa and Assam. In two States only, viz., Madras and Andhra, although Hindi has been introduced at the secondary stage, it is an optional subject and has not yet been made compulsory. From the requests that are received, we, however, find that, in spite of this, considerable number of people there take up Hindi and qualify in it. We hope the time is not far when these States will also make Hindi compulsory at the secondary stage.

श्री अल्लू राय शास्त्री : निश्चय करेंगे ।

Maulana Azad: As for the terms eighteen thousand have already been prepared. I have called another meeting of the Board from the 20th. They have been asked to submit a report on all their activities, so that we might know how to put through our programme in future and what new steps we should take in this direction.

As for the Hindi centres, it is well known that the Dakshin Prachar Sabha has been doing a very useful and valuable job for many years. There were three places, viz., Assam, Orissa and Bengal, where no regular centre has yet been started. There too the Education Ministry has now established three centres. Teachers are being trained and efforts are afoot to organise the propagation of Hindi there in the same manner as is being done in the Southern States.

I shall not take any more of your time. There are just two matters of which I shall make a brief mention.

Shri Chatterji has in his speech referred to Manbhum. The Central Government is aware that there is a group in Manbhum whose mother tongue is Bengali and who want their children to be educated through the medium of Bengali. The issue was brought before us in 1949. Similar complaints had also come from one or two other States. Accordingly, I called a conference of State Ministers and placed the matter before them. The Conference resolved unanimously that if in any State there were some people whose mother tongue happened to be different from the official language of the State, they should be given the opportunity to receive education through the medium of their mother tongue. A rule was laid down that if there happened to be 40 students in any school or 10 students in any class who wanted to receive their primary education through the medium of any particular language, arrangements should be made to that end. This recommendation came up before the Government of India who accepted it and incorporated it in their resolution of the 9th August. In the reports received by the Government of India from the Government of Bihar the former have been assured by the latter that they are acting in accordance with this decision.

Some Hon. Members: They are doing it.

Maulana Azad: The complaint now made relates to quite a different matter. I am not yet in a position to form any opinion in this behalf. We must first of all ascertain the views of the Bihar Government without which we cannot form any opinion. If Shri Chatterjee could send me a short note I shall forward it to the Bihar Government and ascertain the real position.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): I shall send it to the hon. Minister.

Maulana Azad: There was reference to a certain matter in the speech of

Shri Chettiar. I was not present on the day when my friend, the Minister of Finance delivered his speech. He was stated to have hinted in the course of his speech that the Ministry of Education had given up as unspent a sum of two crore rupees out of the current year's allocation. I made enquiries from the Ministry and from the facts and figures that I have received from them I have found that the sum involved is not two crores but just 84 lakhs. But even this sum of 84 lakhs includes some big items in regard to which no fault could be found with the Ministry of Education. The very nature of the grant was such that the money could not be spent at all. For instance, rupees ten lakh had been earmarked for the purchase of essential equipment for the Science Institute, Bangalore. This equipment was not received and the money could not, therefore, be spent. Whom should we have paid this money?

श्री एस० एस० मोरे : सेठ गोविन्द दास का ।

Maulana Azad: Similarly a sum of several lakhs of rupees had been set apart for the Kharagpur Institute, for the purchase of equipment. That too has not been received yet but may possibly be received in May next. Obviously the money could not be spent. We pay a certain sum every year to the Asiatic Society, Bangalore, for the acquisition and publication of Sanskrit manuscripts. This sum is provided for every year. At the very commencement of the year the Society is asked to submit their scheme and the money is paid on the receipt of the same. This time they have not been able to submit a scheme in spite of repeated reminders with the result that the year is over. During this period Shri Beni Prasad happened to call on me and I asked him about the scheme but he replied that he had none yet. Thus the money remained unspent. It would not be correct to say that this was due to any fault on

the part of the Ministry of Education. This sum comprises some big items on which the money could simply not be spent.

I shall not take any more time. I would ask you not to imagine even for a minute that the Ministry of Education has grown static. It has an active brain. It has made every possible effort in the past and will continue doing so in the future. It will gladly welcome any suggestion that you might make for any reform or improvement in its methods. But if ever any doubts arise or any whispers are heard I would like you to come to me. I am not far away. I sit at a distance of just five yards from the Hall. You can meet me and find out what the matter is. I assure you that in so far as it is a question of the development of Hindi the Education Ministry realises its duty and will not be found wanting.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैंने वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कही थी, और मैं फिर उसे बहुत अदब के साथ मौलाना साहब के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ । मैंने यह कहा था कि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is fully aware that after he has concluded his speech if some reference is made to portions of his speech, all that he can claim to have is that he can get up and remove a misunderstanding to that extent, in as brief and as few words as possible. No further additions should be made.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं एक मिनट के अन्दर कहूँगा । मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि इंग्लैंड में या अमरीका में इस तरह की कोई शब्दावली नहीं है । इंग्लैंड, अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की चारों कालोनीय को छोड़ कर, फ्रांस के एक हिस्से को छोड़ कर, जापान में, चीन में और दूसरे मुल्कों में इस तरह की कोई शब्दावली का प्रयोग नहीं होता है जिसको कि आप

[सिठ गोविन्द दास]

इन्टरनैशनल शब्दावली कह सकें, यह विषय एक्सपर्ट्स का नहीं फैक्ट्स का है। इन्टर-नैशनल शब्दावली मान कर अगर हमें लेटिन के सब शब्दों को लेना है तो हजारों शब्द, लाखों शब्द हमको लेने होंगे और वह हिन्दी भाषा नहीं रह जायेगी।

लाजा अब्दुल राम (हिसार) : मैं आपकी इजाजत से मौलाना साहब से अज्ञा कर्ंगा कि पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्प कालेज के मुताल्लिक भी कुछ फर्मा दें।

Maulana Azad: Let me tell you that the Government have no intention of hindering the growth of education; on the other hand, they wish to promote it. This question is under the consideration of the Government and all that I can say for the present is that as far as possible they will not try to put an end to a going concern.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members ought not to get up when I am standing. However big an hon. Member might be he ought not to get up when I am standing. There must be some order and decorum observed in the House.

I will now put all the cut motions relating to the Ministry of Education to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding amounts shown in the third column of the order paper in respect of Demands Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 20—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,13,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Those Demands are Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 122, 123 and 124. They must be treated as having been moved by the hon. the Finance Minister in accordance with the practice which we have been following in the past five years.

DEMAND NO. 43—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 44—FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 45—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,22,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 123—PURCHASES OF FOOD-GRAINS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,60,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

**DEMAND NO. 124—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,40,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

Members and Leaders of Groups may hand over the numbers of cut motions which they select, to the Secretary. Their usual time-limit will be observed.

Uniform agrarian reforms

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): I beg to move:

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

Moratorium for rural indebtedness

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

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

Fallow and other waste lands in the country

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I beg to move:

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

Cancellation of arrear rents in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I beg to move:

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

Crop Prices

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

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

Sugar policy

Shri B. C. Das (Ganjam South): I beg to move:

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

Food policy

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

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

Economic price to Jute growers

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

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

Co-operative farms

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): I beg to move:

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

Sugar policy

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

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

Food policy

Shri Ramji Verma (Deoria Dist.—East): I beg to move:

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

Fixation of cane price

Shri Ramji Verma: I beg to move:

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

Minor irrigation works

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): I beg to move:

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

Minor irrigation works in Singbhum District

Shri Deogam (Chaibassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

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

Proper use of funds

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

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

New outlook of the Ministry to solve the agricultural problems

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

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

More funds for agricultural development schemes

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

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

Conservation of forests

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

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

Wild life of the country

Shri R. C. Sen (Kotah Bundi): I beg to move:

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

Quality of sugarcane

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

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

Interest of the agriculturists

Shri V. Missir (Gaya North): I beg to move:

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

Model agriculture farms

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

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

Co-operative farming system

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

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

Model farms

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

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

Civil veterinary facilities in rural areas

Shri Deogam: I beg to move:

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

Civil veterinary facilities in rural areas

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

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

*Producer cum Consumer Societies in
Malabar District*

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

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

*Geological Survey and tube wells in
Kistna and Godavari River basins*

Shri C. R. Chowdary (Narasaraopet): I beg to move:

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

Working of the Central Tractor Organisation

Shri B. C. Das: I beg to move:

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

*Working and expansion of the Central
Tractor Organisation*

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

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

*Co-operative Irrigational Societies
and tube-wells in Hyderabad State*

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

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

Shri N. M. Lingam (Colimbatore): I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It has been stated in the *Bhagwat Gita* by the Lord

'among professions I am agriculture'. I mention this to point out the supreme importance of agriculture in the economy of our country. It is a matter for supreme gratification that through the vicissitudes of fortune through which the industry of agriculture had to pass in this country, we have attained a state of stability and some measure of self-sufficiency in the matter of food.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members have full liberty to go out if they want to talk.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Sir, critics may say that the Food Ministry cannot claim entire credit for the present food position in the country, and that nature has helped us to a large extent. I agree that nature has been bounteous to us; but it will be unfair for us not to appreciate the efforts of the Ministry against odds during the last four or five years.

The production of foodgrains has registered a definite increase and the report for the year 1952-53 gives us an idea of the increase achieved in the production of foodgrains. In rice we have registered an increase of nearly 5 million tons, and if we go in for imports now, it is only to safeguard our position against the vagaries of nature. It is also to be admitted that our production of oilseeds has not been to our expectations, but that has been for reasons beyond our control. I am glad to say that efforts are being taken to produce cotton, jute and oilseeds so that we may be self-sufficient in respect of cotton and we may be able to export oilseeds in an increasing measure.

Now, that we have tided over the immediate crisis of shortage of foodgrains in the country, the central problem created by agriculture is that of relieving unemployment and under-employment of the vast population of agricultural workers in this country. Sir, on an analysis it has been found that the basic problem of rural India

is the enormous volume of unemployment and under-employment that exists in agriculture and its extremely low productivity. The broad picture of rural economy is that over 70 million families are cultivating about 250 million acres of land of which only 20 per cent. is double-crop or irrigated area. The land is distributed in fragmented holdings and is supporting large numbers of non-earning dependants many of whom live on land as they have nowhere else to go. To this picture must be added the fact that every year 3 million people are added to the population which the land has got to support. Ultimately, the success of the Ministry has to be judged from the progress it achieves in solving this colossal problem. I am aware that the Central Government has done its best to solve this problem but I am sorry to mention that the State Governments have not co-operated with the efforts of the Centre. The Planning Commission has made numerous recommendations towards solving this problem and as a first step it was expected that the State Governments would accept these recommendations and make a beginning in the implementation of the policy adumbrated in the Five Year Plan.

Sir, I refer to the survey of lands with regard to reclamation and colonisation where the landless could be settled. It is unfortunate that a beginning has not been made in this direction by most States. The other three recommendations of the Planning Commission with regard to rehabilitation of agriculture are, land reforms, application of research to agriculture with a view to promoting a system of intensive farming, and thirdly, a diversified economy by means of co-operative effort. With regard to land reform, although the record of State Governments has been impressive, it has not gone far enough. The different land tenures that obtain in the country today are acting as a hindrance to the implementation of sound agricultural

policy. With regard to research, the Central Government has started several research institutions and strengthened the existing ones, but the results of research have not yet reached the farms. Here again, probably, we have to blame the State Governments for not bringing the results of research to application in the every day life of the farmer.

Finally, with regard to diversified economy, there are co-operatives. Sir, my own experience is that the excessive reliance that has been placed by the Planning Commission on co-operatives is bound to lead us into trouble. Co-operative movement is now mainly supported by the finances and official element lent by the Government. It has not yet become a movement around which the masses have begun to rally. In other words, it has still to become an economic lever for the betterment of the farmer. So, while in theory the rehabilitation of agricultural economy through co-operatives looks sound, it has not enabled us to register any appreciable progress so far. I also realise that in a country like India, we have to depend increasingly on the co-operatives to rehabilitate agriculture. It is just now only that the Government has begun to start a scheme of co-operative training and I am afraid it will be long before the Government can put forth, in a vast country like ours, a large army of persons, trained in cooperation and agricultural practices, who will go to every nook and corner of this country to make the people rally round this movement. I am mentioning this not in any spirit of cantankerous criticism, but only to show the stupendous task lying before the Government in rehabilitating agriculture in this country.

With regard to the Forest policy, the progress has not been up to our expectations. The other day, a question of mine in this House with regard to the steps taken by the State Governments elicited the reply that still a survey of waste lands has to be

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

made by the State Governments. Even all the State Governments had not given a reply to the Government of India with regard to the steps taken by them to conduct a survey. Here again, the indifference, if not the apathy of the State Governments is a disquieting feature. I attach the greatest importance to the extension of forest area, because a sound forest policy is the handmaid of a sound agricultural policy.

Allied to this is also the need for effective soil conservation in our country. I should be pardoned if I point out to the Minister of Agriculture that the progress achieved in the implementation of soil conservation methods as well as afforestation has not been satisfactory. We are in the fourth year of the Plan now and the steps taken by the Government can hardly be said to be adequate. I come from an area subject to great erosion. I find that the methods adopted by the Government have not been able to arrest this menace. This threat not only tells upon the productivity of the soil, but it also interferes with the communications. Because, after a rain, torrents of water and liquid mud are being carried thereby blocking all means of communication. It has also been said that this menace of soil erosion has been affecting the irrigation projects in the neighbouring areas by threatening to silt up the dams completely. I venture to suggest in this connection that as regards the remedies for soil erosion,—the usual agronomic methods of strip cultivation and contour bunding and the engineering practices like terracing are not adequate,—it is found by experience that the ryot, though he is given economic aid to resort to these practices, is reluctant to avail of them. I do not know how to accelerate this work and make the ryot take to these things kindly. But in certain hill areas, it is found that the growth of trees and growth of plants like tea could be promoted which would help soil conservation

effectively. It is well known that there is a large gap between the permissible acreage of tea in India and the acreage that is actually under tea. This gap could very well be utilised by giving the agriculturist freedom to plant tea in suitable altitudes so that this will not only help him in rehabilitating himself but also in effectively conserving soil. I will have an opportunity, in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, to explain further this subject. I am now merely putting forward this proposition so that the Minister of Agriculture may place this before the Soil Conservation Board. This method has proved effective in the steepest heights and so I am putting forward this proposition of extending tea cultivation to steep areas, seriously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. P. Sinha.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I shall finish in two minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already given him 15 minutes. The hon. Member said that he was reserving something for a future occasion.

Shri N. M. Lingam: That is with regard to one aspect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I took it for the whole.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I shall conclude in two minutes. There are one or two vital points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow one minute. I will call the other hon. Member later.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I have two other points, one with regard to potato and the other with regard to horticulture. With regard to potatoes, Government have not got the quantity that is consumed in the country; some quantity is imported. The idea is to make the country self-sufficient in potatoes. The Planning Commission has mentioned only about the

help in the production of a sufficient quantity of seed potatoes in the country. That is, of course, laudable. But, the Government should make the potato the poor man's diet. This has not yet been achieved. The chief problems in this field are the low yield, the high cost of fertilizers and the virus that is affecting this crop. I suggest that we have a commodity committee for potato also so that the yield can be increased and virus-free seed potato may be distributed, so that potato may become the poor man's diet and may have a competitive market.

In my part of the country, orange, such a precious citrus, is fast disappearing. I have had occasion to point this out during the question-hour. Still, the problem is so stupendous that I have to draw the attention of the Minister to this problem. Orange cultivation in about 20,000 acres of Wynaad has disappeared because of two diseases, stem borer and die-back. The Ministry of Agriculture have not been able to stop the menace from spreading. Even in the Madhya Pradesh, I find that orange cultivation is being affected by these diseases. Unless suitable action is taken immediately, it will not be long before the orange plantation disappears completely.

I congratulate the Agriculture Ministry once again for their achievements and support the Demands.

श्री ए० पी० सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड और एग्रीकल्चर, खाद्य और खेती, की बजारत ने जो काम किया है और उनको जो सफलता मिली है, इस में दो राय नहीं हैं। जहां तक खुराक का सवाल है, फूड का डेढ़ दो वर्ष पहले मुल्क में एक बहुत बड़ा पैस मिश्र था, नाउम्मेदी थी और यहां से अकाल की खबर, वहां से बाढ़ की खबर और हर तरह की परेशानियां थीं। कुछ तो प्रकृति ने, कुदरत ने, हमें मदद दी। पर उससे ज्यादा, अभी श्री रफी अहमद किदवाई साहब यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं

अपने कर्तव्य से अलग होऊंगा अगर मैं इसको न मानूं कि इतने बड़े मुश्किल सवाल को उन्हीं की हिम्मत थी कि उन्होंने इसे अपने हाथ में ले कर हल किया। इस दुर्लभ सवाल को इस तरह से कोई हल नहीं कर सकता था। अब जहां तक सारे देश में खुराक का सवाल है, लोगों की आशा है और लोगों को इस पर भरोसा है कि किसी भी हालत में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इतना शल्ला रहेगा कि देश का कोई भी इलाका, कोई भी भू-भाग, अगर वहां उपज न हो तो भी वह भूकों नहीं मरेगा।

यह बात तो हमारी सरकार की हमेशा से रही है, इनका ऐलान रहा है कि किसी भी हालत में खुराक के बगैर लोगों को मरने नहीं दूंगा, इसको इन्होंने बहुत खूबी से निभाया है। साथ ही जहां तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है और उपज बढ़ाने का सवाल है, उसको भी बहुत खूबसूरती के साथ किया गया और उसके लिये मैं अपने मित्र डा० पंजाबराव देशमुख को बधाई देता हूं। इन दो बातों को कहने के बाद एक, दो चीजों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक ऊख और चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे माफ करेंगे डा० पंजाब राव देशमुख और श्री कृष्णप्पा अगर मैं कहूं कि यह सवाल उस खूबसूरती से उन्होंने टैंकिल—हल—नहीं किया जिसकी हम उन से आशा करते थे। हम लोग, यानी बिहार और यू० पी० के जिन इलाकों में ऊख उपजती है, हम कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग श्री किदवाई से बार बार मिले और हमने ऊख की कीमत ठीक करने के लिये कहा, हमने उन से प्रार्थना की कि आप दो रुपये मन से कम कीमत ऊख की मत रखिये, इस से किसानों को बहुत तकलीफ व परेशानी होगी, उनके सामने अपनी दिक्कतें रखीं। उन्होंने ऊख की जो कीमत निर्धारित की, उस के फलस्वरूप किसानों को काफी मुसीबत और दिक्कत

[श्री ए० पो० सिन्हा]

पेश आई, इंडस्ट्री-चीनी-कारखानों को भले ही इससे कुछ फायदा हुआ होगा, लेकिन जिस के लिये दावा किया जाता है कि हम उनकी वशा सुधारना चाहते हैं, उनके लिये तो तकलीफ और परेशानी ही बढ़ी। कांग्रेस मैन होने के नाते हम केवल यही कर सकते हैं कि सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट्स के मिनिस्ट्रों के पास अपनी बात ले जायें और उन के पुराने साथी होने के नाते उन से अपनी बात मनवाने की कोशिश करें, जनता को दिखाने के वास्ते हम कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकते। खैर, यह तो दूसरा सवाल है। एक राजनैतिक अंग है। अब मैं बाहर से जो चीनी मंगाई गई, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। चीनी का सवाल बहुत दुरूह हो सकता है, लेकिन मैं कहने पर विवश हूँ कि बाहर से चीनी मंगा कर रफी साहब ने इसमें कोई बड़ी करामात नहीं दिखाई जैसी कि हम उनसे आशा करते थे। हमें उनसे बहुत आशा है और हम उन से खाद्य की तरह इस सवाल में भी उनकी करामात देखना चाहते हैं।

चीनी से भी बढ़कर सवाल लैंड (जमीन) का है। अंग्रेजी राज्य की समाप्ति के बाद और जमीन्दारी प्रथा के विनाश के बाद यहां की जनता और किसानों के मन में यह आशा उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक था कि देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था बनेगी जिसमें किसी प्रकार का शोषण न होगा, ऐसा आर्थिक ढांचा देश का बनेगा जिसमें कोई गरीब, अमीर नहीं रहेगा और सब सुख शान्ति से जीवन बसर कर सकेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में भूमि व्यवस्था में सुधार होना नितान्त आवश्यक था। इस समय हमारे रफी साहब मौजूद नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं अपनी आवाज सब मिनिस्ट्रों तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि की समस्या ऐसी है कि जिसको हल किया जाना चाहिये और बिना बिलम्ब इसे ठीक करना चाहिये। उन सारे लोगों को जो

पार्लियामेंट में हैं रिपब्लिक को चलाते हैं, उन सब को समझना चाहिये कि हम एक ज्वालामुखी के मुख पर बैठे हैं, यह जमीन का सवाल बहुत टेढ़ी खीर है, आखिर यह कहाँ का इन्साफ़ है कि हजारों आदमी तो गरीब जमीन के हों और कुछ लोगों के पास हजारों बीघे जमीन हो, उन हजारों और लाखों किसानों को जमींदारी प्रथा के नाश से खुशी हुई और वह आशा लगाये बैठे हैं कि अब उनके दिन फिरेगें, लेकिन अब भूमि सुधार लागू करने में अधिक बिलम्ब करना उचित न होगा, कारण उन के दिलों में एक आग लगी हुई है। मैं अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की बताऊँ कि वहां ठोली स्टेशन पर तीन हजार बीघे ऊँच की जमीन, मालूम नहीं किसी साहब की थी देखी और उसके बगल में मैंने उन गरीब किसानों और मजदूरों की झोंपड़ियाँ देखी जो चौबीसों घंटे काम करते हैं लेकिन उन के पास अपनी कोई जमीन नहीं है। मैं डा० पंजाब राव से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात से न घबरायें कि जमीन बांटने पर उपज कम हो जायेगी, फिर खुराक का सवाल देश के सामने आयेगा क्योंकि आज जमीन को लेकर इतनी अनसुट-नटी है अनिश्चितता है कि जो बहुत ज्यादा जमीन वाले हैं उनको भी इसका विश्वास नहीं है कि उन के पास कितने दिन जमीन रहेगी। और इसका असर उपज पर पड़ रहा है। इस सवाल पर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने विचार किया और इस सम्बन्ध में उसने जो सुझाव पेश किये वह मुझे बहुत पसन्द हैं लेकिन उसको अमल में लाने के लिये खुद प्लानिंग कमीशन या मिनिस्टर साहब जो कुछ कर रहे हैं उससे मुझे संतोष नहीं है। इस सिलसिले में यहां पर जो एक सेंट्रल लैंड रिफॉर्म मीटी बनायी गई, कुछ रिसर्च का काम हुआ, वह मुझे नाकाफी मालूम होता है। इस काम को तो सब से बढ़कर प्रायटरी मिलनी चाहिये

थी और मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगले साल जब आप हमारे सामने आयें तो हमें बतलायें कि हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को बतला दिया है कि इतनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक आदमी अपने पास जमीन रख सकता है और हमें यह भी बतलाया जाय कि जिनके पास ज्यादा जमीन थी, उन से लेकर बेजमीन वालों को बांट दी गई। मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि आज देश का किसान यदि चुप है तो उसके केवल दो कारण हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है कि आज देश की बागडोर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के हाथ में है जिनके व्यक्तित्व की छाप उन किसानों के दिलों में बैठी हुई है, क्योंकि उन्होंने सन् २० से आज तक किसानों के बीच में काम किया है और वे किसानों के दिल व दिमाग को बखूबी जानते हैं और इसलिये किसानों को विश्वास है कि उनके रहते उनका हित ही होगा और जमींदारी विनाश होने से उन्हें यह आशा हो चली थी कि जमीन बांटी जायेगी और दूसरे श्री बिनोबा का भूदान आन्दोलन है। यह दो व्यक्तित्व आपको बचाये हुये हैं। आज किसान बेचैन हैं और हम ज्वालामुखी के मुंह पर बैठे हैं और किसी क्षण भी विस्फोट हो सकता है, और यह समय का तकाजा है कि बेजमीन लोगों में तुरन्त जमीन बांटी जाये। मैं जानता हूं कि आपके दिलों में हमसे कम सहानुभूति उन बेजमीन और गरीब किसानों के लिये नहीं है, लेकिन इस काम में देर न की जानी चाहिये, क्योंकि अब किसानों का सब खत्म हो चला है और आपके पुराने साथी होने के कारण मैं आपको चेता देना चाहता हूं कि यह दो व्यक्तित्व ज्यादा दिनों तक इस पीछ को नहीं रोक सकते इस लिये समय रहते आप इस समस्या को हल (सोल्व) कर लें। इसलिए मैं बहुत प्रेम और नम्रता के साथ किदबई साहब तक अपनी आवाज पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि वह समय की गति पहचानें, और एक वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर एक प्लान लाकर इस भूमि

समस्या को हल कीजिये। मुझे आप से बड़ी आशा है और मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन बातों पर आप विचार करेंगे और अगले साल उसको अमल में लायेंगे।

श्रीमती मिनीबाता (बिलासपुर-दुर्ग-रायपुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में बहुत दिनों के बाद मैं बोल रही हूं। समय ऐसा आ गया है कि सदस्यगण ही नहीं बरन् सारा देश कृषि मंत्री महोदय जी को बधाई दिये बिना नहीं रहेंगे। नियंत्रण की त्राहि प्रायः हट चुकी है और सारे देश में अनाज की कहीं कमी नहीं रह गई है। एक जमाना था जब कि धनी से लेकर गरीबों तक को अधिक रकम देने पर भी अनाज नहीं मिलता था और चारों ओर हमारी सरकार की निन्दा की जाती थी पर थोड़े ही दिनों में हमारे मंत्री महोदय की लगन और कोशिश ने इस त्राहि और निन्दा को खत्म कर दिया।

इस वर्ष मुझे कृषि मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से मालूम हुआ कि सरकार छोटी सिंचाई, ट्यूब कुंवां और अधिक अन्न उपजाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रही है। जहां तक गौ सदन, गौ संवर्धन और केन्द्र ग्राम की योजनाओं का सवाल उठता है, मैं देखती हूं कि पशु रक्षा उनके नस्ल और दूध देने की शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार की चाल यदि धीमी रही तो सौ साल में भी देश के पशुओं की सर्वांगीण हालत नहीं सुधर सकती और पशुओं की सहायता के बिना देश में खेती नहीं की जा सकती है। ट्रैक्टर देहातों में और छोटी टुकड़ी के खेतों में सफल नहीं हो सकता। देश में बरसात के दिनों में और माता या अन्य बीमारियों में लाखों गौ मीत के शिकार हो रहे हैं। सौ, सौ गांव के बीच उनके इलाज का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। किसान और उसके निर्बल पशु की शक्ति के बाहर है कि वह २०, २५ मील तक जा करके अपने पशु का इलाज करवाये।

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

देश में अधिकांश भाग खास कर मध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत, विन्ध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा और बंगाल आदि राज्य हैं जहाँ गाय एक पाव भी दूध नहीं दे सकती और लोगों को खोजने पर भी दूध नहीं मिलता, यहाँ तक कि बछड़ों के लायक भी दूध नहीं मिलता। दूसरी ओर कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे नगरों में हजारों नौजवान गायों और बैलों की निर्दयपूर्ण हत्या की जाती है।

तीसरे सरकार वनस्पति तेल को बढ़ावा दे रही है, घी का रोजगार मारा जा रहा है और सरकार मिलावटी वनस्पति को भी रोकने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही है। यह देश की आर्थिक हालत को बिगाड़ने का तरीका है और स्वास्थ्य को भी खराब करता है। खास कर वनस्पति घी से सांस की बीमारी हो जाती है। सरकार इस पर धीघ्र ही ध्यान दे। जहाँ तक घानी और ठेकी को उत्साहित करने का सवाल है सरकार की कोशिश अत्यन्त असंतोषजनक है। इतना ही नहीं उल्टा फलोर मिल धान के छिलके निकालने के लिये और तेल मिलों का प्रसार देहात देहात में हो रहा है और हजारों गरीब विधवायें बेकार हो रही हैं। मीठे तेल के बीजों को भी मिलें घानी से छीन रही हैं। देश के किसान कर्ज से दब रहे हैं, चाहे वे काबुली हों, पठान हों, पंजाबी हों, सिख हों या मारवाड़ी हों इन के मारे किसान दिनों दिन गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। फसल पकने के पूर्व किसान को कर्ज में अनाज और रुपया नहीं मिलता। वे साहूकार भी रुपया में दो आना व्याज, मूलधन दुगुना करके और सूद पर सूद लगा कर कर्ज देते हैं। और जमीन का बिक्तीनामा और रजिस्ट्री करा लेते हैं। सरकारी बैंकों से किसानों को उचित मात्रा में रुपया नहीं मिलता है। ४, ५ लाख जनता के लिये एक छोटा सा बैंक देहातों में बना जरूरी है। और उस बैंक के पास रकम

होना चाहिये, ताकि किसानों को जरूरत पर पैसा मिल सके। दूसरे प्रान्तों की तो मैं नहीं बोल सकती पर मध्य प्रदेश में आजकल खेत की मरम्मत और तालाब की खुदाई के लिये तकाबियों का मिलना बन्द हो गया है। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

अब मैं सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के चावल पैदा करने वाले छत्तीसगढ़ के क्षेत्र की ओर दिलाती हूँ। बम्बई के खानदेश, बिहार और आन्ध्र में जब एक ही बार वर्षा की कमी हुई और फसल कमजोर हुई तो केन्द्र ने करोड़ों रुपये की मदद दी और मंत्री और आफिसर खुद मौका देखने के लिये गये। छत्तीसगढ़ सैकड़ों वर्षों से लाखों टन चावल अन्य स्थानों और प्रान्तों को देता रहा है। गत दो वर्षों में छत्तीसगढ़ की ६० लाख आबादी के क्षेत्र में से १०, १५ लाख आबादी के एक क्षेत्र में पाँच बार वर्षा की कमी हुई गई है। फसल नहीं हुई, हजारों लोग गांव छोड़ कर दूर भाग गये, और घर खाली होने के कारण शायद चूहों ने मकान खोद फेंकने के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजना बना ली है। यह क्षेत्र वृष्टि छाया के हैं, फिर भी हमारे केन्द्र ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। तालाब और कुएं सूख चुके हैं और इस साल भी अकाल पड़ गया है। सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि तालाबों की खुदाई करके, नालों को बंधवा करके, छोटी सिंचाई के सैकड़ों कार्य खोले ताकि यह क्षेत्र बार बार अकाल का शिकार होने से बचे। साथ ही किसानों को भी सहायता मिले।

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): I had a mind to speak on the need for development of horticulture, and the vegetable and fruit preservation industry in Assam, where I was

sent last year by the Central Government, to look into the scope of the industry. I feel that the prosperity of Assam is closely linked up with the development of horticulture in that State. I also wanted to speak on the subject of legislations to bring about solid improvement in the shortest possible time, in agriculture. I also wanted to say something about ceiling. We are falling a victim to the cheap slogans that there should be a very low ceiling, without realising that if we fix the ceiling too low, the result of it will be that this industry will become the monopoly of illiterate and ignorant class of people, and all the intelligentsia, well-to-do and educated classes of people will be driven out of it. It is not realised that we cannot expect development in any industry if it becomes to be the monopoly of illiterate or ignorant class of people.

Before I start the discussion on another subject, I join with the previous speaker in paying tribute to Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, for his boundless enthusiasm and his solid achievements in various fields, particularly, in regard to increasing the rice production. But why I am not able to speak on all these subjects at great length is because a moral responsibility has been cast on me to speak on one particular subject, viz. the sugar policy of Government. A requisition had been sent by me to the hon. Speaker some time ago for two hours' discussion, and this was supported by about thirty Members belonging to all parties; we wanted to have a detailed discussion, but the reply sent to us was that this subject could be discussed in the regular debate on the Demands for Grants under the Food and Agriculture Ministry. Hence, I consider it my moral responsibility to devote major portion of my time to this subject.

When Government made a drastic cut of twenty-five per cent. in the price of cane last year, against the protests of the cane-growers, against the advice of the States, against the

warning of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, which is the highest body in India concerned with this industry, they had only one plea, viz. that this cut was being made in the interests of the consumer, so that the consumer may get sugar at a lower price. Certain fears were expressed by Members of all parties on that occasion, and it is painful to see that our worst apprehensions have come true. We find that the area under cane as also the production of sugar, has gone down. We find that the growers have lost all the incentives. The reports from the States show that the fertilizers, insecticides, and other materials, which were meant for the cultivators have not been lifted by the cane-growers, because they did not find it worthwhile to use them. Thirdly, although the growers lost about Rs. 15 to 20 crores, as a result of the cut in the price, yet, the consumer got no corresponding benefit at all, and he has continued to pay the same price as before. Fourthly, the country has already imported 2½ lakhs of tons of sugar so far, and Government propose to import five lakhs of tons more of sugar, worth anything like Rs. 30 to 40 crores, and this at a time when the monster of unemployment is staring us in the face, and when we ought to produce everything that can be produced in this country, in order to give employment to our people. It does not require a great scientist or a statistician to show what the manufacture of Rs. 30 to 40 crores worth of sugar means in terms of employment. Then, we also need foreign exchange, which is being wasted on the import of sugar.

The greatest tragedy is that we are importing a commodity which can be produced in India in any desired quantity. In fact the sugarcane growers and the mills had shown their capacity in unmistakable terms in 1951-52, to produce any quantity of sugar. They were able to produce no less than 15 lakhs tons of sugar, as against our requirement of 13 lakhs of tons, and there was a surplus of 5 lakhs tons. If the advice given had

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been heeded at that time, (a) the farmers would have felt contented, (b) agriculture would have developed, (c) the mills would have got any amount of cane required, and would have worked for longer period, (d) we would have got ample sugar, there would not have been any necessity to import sugar and waste nearly Rs. 30 to 40 crores worth of foreign exchange; Government also would have had greater revenue and (f) the consumers also would not have had to pay any higher price. In fact, by this time, we would have got surplus sugar which could have been exported to earn foreign exchange.

In short, the present situation is most deplorable, because if we do not import sugar, we are likely to face a sugar shortage of the type that we experienced in 1949 when sugar was black-marketed at Rs. 3 a seer; if we do import sugar, it may mean the collapse of our industry. Not only the cane growers are likely to be ruined, but the industry may also collapse. Sir, the greatest misfortune of Indian agriculture, I feel, is that the farmer's viewpoint is never understood and never appreciated. The main parties concerned in this case, for instance, are the cultivators, the millowners, the traders, the consumers and the Government as the custodian of all interests and as you will see, every party is interested in getting its own pound of flesh. The trader is interested to get sugar from whichever source and from whichever quarter—friend or foe—it comes, regardless of the effect that it is likely to have on the cultivator. Everybody is crying for cheap sugar, and the millowners naturally want their own reasonable profit. The Government is not prepared to forego its own taxes and cesses that it levies. The result is that the poor cane grower is the one who is made to suffer. These are the days of propaganda and these are the days of collective bargaining and the poor cultivator has not the advantage of any of these two weapons. For instance, Sir, everybody

wants that there should be a reduction in the price of sugar and as a natural corollary they say 'reduce the price of cane' because cane accounts for 62 per cent. of the price of sugar. Nobody cares to find out why the price of sugar in other countries is low. Firstly, taxation on the sugar industry in other countries is not so high as it is in India. Secondly, some sugar producing countries actually fix lower export prices for sugar than for home consumption in order to get rid of surplus sugar, to create foreign markets and to earn foreign exchange. Thirdly, other countries are getting a higher yield of cane per acre and higher recovery of sugar. Hawaii Islands get 400 per cent. higher yield than we get in India. Australia gets about 1/3 higher recovery of sugar. Fourthly, the existence of a by-products industry in other countries enables them to utilise every bit of waste material. For instance, *bagasse* and trash are utilised for the manufacture of cardboard and insulating materials and various kinds of chemicals: molass is used for manufacture of alcohol and press cake for wax. All these things in India go to waste. Fifthly, there are numerous facilities which are provided to the cane cultivators, for instance, cheap credit facilities. Fertilisers, insecticides and machinery are subsidised and supplied to the cultivators at a low price. Sixthly the use of various types of agricultural machinery reduces their cost of cultivation to a fraction of what it is in India. For instance, in Australia one man can harvest 8 to 9 tons of cane per day; it takes about 20 men in India to do that. Likewise, our cost of planting is easily four times more than in Australia. Still in the face of all this we go on singing *ad nauseum* the praise of manual labour and our primitive system of farming! And the tragedy is that we still expect our cane cultivator to compete with those cultivators in foreign countries. This merely betrays either a colossal ignorance or utter disregard of the elementary principles of the economics of Indian agriculture.

Sir, when people suggest that the price of sugar should be reduced, they do not care to find out if there are other ways also of reducing the price of sugar. For instance, Government charges Rs. 8-4 per cwt.—something like Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per maund. Such a high tax is not levied in any other country, as far as I know. This is probably a singular instance of an indigenous industry being taxed higher than the import duty.

Then again, the mills produce annually something like 5½ lakh tons of molasses. The Government buys all this molasses at the rate of As. 4 a maund, whereas the price of sugar in the molasses is of the order of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per maund, which means that molasses which should, be worth at about Rs. 10 crores is bought by Government for only Rs. 35 lakhs. This molasses is given over to the distilleries for the manufacture of potable alcohol or power alcohol and Government makes a tremendous profit out of this. One would naturally ask why cannot Government forego a little portion of this in order to pay a higher price to the cane grower, to supply sugar to the consumer at a lower price and to enable Indian sugar to compete in foreign markets? After all, the cost of manufacture of alcohol in India is very very small as compared with the cost in other countries. As I said previously, the Tariff Board in 1939 had worked out the cost in India only to As. 6 a gallon as against Rs. 2-3-0 in Germany, Rs. 2-8-0 in Italy, Rs. 1-8-0 in Australia and As. 12 in the United States of America. Why should not Government pay a little higher price for molasses so that the consumer may get sugar a little cheaper and the grower also may get a little higher price?

As regards cess, as far as I know, cess on cane is not levied anywhere in the world. Even if it is levied, it is supposed to be spent on the development of the cane industry. But what do we find here? In the period 1945-50, the total amount of cess raised by the Uttar Pradesh Govern-

ment was Rs. 13,25,00,000, by Bihar Rs. 4,10,00,000 and by Bombay Rs. 1,80,000. So the total comes to Rs. 19,15,00,000. Out of this amount, which ought to have been spent on the development of cane, only Rs. 2,51,00,000 were spent and the balance of Rs. 16,64,00,000 was absorbed in General Revenues. A tax on raw material is bad enough, but to utilise the bulk of it for some other purpose is nothing short of misappropriation.

Sir, I suggest that the greatest need of this country is to develop the by-product industry. We have got 15—20 lakh tons of *bagasse* that can be converted into insulating material, paper, packing boxes and so on. Similarly, we can utilise other waste material. Whenever a question is asked as to why these by-products are not manufactured in India, the usual reply is that either the manufacturing technique has not been fully worked out or that private capitalists are not prepared to run the risk—they are not prepared to put up the factory. My reply is: why should not Government carry out an intensive study in this matter in order to make possible in India what is possible in other countries? What is being done in other countries ought to be done in this country also. As regards putting up a plant which is supposed to be very expensive, why should not Government put up the plant out of the huge amount of cess that it collects? And when the plant is made a paying proposition, then it could be handed over to private people. This is the normal practice followed in some other countries.

Sir, I would also like to appeal to Dr. Deshmukh to have a sustained policy in regard to sugar production. For instance, development or research on sugar cane was being done by the I.C.A.R. upto 1944 or 1945. Then it was handed over to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. Just when the work got started within four or five years, again it was decided to hand over the work back to I.C.A.R., and when a representation was made, then they cancelled the

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order but just the same decided to separate sugar from sugarcane development. Now, I can assure the House that this is a wrong step; this is a step which is fraught with danger, and I am certain that the day will not be far off when Government will have to retrace this step, because sugar development and development of sugarcane are so closely linked up that the work should be done under one organisation.

5 P.M.

Sir, one thing that is repeated again and again is that increase in sugar production will be at the expense of cereal crops. I am afraid, just as in many other cases so in this case also, we fall easy victims to this cheap slogan. Sugarcane does not occupy more than one per cent. of the total cultivated area in this country. While the uncropped area is of the order of about 6 crore acres sugarcane occupies only 40 lakh acres, so that an increase of 5 lakh acres under sugarcane will mean a very very small increase, which is not going to make any great difference.

Secondly, sugarcane is as good a food as any other food crop. In fact, one acre under sugarcane produces as much food, in terms of calories, as 5 to 10 acres under cereal crops and one acre under sugarcane can give sufficient income, which would buy enough cereals which can be produced from 5 to 10 acres. Even on these elementary economic considerations, I think, the Government should never import sugar from abroad, particularly when sugar can be produced in any quantity in this very country.

Sir, I need not take more time of the House. But, I would appeal to our Minister for Agriculture to develop the sugarcane by-product industry in this country. If the price of sugar has to be lowered, then it should be at the sacrifice of all parties, that is, the sugar mills, the cultivators, the Government and the traders. It is not the cultivator alone who

should be strangled all the time whenever a question of cheapening sugar prices comes.

Shri Kanungo (Kendrapara): Sir, I will not take more than seven minutes or so.

An Hon. Member: You cannot take hours!

Shri Kanungo: One thing that strikes me now, as compared to last year, is this, that we are perhaps getting complacent over our agricultural situation.

Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Not at all, Sir.

Shri Kanungo: There is a feeling—I do not mean in the Government, but I mean in the country, that the worst is over and now we can sit back and take it comfortably. But I would submit that this is the beginning of the worst thing that could happen. It is a fact which has been stated on the floor of the House that the prices of staple cereals and other agricultural commodities are coming down. To a layman it is clear that 80 per cent. of the population of this country being dependent upon the industry of agriculture, if the products of his labour fetches a lower price, to that extent the total economy of the country is impoverished. Apart from that, it has been proved beyond any doubt that the best incentive for production in agriculture is a fair and assured price. We have seen, in the case of jute, in the course of the last 3 or 4 years, given a good price the acreage shot up to nearly 50,000 acres and the moment the price fell, there was a drop in the acreage abruptly. You cannot play like that with the lives of millions of people. This is not fair. If in the stock exchange, certain stocks fall abruptly, then there is a furore in the country, and steps are taken. But, in this case, where lives of millions of people are concerned, we do not seem to have taken much notice of it. I would remind the House of the conditions

through which we have passed in the years 1929-30 when the prices of agricultural commodities touched low; what misery it meant! Today, as far as I understand, the wise men of our country think that if we do not keep down the prices of foodstuffs, then the wages will rise and the spiral will start again and ultimately there will be economic imbalance. I submit the interest of 80 per cent. of the population is more important than of anybody else. To my mind, the only solution of it is to devise a machinery by which the farmer can be assured of a remunerative price and a fixed price, a minimum fixed price. If in advanced countries like U.K. and America, where the agricultural situation is as satisfactory as could be under the circumstances, they have this machinery and spend millions and millions over it, it is more necessary that we should have such a machinery here. I submit that today is the time when we should get along with it. We have had the reports of the Krishnamachari Committee and the Gadgil Committee on the situation of prices. At that time, the position was very alarming and the people thought that such an organisation could not work. But, today, we have food organisations all over the country, the Civil Supplies Department as they call them in the States, who have got years of experience in procuring, maintaining, storing and distributing grains. We cannot forego that experience. If the situation is better because there is no need of rationing, we cannot afford to disband this staff and this experience. There have been complaints that the ordinary trader used to handle the grains at very much less cost than the Government Supply Department has been doing. To avoid that complaint we have to have a competent organisation in the States, and the Centre where the economic policies which impinge upon prices have got to be studied and steps taken in time. In the case of iron and steel, cement or anything else, you can work out the production plans, economics and all that on a three-month or six-month basis. In

the case of agriculture, you have got to foresee things 18 months ahead or two years ahead. For that we must have a competent organisation of economists who specialise in this. We do not have it today. In other countries, as far as I am told, in the United States and Britain, the farmers are wealthy and they have their own organisations and they can afford to pay and obtain good economists. In our country, we cannot expect that the Government is the guardian of the farmers. They have to provide them advocates—as in murder cases where the State provides advocates. In India, I submit it is the duty of the Government to provide them in their interests to tender economic advice. It has not been done. Unless it is done, we will face disaster. Today the organised industries can command the services of competent economists and men who can put forth their cases. The farmer has to go by default. The system of education is such that if there is anything happening in the steel industry or the stock exchange, everybody comes out to discuss the matter. But, in the case of farmers it is not so. To my knowledge, except in one University, there is no faculty of agricultural economics. Therefore, I say, unless we do it, we are undone.

Again, the lowering of prices will mean difficulty. If rice sells at Rs. 4 a md. as our economists are supposed to hope, it does not pay. In the interests of larger production, we have to improve the farmer's economic status so that he can improve his own condition and produce more.

वंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, में इस मौके पर कोई कन्वेंशनल और ट्रेडीशनल बात नहीं करूंगा। बहुत मौके आये हैं जब मैं अपने श्री किदवाई बघाई दे चुका हूँ। जो हालत हमने पिछले चन्द सालों में खुराक की देखी वह हाउस के किसी पुराने मेम्बर से छिपी नहीं है कि आये दिन किस कदर जोर शोर से इस मसले पर बहस होती थी और सारे देश पर एक

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंव]

तरह का ऐसा गहरा असर (Deadening fall) था जैसे किसी की मुदनी पर असर होता है, सारे देश में ऐसा असर था। जब इस देश के अन्दर खुराक की कमी बतलाई जाती थी तो लोगों को बड़ा दुःख होता था क्योंकि हम में से अक्सर लोग यह महसूस करते थे, और मैं आज भी उस पर कायम हूँ, कि हमारा देश अपनी जरूरत भर का अनाज पैदा कर सकता है, और मैं तो इस राय का हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर कभी भी अन्न की इस कदर कमी नहीं थी जितनी हमारी यूनियन गवर्नमेंट कहा करती थी और हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर की तरफ से कहा जाता था कि हम क्या करें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की अनाज की मांग पूरी करने के लिये हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ रहा है और यह ४०० करोड़ पाँड स्टर्लिंग, हमारा चंद सालों में बाहर से खुराक मंगाने में कम हुआ। यह जो खुराक के वास्ते पिछले चन्द सालों में माली नुकसान हुआ, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारा और स्टेट्स के एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर्स का कसूर है जिनके कारण हमें यह खमियाखा भुगतना पड़ा है मैं तो आज खुश हूँ कि आज वह दिन आया जब हमारे निमिस्टर साहबान अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखते हैं कि अब वक्त आ गया है और नियरर सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी हैं, हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट भी हैं और हमारे देश में हमारी जरूरत से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होता है। मुझे यकीन है और आयन्दा जब हम देखते हैं कि कितनी बड़ी २ स्कीम्स हमारे वहाँ चल रही हैं तो मुझे कोई शुबहा नहीं रहता है कि आने वाले सालों में हमारा देश इतना अधिक गल्ला पैदा करने लगेगा जो कि न सिर्फ उसकी जरूरत भर को काफी होगा बल्कि वह बाहर भी अपना गल्ला भेज सकेगा। मैं इस मौके

पर देशमुख साहब को बधाई दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि किस कदर मेहनत और दौड़ धूप करके उन्होंने इस राइस कल्टीवेशन के बारे में काम किया है। वैसे जब कोई मिनिस्टर साहब सामने बैठे हों तो, मैं उनकी तारीफ में फ़ितरतन दो चार कलमे खैर के कहना पसन्द नहीं करता, क्योंकि ऐसा करना खुशामद में शामिल होगा, लेकिन अगर मैं इस मौके पर उनको यह खिराज अदा न करूँ तो मैं अपना फ़र्ज अदा नहीं कर पाऊँगा। वह इसके मुस्तहक हैं क्योंकि जिस तरीके से उन्होंने काम किया है वह काबिले तारीफ है और राइस कल्टीवेशन के बारे में जो तरक्की हुई है उसमें उनका सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा था। अभी चन्द रोज़ हुये जब उन्होंने एक कमेटी में फ़रमाया था कि देश के अन्दर कोई पैसी-मिज्म की वजह नहीं है और देश की अगर आबादी दोगुणी हो जावे तो भी अनाज काफी हो जायेगा। और उनके इस बयान को सुन कर मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी यह बात हौसला बढ़ाने वाली है। देश के अन्दर आज जो आबपाशी की योजनायें चल रही हैं उनके चलते देश अगर ठीक तरह से काम करेगा और साइंटिफिक कायदे से चलेगा तो देश के अन्दर खुराक की कमी नहीं रहेगी, मुझे उनके ऐसा कहने में कोई एग्जैजेशन नहीं मालूम होता कि क्योंकि अगर एग्जैजेशन करना होता तो वह यह क्यों लिखते कि हमने अभी कानर टर्न किया है और Complacent न होना चाहिये। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि बावजूद ऐसे हालात के होते हुये भी ९६ करोड़ रुपया इस देश का बाहर से अनाज मंगाने के वास्ते भेजा गया, ८६ करोड़ तो गल्ले की लागत और दस करोड़ फ़ेट चाजेंज

बगैरह पर लग गया। तीस, चालीस करोड़ रुपये की यहां खांड मंगाई गई, जिस देश में इतनी उम्दा खेती के लिये ज़मीन हो उसके लिये बाहर से अनाज मंगवाया जाय; इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक चीज़ और क्या हो सकती है, हर एक शास्त्र जो इस देश में बसता है उसके लिये इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और कुछ नहीं हो सकती। यह चीज़ जो बाहर से मंगाई जाती है, उसके लिये हम यह समझें कि स्टेट्स से रुपया वसूल कर लेंगे और स्टेट्स दूसरों के हाथ में उसे बेच कर रुपया वसूल कर लेगी। यह तो उसी तरह है कि एक कुत्ते के मुंह में हड्डी होती है, वह समझता है कि खून इस हड्डी से निकल रहा है लेकिन निकलता है उसके मुंह से। यह देश का नुकसान है कि एक अरब, चालीस करोड़ रुपये की बाहर से ये चीज़ें मंगवाई जाय और यह देख कर हमें बड़ा दुःख होता है और मैं चाहता हूं कि अगली दफ़ा हमारे सामने कोई ऐसा बजट पेश न हो जिसमें यह खांड या अनाज इस देश के बाहर से मंगवाया जाय।

मैं अब जनाब की तबज़्जह दूसरी तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं। हम अगर ज्यादा आनज भी पैदा करें तो जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया हमारे जिन्दा रहने की ज़मीन तो इन्होंने तैयार कर दी, हमें मरने नहीं दिया। हमारे फ़ूड मिनिस्टर बतलायें कि दुनिया के अन्दर जो लोग रहते हैं उनके फ़ूड में और हमारे फ़ूड में कितना फ़र्क है, कितनी कैलोरीज़ फ़ूड हमको मिलती है और कितनी दूसरों को मिलती है। हमारी एक वेल-फ़ेयर स्टेट है, लेकिन दूसरे देशों की अपेक्षा हमारे खाने में कैलोरीज़ बहुत कम है। इस हाउस में बहुत दफ़ा एंदाबोशुमार पेश किये गये, मैं खुद कई दफ़ा उनको पेश कर चुका। बाहर तीन हजार कैलोरीज़ मिलती हैं जब कि

हमारे यहां का औसत बाउह... सौ कैलोरीज़ का है। डेनमार्क और इंग्लैंड में दो सेर और सवा सेर दूध प्रति आदमी का औसत था, जब कि सन् ३५ में सात छटांक हमारे यहां का औसत था, ४.७५ एक आदमी का कंज़म्पशन दूध का अब रह गया है। १६ फ़्रीसवी फ़ैमिलीज़ देश में ऐसी बसती हैं जो यह नहीं जानतीं कि दूध क्या होता है। इस सिलसिले में मैं अपना तज़ुर्बा बयान करूं। मैं एक कमेटी का मेम्बर होकर कटक उड़ीसा में गया था, जब मैं वहां पहुंचा तो मेरे होस्ट साहब को फ़िरक़ हुई कि इनकी खातिर क्यों कर की जाय और उन्होंने मुझ से पूछा कि आप क्या खायेंगे? मैंने कहा कि मैं पंजाब का रहने वाला हूं, मैं तो दूध पियूंगा। अब उनको एक काफ़ी दिक्कत पेश आ गई कि मेरे लिये दूध कहाँ से लायें और मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि उड़ीसा का वह एक बड़ा शहर था और वहां राइस का इतना बड़ा सेंटर है, वह वहां तलाश करने पर भी मेरे लिये दूध का इन्तज़ाम नहीं कर सके, और लाचार हो कर उन बेचारों को मुझे चाय पिलानी पड़ी, मामूली बात थी। वहां से चलकर जब मैं आगे पहुंचा तो वहां के दफ़्तर वालों को पता लग गया कि मैं दूध पीने वाला हूं तो उन्होंने वड़ी मेहनत से कई गायों को दुह कर मेरे वास्ते थोड़ा सा दूध ला दिया। मैंने उनका बहुत शुक्रिया किया कि उन्होंने मुझे दूध पिलाया। मुझे यह जानकर बहुत दुःख हुआ कि न मालूम आध सेर दूध के वास्ते उनको कितनी तकलीफ़ और दिक्कतें उठानी पड़ी।

मैं बीकानेर के म्यूज़ियम में गया जहां मैंने वह तलवार देखी जिसको राजपूत सिपाही उठाया करते थे, आज मैं बायें के साथ कह सकता हूं कि तीन आदमी मिल कर भी उस तलवार को नहीं उठा सकते, तो आज हमारी हज़्ज़ यह हो गई है.....

Sari S. S. More: They have become non-violent.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह इस कारण है क्योंकि इस देश के अन्दर दूध नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि कुछ अर्सा हुआ जब हमारे बैल हिसार से एक दिन के अन्दर दिल्ली में लोगों को ले आते थे, लेकिन आज वह हालत नहीं है। अभी पशुओं के सिलसिले में मेरी बहिन जो मध्यप्रदेश की थीं, उनकी स्पीच को सुन कर मुझे बेहद खुशी हुई और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि उनका एक एक लफ्ज सभापति जी और श्री देशमुख के दिल पर असर कर रहा होगा। आज पशु बीस मन का बोझ उठाते हुये रो कर चलते हैं। पहले चालीस मन के गड्डे को आसानी से खींचते थे।

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : पंजाब में दूध है ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आज पंजाब में भी दूध काफ़ी नहीं है। आज हालत यह है कि मेरे ज़िले के अन्दर जहाँ गायें पन्द्रह सेर दूध देती थीं, आज पुरानी गवर्नमेंट की मेहरबानी से वह आठ, दस सेर से ज्यादा नहीं दे पातीं।

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : हमारे कैटिल शो में तो अच्छी और तगड़ी गायें थीं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मुझे तसल्ली नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इसकी बुराई भी नहीं करना चाहता। आज मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कास्टी-ट्यूशन आपको पाबन्द नहीं करता कि आप इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ ब्रीड करें, क्या कानून की दफा ४८ आपको इसके लिये पाबन्द नहीं करती कि आप टोटल बैन आन स्लाटर लगायें। मैं इस सिलसिले में पंडित नेहरू से मिली, उनकी खिदमत में हाज़िर हुआ

और उनसे इस बारे में बातचीत हुई और वह भी इस हक में हैं कि देश के अन्दर यह कैटिल का स्लाटर न हो। मैं जोर के साथ कहता हूँ कि देश में उनके विरुद्ध, बहुत सी बातें फैलायी जाती हैं जैसे वे गाय का गोشت खाते हैं, जो कि बिल्कुल गलत और बेबुनियाद है। मुझे मालूम है कि पंडित नेहरू इस चीज़ के बरखिलाफ़ नहीं हैं कि देश के अन्दर कैटिल का स्लाटर न हो। श्री रफी अहमद क़िदवाई के बारे में मैं पहले ही हाउस में जिक्र कर चुका हूँ, उन्होंने भी बहुत साफ़ शब्दों में पटना में इस बात का ऐलान किया था कि एक जानवर की रक्षा करना इस देश की गवर्नमेंट की ज़िम्मेदारी है और डेमोक्रेसी को अगर हम चाहते हैं तो इस देश में टोटल बैन आन काऊ स्लाटर लागू करना होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सारे मिनिस्टर्स और सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इसके हक में हैं, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर इसके हक में हैं, तो फिर क्या कारण है कि हम उसको अमल में नहीं ला पाते और कैटिल प्रीज़रवेशन कर पाते। आपने फ़ाईव ईयर प्लान बनाया और कहा गया कि १६० गोसदन पांच वर्ष में खोले जायेंगे और आपने ९७ लाख रुपया भी इस काम के वास्ते रक्खा, लेकिन नतीजा क्या है, आपका फ़ाईव ईयर प्लान अपनी जगह पर कायम है और आज के दिा भी रोज़ गायें मारी जाती हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितने गोसदन कायम किये हैं

रिपोर्ट में मिलता है कि आठ गोसदनों को शुरू कर दिया है। जिस देश में १९ करोड़ डंगर हैं उसमें अगर आप ने चन्द सौ डंगरों को आठ गोसदनों में रखना शुरू भी कर दिया तो क्या आप ने अपना फर्ज पूरा कर दिया ? फ़ाईव ईयर प्लान में जो गोसदन बनने थे...

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : डंगर आते ही नहीं हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कौन कहता है कि नहीं आते हैं, आप रुपया भी देते हैं ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : साढ़े तीन सौ से ज्यादा डंगर नहीं आये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैंने एक दफा पुरानी गवर्नमेंट से पूछा था कि सिपाही को आप डायरी से दूध व मक्खन देते हैं—जवाब दिया कि वह मांगते नहीं, ऐसा ही हाल आपका है कि आप कहते हैं कि डंगर नहीं आते हैं। मैं आज फिर कहता हूँ कि आप रुपया खर्च कीजिये डंगर आप से आप आ जायेंगे। लेकिन फिर किसे है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : योजना तैयार है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कहां पर है, मैं रोज़ सुनता हूँ कि योजना तैयार है। लेकिन मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि आप ने ९७ लाख रु० में से कितना रुपया खर्च किया ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : मेम्बर साहब ने गोसदन की योजना को खुद मंजूर किया है ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि योजना मौजूद है। मसल याद आती है यह सुन कर :—

“हिसाब जूँ का खूँ कनबा दूर क्यों”। उनके पास योजना मौजूद है, मगर अमल में नहीं आती। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप की गवर्नमेंट ने १०० करोड़ रुपया भी मोर फूड कैम्पेन पर खर्च किया, लेकिन आपने इस ऐनिमल हस्बैन्ड्री पर कितना खर्च किया छः लाख रुपये ! और वह ऐनिमल

हस्बैन्ड्री क्या है ? हिसाब किताब की रू से आप के बैल गाय और डंगर २२ सौ करोड़ रुपये आप के लिये पैदा करते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप कैसे जस्टिफाई करते हैं इस चीज को कि आप पहले से चौगने बछड़ों की खालें हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजते हैं ? आप कान्स्टिट्यूशन की कद्र करते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि जहां तक कान्स्टिट्यूशन का सवाल था किसी सेक्रेटरी के दिमाग ने चक्कर खाया और २ दिसम्बर १९५० को एक लेटर निकला गौ-हत्या के प्रोत्साहन के लिये यहां से, मुझे मालूम है कि श्री मुंशी ने और श्री किंवदई ने उस लेटर को support नहीं किया माना, लेकिन अब तक वह लेटर मौजूद है जो कि कान्स्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ है, जो कान्स्टिट्यूशन मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्ट्री से ऊपर है। उस की कितनी मुखालिफत हुई, लेकिन वह आज तक withdraw नहीं हुआ। मैं कल लखनऊ गया गोसंवर्धन इन्क्वारी कमेटी के सामने गवाही देने के लिये। लोग कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट यूजफुल कैटल का स्लाटर ही क्यों बन्द करती है ? कान्स्टिट्यूशन की दफा जो हमने १९४७ में पास की थी, उस पर कोई अमल नहीं मानता। इसलिये मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करता हूँ कि मेरी मुसीबत यह है कि मुझे इस वक्त इस हाउस में बैन आफ कैटल स्लाटर के असल मामले पर नहीं जाना है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की अहमियत पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं करता। चाहे आप इस को बैन कर दें, देश इस को बैन कर दे, लेकिन यह सबाल हल नहीं होगा। यह उसी वक्त हल हो सकता है, जब आप दरअसल सही मानों में इस की अहमियत को समझेंगे कि एक ज़िमीदार के वास्ते, एक किसान के वास्ते गाय की क्या अहमियत है।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

आप फारेस्ट को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन फारेस्ट की पालिसी में आप ने कहा तजवीज की है कि इन जानवरों के लिये खुराक मुहैया करने के वास्ते भी इन फारेस्टों को कायम रखना होगा। और जानवरों की खुराक की बढ़ोतरी इन का मकसद अव्वलीन में होगा। मैं जल्दी २ में चन्द चीजें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ जिन पर मैं चाहूँगा कि आज के हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब गौर फरमायें। आइन्दा के वास्ते जितने फारेस्ट देश में हैं उन के ऊपर यह लाजिमी करार दिया जाय, वह इन को अपने कार्य में शामिल

र. लें, अपने एगिजस्टेन्स के एम्स ऐंड इन्जेक्ट्स में शामिल कर लें कि जानवरों के वास्ते चारा मुहैया करना और उनकी और जरूरतों को पूरा करना उन का फर्ज होगा, और अगर आप इस चीज को मानें तो मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आप की जो प्रोब्लेम्स आम तौर पर जानवरों के बारे में हैं। उनके हल होने में बड़ी इमदाद मिलेगी।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज कल हिन्दुस्तान में कितने पास्चर्स हैं? दूसरे मुल्कों में तो शायद दो एकड़ फी जानवर एक पास्चर का provision मिलेगा। मुझे अपने पंजाब का तजुर्बा है, जहाँ गांव गांव में पास्चर पड़े हुये हैं, लेकिन पास्चरों का इन्तजाम पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं किया। अगर यह गवर्नमेंट पास्चरों का अच्छा इन्तजाम करे और उसमें लेगमिनस ग्रास उगाई जाय तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि सारे जानवरों का पालन हो सकता है।

इस के बाद मैं दूसरी चीज जो अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ वह फाडर क्राप्स के बारे में है। इस के वास्ते यह फैसला कर दिया

जाय कि जिस आदमी के पास २५ या ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है, वह कम से कम दस फीसदी एकड़ पर फाडर क्राप रोज करें। यह चीजें हो सकती हैं। इन तीनों तजवीजों के मानने से जानवरों की खुराक का मसला हल हो जायेगा। अगर आप के कहने के मुताबिक यहाँ पर फूड दुगना हो जायेगा, तो अपने आप ही मसला तै हो जायेगा। आप की फाइव इअर प्लेन में लिखा है कि यहाँ ७८ परसेन्ट जानवरों के लिये चारा मौजूद है, २८ परसेन्ट कंसेन्ट्रेट मौजूद हैं। आप ने और सोर्सेज देखे नहीं। फाइव इअर प्लेन में सन् १९२० के जो अंदाज दिये हैं, उन से आज तक आप के मवेशियों की तादाद स्टेशनरी रही है। आप सिर्फ यू० पी० को देखिये। पिछले ४७ वर्षों में जानवरों की तादाद ४ लाख कम हो गई है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि अगर जानवरों की तादाद कम हो गई, आप की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि दूध की मिकदार में काफी कमी हुई है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट में जो लिखा है अगर वह सही है तो इसका नतीजा क्या निकला? इस के माने यही हैं कि जो छोटे छोटे बच्चे जिनको दूध मिलना चाहिये वह दूध नहीं पाते, तादाद भी कम हुई और दूध देने की ताकत भी कम हुई। यह दोनों चीजें दुरुस्त हैं और आबादी इस कदर बढ़ती जा रही है तो बैलेन्स डायट कहाँ से लायेंगे? क्या सरकार के लोग इस इलाके के अन्दर मछली खिलाना चाहते हैं?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : अच्छी बात है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप के लिये अच्छी बात है। मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मच्छली तो आप ही खा लें तो बेहतर है। आप

ने बहादुरगढ़ का जिक्र किया इस मामले में जहां प्रदर्शनी में पहली दफे मछली को शामिल किया लेकिन यहां के लोग मछली नहीं खाते। मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप को चाहिये था कि आप दूध की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह देते। जहां तक दूध का सवाल है, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस किसान के वास्ते आप रोज आंसू बहाते हैं, उस किसान के बच्चे को छाछ भी पीने को नहीं मिलता जो कि उस का मेन प्राप आफ लाइफ है, किसान छाछ के बगैर जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता, जहां कभी दूध नहीं बिका करता था वहां अब छाछ भी बिकने लगा है। मैं फिर कहता हूं कि आप इस पर तवज्जह कीजिये आप की सारी केबिनेट इस पर तवज्जह दे। यह हंसी की बात नहीं है, एन्ट्रप्रायोरेंस और सत्र की हद होती है। अगर लोगों के काम करने की ताकत कम होती है तो यह नेशनल डिजास्टर आफ दि फर्स्ट आर्डर है। अगर दूध देने की ताकत कम होती है, तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक वैलुएबल फूड का स्रोत कम रहा है। यह जो बड़ी बड़ी चीजें हैं इन को आप क्यों भूलते हैं? मुझे याद है कि पंडित जी ने एक मौके पर फरमाया था कि जहां छोटे आदमी और बड़े आदमी का सवाल उठेगा, मैं छोटे आदमी के मफाद को तरजीह दूंगा। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि करोड़ों आदमी जो छाछ पीते हैं, उन का खयाल कीजिये। दूध वह दूसरों को देते हैं, छाछ वह खुद पीते हैं, उनको छाछ से भी महकूम न किया जाय। यह जमाना डिमान्सेसी का है। असली डिमान्सेसी यह है कि इन लोगों का खयाल किया जाय।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमारे जैरामदास दौलतराम साहब यहां थे, उन्होंने बयान किया था कि वनस्पति को रतनज्योति का रंग दिया जायेगा।

वह चीज ऐसी है जो तमीज कर देगी वनस्पति में और भी में। आप क्यों नहीं रतनज्योति का रंग देते। अगर आप ऐसे करेंगे तो देश का भला होगा। आपने बहादुरगढ़ में ऐसा चित्र दिखाया है— उस को कबूल क्यों नहीं करते।

अभी मेरे से पहले एक लेडी मेम्बर ने इस बारे में बयान किया, और उन्होंने मेरे दिल की बात बयान कर दी, जब तक आप इन बातों को नहीं करेंगे तब तक लोग नहीं समझेंगे कि आप देश का भला कर रहे हैं। आप की सारी चीजें शहरों के वास्ते हैं, आप को मालूम है कि राइट साहब ने क्या लिखा है? उन्होंने लिखा है कि सन् १९३५ में जो तीन करोड़ रुपया गांवों को मिलना चाहिये था वह बनास्पति धी द्वारा शहरों को दिया जाता है। आप को मालूम होगा कि दूध के बारे में उसी किताब में लिखा हुआ है, छपी हुई किताब है, उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि जहां जहां पर तजुर्बा किया गया, जहां बच्चों को दूध मिलता था, वहां उन का कद छः महीनों में बढ़ गया बमुकाबले उन बच्चों के जिन को दूध नहीं पिलाया गया। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप देश का केरेक्टर बिल्ड करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि अच्छे फूड से केरेक्टर बनता है, शराब से और इसी तरह की दूसरी चीजों से जनता का मारेल खराब होता है, यह तरक्की करने का अबसर है और लोगों को मच्छी खिलाना और शराब पिलाना बन्द कीजिये। अगर आप देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो इस सुझाव पर ठंडे दिल से गौर कीजिये। २२४४ करोड़ रुपये में से जो फाइव इयर प्लेन पर लगना है इस काम के लिये काफी रुपया खर्च कीजिये—अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो १०० करोड़ तो खर्च कीजिये, जितना खर्च करेंगे उस से कई गुना फायदा होगा।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मैंने पिछले दफा अर्ज किया था कि कम से कम २० करोड़ रुपये तो फौरन खर्च कीजिये। आपने १६० गो सदन ६०० की विलेज स्कीम और आर्टिफिशियल इन्सेमिनेशन सैन्टर्ज खोलने की स्कीम बनाई थी। जो काफी नहीं थी लेकिन उनमें से भी कितनी पूरी हुई है। यह तो कृपा करके देखें आपकी स्कीमों इस मुल्क की इकानमी के साथ नहीं मेल खातीं। मैं तो इस हक में हूँ कि आर्टिफिशियल इन्सेमिनेशन जोर से किया जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केस्ट्रेशन बुल्स का किया जाय। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितने बुल्स का केस्ट्रेशन आज तक किया। क्यों आप इन पिछले छः सालों से सोये हुये हैं। और जागने में ही नहीं आते। अब वायदा करने का वक्त नहीं है अब निभाने और काम करने का वक्त है। परमात्मा ने आपको अनाज के स्वाल से निकाल दिया है। यह भी दूसरा मसला फूड का ही है। इसकी तरफ तबज्जह दीजिये और देश के असली इंटरेस्ट को समझिये और उस को हल कीजिये।

Shri B. C. Das: A very rosy picture has been given by the Food Ministry about our food front. They claim that we have almost attained self-sufficiency and that we have turned the corner. But facts belie this bold assertion. I am not going to dispute the facts given by the Ministry, because the Minister himself on many occasions has declared that our food statistics are very misleading and one should not rely upon them. Of course sometimes he uses them to serve his own purpose. I am not going to rely on those pliable statistics; I want to depend upon something more solid.

The policy of a Government has to be judged by what its effects are on the common people, what reactions are created in the country on its actions. Let me remind this House that when the Government claimed

that they were reaching self-sufficiency, what was the reaction in the country? Even those papers which generally stand by the Government expressed doubts and said the Minister was playing with figures, but was not taking into account the reality, because the reality was striking in the face of those absurd claims of the Ministers. The *Hindustan Standard* in its editorial said:

"To say that the suffering is the result, not of lack of food but of lack of purchasing power amounts almost to saying that India has always been a self-sufficient country in the course of her long history and has never been in deficit. For has not there been always plenty of food in the country for those who could pay the price? Even when people died in thousands for want of food, those who could pay the price did not experience difficulty in getting their supplies."

The explanations offered usually by the imperialists are offered today also by the Ministry. Their statistics are devoid of human touch. That is the tragedy of it. What is their claim? They say: the offtake has decreased, hence there must be abundance outside, people must be purchasing from outside. That is one of the pet arguments of the Ministry. Another argument of the Ministry is that we have decreased imports, therefore naturally the country must be full of foodstuffs and people must be buying foodstuffs. This is the logic of those who do not look at the people, but who base their conclusions only on cold statistics. But there are certain inconvertible facts which the Ministry, I am sure, will not deny. What are they? We know the purchasing power of the people has decreased. That cannot be denied. Unemployment in the country is rampant, it has become a serious problem. Government also has admitted it. Also, we have to remember that in the lean season we hear cases of starvation

deaths, scarcity, food marches, hunger etc. I can just read to the House the headlines from some of the newspapers. I cannot read them in full because my time is very short. These are some of the headlines: "Starvation drove a man to commit suicide in Muzaffarpur". This is from the *Times of India*.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): That is last year's paper.

Shri B. C. Das: Last year means September. The Minister must also hear my argument. And then in the lean season, we find "People faced with utter destitution", "People live on wild roots", "Acute Distress in Nowgong (Assam)"; "Increasing concern over food situation" etc.—the *Hindustan Standard* gives this report on August, 9. In this lean season people are facing dire distress, yet the Ministry's facile conclusion is that the country is now turning the corner.

Now, about the surplus States, the so-called surplus States. I come from one of the surplus States, the State of Orissa. I am reading out an extract from the Budget speech of the Finance Minister of that State. In the last year's Budget speech, the Finance Minister of Orissa states:

"Looking at it from nutritional point of view Orissa is not really a surplus Province. We are in need of 4.90 crore maunds to feed our people, whereas our production is less by about one crore maunds. We export foodgrains because we have no other commodity to export for exchange of money."

In the same speech he says:

"The people of Koraput who supply a large bulk of foodgrains to the deficit Provinces do so by half starvation. The majority of the tribal people live on fruits and herbs and tamarind seeds and kernels of mango for ten months in a year."

This is not my statement, it is the statement of a Congress Minister, the Finance Minister of a Congress State, Orissa. Even in such a case this State was sending its quota to deficit States. This year it has increased its quota. It has increased its quota because some rebate has been offered to the State in the shape of some bonus. People live in a state of semi-starvation and yet they increase their export quota to deficit States because they want money in exchange. This is the attitude of mind of the Ministry today. The Central Government Minister encourages this because he is interested not in the welfare of the people, but in statistical success! Human touch or approach is totally absent from the long report that has been given us by the Food Ministry.

It is claimed that more land has come under cultivation. May I ask the Government whether Government has taken statistics of the acreage of land that has fallen fallow during this year as a consequence of eviction? Where has the yield per acre increased? We have to know that also, because we know that Japanese method of cultivation is in a microscopic scale being experimented in this country. Therefore, it does not make much change. If there is a change in the food situation today, we must thank the monsoons; we must thank nature because nature was kind to us and that is why the Ministry is able to give us some facts about increased production. But, what about our agrarian crisis? We know, Sir, under the impact of imperialism Indian economy collapsed and India passed through a terrible grip of an agrarian crisis. What was the result of it? The yield per acre of foodgrains considerably decreased and the sown area also began decreasing. These are the two manifestations of agrarian crisis.

Sir, from Dr. Burn's *Technological possibilities of agriculture development in India*, we find the following figures: The average yield of rice per acre from 1914 to 1918 is 982

[Shri B. C. Das]

pounds, but today what is the figure? According to *Commerce* 480 pounds was the yield per acre in 1950-51. You find that during these years there has been a steep decline in the productive capacity of land. The area sown has also gone down. I am not going to give more facts and figures, because my time is short and I have to cover other points.

What about our food position? According to the table given by the *Eastern Economist* (Annual Number) the national average of energy and protein content of food supply in India *per capita* is even less than in Ceylon and other backward Far Eastern countries. It is a tragedy that this is the case in India which claims to be the leader of these Eastern countries. I am not quoting the example of North America; I am not quoting the example of Europe; I am not quoting the example of Russia; I am quoting the example of these very backward countries. If you compare the statistics of these backward countries with those in India, you find that the *per capita* consumption in India is less than that of these backward countries, for example Ceylon. When our national consumption is far below....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The whole burden in India lies on foodgrains. In those countries they do not mind eating any flesh.

Shri B. C. Das: That is no consolation for the Minister to offer such an explanation. He is to go in the right direction.

When our consumption is so low, when the yield per acre is so low, when India is passing through an acute economic crisis, to say that we have turned the corner, that we have solved the food problem, that we have reached self-sufficiency is something which no Minister who is concerned with human welfare and the interests of the people will say or declare. He ought to say that we have failed so

far, we have been following patch-work solutions and adopting those steps which the British were taking, we have not been able to bring about any radical change because it is not possible in the context of our inhibited ideas.

I would say the Minister has forgotten another important aspect, that is, during this period the peasant has been forgotten. Government claims that it is very much interested in production. But, if so the Government should not slay the hen that lays the golden egg.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

I am referring to the peasants. Everywhere in India, we hear from different corners, large-scale evictions; we hear from Bengal, from Bihar, from Orissa. In the Punjab, the Chief Minister declared that 1½ lakh evictions have taken place during the course of the year. Throughout India, evictions take place.

Another very important thing is about the rules. You talk about grow-more-food. In my State there is a rule that if a person cultivates new lands unauthorisedly, he has to pay four or five times the usual rent. He may be allowed to cultivate every year, but the Government will realise four times the rent every year as penalty. A very absurd case, a fantastic case was brought to my attention two months ago. I was touring in my constituency. A person came to me and told me that because he cultivated without the permission of the Government, the Sub-divisional Officer had ordered the destruction of the food crops. I was taken aback. The officers told me that it was the usual procedure when unauthorisedly land was cultivated. Fortunately for me, I approached the Chief Minister and told him about the absurdity. He intervened and stopped it. But we have to note that the usual rule is that the Government follow such a wooden-headed policy in the name of grow-more-

food, they forget the peasant, they forget the human aspect and they indulge in following those methods which landed our economy in catastrophe in the days of the British.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): At long last I have got a chance to speak. I could not get a chance on the other Demands. Now, at least I am getting a chance to speak on Agriculture.

While supporting the Demand, I would like to make a few observations. After twelve years of nightmare, for the first time we are now free to purchase in the market the quality of rice we prefer and the quantity of wheat we want for our domestic consumption. It was really a nightmare because we had to suffer considerably and considered those difficulties with deep anxiety hitherto. Now, our hon. Food Minister says that we are nearer self-sufficiency than ever before, and also the goal of self-sufficiency is within our sight. Really, we are very happy to hear this news. Further, the Japanese method of cultivation has given an additional yield of 9 lakh tons of rice. This is another achievement for which we must be thankful. Our Agriculture Minister has arranged an All-India Cattle Show this time in the rural parts, which adds another feather to his cap. So, I wish to congratulate the hon. Ministers for agriculture and food for all these achievements.

Our country is predominantly a country of agriculture. We feel proud to belong to such a country, but it is a matter of great sorrow and shame to say that we are in short of food grains to feed our people. The interests of our agriculturists had been neglected and even exploited for the last one or one and a half centuries and the agriculturists who have so far been the backbone of our motherland have been reduced to abject poverty. When that backbone is broken, where is the stamina to stand straight unless their condition is improved, unless their

fate is bettered, with every possible help, we cannot say that this country is prosperous, wealthy and rich. Therefore, I wish to make some suggestions in this connection. We are aware that agriculture is the best of all occupations or arts by which men procure the means of living. It is said that the farmers are the founders of civilisation and prosperity. A nation could acquire wealth by three ways. The first is by war, as the Romans did—in plundering the conquered territories. This is high class organised robbery. It is despicable. The second is by trade or commerce, where in generally cheating is resorted to. This is not desirable. The third is by agriculture, the most honest way of enriching the country. The seed is thrown by the agriculturist in the field, and he receives a real increase of it, in a kind of continual miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favour as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry. Our country became famous in agriculture and this agriculture is the mainstay of our country. It is because our farmers are poor, and are in a pitiable and helpless condition, that they could not fertilize the lands and cultivate them in an effective manner. Shortage in food grains is the result of their poverty.

In order to enrich the country, to improve agriculture, and to increase the food production, I would like to make one or two suggestions firstly fixing of a ceiling price. Already, one of the previous speakers has drawn the attention of the House to this point. I will repeat that we should fix a ceiling price or a basic price for agricultural commodities. The second suggestion I would like to make is that there should be free movement of grains, and free trade in grains. This is very necessary to the advantage of the poor peasants. He must have the freedom to sell the grain at any time he wills or send it to any place where he could procure the best price. The hon. Minister for Food unfortunately is not in the house, but I hope the hon. Deputy

[Shri Lakshmayya]

Minister will request him to make a goodwill gift to the farmers, say in the shape of three-year guarantee of a ceiling price for all the food grains, so that they may know where they are, and what their position will be in the future, they raise food crops with great enthusiasm and interest. Otherwise, as is happening now, they resort to commercial crops instead of food crops, with the result that food production suffers; or they grow other crops, which procures more money for them and their families.

The farmers have no other avocation except agriculture. It is from the produce they get from their lands, that they should get the required money to meet the needs of their families. Everything for the family they have to get only from the little money they procure from the produce. After taking into account the working expenses of the agriculturist, and the trouble and labour that he takes, let Government fix a reasonable price,—not even abnormal price—and thus assure the farmer of a reasonable return. This will give an incentive to the farmer to produce more. At present on account of low prices or fluctuation of prices, they are not enthusiastic. If this is done, we can feed not only our country, but other countries as well, like a kamadhenu that can give any amount of milk, our good earth will produce any quantity of grain, to meet the needs of our people, provided she is well cared for by our farmers. At present the farmer has lost his energy and zeal on account of poverty and incapacity brought about by foreign domination. If our Government could infuse enthusiasm, vigour, life and energy into the farmers, who form the backbone of our country, our country would become surplus in foodgrains and feed any number of people. We can go on producing any number of children. We need not resort to family planning and contraceptives, as we contemplate to do now under the Five Year Plan. If only our Government could go on with the same speed and enrich the land, they would get any

quantity of food grains, to feed any number of people. We need not fear, the growing population of our country.

The next thing I would say is this. You are aware of the difficulties, grievances and demands of the farmers in the rural areas. Their position is helpless, very pitiable, because most of the farmers depend on dry cultivation. They are poor and they are badly in need of finance for cultivation. I come from Rayalaseema. Sir, it is a poor and backward area, as you all know. Our agriculture is a gamble with rain. We have to depend on the monsoon; which often fails. We have to depend on the vagaries of the weather. Therefore, when compared with the ryots of other parts, the farmers in Rayalaseema are in a worse condition.

Now, I want that a Rural Finance Corporation should be established here in the Centre and again at the State level, there should be one to provide credit facilities to the agriculturists in the villages. These should provide through the district banks or schedule banks or any co-operative banks short-term, medium-term loans on easy terms and even long-term loans, if necessary to the poor cultivators in the villages. Short-term loans may be upto the amount of Rs. 1,000 and medium-term loans upto Rs. 750. That will give them encouragement; that will infuse enthusiasm in them; and enable them to go on with their cultivation in time. On their personal security, the loans should be given. It may appear to be strange or amusing because of the words 'personal security' which I used just now. Yes, Sir, the agriculturists should be considered as servants of society in supplying their vital needs. Their sentiments, by which they hold very fast to the land, should be considered. They will not leave the land, they will not run away from the land because they will stick on to their land. That sentiment should be taken as 'personal security'. We should

adopt a new system of approaching them for loans rather than they approach us with a request and recommendation. I think I have two or three more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Unfortunately, this is the second bell.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): We are prepared to forego our time.

Shri Lakshmayya: I do not want to take more time. I will finish in two minutes.

They should be given loans upto Rs. 750 at the time of sowing, for the purchase of bulls, tools, implements and improved seeds. The State Government should guarantee these loans. The *taccavi* loans they are given are not adequate; also the co-operative societies cannot now provide loans adequately for want of sufficient finance. Therefore the financial position of the agriculturists is precarious. The farmers are at the mercy of the moneylenders, who take away the produce from the thrashing floors for a low price. Unless the position of the agriculturists is improved, our country cannot be said to be prosperous. Our country will not be rich unless the cultivator becomes rich; unless the farmer progresses this country will not make progress. That is my submission.

Lastly, I may not get a chance to speak on the demands for grants relating to the Planning Ministry. I want to draw the attention of the House to the difficulties we are experiencing due to lack of drinking water in some villages in Uravakonda Taluk. They have no irrigation facilities for their lands. Though the Thungabhadra project is close to us, we cannot get a drop of water unless high-level canal is provided. We request these two ministers to influence the Minister of Planning to include construction of the high-level canal of the 'Thungabhadra Project' for our area in the first Five Year Plan. The House expressed sympathy and support for Rayalaseema several times but any amount of sympathy will not

fill the bellies of the starving people there. We want real action, not mere empty words. I hope this will be included at least now and executed to benefit the people of scarcity areas in Rayalaseema.

6 P.M.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) :

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया। यह खेती का मामला है। इसमें उनको समय देना चाहिये जो खुद खेती करते हों। मैं देखता हूँ कि उनको समय दिया जाता है कि जो न खेतों में जाते हैं और न खेती का काम करते हैं। किताबों के पढ़ने से खेती का काम नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो इस विभाग में काम करे वह रोज बरोज खेत में काम करने वाले हों। मैं ऐसा किसान हूँ कि मैं रोज रोज खेती का काम देखता हूँ। यह जो अनुदान आपके सामने प्रस्तुत है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और फूड मिनिस्टर को मैं हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ क्योंकि वह हिन्दुस्तान की भलाई का काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उनके कामों में कुछ कमी है। हमारे क्रिदवई साहब ने २५ जनवरी को ऐलन किया था कि ऊँख में जो प्राफिट होता है उसमें प्रोअर को हिस्सा मिलेगा। लेकिन जो सवाल मैं ने यहाँ किये उनके जबाब में उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि उन्होंने क्यों सिर्फ पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में चार आने बढ़ा दिये और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में क्यों नहीं बढ़ाये। उन्होंने आखिर में यह भी कहा कि मिल वाले चाहे जितना दें लेकिन अगर ऐसा था तो पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में, सरकार को चार आना बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। मिल वाले खुद बढ़ाते। यदि ऐसा किया तो उनको सबके लिये एक सा करना चाहिये था। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल बिहार

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

में सात करोड़ मन गन्ना पैदा हुआ था पर इस साल सिर्फ तीन करोड़ मन ही पैदा हुआ है या उससे कुछ ज्यादा हुआ है। तो यह ऊख की खेती वहां पर ५० फीसदी क्यों कम की गई। एक कारण यह है कि गन्ने में बीमारी लग गयी, दूसरा कारण यह है कि पानी ज्यादा हो गया और तीसरा और खास कारण यह है कि ऊख की कीमत घटा दी गयी। बिहार में ३० लाख किसान ऊख की खेती में काम करते हैं और तीस हजार मजदूर बिहार में ऊख की मिलों में काम करते हैं। यह जो तीस लाख किसान ऊख की खेती में काम करते हैं अगर इनके परिवार में दस दस आदमी भी माने जायें तो तीन करोड़ आदमियों का इससे सम्बन्ध है। यही एक चीज है जिसकी खेती से किसानों को रुपया मिलता है, इसी से वे मालगुजारी देते हैं, खाने पीने में खर्च करते हैं, स्कूल की फीस देते हैं और अपने रोजमर्रा के काम करते हैं और इसलिये सरकार ने ऊख की कीमत गिरा कर किसानों का भला नहीं किया है। कहा जाता है कि इससे कंज्यूमर की भलाई होती है। मगर जब गन्ना एक रुपया १२ आना मन बिकता था उस वक्त भी चीनी ३३ और ३५ रुपये मन बिकती थी और अब जब कि गन्ना एक रुपया सात आने मन हो गया तो भी उसी भाव पर चीनी बिकती है। तो इससे कंज्यूमर को कहां फायदा हुआ। इससे तो पूंजीपतियों को फायदा हुआ। हम लोग जो किसानी करते हैं हमारी हालत नहीं सुधरती है। हमारे घरों पर फूस के सिवा खपरा तक नहीं लग सकता है। हमारा घर पक्का नहीं होता है। लेकिन मिल वालों के खांचे सात साल ही में बँक खुल जाते हैं।

आप देखिये कि किसानों को क्या मिलता है। हिन्दुस्तान के ८० फी सदी आदमी खेती करते हैं लेकिन हम गरीब के गरीब बने रहते हैं। परन्तु पूंजीपतियों और मिल मालिकों के घर पक्के बन जाते हैं। वह हवाई जहाजों में चलते हैं और उनके लड़के विलायत में पढ़ने जाते हैं। इधर हमारे लड़कों को खाना तक नहीं मिलता है पढ़ाई की तो बात ही कहां है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि चम्पारन में महात्मा गांधी ने इंडीगो सत्याग्रह करके हमारी भलाई की थी उसको लोग आज तक याद करते हैं। आप देखिये कि किसानों की भलाई किस में है। जब जवाहरलाल जी ने इलाहाबाद में व्याख्यान दिया था, जिस समय कि मदन मोहन मालवीय जी भी थे, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों का दुःख दूर करना यह हमारा सबसे पहला काम होगा।

हमारे लिये आप क्या करते हैं। आज छः सात साल हो गये। हम किसान लोगों ने सारी जिन्दगी हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस के साथ लगाई और हिन्दुस्तान के हम किसान हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि साहब ये किसान खेती करते हैं, उनके पास इतने पैसे नहीं हैं कि वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकें। और दूसरी तरफ एक पूंजीपति को देखिये कि वह अपने बच्चों को किस तरह से पढ़ाता है। उस के पास कितना धन है। २८ चीनी के मिल हैं और उनका तीन करोड़ आदमियों से सम्बन्ध है। उन की हालत देखिये और जो चीनी मिलों के मालिक हैं उनकी हालत को देखिये, उन के पास मिल मालिक के पास कितना पैसा है। आज जो खेती की हालत है और खेती के

पैदावार की चीजें हैं और दूसरे industrial commodities की जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं, इन दोनों का मिलान कीजिये, दोनों की तुलना कर के फिर उस हिसाब को अपने सामने रखिये। तब पता लगेगा किसको क्या मिलता है। दोनों को देख कर कीमत ठीक करें। ऐसा नहीं कि एक इंडस्ट्री बढ़ती जाय और थोड़े आदमी धनी होते जाय। हिन्दुस्तान की इकानामिकल कंडीशन में यह हालत होती जा रही है कि धनी लोग धनी होते जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गरीब आदमी गरीब होते जाते हैं। इसको दूर करने के लिये सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अगर सरकार इसको अविलम्ब दूर नहीं कर सकती है तो हिन्दुस्तान से गरीबी नहीं जा सकती। इस हालत में हम लोगों को बड़ी काचारी हो रही है कि क्या करें। हम कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं को जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी जिस में गरीबों ने अधिक उत्साह के साथ हिस्सा लिया, अगर गरीबों का भला नहीं होगा, तो हमको लाचार होकर पं० जवाहरलाल जी नेहरू से कहना पड़ेगा कि आप इस को दूर करने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी मुल्क में क्रान्ति लाइये। हम लोग इसलिये जेलखाने नहीं गये कि कुछ थोड़े से लोग यहां धनी होते जाय।

हमारे वित्त मन्त्री कहते हैं कि साहब कैपिटल फार्म नहीं होता है। उन की स्पीच सुन कर मुझे तो हैरानी होती है। आप चार आना मन किसानों को देते हैं। आप वह चार आना पैसा हम से ले लीजिये। आप कहिये कि हम को पैसा चाहिये, सरकार को कैपिटल चाहिये तो जो बिहार में और यू० पी० में पैसा दिया जाता है वह हम आप को देंगे।

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आप इससे कैपिटल फार्म कीजिये और इस सरकार को चलाइये। तो यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पबलिक सेक्टर सुन कर मैं तो हैरान हूं। आप तो इस सब को पबलिक सेक्टर बनाइये, कोई हर्ज नहीं है। यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के क्या माने हैं। यह तो आप इस तरह अच्छी अच्छी चीजों को ही देखते हैं। लेकिन आप किसानों की तरफ जाइये, उनकी हालत को देखिये। यह फूड मिनिस्टर और फूड कमिशनर क्या हैं? फूड कहीं दिल्ली में नहीं होता है। फूड कहीं पटना में पैदा नहीं होता है, फूड कहीं मद्रास में पैदा नहीं होता है। फूड पैदा होता है गांव में और गांव में आप जावेंगे तो आपको पैदल चलना पड़ेगा। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या कोई फूड मिनिस्टर पैदल गये हैं, किसानों के घरों पर गये हैं, किसानों के खेतों पर गये हैं। नहीं गये हैं। बाढ़ आई नार्थ बिहार में तो केवल पंडित जवाहरलाल जी पटना में गये और हवाई जहाज से चारों तरफ घूमे। आप में से गांव में कोई नहीं गये।

श्री एम्० बी० कृष्णप्पा : हम भी किसान हैं, हमारा नाम भी कृष्णप्पा है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : कोई नहीं गये। आप गांव में नहीं गये, कहीं और जगह घूम आये यह दूसरी बात है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : गये थे।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आप के यहां गये थे, नार्थ बिहार में नहीं गये। मैं नार्थ बिहार की बात कर रहा हूं। मैं नार्थ बिहार का रहने वाला हूं। मैं वहां की हालत जानता हूं।

दूसरी बात में यह कहता हूं कि जो यह कहते हैं कि लम्बी खेती में ज्यादा

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

पैदा होता है, मैं इस को चैलेंज करता हूँ। आप चलिये और देखिये। जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं, उन छोटे छोटे किसानों की खेती की पैदावार को काटिये और पता लगाइये और जो बड़े किसानों की पैदावार है उस को काटिये और परता लगाइये, तब आपको मालूम होगा कि लम्बी खेती में कम हिसाब आवेगा। फिर लम्बी खेती करने जाते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में उस से रोज रोज बेकारी बढ़ती जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान में खेतों में कमी होती जाती है। नतीजा यह होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में क्रान्ति होगी। आप कहते हैं कि पैदावार बढ़ती है, लेकिन परचेजिंग पावर कहां है। आप एक मिसाल लीजिये। जहां पर नदी है और बाढ़ आती है उसको छोड़ कर जहां पर इरिगेशन है, इरिगेशन से काम होता है वहां की पैदावार की तुलना कीजिये। थोड़े से आदमियों के पास काफी गल्ला होता है। और जिनकी जमीन नहीं है उन्हें कुछ नहीं होता है। आप तुलना करेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि जहां इरिगेशन का एरिया है, वहां के आदमी ज्यादा गरीब हैं। वहां ज्यादा लैंडलैस आदमी हैं, उनको ज्यादा तकलीफ है, हां वहां भी थोड़े से आदमी सुखी हैं।

फिर संविधान में आप कहते हैं कि हम को आर्थिक समता देनी है। वह आर्थिक समता कहां है। यह आर्थिक समता कहां है कि धनी आदमियों के बच्चे तो पढ़ सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरा बच्चा नहीं पढ़ सकता। मेरा बच्चा भी मेट्रिक्युलेशन में फर्स्ट क्लास में आ जाय, लेकिन हमारे बच्चों के लिये पैसे नहीं हैं कि वह विलायत जा कर पढ़ें और आप कहते हैं कि वह अच्छी तरह पढ़ कर हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छा काम करें। लेकिन

एक पूंजीपति का बच्चा कितना ही मूर्ख हो, धीरे धीरे पढ़ ही जाता है। उसके पास इतने साधन और सहूलियतें हैं कि वह अमेरिका जा कर, विदेश जा कर, आयेगा और अच्छी जगह उस को गवर्नमेंट में कहीं न कहीं मिल ही जायगी।

अब मैं एक दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो किसान हैं उन किसानों की आप मदद कीजिये, उनको उचित खाद दीजिये, उनको उचित सलाह दीजिये। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप के खेती विभाग में कौन सा अफसर है कि जो अपने को किसानों की तरह बना कर वहां गांवों में जाता है। इसी के लिये गांधी जी ने कहा है कि किसानों का रूप हो कर हम को काम करना चाहिये। यह आप के कोट पेंट, हैट नैकटाई लगा कर जो गांवों में जाते हैं तो इससे तो किसान भाग जायेंगे। किसानों के पास जाना है तो किसानों की तरह बन कर जाइये, वैसे कपड़े पहनिये, वैसे खाना खाइये, उनके साथ रहिये। तब किसानों से आप बात कर सकते हैं। इस तरह आप किसानों को इकट्ठा कीजिये, समझाइये, लैक्चर दीजिये कि खेती में क्या क्या उन्नति करना है। हमारे यहां गंडक का प्रोग्राम है। गंडक नहर बनाने का काम है। इसी तरह ट्यूबवैल का काम है। लेकिन यह ट्यूबवैल गांव में नहीं लगाये जाते हैं। आप बिहार में चलिये, मुजफ्फरपुर चलिये। वहां जाइये तो ट्यूबवैल रेलवे लाइन पर लगा है, गांव में नहीं लगाया जाता। हम वहां से बीस पचीस मील दूर रहते हैं, हमारे यहां ट्यूबवैल कौन बैठाता है। वहां कोई नहीं लगाता, रेल लाइन के दोनों तरफ लगाते हैं।

एक बात और है, क्राप की प्लानिंग होनी चाहिये। क्राप की प्लानिंग नहीं है कि कितने में गेहूं पैदा करें, कौन से खेत में गेहूं पैदा करें, कहां गन्ना पैदा करें, कहां

क्या पैदा करें। इस के बारे में कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है, यह होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार को चाहिये कि सीलिंग के बारे में ठीक ध्यान दे। ठीक ध्यान न देने से आज यह होता है कि कोई किसान मन से काम नहीं करता।

सरकार को चाहिये कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके एक बिल लाकर खेती के लिए सीलिंग मुकर्रर करे।

मेरे यहां तम्बाकू की खेती होती है। लेकिन उस पर ३० रुपये १४ आने मन की ड्यूटी पड़ती है। अब उस में क्या बचत हो सकती है। जूट का हाल भी ढीला है। ऐसी हालत में आप देखिये कैसे किसान अपने लड़कों को पढ़ायेगा और कैसे खाना पीना करेगा। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। हम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास दौड़े जाते हैं, मिनिस्टर हमारे पास नहीं आते। अशोक के समय में अगर किसी के यहां चोरी हो जाया करती थी तो अशोक की तनख्वाह से काट कर उसको रुपया दिया जाता था। अब हम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास दौड़े जाते हैं कि वह हमारा दुःख सुनें और मिनिस्टर को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनना चाहिये, भागना नहीं चाहिए। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जैसा नन्दा जी ने बुला बुला कर पूछा है वैसा ही सबों को करना चाहिए।

Chairman: Hon. Member must finish now.

श्री रामजी बर्मा : सभापति जी, जो आज आपने मुझे थोड़ा सा समय दिया है इस थोड़े से समय में मैं आपके जरिये फूड मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान चीनी से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले गन्ना उत्पादकों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में हाउस में दो चार मर्तबा बातें उठीं लेकिन हर मर्तबा

उन पर लीपा पोती कर दी गयी और पर्दा डाल दिया गया। इस मुल्क में चीनी का एक बड़ा रोजगार है। आपकी जितनी १३९ चीनी की फैक्टरियां हैं अगर उनको भरपूर गन्ना मिले तो मैं समझता हूं कि चीनी की न सिर्फ इस मुल्क की जरूरत पूरी हो सकती है बल्कि हम बाहर भी चीनी भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा होता क्यों नहीं। सरकार की तरफ से बीस पच्चीस बरस से इस उद्योग को प्रोटेक्शन मिला हुआ है। आपने प्रोटेक्शन दिया, हर तरह की सहुलियतें दीं लेकिन फिर भी अगर आज यह प्रोटेक्शन हटा लिया जाय तो आपकी यह १३९ फैक्टरियां विदेशी चीनी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकतीं और चीनी के रोजगार को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकतीं। मैं ने यह सुना है कि इस सवाल को हल करने के लिए यह फैक्टरियां दक्षिण भेजी जायेंगी। आप चाहे इनको दक्षिण ले जाइये या पहाड़ पर भेज दीजिये लेकिन आप इनकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। जो सरकार की पालिसी है उससे तो यह धन्धा बंगाल की खाड़ी में पहुंच जायगा। आप कहते हैं कि हम चीनी सस्ती देना चाहते हैं। कितनी सस्ती देना चाहते हैं। कंज्यूमर को यह कह कर आप भुलावे में डालते हैं। और जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले हैं उनको आप भरपूर दाम नहीं देते हैं। आप यह नहीं देखते कि हम किस कीमत पर कंज्यूमर को चीनी देते हैं। आपका ध्यान इधर भी नहीं कि प्रोडर की गन्ने के प्रोडक्शन पर क्या कीमत आती है। इसको आप कमी ध्यान में भी नहीं लाते कि उनका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन गन्ने पर कितना है। यह आप जरूर देखते हैं कि चीनी तैयार करने में कितना कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पड़ता है और उनको कितना मनाफा देना चाहिए। यह आपकी पालिसी है। आप एक बीब की कड़ी को प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं और उसी के बारे में सोचते हैं, न नीचे किसान के बारे में सोचते

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

हैं और न कंज्यूमर के बारे में सोचते हैं। लेकिन आपकी यह पालिसी ज्यादा दिनों तक चलने वाली नहीं है। जब प्रोजेक्ट ३१५५ दाम मांगते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि ज्यादा दाम मत मांगो नहीं तो चीनी के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे। आप उनसे कहते हैं कि एक बात करो कि इंटेंसिव खेती करो, ज्यादा गन्ना फी एकड़ पैदा करो। इससे अगर आपको गन्ने का कम दाम भी मिलेगा तो आपके घरों में ज्यादा पैसा पहुंच जायेगा। बाहर के मुल्कों की बात सुनायी जाती है कि वहां पर तो १३००-१४०० मन गन्ना एक एकड़ में पैदा होता है। इसके लिए आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सहूलियत दी कि वह सैस लगायें।

सैस से करोड़ों रुपया हर साल वसूल होता है, लेकिन उस वसूली में से कितना आप ने खर्चा किया है। मुझे जहां तक देखने का अवसर मिला है, जितना रुपया सैस से इस मुल्क के अन्दर वसूल किया गया है, उस का ३० पर सेंट भी केन के डेवलपमेंट में खर्च नहीं हुआ है, बाकी ७० परसेंट आप हज़म कर जाते हैं, डकार भी नहीं लेते। कैसे प्रोजेक्ट की हालत सुधरेगी। जब से सैस लगा है, उस के पहले गन्ने की जो पैदावार थी, ३०० मन, ३५० मन, ४०० मन, फी एकड़, उस सैस लगने के बाद, १०, १५ वर्ष के बाद, एक तोला भी वह पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी है। किसी व्यक्ति को इनाम भले ही बांट दिया हो, लेकिन पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो पैदावार होती है उस के जोड़ को लीजिये और हिसाब लगाइये तो पता लगेगा कि यह सब आर्गेनाइजेशन आप का बेकार रहा है। आप ने जो बीच में रुपया लिया, इस को आप ने सिर्फ हज़म किया और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

तो जब यह पालिसी है कि आप अपने इनवेंशन के द्वारा और सहूलियतों के द्वारा गन्ने की पैदावार को बढ़ा नहीं सकते, तब किसान मांगता है कि हमारे दाम पूरे दे दीजिये, आप फिर क्यों नहीं देते। मैं आप से कहूँ कि परियार (गत तीसरे) साल मैं आप ने दाम तय किया एक रुपया बारह आने। दो साल एक रुपया बारह आने गन्ने की कीमत रही। पर पार साल आप ने एक रुपया तीन आने और एक रुपया पांच आने मन गन्ने की कीमत कर दी। इस से आप जानते हैं कि कितना नुकसान हुआ, करोड़ों का नुकसान हुआ। आप ने एक रुपया तीन आने और एक रुपया पांच आने जो कीमत रखी तो उस का एक रुपया चार आने आप एवरेज रख लें। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां ६६ मिलें चलती हैं, वहां पर ही गत वर्ष में कुल ७० लाख टन गन्ना मिलों को दिया गया था। तो ७० लाख टन गन्ने की कीमत जो हर मन पर आप ने आठ आने मन घटा दी, तो उस से मेरा हिसाब है कि ९ करोड़ ४५ लाख रुपया यू० पी० के किसानों का उन की पाकेट से छीन कर आप ने कहां दिया, मिल मालिकों को। मिल मालिकों को आप ने यह रुपया दिया है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान भर का इस तरह से जोड़ लिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई सत्रह अठारह करोड़ रुपया होता है जो कि आप ने प्रोजेक्ट के पास नहीं पहुंचने दिया। आप चाहते हैं कि प्रोजेक्ट की खरीदने की शक्ति बढ़े। प्रोजेक्ट की कैपेसिटी को, किसानों की पर्बेजिंग कैपेसिटी को, आप ने इस तरह से घटाया तो आप किस तरह से उन से आशा कर सकते हैं। आप ने उन से सायंटिफिक रिसर्च के लिये दस वर्ष से सैस लगा कर रुपया लिया। उस से एक तोला भी उन का उत्पादन

नहीं बढ़ा। तब वह दाम मांगते हैं तो दाम आप बराबर घटाते जा रहे हैं। आप कमीशन मुकर्रर करते हैं। आप की तरफ से टैरिफ बोर्ड और बड़े बड़े एक्सपर्ट लोगों की कमेटी बैठाई जाती है। वे जांच करते हैं और उन की जो राय आती है, एक्सपर्ट जो कीमत बताते हैं, वह कीमत भी आप नहीं देते हैं। आखिर इस कमेटी के बनाने में और उस पर रुपये बरबाद करने में क्या मतलब है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जब इस तरह से यह करोड़ों रुपये किसानों के काट कर जो और जगह भेज रहे हैं तो फिर कैसे गन्ने और चीनी का दाम सस्ता हो सकता है।

यू० पी० के किसानों के कार्यकर्ताओं ने इस आन्दोलन को उठाया और इस साल आप से कहा कि आप यदि गन्ने की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ा सकते तो ईमानदारी से उन किसानों का रुपया दे दीजिये, हमारे दाम बढ़ा दीजिये। आप ने उस को पोलिटिकल लैवल पर ले कर कह दिया कि यह पार्टीबाजी का सवाल है। मुझे तो हैरत हुई जब कि उस दिन हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह तो सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। मुझे तो इस बात का अभिमान है कि अगर प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी किसानों की इस बात को इस मांग को उठाती है तो यह सोशलिस्ट पार्टी अपना फ़र्ज अदा करती है और इस के जरिये हम आप का ध्यान इधर दिलाना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि आप इस को सोचें और गम्भीरता से सोचें।

उस दिन हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह भी कह दिया कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से जो यू० पी० के अन्दर पिकेटिंग हो रहा है उसमें सरकार का कोई झगड़ा नहीं, मिल वालों का कोई झगड़ा नहीं। वे तो पार्टी के लोग किसानों से लड़ते हैं। किसान

गन्ना गिराना चाहते हैं और पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता कहते हैं कि मत गिराओ। मैं क्या कहूँ। मिल वालों को भी मैं दोष नहीं दे सकता कि हमारे जो कार्यकर्ता पिकेटिंग करते रहे, जो आन्दोलन चलाते रहे जिसमें कई लेजिस्लेटर्स भी जेल गये हैं, मिल वालों ने उनके खिलाफ कोई बात की या किसानों ने कोई बात की, यह मैं नहीं कहता, मगर मैं आप को बतलाऊंगा कि किसने उनके खिलाफ बात की। यहां मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं हैं नहीं तो मैं उनको याद दिलाता कि जिस दिन वह रामकोल गये थे उस दिन देखते कि वह कौन लोग थे जो पिकेटिंग करते थे और वह कौन लोग थे जिन्होंने उनको पीटा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे सरकार के लोग थे। लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए लज्जा आती है कि वे हमारे पुराने कांग्रेस के साथी थे जिन्होंने कि उन पिकेटर्स को खदेड़ा, घसीटा। आप कहते हैं कि प्रोवर्स ने उनको घसीटा खदेड़ा। लेकिन यह बात नहीं है। जो कार्यकर्ता पकड़े गये हैं आज आप उन पर मुकदमे चलाते हैं। उनको किसी और दफा में गिरफ्तार किया गया था मगर अब दफायें बदली जा रही हैं कि किस तरह से मुकदमा बने। यदि कोई आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करता है कि आप प्रोवर्स का पेट न काटें तो आप खफा होकर कहते हैं कि इसके पीछे पार्टी आर्गनाइजेशन है। आप कहते हैं कि प्रोवर्स और पार्टी का झगड़ा है। यह कह कर आप इस पर पर्दा डाल देते हैं। मैं आपको किसी और नीयत से नहीं बल्कि इसलिये यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, समझाना चाहता हूँ और निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इधर ध्यान दें क्योंकि ज्यादा दिनों तक आप हिन्दुस्तान से प्रोवर्स को बोले में नहीं रख सकेंगे और आप उसका दाम काट करके मिलों को नहीं चला सकेंगे। अगर आप इस तरह ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो आप अपनी

[श्री रामजी बर्मा]

इस पालिसी से इन मिलों को सचमुच बंगाल की खाड़ी में पहुंचा देंगे।

आज हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात पर अभिमान है कि उन्होंने फूड के प्रश्न को हल कर दिया है। मुझे इस में सन्देह है। मैं भी उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ, इस पर नहीं कि उन्होंने फूड का मसला हल कर दिया बल्कि इसलिये कि जो आपने एक बनावटी चीज कंट्रोल के रूप में लगा रखी थी उसको ढीला कर दिया। इस से लोगों को बहुत परेशानी थी। इसको हटा कर आपने लोगों को राहत पहुंचायी है और इसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद दिया जा सकता है कि आपने जो काम कर रखा था उसको लोगों के सिर पर से हटा लिया लेकिन अगर इससे आप यह समझें कि हमने फूड के मसले को हल कर लिया तो मैं सच कहता हूँ कि आप धोखे में हैं। मैं ने सुना है कि आप सचमुच इमरजेंसी के लिये भी कुछ करना चाहते हैं। मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि आप सचमुच उतने भूले नहीं हैं, आपने स्टॉक करने के लिये बाहर से गल्ला मंगाया है, रंगून से चावल मंगा रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात है कि आप इमरजेंसी के लिये मंगा रहे हैं लेकिन इस से मैं यह नहीं समझता कि आपने फूड प्राबलम को हल कर दिया। इसके साथ साथ मैं ने यह भी सुना है कि आप जिस दाम पर रंगून से गल्ला मंगा रहे हैं वह कोई अच्छा दाम नहीं है। आप बहुत दाम दे रहे हैं। आप को चाहिये कि कम दाम पर खरीदें और मुल्क की उपज को बढ़ायें। आप यही रास्ता अस्तियार करें यही भरा निवेदन है।

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): Sir, before dealing with the food problem,

the problem of so-called back-benchers needs immediate attention. I suggest that some arrangement should be made by which, by rotation, some of the back-benchers should be given seats in the front benches so that they will be able to catch the Chair's eye and speak.

Now, coming to the point of Food, after the out-break of the war India was in a very pitiable situation with regard to food conditions. After the attainment of independence, the Congress Government has taken particular care to see that this problem is solved as quickly as possible. I know the present Food Minister Mr. Kidwai—I may call him "Right Action Kidwai"—R. A. means 'Right Action'—has done his best and has put all in his power to see that as far as possible, import is reduced and internal production is increased to the highest possible extent. We see that in 1952 the production of foodgrains went up to 47.58 million tons. It is also gratifying to see that in 1953-54 also it is being increased. In the beginning of 1954 the stock position comes to 14.4 lakh tons. Even though in many States there is no rationing or control, there still remain some inter-State movement difficulties or bans. According to me, so far as the South is concerned, a time has come to investigate whether it is possible to remove all inter-State bans and take all States including Travancore-Cochin, Madras, Andhra and Mysore as one zone so that what is produced in that particular zone may be taken to a deficit area in that zone. In that case there will not be any price fluctuation. Now, I understand that in the South, excepting Malabar, the prices are low and in the Malabar region the prices are high. In 1953 we have got enough supplies and the surplus was taken to cover the deficit areas to the extent of 29.5 lakh tons. Gradually, year after year we are reducing the imports and we see that this year we have imported only to the extent of

20 lakh tons and out of that we have imported only 1.75 lakh tons of rice.

Sir, our State—I mean Travancore-Cochin—must have the first priority. It is a highly deficit State and at the rate of 12 oz. ration the deficit will be 5½ lakh tons and every Member in the House knows it,—even in spite of intensive and extensive cultivation. Our State is overpopulated, the land available is very small and whatever we may do we will not be able to produce enough. The crops there are more or less commercial crops like pepper, ginger, coconut, cashew-nut and other things. Even if we put all the best fertilizers we will not be successful in producing enough food there to reach self-sufficiency.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Why not try family planning?

Shri Achuthan: We will have to try some such thing. I would suggest that to solve the food problem in our State, people from that State are taken away and made to settle down in places where due to tractor working, colonies are established. Now, I hear that in Central India about ten lakh acres of land have been cleared up by the Central Tractor Organisation. The Government must see that at least some lakhs of people from our State are taken away and settled in suchlike places which are cleared. Our people are prepared to go anywhere and settle down provided they are given the amenities and facilities. I would, therefore, again suggest that wherever areas are cleared by the working of tractors, some people from our State may be taken and all facilities given for carrying on farming and for their settlement. In connection with co-operative farming, I would ask, what is the attraction for the kisan? When we speak of fertilizers to these people, there may be a condition attached, that is to say, in a village where there is co-operative farming, some concession must be given to them. It must be the incentive to the kisan to have some sort

of co-operative farming. This would help us to avoid a lot of waste of energy and materials. While referring to co-operative farming, it is equally important to have co-operative marketing also. In the villages, we see the intermediaries and merchants—of course, the merchants have a part to play—exploiting these people. Unless these people are weeded out and the produce is taken by a system of co-operative marketing to the markets where they could be sold, the condition of the peasants, in spite of the fact that they work hard and produce more, will not be satisfactory. They will not have any salvation. Along with co-operative farming, the question of co-operative marketing may also be taken up. I know this is a State subject. But, unless the incentive, the force, the pressure comes from the Centre, it may not work as well as we want it to work.

When referring to rice cultivation, I must say that the hon. Minister has got the habit of praising the Japanese method of cultivation. He is fond of something foreign. According to me, it is nothing more than rationalisation; more manure, more weeding out, spacing; merely rationalisation. Of course, that is going to deliver the goods also to a certain extent. In my State, I do not know why the people are not taking to it. Perhaps it is due to want of propaganda and publicity. My own complaint is that propaganda is not sufficient with regard to the Japanese method of cultivation. The cultivators should be brought together and advised or instructed by pamphlets, etc. about the importance of these Japanese methods. I agree to that extent even though the hon. Minister says that that is the only solution. Moreover, when he speaks about Japanese method of cultivation, he brings in the question of co-operation. There cannot be any apprehension that even without co-operative farming, if the Japanese method is followed in the whole of

[Shri Achuthan]

India, the food problem will be solved. When we speak of increase of population, there are a lot of difficulties and problems viz., education, health, settlement, etc. Even with the adoption of all methods, all these problems are so pressing that it would not be possible to solve them if the so-called increase of population takes its own course. I think the Minister for Agriculture should change his view on that matter.

Some days ago, the Minister of Agriculture said,—I do not know the name of the place, I read in the papers—that there cannot by any hurry for placing a ceiling on land holding. In this matter, I want to join issue with him. We want in India a socio-economic revolution. For that purpose, we have made provision in our Constitution, and we have said so in the Congress election manifesto and other things. We have said that more than once. It is said that we are not to be enamoured of these slogans and we should not run after them, and the question is how far we have succeeded in achieving results. Even if you give a family a larger extent of land, and fix a higher ceiling, where is the guarantee that they will stick to agriculture and will not go to other professions? That is a difficult problem. The Agriculture Minister may think about the matter and I would request him in all humility to change his view. Let us go with the trends of the times. Otherwise, we will have to go and other people will come in. What is happening in Travancore-Cochin? Because we have not been able to give effect to all these schemes, the people have fallen a prey to others. Even though the so-called P.S.P. is in power, they won't have a bright future unless we support them.

Some Hon. Members: Don't support.

Shri Achuthan: I know that. Unless we take some very drastic steps

in Travancore-Cochin with regard to land reforms, other labour legislation and colonisation, the Congress may not have a future status comparable to that which it had previously.

I was reading the budget speech of the Finance Minister of Travancore-Cochin State, Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai; the other day. He gave out all facts and figures about the quantity purchased and the loss incurred by subsidising rice. The main drain on the State's revenue is the food subsidy. As the P.S.P. leader Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai has stated, in 1953, the Travancore-Cochin State had incurred a loss of Rs. 4.86 crores on account of subsidising rice. Of course, the Centre may give us a sum of Rs. 1 or 2 crores, but if every year, out of a total revenue of Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 crores, nearly one-fifth or one-fourth is to be allotted for subsidising rice, how are we going to increase our developmental activities? If the price of rice is raised, then the Congress would not be anywhere, and the other party will get up and say, the poor man is hit hard. In the Central Budget for the year 1954-55, I do not find any allotment for subsidy. During the year 1953, there was a sum of Rs. 1.77 crores for this purpose, but during 1954, we do not find any allotment. I do not know what is going to happen. Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai's reply to this in the local Assembly was that the food problem of the State more or less depended on the Centre's attitude, and that the prices and the quantity of rice also depended on the attitude of the Government of India.

So far as fisheries is concerned, in my opinion, no improvement has been made. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has any apathy towards fish. Fish is a very important diet, and when taken along with vegetables it will fulfil the requirements of calories, vitamins and minerals etc. In Travancore-Cochin State, even though it has a long coastal region, still excepting for the Norwegian method, we do

not find any spectacular improvement with regard to fisheries. There is adequate scope for the development of inland fisheries, coastal fisheries, and deep-sea fishing, and there is need for trawlers, refrigerators, ice plant, quick transport etc. If these things could be given to the fishermen, I am sure, within a very short time, there will be a spectacular improvement, and the people there will be well-contented, and will not be taken in by the revolutionary type of political slogans, but by Congress slogans in regard to following non-violent, peaceful and constitutional methods of improving their living.

In conclusion, I would like to say a word about international farming. Several farmers have been sent to America, and American farmers have come to India, under this scheme. About thirty or forty persons are being selected for this purpose, and I would request that representation may be given to my State also, as a number of people of my State have been telling me personally that they are also eager to go and see other places, and see how farming is done there, so that when they come back to India, they could improve their methods and increase food production.

Shri A. P. Sinha: What is the time-table for today?

Mr. Chairman: As regards the time-table, I am entirely in the hands of the House. If the House is prepared to sit up to 7-30 or even 8 P.M., I am ready to sit.

An Hon. Member: Will there be quorum? (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: If the House wants to sit up to 7-30 P.M., I am prepared to sit.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When will the hon. Minister reply?

Mr. Chairman: He will reply from 7 P.M. to 7-30 P.M.

Some Hon. Members: Let us sit only up to 7 P.M.

Some Hon. Members: Let us sit till 7-30 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: The House will sit up to 7-30 P.M.

श्री एच० एल० अग्रवाल (जिला जालौन व जिला इटावा—पश्चिम व जिला झांसी—उत्तर): सभापति महोदय, मैं ने यह आशा छोड़ दी थी कि मेरा नाम पुकारा जायेगा। लेकिन फिर भी जो मुझे मौका मिला है उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्य देता हूँ।

बहुत से आनरेबिल मेम्बरान को इस बात में सन्देह है कि जो मंत्रिमंडल ने दावा किया है कि जहाँ तक खाद्य समस्या का तात्लुक है उसको उन्होंने हल कर लिया है और अब कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है, वह ठीक है। सभापति जी, जैसा कि आपने भी फरमाया, मेरा विचार है कि अब वह समय आ गया है जब हमारे मुल्क में अनाज की कमी नहीं है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है उतना अनाज हमारे देश में मौजूद है। क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि अन्न के बारे में आप चाहे जिस पहलू से देखें यही पता लगता है कि हमारे देश में खाने की चीजों की कमी नहीं है। अगर हम पिछले तीन साल के आंकड़ों को देखें तो हमको मालूम होगा कि सन् १९५१ में हमने ४,१७,४४,००० मन गल्ला पैदा किया था।

उस साल हमारे मुल्क में कमी थी। लेकिन सन् १९५२ में उससे ज्यादा पैदावार हुई और उसके बाद सन् १९५३ में तो बहुत काफी पैदावार हुई है, ४ करोड़ ७५ लाख ८४ हजार टन खाने के पदार्थ हमारे मुल्क में पैदा हुये जो कि उसके पहले की साल से ५० लाख टन के करीब ज्यादा हैं। आगे यह अन्दाज किया जाता है कि जो तरक्की के काम शुरू किये गये हैं, जैसे सिंचाई का काम, खाद का काम, उसके अनुसार जो अन्दाज लगाया

[श्री एच० एल० अग्रवाल]

गया है वह अन्दाज यह है कि १ करोड़ ३५ लाख टन गल्ला अगले साल हमारे यहां इस साल से ज्यादा पैदा होगा। इस तरह यह अन्दाज लगाया जा सकता है, और यह साफ है कि, अब हमारे यहां जितने खाने वाले हैं, उन के लिये जितनी खाने की चीजें चाहियें, उससे कहीं आगे हम बढ़ जायेंगे।

यह चीज इस तरह से ही नहीं, बल्कि इम्पोर्ट्स की दृष्टि से आप देखें, अर्थात् जो हम बाहर से गल्ला मंगाते थे, उस बात को ध्यान में रख कर देखें, तो भी यह पता चलता है कि हमारे मुल्क में अब गल्ले की बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमने ४७ लाख २५ हजार टन सन् १९५१ में मंगाया था, ३८ लाख ६४ हजार टन सन् १९५२ में मंगाया और इस साल केवल २० लाख टन गल्ला मंगाया गया है। इससे भी यह साबित होता है कि हमारे यहां अब गल्ले की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारा जो बचा हुआ गल्ला है, जो हमने इस साल बचाया है, उसकी मिकदार १४ लाख ४१ हजार टन है। तो इससे साबित होता है कि अब हमारे मुल्क में गल्ले की इतनी जरूरत नहीं है।

कीमतों का जहां तक हाल है, गल्ले की और दूसरी चीजों की कीमतें बराबर गिर रही हैं और ऐसी हालत हो रही है कि खेती को वह धक्का लगायें। हमारे मुल्क में जब खाने की चीजों की कीमत बढ़ गई थी तो किसानों की हालत कुछ अच्छी होने लगी थी। किसानों की हालत कुछ ऐसी हो गई थी कि वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह, गुजर बसर, आसानी से कर सकते थे। लेकिन इधर कीमतें गिर रही हैं, तो किसानों की हालत में जरा कमी आने लगी है। इस की तरफ ध्यान देना है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अब कीमतों को घटाने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि या तो उन कीमतों को

कायम रखा जाय जो अभी हैं, या उनको और कुछ बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। जो कीमतें बाजारों में गिर रही हैं उससे किसानों की हालत गिर रही है। इसलिये कीमतों के बारे में सरकार को खास ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर किसान जो चीजें पैदा करते हैं, उनकी कीमतें जिस रेट पर आज गिर रही हैं, उसी तरह गिरती रहें तो जल्दी ही किसानों की हालत खराब हो जायेगी और उनकी हालत खराब होने के बाद खेती की हालत किसी तरह से भी अच्छी नहीं हो सकती। जब तक किसान की हालत अच्छी नहीं है, जब तक उसको खाने पीने की सुविधा नहीं है, जब तक वह अपने बच्चों को ठीक तरह से पढ़ाता नहीं है, जब तक उसकी सेहत ठीक नहीं रहती है, जब तक उसका मकान ठीक नहीं है, तब तक मेरे ब्याल से खेती की हालत अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है।

सभापति जी, मैं इस मामले में एक बात और अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारी सरकार ने, चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार हो, चाहे स्टेटों की सरकारें, उन्होंने अभी तक यह बात तय नहीं की है कि हमारे यहां खेती का ढंग कैसा रहेगा, आया हम अमेरिका और रूस की तरह से बड़े पैमाने पर खेती चाहते हैं, या छोटे पैमाने पर खेती चाहते हैं, या कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग चाहते हैं। मेरा विचार यह है कि इस बात को खास तौर से हमें तय कर लेना है। जो हम प्लानिंग का काम कर रहे हैं तो यह तभी सफल हो सकता है जब कि यह सारा नक्शा हमारे सामने हो। मेरा विचार यह है कि जिस तरह से इस देश में बनी आबादी और कम जमीन है, उस हालत में न तो यहां कलैक्टिव फार्मिंग ही रूस की तरह हो सकती है, और न अमेरिका की तरह ही लाज स्केल एग्रीकल्चर हो सकती है।

जहां तक कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का ताल्लुक है मैंने अपने जिले में इसका तजुब

किया है और मेरा पक्का विश्वास है कि कोयल-परेटिच फार्मिंग भी इस मुल्क में जल्दी सफल होने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में व्यवितगत फार्मिंग और जो औसत दरजे के किसानों द्वारा फार्मिंग होगा वही सब से अच्छा होगा। अगर हम इस बात पर गौर करें कि किस खेत में ज्यादा पैदा होता है तो मैं कहूँगा कि जितने हमारे मुल्क में बड़े बड़े फार्म हैं उन में अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय तो मालूम होगा कि उसना गल्ला पैदा नहीं होता जितना कि बीच के किसानों के यहां पैदा होता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जिन किसानों के पास चार चार और पांच पांच बीघा ज़मीन है उन के यहां भी ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होता क्योंकि वह साधन नहीं जुटा सकते हैं और न उससे उनकी गुजर बसर हो सकती है। उस ज़मीन से उनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं होती है। इसलिये जो कि बिल्कुल अनइकानमिक होल्डिंग हैं उन से भी किसान की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। न उसकी ज़मीन में उतनी पैदावार हो सकती है जितनी पैदावार कि बीच की खेती में हो सकती है। मुझे अपने जिले का पूरा तजुर्बा है कि जिन लोगों के पास बड़ी बड़ी ज़मीनें हैं, हजार हजार, दो दो हजार एकड़ ज़मीन है, उन के यहां उस औसत से हरगिज पैदा नहीं होता जिस औसत से कि बीच के किसानों के यहां पैदा होता है। मेरा विचार है कि हमारे मुल्क में लार्ज स्केल मिर्कैनिकल फार्मिंग किसी तरह से कामयाब नहीं हो सकता है। जो ट्रैक्टर से खेती करते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको भी फायदा नहीं है। यहां ट्रैक्टर की खेती के लिये ज़रूरत नहीं है। उनको तो सिर्फ उन जगहों पर इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये जहां कि जंगल से ज़मीन को साफ करना हो, या जहां नयी ज़मीन तोड़नी हो, या कांस को निकालना हो या और कोई ऐसी चीज़ करनी हो। लेकिन अगर ट्रैक्टर आम तौर से इस्तेमाल किया जाय और लोग बड़े बड़े फार्म करके व्यक्तिगत रूप से ट्रैक्टर से

खेती करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा। हमारी सरकार ने भी दो बड़े बड़े फार्म दस दस हजार एकड़ के खोले हैं। अगर यह एक्सपैरीमेंटल फार्म हैं तब तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं लेकिन अगर इनका नतीजा देख कर भविष्य में बड़े बड़े फार्म करने का इरादा है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे मुल्क के लिये फायदेमन्द नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह तय हो जाय कि हमारे मुल्क में किस तरीके से खेती होगी और जब यह तय हो जाय तो हमें यह तय करना है कि हमारी जितनी ज़मीन है उसमें से एक एक किसान को कितनी कितनी ज़मीन देनी चाहिये। और क्या क्या सहायित्य देनी चाहियें। सरदार लाल सिंह साहब ने फरमाया था कि बिला पढ़े लिखे और नासमझ लोगों के हाथ में खेती अगर रखी जायेगी जो कुछ साइंटिफिक तौर से काम करना नहीं जानते, तो वह देश की तरक्की नहीं करेंगे। मेरा ख्याल यह है कि काश्तकारी के लिये हमारे काश्तकार काफी होशियार हैं और वह इतनी बातें जानते हैं कि जितनी बहुत से साइंटिस्ट न जानते होंगे। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि उनकी ज़रूरतें पूरी की जायें और उनको पूरी कर के हमारी खेती की तरक्की की जाय। उनकी ज़रूरतें कई हैं। मैं जल्दी में क्या गिनाऊँ। मेरे ख्याल से सब से पहले तो सिंचाई की बात है। सिंचाई पर मैं इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सिंचाई के बाद उनको किसी चीज़ की ज़रूरत है तो खेती में लगाने के लिये पैसे की ज़रूरत है। उनको ठीक ब्याज पर पैसा मिलना चाहिये। आज भी मैं देखता हूँ कि गांवों में किसान दो रुपया और तीन रुपया सैकड़ा माहवारी पर रुपया लेते हैं और उसे खेती के ज़रूरी कामों में लगाते हैं। अगर उनको पैसा ठीक ब्याज पर मिल जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छा हो।

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member must finish now. In future, I propose to ring the bell four minutes in advance, because when I ring the second bell I expect the hon. Members to finish, but everyone wants one or two minutes more.

श्री एच० एल० अग्रवाल : अच्छी बात है । I will finish.

श्री बेबगम : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने कट मोशन को मूव करते हुये आज पशु पालन, मत्स्य पालन और वन रक्षा पर बोलूंगा । यह कुछ संतोष का विषय है कि धान चावल अब कुछ अधिक उपजने लगे हैं । अब एक विषय तो यह है कि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में चावल ले जाने पर रोक बनी हुई है । बिहार और उड़ीसा के बार्डर से हम आते हैं । बिहार और उड़ीसा में अब जिस तरह सम्बन्ध है, वह ऐसे सम्बन्ध हैं जैसे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में हैं । यह दोनों राज्य एक जगह से दूसरी जगह अनाज नहीं ले जाने देते । उड़ीसा के हमारे भाई लोग जानते हैं कि सिन्धु-भूम जिले के बहुत से किसान मयूरभंज और केओझर में बस गये हैं । आदिवासियों में एक प्रथा है कि शादी गमी में जब एक दूसरे को बुलाते हैं तो साथ में इन लोगों को अनाज और कुछ पेय पदार्थ ले जाने पड़ते हैं । इस शादी गमी में जिनके यहां ये लोग जाते हैं, उन्हें काफी मदद मिल जाती है । लेकिन अब उड़ीसा से कुछ लोग अपने रिश्तेदारों के यहां मुलाकात करने आये तो वे सेर भर चावल भी नहीं ले जा सकते हैं । रास्ते में खाने के लिये भात भी नहीं ले जा सकते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : परमिशन ले लें ।

श्री बेबगम : आप कहते हैं कि परमिशन ले लो । लेकिन परमिशन लेने में तो देर लगेगी, देर हो जायेगी । कहीं मृत्यु हो गई हो तो सब तो उन लोगों को अपने रिश्तेदारों

यहां जाना पड़ेगा तो परमिशन लेने में तो बहुत दिन लग जायेंगे । इससे तकलीफ होती है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह रोक बिल्कुल उठा ली जाय, क्योंकि ये लोग व्यापार के लिये पैसा कमाने के लिये, यह अनाज नहीं ले जाते हैं ।

फिर जापानी तरीके की बात है । मैं जापानी तरीके में विश्वास करता हूं, क्योंकि मैं भी एक प्रैक्टिकल किसान हूं और जापानी मैथड से मैंने खेती की है और इससे उपज जरूर बढ़ी है । इस कारण मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मैथड का बड़े जोर शोर से प्रचार किया जाय । हर एक उपाय इसमें लगाया जाय । स्कूल के शिक्षक, स्कूल के विद्यार्थी और इंस्पेक्टर जो हैं, ये सब भी इस काम में लगाये जायें ।

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : हां, लगाने वाले हैं ।

श्री बेबगम : जितने भी साधन सरकार को मिलें, सब साधन का उपयोग इस ओर लगाया जाय ।

इसके बाद कीड़े मारने के विषय में कहता हूं । मेरे घर से चिट्ठी आई कि मेरे यहां धान में सब में कीड़े लगे हैं । मैंने तुरन्त वहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐग्रीकल्चर आफिसर को लिखा और उन्होंने मेरे क्षेत्र में लोग भेजे । वे बहुत से इंसैक्टीसाइड ले कर गये और सब कीड़े मर गये । कुछ भी आशा नहीं थी कि मेरे यहां धान की कुछ फसल होगी । लेकिन सब की सब अच्छी फसल हुई ।

लेकिन गरीब किसान इस खर्च का बोझ उठा सकेगा या नहीं इसमें हमको सन्देह है क्योंकि इसके दाम देने पड़ते हैं । इस कारण हमारे खाद्य मंत्री को इस विषय पर भी विचार करना होगा ।

में ट्राइबल एरिया से आता हूँ और हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सफा ३७ पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि आदिवासियों के पास अधिकतर भूमि पर्वतीय है इसलिये जल का अभाव अधिक है। पीने का जल मिलना भी मुश्किल है। वहाँ भूमि पथरीली होने के कारण यहाँ दिल्ली में या उत्तर बिहार में सौ रुपये में कुंवाँ बन जाता है वहाँ पर दो हजार रुपया खर्च करने पर भी नहीं बन सकता। इसलिये कुंवाँ के द्वारा वहाँ सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती है। हाँ, खास खास जगहों पर कुंवाँ के द्वारा सिंचाई हो सकती है। जैसे कि मद्रास में पर्वतीय भूमि होने के कारण टैंक इरीगेशन से काम चलता है उसी तरह मेरे यहाँ भी टैंक इरीगेशन ज्यादा फायदेमन्द होगा। हाँ, थोड़ा बहुत नहर से भी काम हो सकता है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो कृषि विभाग में काम करने वाले हैं वे उत्तर बिहार से आते हैं। जो योजना उत्तर बिहार में लागू हो सकती है उसको वह हमारे यहाँ लागू करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। वह यह भूल करते हैं। मैं ने एक बार वाटर वर्क्स के इंजीनियर का विरोध किया क्योंकि वह आगरा कैनल की तरह या बिहार की कैनल की तरह रेल लाइन की तरह सीधी कैनल निकालना चाहते थे। मैंने उनको समझाया कि हमारे यहाँ यह योजना नहीं चल सकती। मैंने उस योजना को देखा और उस योजना के अनुसार चलने पर यह होता कि रास्ते के जितने खेत थे वह उस नहर से बह जाते। हमारे पर्वतीय देश में कंटूर लाइन्स को फोलो (अनुसरण) करके सफल योजना बन सकती है। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ कि किताबी ज्ञान से ही हमारे इंजीनियर लोग काम नहीं चला सकते हैं। उन लोगों को देखना चाहिये कि किस लोकैलिटी में किस तरह की योजना लाभदायक होगी और उस पर उनको विचार करना चाहिये।

7 P.M.

१९५२ के नवम्बर के महीने में बिहार के एक कृषि विभाग के मंत्री जी नहर का उद्घाटन करने गये। वहाँ पर होना तो यह चाहिये था कि तालाब का पानी बाहर खेतों में जाय लेकिन हमारे कृषि विभाग के लोगों ने ऐसा बनाया कि बाहर का पानी तालाब में जाता था। इसके बाद पास में एक तालाब भी देखा जिसका एंबैंकमेंट ऊँचा करना था। तो उसके लिये तालाब के नीचे से मिट्टी ली गई। हमारे यहाँ के अशिक्षित ग्रामीण किसान भी हम लोगों को यह सिखा सकते हैं कि तालाब के भीतर से मिट्टी लेनी चाहिये जिससे तालाब भी गहरा ज्यादा हो और साथ ही साथ उसका एंबैंकमेंट भी ऊँचा हो। फिर उसी तालाब की नहरों की ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था। लेकिन उनको समय नहीं मिला। नहरें इतनी गहरी हैं और इस तरह बहती हैं कि वह ऊपर नहीं जा सकतीं और पास की जमीन प्यासी रह जाती है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब फारेस्ट की जरूरत किसी से छिपी नहीं है। (No forest no land) 'नो फारेस्ट नो लैंड'। इस बात की शिक्षा गांव गांव में पहुंचानी चाहिये जिससे गांव के लोग इसकी सुरक्षा करें। उन का कोआपरेशन हम लोगों को चाहिये उन लोगों के सहयोग के बिना हम जंगलों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। आदिवासी जो जंगलों के आस पास रहते हैं, वह थोड़ी सी मामूली चीज की जंगल से चोरी करते हैं, लेकिन कोई अपना रुपया बनाने के लिये नहीं, बल्कि अपनी दैनिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये। वह बेचारे पकड़े जाते हैं। लेकिन बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार जो एक जंगल को ठेके पर लेते हैं और आस पास के दूसरे जंगलों से भी रुपया बनाने के लाभ से

[श्री वेवगम]

चोरी करते हैं, वह छूट जाते हैं, इसलिये कि फारेस्टर और रेंजर, इनको भी तो रुपया बनाना है। अब सरकार की ओर से, मेरी प्रार्थना है, ऐसे जंगल रक्षकों से हमारी रक्षा करें।

“संतरी ही चोर हो तो कौन रखवाली करे।

उस बाग का क्या हाल हो, माली जो पामाली करे।”

मैं संसद् को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अध्याय ३७ में पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याणार्थ अनेक योजनायें बनी हैं। इस अध्याय के पैरा १४, १७ और १८ की योजनायें अभी तक काम में नहीं लाई गई हैं। हमारे संविधान की धारा २७५ के अनुसार रास्ते का, जल का प्रबन्ध, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था, कृषि का विकास, पशु पालन, कुटीर उद्योग, शिक्षा और औषधियों का प्रबन्ध अधिकतर होना चाहिये। एक तो हमारी वास भूमि का भाग अधिकतर पर्वतीय है और हम आदिवासी हैं। पैरा १८ के अनुसार मैं समझता हूँ कि आदिवासियों को जंगल के उत्पादन का सर्वप्रथम अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। ये ही जंगल की रखवाली करें और ये ही उपभोक्ता बनें। इस पैरा का मैं अन्तिम भाग पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

“It is desirable that tribal communities should be made the primary agents for the care and development of the forests and the exploitation of forest resources. Forest schools should be started to bring the young tribals up to love, care for, and work systematically for the enrichment of the forests which mean in turn the betterment of their own lives.”

परन्तु आज मैं देखता हूँ कि इसका उल्टा काम होता है, क्योंकि सिंहभूम में फारेस्ट गार्ड तक उत्तर बिहार से लाये जाते हैं। उसके ऊपर के पद का तो कहना ही क्या है। चाइ-बासा के पास फारेस्ट स्कूल तो है, लेकिन इसमें बहुत कम आदिवासी शिक्षार्थी हैं। इसी तरह से हाटगमारिया के बेसिक ट्रेनिंग स्कूल में २५ विद्यार्थी ट्रेनी हैं जो कि भविष्य में शिक्षक बनेंगे। उन २५ में केवल एक आदिवासी है। इसी तरह से अगर आदिवासियों का कल्याणकार्य किया जाय तो दस वर्ष में क्या सैकड़ों वर्षों में भी आदिवासियों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। सरकार ने हमको दस वर्ष ही समय दिया है कि हम लोग दूसरों के स्तर पर पहुंच जायें। लेकिन इसी तरह से कल्याणकार्य हो तो हम सौ वर्ष में भी दूसरों के स्तर पर नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। बस, धन्यवाद।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. P. Sinha.

Some Hon. Members: How long are we going to sit? Will the Minister reply today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will sit till 7-30. The Minister will reply at the end of Shri K. P. Sinha's speech.

Shri K. P. Sinha (Patna Central): Sir, I have got only a few points to put forward for the consideration of the hon. Minister. I must say that the self-sufficiency that has been achieved in food is certainly due to the policy adopted by the hon. Minister. Some people say that it is due to the good monsoons that we had and some others say that it is due to the good fortune of the Ministers. I say that it is due to both.

In spite of the achievement that we have made, there are certain factors

to be considered. We had self-sufficiency in sugar and thereafter we resorted to import policy. This question certainly deserves some consideration of the Ministry. There is something lacking somewhere which has brought about this import trouble. I for one am not in favour of import of sugar because we are losing much amount of money; the money which ought to have been spent in nation-building is going to the foreigners. If we are to import sugar, the policy of Government should have been to import raw sugar.

Now, Sir, some arguments have been advanced with regard to land problem in this country. Most of the hon. Members here are of opinion that there should be some ceiling fixed. I for one do not find that the Government's aims or the country's desires would be achieved by fixing a land ceiling. The aim of this process seems to be to solve the problems of landless people, but I must say that this will only delay the solution of the problem. The character and quality of land differ from place to place so markedly, not only between different States, but even districtwise. So, taking this difficulty into consideration, fixation of a land ceiling will be a very heavy task. Though the problem of land is agitating the minds of Government and of most of the politicians in the country, I find that no proper line is being taken in this direction. To my mind it seems that the best solution to the problem could be achieved by co-operative system of farming. In this, every man, every cultivator and every worker will have the opportunity of working in that farm and the outturn can be divided between the different workers.

Another difficulty I feel in fixation of land ceiling is that the holding must be an economic one. Unless you have an economic holding, there can be no incentive for the cultivators to cultivate the land. These days we find people clamouring for land because

land is giving good results. Once, there is downfall or depression as there was in the year 1932-33, this clamour on the part of even the landless people will go; and they will go to industries as they were doing in those years, because industries are more paying. Therefore, when I consider this question I find that unless there be some such arrangement so that cultivation yields more results, more profits to the cultivators, the problem will be a very difficult one.

Another problem before the Government is the depression that is taking place. In my State, I find that the price of paddy, even from the beginning of this season, is going down and becoming uneconomic. I have seen in the papers also that the prices have gone down further to Rs. 12 or 13 a maund. During these months last year, the price was Rs. 24 or 25 a maund. So far as the coarse grains are concerned,—I am myself a cultivator and I have experience of this—there is not even a single purchaser if the cultivator wants to sell. This has created a great depression in the minds of the cultivators. This problem will also have to be taken into consideration by the Government so that there may be some incentive left in the cultivator. If no step is taken at present, it may happen as it happened in the depression of 1932 when even big holdings were sold for a very small amount for arrears of land revenue. If those days of depression are not to be allowed to come back, we must see that the prices of agricultural products are maintained and continued at a satisfactory level.

There is one other important matter. I have heard hon. Members saying that every holding which is of 30 or 40 acres, must reserve 10 acres for fodder. I think this is a wrong notion. Because when we have good crops, the crops themselves provide fodder. The problem arises only in the case of lands which are barren and are not producing good crops. It is there that we have to do this sort of experiment.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I consider it my duty to express my gratitude for the words of appreciation that have been uttered by a large number of Members. It was very generous of them to appreciate what little service I could render. So far as the compliments to my Chief and colleague Shri Kidwai are concerned, I join with them in paying my tribute for the vigorous and wise policy that he has pursued in the Food Ministry. As I have said more than once, but for this bold policy which a man of his stature and administrative capacity alone could pursue, we may not have been so happy so far as the food supply of the country is concerned, as we are today.

I had intended that I might in a very brief summary point out the improvements and things that we have been able to achieve and some of the new things that have taken place in the course of the last year or so. But, in view of the fact that we have not only given the hon. Members a brief report of what we have done during the last financial year, but also another summary which has also been translated in Hindi. I do not propose to dwell on what has been accomplished during the previous year.

I am sorry that one or two Members of the Opposition raised arguments based on statements which they themselves attribute to us and start beating us as much as they would like to do on the assumption of those statements. It has never been our case, and I for one have never said, that we have reached a stage when we can be content with the situation in the country. When we say that we can provide all the food that the country needs from inside the country, we never asserted that everybody is well fed. In fact, when I spoke last in this very House, I pointed out that that is not the ideal towards which we are proceeding namely merely being outwardly self-sufficient. It is no compliment to us and we are not

satisfied by merely such an achievement namely that we have not to import any foodgrains for our regular or ordinary needs. My ideal and the ideal of this Government is to increase the proper nutrition of the country as a whole. That is the reason why, in spite of the fact that we have been able to add something to the food production, we want to spare no pains, and we do not want to be complacent that this self-sufficiency, or whatever you may call it, is something of an achievement and therefore we need not go any further. That is not our ideal. I have no doubt that so far as this Government is concerned, the ideal of a co-operative commonwealth and welfare state that we want to establish can mean no other thing than that there should be proper nutrition, and enough and adequate food for everybody in the country. So, I must contradict my friends opposite if they are thinking that we are quite pleased with ourselves, that we have done something very wonderful in achieving self-sufficiency, and that therefore we need not work any further. That is not at all our ideal; at any rate, that is not the ideal with which I am working, for, I would like to go ahead with all that we are in order to achieve the aim that I have just mentioned.

One hon. Member seemed to be very much worried about sugar and sugar-cane prices and a few other matters. I shall deal with them presently. In all these points which hon. Members have referred to, I would be forgiven, if I say that there are certain conflicts. There is one major conflict, on the point like mechanisation versus non-mechanisation. I have always taken the view that in such a vast country as ours—while I am against wholesale mechanisation of agriculture—there is ample room for certain additional mechanisation. I do not think that in this country a stage has come when tractors should be regarded as the enemy of man.

There are still large tracts which we could bring under cultivation, and on which we could quickly produce some crops. For that, I feel that mechanisation is the only solution. If we are to adopt other ways of bringing thousands and lakhs of acres of land under cultivation, we would be taking time, and I think the progress is not likely to be fast enough. Secondly, if we look to America or Russia, we find that both these countries have resorted to mechanisation on a very large scale. I do not want to imitate either. But at the same time, looking to the responsibilities of a growing population and the under-nourishment of the badly nourished people of India, I think it would not be an unwise thing to have mechanisation. When the complaint is made against mechanisation, often we have in mind over-mechanisation, which will probably hurt our national interests. So far as my Ministry is concerned, we are proceeding cautiously, although it was during the days of deficiency in food supplies, that we went in for this large-scale tractorisation. At that time, of course, we even ploughed the lawns in order that we have more foodgrains. So far as my Ministry is concerned, we are careful, we know both sides of this question, and we are pursuing a policy, which I think, is on the whole wise.

There is one other contradiction, which I noticed in the speeches of hon. Members. My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava suggested that forests should be made free to cattle. There is a very strong contention on behalf of the experts...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I never said that they should be made free. I said that one of the objects or requisites—or even duties, I might say—of forests is that they should supply food to the cattle. At least good percentage of the food requirements of cattle should be met by the forests.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think the fodder that is available is wasted.

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although sometimes, there are some transport difficulties in the way, for you cannot take away the fodder from the place where it is grown to other places very cheaply. All the same, if it is my hon. friend's contention, that forests can feed all the cattle, the position today is that most of our forests—most of our so-called forests—have been spoilt by over-grazing.

As a matter of fact, I have a good many cut motions here. I am sure the intention behind those cut motions was the preservation and fostering of the forest wealth of India, which could only be done if our cattle were kept away from it. This is a terrible contradiction; you will have to resolve it and tell us what you want us to do. The soil erosion and the bad land that you find is more the result of excessive cattle grazing than any other single thing. If you want the Soil Conservation Board, and soil erosion to be stopped, then you will have to restrict grazing and not to make it free. I can very well understand that there may be blocks of land which can be open to cattle for sometime and then they could be closed and the cattle could be allowed to graze in some other blocks. But here also the point I want to make is that there is considerable confusion in the ideas of the hon. Members of this House and we will have to resolve and chalk out something which while preserving our forest wealth as a whole leading to additional soil conservation, will also look after our cattle.

Similarly, Sir, my friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is very much worried about the reduction in the milk supply to the country. Here also, I am very sorry to say that if anybody wants to take a scientific view, if anybody wants to face facts and not merely be guided by slogans or have some sort of sentiment, he will have to sit up and think about it deeply. I firmly believe—and that is my view and it is based on science—if you want more milk from cattle,

[Shri P. S. Deshmukh]

you will have to reduce the number of your cattle.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They will be reduced if you have recourse to castration of scrub bulls. We want quality cattle. (*Interruptions.*)

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The fact is that all our cattle are not well fed and there is not, according to the present statistics, sufficient fodder for all the cattle that we have. So here also there is a great contradiction which we have to resolve. (*Interruption.*) We want more milk from cattle. Unless we feed them well, we cannot get it, and we cannot do so unless their number is reduced. All the same, I agree that so far as *Gosadans* are concerned, they have not progressed very well, but, as I had pointed out by interrupting my friend, it is not entirely our fault. As Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava knows, we have a scheme for sharing of expenditure on 50:50 basis. We urged the States to come forward and establish *Gosadans*. Some of them have done so, but, unfortunately, the cattle have not been there. I do not think it would be the intention of the House that we should compel people to take the cattle. Then the cost of transport also will have to be borne in mind. So the matter of *Gosadans* also, I am afraid, is not free from difficulties. All the same, I can assure the House that so far as it lies within our power, we will press this forward. If the House is convinced that this is the proper solution. I very much doubt how far with the condition of finances in the States as it is, we will be able to ask the States to proceed much faster, and in how many cases we will really get the cattle.

So far as the question of price is concerned, I can well understand the concern of many hon. Members who have the interest of the farmer at heart. Here also, on the one hand, we want the cultivators to be well paid; on the other hand, there are people who say that many people go without nourishment and without food because

they have not got the money to purchase the foodgrains. I think so far as the price policy is concerned, the Government has been doing its best by various means at its command—by regulation of export and import, by having stocks in its own hands, by preventing movements and by allowing various other things and various other steps it has taken. On the whole, Sir, we have seen that whereas the price should be economical for the cultivator, it should not be so high as to be prohibitive for the consumer. I think, on the whole, we have taken the right line. Of course, we are anxious that the prices should go down so that the consumer may be able to buy more. At the same time, I also know that unless agriculture is fully paying to the agriculturist, we cannot expect any greater production. So we have to be careful on the one hand that in spite of our larger food supplies, the consumption is not reduced; and on the other, we have also to be careful that as a result of our price policy, the production does not fall.

Now, so far as sugarcane prices are concerned, this is not the first time that hon. Members have expressed themselves very strongly about it and they have naturally complained about the import of sugar that we have resorted to. The only submission that I would like to make to all the Members of the House is that although there might be some point so far as the prices are concerned, they must realise that these prices and price fixation is as a result of the demand and for the protection of the interests of the agriculturists themselves. I may again repeat that this is the minimum price and not the maximum price, although it is a fact that what we regard as the minimum is the maximum which the cultivators often get. But, if it is argued, as a result of the complaints made by the hon. Members in this House and our knowledge also, that sugarcane prices probably require some concession, we have, as hon. Members know, tried

to evolve a formula by which whatever excess profit is made by the mill-owners will be given over to the cane growers. We are trying to see how far the U.P. mill-owners will accept our advice and how far we will be able to evolve a formula; by doing that, it is our intention to take it to Bihar also and see what we can do there.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Will they show you their excess profits, when the question of distribution comes in?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would call the attention of the hon. Members of the House to the system which we have worked successfully in the South by which we have been able to do that. If we have been able to do that in the South, I do not think we will be defeated or fail to do it in the North. It is with the strength of that experience that I am speaking somewhat hopefully.

Sir, last year's production of all foodgrains has been of the order of 5.1 millions over the total of the previous year and I am glad to say, from the figures which have reached us, that this year the additional production of rice alone is likely to be more than 4 million tons. I need not go into details as to who deserves the credit, whether we or God or rain or someone else. We have only claimed a modest amount of 9 lakh tons for our drive and the rest we are prepared to give to Nature excepting the success of the grow more food and fertilizer schemes. *(Interruption)*.

There was also a reference to Vanaspati and its colouring. As soon as we are convinced that a suitable colour is evolved and....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How can you be convinced? Your Mr. S. S. Bhatnagar said in one year's time he will bring fourth such a colour. He has not brought it out. Pandit Nehru and your predecessors Mr. Munshi and Mr. Tirumal Rao gave me promises on the floor of this House that they

will get it coloured and they have not been able to get it coloured.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That merely shows how optimistic they were. They said that as soon as a colour is evolved, we will not hesitate to introduce it.

The question of land reforms was also referred to and certain Members wanted to go ahead in one direction and certain others held the other view.

An Hon. Member: Very few of them.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I repeat that the Planning Commission has laid down the policy of Government in this regard and it is neither my intention nor is it my desire to go against it.

Shri S. S. More: But the policy is in a traffic jam.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, here also, while conceding to all the sentiments and the force in the arguments advanced so far as distribution of land is concerned, I would like to suggest to hon. Members to consider the whole question a little more cautiously and carefully. I went to Ceylon and there I met certain cultivators. In their view small holders are unable to produce more. The main point is how big you want your holding to be. The whole country knows that, probably nowhere else is there so much of fragmentation of land. It is also complained that the credit availability in the country is very poor. It is not necessary for anybody to quote instances where small advances are made and documents are taken for many times and the documents purporting to be mortgages, are indeed sale-deeds. All these things I know. It should also be realised that we are trying to increase the agricultural credit, and if you really take all the figures of the amounts advanced by the State Governments, the advances the Reserve Bank has given and the Central Government have given, we have made tremendous

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progress as compared to the advances that were being made a few years ago. The money advances made by us to the cultivators are fairly large, but in spite of our best desire and in spite of what we have been able to do, it is only a very small portion of what the agriculturist needs. If you have many more people doing agriculture, then evidently, your credit system will have to keep pace with their number. On the one hand, we are short of credit in every possible way and we come across difficulties so far as the Five Year Plan is concerned. I have no desire to defeat the recommendations of the Planning Commission, but there are many problems connected with it which have got to be studied carefully before a definite line of action can be drawn.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): Why not we establish an Agricultural Finance Corporation on the model of the Industrial Finance Corporation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Merely by establishing a Finance Corporation, we are not going to get additional finance; it is only a method of working as to whether we should take *taccavi* loans or whether we should canalise it by other means. What I was talking about was the requirement of finance as such, and to what extent it is possible to meet the needs of the agriculturist. In what manner we should do this and what should be the organisation for doing it is another matter. I am glad that at least one practical agriculturist in this House who has tried the Japanese method of cultivation has blessed it. I have no doubt that there is no difference of opinion in the House today on that point, and I think that everybody, who has seen the Japanese method of cultivation, is convinced that it does give a larger yield. I have always advocated that there is very much new in it, but the only thing new in it was that a lot of people did which they were not doing previously and that is a substantial advance. The hon. Member from Orissa has in

his speech suggested those very things which we had already anticipated. We have already taken steps to achieve the same end, and it is my ambition that every teacher, in the course of the next month or so, should have a copy of the Japanese method of cultivation, together with the various items contained in it, and he should try and explain them to the students in the classes. The professors should also do the same, and I would like every hon. Member of the House, M.L.A. and even social and political workers to take up this mission because it does give additional yield. That again does not stand by itself. While we try to teach them the better method of cultivation, we also try to give them fertilizers and other things on loan, and even provide them with good seeds etc.

Shri S. S. More: Shall we not adjourn now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, we shall have to make inroads into tomorrow's allotment of time. Let us sit and finish this item today. Without affecting the quorum, hon. Members may replenish themselves and come.

Shri Ragnavachari (Penukonda): Unfortunately we cannot go on without any definite time-limit. It was extended from 7 to 7-30 p.m. and now it goes on beyond that time.

Shri S. S. More: After yesterday's suffering, this becomes too hot for us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not one voice and so it becomes very difficult sometimes. A number of persons have got different ideas about education and I found that a large number of hon. Members trying to speak on Education. Therefore, I had to ask the hon. Minister.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member was referring to the Tilpat incident.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today, unusually, the hon. Minister of Education, instead of taking 20 minutes,

somehow developed into one full hour and to that extent it had taken away the time from this item.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): That one hour's speech was very necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think we shall meet with a similar experience hereafter.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will finish in five minutes. Regarding the rest of the suggestions, which have been made by hon. Members, I may assure the House that every one of them will be examined, and wherever it is possible to give effect to them, we will certainly not be slow to do that. I have already made a statement so far as the rice deal is concerned. There have been one or two short notice questions on this point, and, therefore, I want to take the earliest opportunity now to disabuse the minds of hon. Members of the House from whatever impressions they might have probably gathered from the very widely circulated and widely published statement of Mr. Mazdur. As I said the other day, he is a very strange individual and we have found it rather hard to keep him away, as a matter of fact. That is probably the fault we have committed. I may state as I had stated that day that real and genuine offers that we have received right up to 23rd March 1954 were I think above £50 per ton. There is no single genuine offer in spite of the fact that Shri Kidwai has been telling whatever merchants came to him that they were free to import rice and that we will give all permits and licences. (An Hon. Member: Given). Yes; in fact even permits were given saying 'you can bring any rice that you want and sell it in the country'. Not a single grain could be brought and even this gentleman in the letters which have been written by him had stated that he would like the Burmese Government to wait till the 15th March—a date after the date of the Burmese Government's Agreement—as if he was in a position to purchase one and a half million tons about which

he was talking so much and that the Burmese Government could enter into any agreement with any other country so as to sell it above £35 per ton. That was the date mentioned by him. It is also a fact that at no time has he made any firm offer to us. It is false to say that he was prepared to give at £34 per ton the rice we wanted but we were not interested in the broken and that we have been telling him that we will not take it.

Secondly, it should also be realised that both the countries Burma and Thailand have got monopolies in the sale of rice and no private merchant is allowed. In spite of the fact that we gave permits, not a single merchant could give us a single grain; a good many of them went and tried their very best but they failed and some of them came to grief.

So also it should be remembered that both Ceylon and Japan have purchased at exactly the same rates at which we have purchased. There has not been any deal so far between either the Thailand Government or the Burmese Government or any rice sales at prices lower than ours. I would submit that there is no force in all the allegations which Mr. Mazdur has made.

We are also not interested in recovering the moneys of the Birlas or the Chartered Banks. These are mere attempts at mud-slinging which a man of this type alone could indulge in...

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur): Then why was so much importance given to him?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Unfortunately, the papers have given importance and some Members probably felt that we should explain what it is. In any case, I think—I am very glad—that hon. Members feel satisfied; that was also the view that I took: we need not labour this matter any further; we have done this in the interest of the country and I think the prices

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that we have paid are very reasonable because even today there is no genuine offer which is lower. Even this chap has not made any firm offer of the quantity of rice that we want.

Secondly wherever any offer is made it is 1953 rice. Now he is asking us to buy rice of 1954. I do not know how much rice could have been produced in 1954 and I think most of the rice which can be purchased today is 1953 rice only.

So I would like to say that we should not take any notice of anything he has said or any of the allegations made.

Shri S. S. More: Is there any truth in the allegation or rumour that some bank run by one of the capitalists of this country has advanced some loan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes. I have enquired into it and it seems to be a fact that they have made some advances to them. But it is between the bank and the country. We have nothing to do with it and we are not interested in the recovery.

Shri Elayaperumal (Cuddalore—Reserved—Soc. Castes): The hon. Minister did not mention anything about the ceiling on lands. Is there any proposal for the future about the ceiling on lands? If not what are the alternative suggestions for the landless millions of people in future in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Essentially it is a matter for the State Governments, like the Hyderabad State Government which has imposed a ceiling, and we come in only in an advisory capacity. Except in regard to the policy that has been laid down by the Planning Commission, we do not interfere with the States in this respect.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: On the question of fixation of ceiling on land may I know whether the Planning Commission did not study the problem before making its recommendations?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have no doubt, Sir, that the Planning Commission had certain data before it when it made its recommendations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put all the cut motions relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper in respect of Demands Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 122, 123 and 124 be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 43—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 44—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 45—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,22,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 122.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,48,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 123.—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,60,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Purchases of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 124.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,40,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1954.